

SPEECH

AT THE “4TH INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT ON ISTANBUL DECLARATION ON TRANSPARENCY IN JUDICIAL PROCESS”

BY:

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The bedrock of every successful democratic State is the empowered judicial system. While on one hand political stability and healthy politics free from the mixture of corruption and crime is integral to the progress of a democratic State, a vibrant judiciary which is transparent, accountable, affordable and reachable is the hallmark of the efficient justice delivery system. India being one of the greatest democracies of the world, inheriting one of the oldest civilizations and having a deep culture of equitable dispute resolution entrenched in its grass-roots society offers a detailed legislative, judicial as well as policy framework on '*transparency in judicial process*'.

Colonial justice was dividing and no more a uniting force. In the post-independence era, as colonial countries attained independence, they inherited and borrowed the British-style courts for those in Presidency Towns. The Constitution had been drafted in English and still the constitutional practice is in English legal language. However, in India, day-to-day interpretation of the Constitution by the High Courts and the Supreme Court, though in the English language, gets communicated to all citizens in the vernacular, through print and electronic media, which are broad-based.

Constitutional practice in India has evolved the doctrine of the basic structure in *Kesavananda Bharati Sripadagalvaru and Ors. v.*

State of Kerala and Anr., (1973) 4 SCC 225 encompassing certain fundamental features such as free and fair elections, secularism, democracy and independence of Judiciary, which are unamendable by Parliament. India is a socialist, secular, democratic Republic, which embraces religious diversity, personal laws, and multiculturalism.

Article 39A of the Constitution of India mandates to promote a legal system that ensures that free legal service is extended so that nobody is deprived of justice due to economic or other disability. Economic justice requires non-discrimination of people on the basis of economic factors. To provide legal service to the needy is the bounden duty of the State, an efficient lawyer and cost of litigation are to be borne by State so that none is deprived of access to justice. The cry for justice of marginalised section cannot be ignored and overlooked. Justice delivery system has been made accountable to the socially and economically disadvantaged class of people. Access to justice has been made easy by entertaining letter petitions by the Supreme Court and the High Courts in India. By way of Public Interest Litigation (PIL), Court reaches out to the lower strata and masses for whom litigation is not affordable, in order to preserve their rights and to percolate down the benefits of social schemes. Legal literacy campaigns help to generate wide-ranging awareness in order to develop and nurture a just and equitable social order in which one is Lord of his fate and shaper of his destiny.

In the wake of globalization and new global architecture technology is the weapon of power. Our living Constitution can respond to these moments of history in an age of revolutionary global transformation. We have to balance IPRs with the right to life. We face problems in IPR regime of making life-saving drugs available at affordable prices to the have-nots. The brooding sense of injustice may have international implications and ramifications if not taken care of by the judicial transparency.

India is a responsible member of the international community. It has international obligations to the world as constitutionally envisaged.

INDEPENDENT JUDICIAL CHARACTER- HALLMARK OF JUSTICE

My dear friends, independence of judicial character is another hallmark of justice and we cannot strive in achieving transparency in the judicial process unless we have judges with an independent character. The unique function that members of the judiciary perform in a State makes it imperative that they should be segregated from the other organs of the state. The judicial structure and the adjudicatory process should be so designed as to insulate the judges from influences of all kinds except those needed for reaching a correct and impartial decision of the disputes that come before them.

Justice P. N. Bhagwati, who wrote the dissenting note for himself and Justice Untwalia, observed in *Union of India v. Sankalchand Himatlal Sheth* (1977) 4 SCC 193:

*"the independence of judiciary is a fighting faith of our Constitution. Fearless justice is a cardinal creed of our founding document... Justice, as pointed out by this Court in *Samsher Singh v. State of Punjab* can become 'fearless and free only if institutional immunity and autonomy are guaranteed."*

Justice Bhagwati again in *S.P. Gupta v. Union of India* 1981 Supp. SCC 87 affirmed that:

"The concept of independence of the judiciary is noble concept which inspires the constitutional scheme and constitutes the foundation on which rests the edifice of our democratic polity

Judges should be of stern stuff and tough fibre, unbending before power, economic or political, and they must uphold the core principle of the rule of law which says, 'Be you ever so high, the law is above you.'

WHAT IS JUDICIAL TRANSPARENCY AND WHY IS THERE A NEED FOR IT:

- In a democracy committed to the Rule of Law and to the ideal of Government of, by and for the people, all institutions must work in a transparent manner in the proverbial 'light of day'.

- Judges neither have the power to the purse nor of the sword. Acceptability of judicial opinions rests, in a large measure, not on the contempt power but on public confidence.
- Almost all significant judicial business is conducted in open Courts, i.e., places accessible to the public at large.
- Judges have to write legal opinions and decisions. Therein, they painstakingly explain their rationale for arriving at a particular decision.
- The written word, accessible to the public at large, and allowed under law to be criticised without the fear of punishment, acts as a significant check on a Judge in India.

India's Judiciary believes in the concept of stare decisis *i.e.*, prior decisions have to be followed.

The founding fathers of the Indian Constitution did not start from a premise of distrust and suspicion of the Judicial Institutions they had set up. Numerous provisions of the Constitution, therefore, attempt to shield the Judiciary, including an express provision that conduct of the Judges, acting judicially, would not be the subject matter of discussion in the ordinary legislative debates.

COMMUNICATING JUDICIAL DECISIONS

The openness of judiciary, as we understand it, means a transparent decision-making process, where the verdict is shared with

as well as explained to the public. As the number of societal issues dealt with by courts increases, there is an objective need to inform the public about judicial decisions. They are guided by reasons and decisions are publicly pronounced.

PUBLICITY, TRANSPARENCY, AND LEGITIMACY OF THE JUDICIARY

Transparency involves disclosing the way the judge reached his or her decision to the public. The elements of transparency include: public hearings (additionally web streaming of the hearings), justification of decisions (including extra-legal arguments), publication of dissenting opinions, information about decision-making process and identity of judge-rapporteur, presentation of judges (including photos and biographical information), access to documents and possibility of obtaining information about particular steps taken by a court in an individual case according to the law on the free access to information, and, eventually, disclosure of the opinions of the judicial panel. The Supreme Court of India last month has permitted live transmission of Constitutional Bench cases on television to the public at large.

The basis of publicity is a public announcement of the operative part of the judgment and its justification.

Openness strengthens the legitimacy and overall public trust in courts. Transparency allows the public to control the judiciary, thus making it more accountable. The issue of the right to privacy of the parties is also related, as openness may sometimes run counter to the parties' interests.

There is an established consensus on minimal standards of judicial openness which stems from the principles of the right to a fair trial, other Fundamental Freedoms, as well as freedom of information.

Judicial communication with the public and media in various countries depending upon applicable ethical standards may involve (i) judicial spokespersons, (ii) audio-visual recording of proceedings, (iii) online publication of judgment, (iv) press guidelines and (v) proactive approach to communication with the media.

IN RE: COURTS OPEN TO PUBLIC AND MEDIA IN INDIA AND INTERACTION WITH MEDIA

On the basis of the concept of openness of the Government, freedom of speech helps the formation of public opinion and makes those in power more accountable. It helps in the discovery of truth, at the same time strengthening the decision-making process.

However, freedom is not absolute, it is subservient to the interest of the nation and society. The freedom enjoyed by Press, Media and internet is not greater than that of an individual.

The relationship between media and judiciary has to be of mutual respect with a safe distance. The ideal situation would be if reporting of decision is without naming of judges. A lawyer should not give wrong, incorrect news and should eschew self-projection.

It is said by a spiritual leader that “Newspapers are meant for Religion (Dharma). And for the purpose of protecting Religion (Dharma), we have to live our Dharma.”

With regard to the newsmen, their 'Dharma' clearly requires them to discharge their professional duties with courage and integrity, reporting things as they are objectively and accurately, eschewing all extraneous considerations. Press and Media should project issues of public importance of downtrodden, violation of human rights etc.

In *Sanjeev Nanda* case in which a B.M.W killed six persons, a sting operation was conducted by a T.V. channel showing Nanda's lawyer was attempting to bribe a witness. The High Court passed an order against two senior errant lawyers debarring them from practice for four months.

With the advent of investigative journalism, we have come to face a situation where Press and Media are no more regarded as people friendly. There should be an objective analysis, misinformation should be avoided at all costs.

There is an urgent need to balance the right to know with the right against information and privacy and fiduciary relationship as one cannot violate the rights of others in the garb of the right to information.

There is fierce competition between Media houses, the competition of breaking news, distorted attractive headlines to achieve attention. In this scenario, lack of knowledge and right against information with a person deputed for legal reporting compound problems and worsen the situation, there are complaints of paid news, politically motivated cases. Hence, more responsibility lies in the press. The immense power of media should not be used by a journalist to cater the ends elsewhere.

If Media prejudices guilt of an accused, it affects him very badly, even honourable acquittal from the court is not going to give him back image, which has been destroyed in the eye of the public. The right of privacy of accused is often violated.

The reporting of sub-judice/decided cases and court proceedings must be on the objective basis not on subjective satisfaction, there is no room to further a particular ideology. Plain duty of the journalist is to report, not to adjudicate. Media has an immense responsibility to ensure that it does not jeopardise fair administration of justice. Media should not close the door of justice to a litigant or damage image of a

respectable person (*Bijoyananda Patnaik vs Balakrushna Kar And Anr.* AIR 1953 Odisha 249).

Circulation of quick information in social media is sometimes misleading if part of the relevant information is omitted. Incorrect tweets may create a blunder.

Contempt is a reasonable restriction on freedom of speech as laid down in **C.K. Daphtary v. Shri O.P. Gupta & Ors.**, AIR 1971 SC 1132. Fair criticism of a decision is permissible; however, it is not open to present a one-sided picture of court's order, distort or misrepresent the same. There is no room for making unfounded and baseless allegation against the judiciary and its independence is one of the cherished features of the Constitution.

There is the difference in various countries as per ethical standard for Judges in talking to media and with the public. In India, we have a conservative approach i.e. Judges are not supposed to talk to media and public directly, with respect to legal issues pending with them.

LITIGANT FRIENDLY COURT:

After all, the judicial system exists for the sake of litigants. It has corresponding obligation to provide respectable space and proper dignified facilities. In India in various States along with the courts, Nyaya Seva Sadan (Legal Services Centres) have been opened. In that,

there is adequate space kept for providing night shelters to the poor litigants to stay. For disabled person ramps etc. and other facilities are provided. In the Supreme Court of India, we have a crèche facility. Separate Bar room for women lawyers is also provided.

EASY ACCESS TO JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In India, the rule of *locus standi* has been liberalised and public interest litigation (PIL) has been devised as a tool to reach out to people. Any person of public or group may approach the court seeking a legal remedy where the public interest is at stake. Even letters and e-mails addressed to the court are being taken up as PIL and heard. There is a Letter Petition Cell consisting of Judges in the Supreme Court, which scrutinises various letters received as per the guidelines. The appropriate letters are taken up by the Supreme Court on judicial side such as related to bonded labourers, neglected children, non-payment of minimum wages to workers, exploitation of workers at workplaces, petitions from jail complaining harassment, matters related to speedy trial, police harassment, other social evils, environmental issues, riots victims, family pensions etc.

In *Husainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar* 1980 (1) SCC 81 on a petition filed by a public-spirited individual, Supreme Court has directed release of the under-trial prisoners on bail. 40,000 undertrial prisoners were benefitted by the said judgment. The under-trial

prisoners who had completed their maximum term for which they could have been sentenced including the ones who were not able to furnish the bail bonds were ordered to be released. The right of a speedy trial is a well-recognised one.

The concept of Lok-Adalats has been devised in India where various kinds of cases including accidental claims, family disputes etc. are settled. Millions of cases are decided every year in Lok-Adalats by the consent of the parties. Thus, people become a part of the actual dispensation of justice by settling cases amicably, thereby avoiding proverbial delay and cost of litigation. A large number of matrimonial cases succeed by way of mediation. The alternative dispute resolution mechanism has been successfully implemented as per the statutory framework provided under section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 and the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

Under the Legal Services Authorities Act, effective network of legal services has been created at the grassroots level throughout the country. We have National level, State level, and District level authorities and Para Legal Volunteers at the village level in the said Act. They help in filing litigation to the needy and poor, make them aware of their rights and all the expenses, in case litigation is filed, are

borne by the State for the people belonging to the marginalised sections of the society.

Every tear has to be dealt with as per the constitutional perception by ensuring equal justice to all. Law is not the respecter of persons even if highly placed, it aims at humane treatment equally to all. In *Charles Sobraj v. Supdt., Central Jail*, (1978) 4 SCC. the Court removed the bar fetter from under-trial prisoners. Prisoners do have rights to be protected and are informed of their rights by holding camps in jail.

COURT LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION

India is a multilingual society, where it is absolutely necessary to make the available judgment in vernacular language. The Lower Courts and the District Courts deliver the judgments mostly in vernacular language easily understandable by litigants. The judgments of the High Courts and of the Supreme Court are delivered in English but they are emanated effectively by the media and journals in the vernacular language also. The Supreme Court/High Courts also have a cell providing translation facility.

India is a country of diversity. Regional language plays a prominent role in a multilingual society. Preparation of judgments, a reference to documents and recording of evidence many a time

requires reference to the local or regional languages so we have translation facilities in the High Court and Supreme Court.

TRANSPARENCY IN ASSIGNMENT

Assignment of the cases is done at the district level by the District Judges, by the Chief Justices of the High Courts at the High Court level and Chief Justice of India at the Supreme Court. The High Courts and the Supreme Court are guided by the rosters and it is for the repository of the faith to exercise the power of proper assignment of the cases as per the expertise of the judge and to adopt transparency. However, I wonder whether the time has come when we have to rely on the computer alone for allotment of cases but still, the software is generated by human skill. Ultimately, we must have faith in the system.

COMPUTERISATION OF COURTS IN INDIA

A Case Management System is developed by the National Informatics System (NIC) where the tactical skills of Indian software developers have been utilised in almost all the courts.

EASY ACCESS TO JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Access to justice and transparency in the judicial process are intertwined. Kiosks and information centres have been established. Websites of High Court, District Courts, and Subordinate Courts, SMS alerts, Interactive Voice Recognition System (IVRS) have been introduced to know the status of cases. In many courts, how many cases of a particular Advocate are listed on a particular day is informed by sending SMS. In case, any of the matter has been dismissed, in default of his appearance, is also informed. Mobile technology has been successfully used. The utilisation of internet banking, credit and debit card and payment of the court fee by that are permitted. Maximum use of e-banking system is also being promoted.

VIDEO CONFERENCING AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Video conferencing facility and teleshopping are now playing a prominent role in the present-day world. Video conferencing works like a telephone call. To begin with, the link between jail and courts was established. At High Court level, we have a link with Andaman & Nicobar Islands and the Calcutta High Court. The cases are heard using a video conferencing facility. The National Green Tribunal has also started using the video conferencing facility between Delhi and Benches at various places. Video conferencing system is now put in

place to active use at district headquarters in bringing about an effective justice delivery system.

E-COURT AND PAPERLESS ADMINISTRATION

The e-Court concept is further developed to bring about a paperless court and, in this context, we now have paperless courts at various places. Of course, the use of laptops, I-pads, e-books has brought in a concept of having mobile libraries by using the digital media and thereby it has reduced the burden of ecological imbalance. Reorientation programs of an effective nature are called for.

TRANSPARENCY IN DELIVERY OF JUSTICE

Judgments are delivered in the open court. They are reasoned and are uploaded online on the same day. Legal tools are used to draft a judgment. Journals are accessible online.

Publicity without transparency contributes to a deity-like perception of judiciary where judges decide cases from an inaccessible divine position.

Transparency without publicity defeats its own purpose. Even when court documents are broadly accessible, the public has a difficult time perceiving what information is significant and how to interpret it. That may result in misrepresentations capable of damaging the relationship between courts and the public and

diminution of faith in the system. People have faith in the system as its last resort and cannot fail them.

EFFECTIVE COURT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Apart from certainty in the decision-making process and quick disposal of cases, lawyers and litigants are concerned with two key areas of Court administration. These are:

1. Availability of information
2. Preparation of documents

The active cooperation of Bar and Bench is imperative.

Court management cannot succeed without the support of the staff and its Registry.

IN RE: RIGHTS IN THE CASES OF EXECUTIVE DETENTION

We have various Acts in which there is a power of detention with the executive. However, under the Acts, there is safeguard provided. We invariably have Advisory Boards at the level of High Court etc. to advise on administrative side to keep a vigil on such detentions and advise the Government whether a person is legally detained, which advice is binding. Detenu has right of judicial review. The meaning of the right to life and liberty has been expanded in *Maneka Gandhi* case. The procedure of law under Article 21 of the Constitution of India has been qualified with due process of law. There is no room for any

arbitrary detention of an individual. A case of detention is dealt with by the courts on a priority basis.

IN RE: DUE PUBLICATIONS OF DECISIONS OF THE SUPERIOR/ APPELLATE COURTS

We have a system of Supreme Court and High Courts printing their own judgments in Supreme Court Reports and Indian Law Reports respectively published as early as possible. There are a number of journals having a fierce competition of reporting the latest judgments. Judgments delivered in written form are made available online on the Supreme Court and High Court websites the same day they are delivered.

Bench and Bar are two wheels of the chariot of justice. The office of each advocate should be computerised and the advocate to become computer friendly to make use of the systems. Now they are able to use the technology to have cause list and to know by the display board position on mobile, which case is being heard in which court.

It may be useful to communicate important judgments to the public. There is a great risk that inappropriate coverage could undermine the public picture of the court. The freedom of the internet and its power of dissemination of information requires urgent attention of policymakers to check the misuse by providing law with

clarity. It is required to be considered whether there should be courts' spokesperson to prevent misinformation.

IN RE: TRAINING OF STUDENTS AND LAWYERS ORIENTATION OF STUDENTS IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS

There are various such programmes and the training is imparted by the Judges to the law students while they are undertaking their education. They work with the judges for the requisite period, obtain the experience of the court functioning by attending at and learn how the judiciary functions. They also prepare the notes of the cases listed for hearing which help them in developing their legal acumen. Moot Court competitions are held. The Judges deliver lectures in University. The students are called to attend conferences. Young lawyers are also engaged as Law Clerks in Supreme Court and High Courts. They help the Judges in the matter of research work, preparation of the briefs and notes about the cases which are listed for hearing. They also attend the Court hearing and they are paid adequately for that.

REACHING OUT TO THE PUBLIC

Articles 14 and 39A of our Constitution makes it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before the law and a legal system which promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity to all. Legal aid strives to ensure that the constitutional pledge is fulfilled in its letter and spirit and equal justice is made available to the poor,

downtrodden and weaker sections of the society. In 1987 Legal Service Authorities Act was enacted to give a statutory base to legal aid programmes throughout the country on a uniform pattern. There cannot be empowerment without knowing the rights, welfare schemes and remedy for enforcement. Under the auspices of various authorities and blend of the judiciary and executive efforts, legal awareness camps are organised. Legal literacy is being achieved by several programs at the grassroots level and for removing social evils.

IN RE: ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC SATISFACTION

The assessment of public satisfaction as to the impact of judgments is presently gathered by press and media and social sites. The assessment of public satisfaction so far is not made by the courts in an authoritative manner. However, problems of delay, arrears, and speedy justice are continuously addressed.

IN RE: APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES AND TRANSPARENCY

In this debate of making judicial institutions more transparent in keeping with the abundant faith the people repose in the judiciary, I must proudly mention that only last year, the Indian Supreme Court decided to publicize the minutes of the meetings of the '*Supreme Court Collegium*' on website which is a highest judicial body in the country to decide on sensitive matters of appointment of judges to the Supreme Court and appointment and transfer of judges in the High

Courts across the country. The ‘Supreme Court Collegium’ now uploads its reasoned decisions on the website of the Supreme Court of India and put it in the public domain.

Judicial appointments at the lower level i.e. to the District Courts and Courts subordinate to such District Courts, are effectuated by a holistic formula of both intra-cadre promotion and direct recruitment, with the direct recruitment being on the basis of academic examinations, which are in their nature open competitive and merit-based.

In *National Judicial Appointments Commission case*, the Supreme Court in order to provide transparency in the appointment of Judges the Supreme Court and the High Courts has held as under:

SCAOR Association v. Union of India 2016 (5) SCC 1:

“1255. In view of the above, the Government of India may finalize the existing Memorandum of Procedure by supplementing it in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. The Chief Justice of India will take a decision based on the unanimous view of the Collegium comprising the four seniormost puisne Judges of the Supreme Court. They shall take the following factors into consideration.

1256.1 Eligibility criteria: The Memorandum of Procedure may indicate the eligibility criteria, such as the minimum age, for the guidance of the Collegium (both at the level of the High Court and the Supreme Court) for the appointment of Judges, after inviting and taking into consideration the views of the State Government and the Government of India (as the case may be) from time to time.

1256.2 Transparency in the appointment process: The eligibility criteria and the procedure as detailed in the Memorandum of Procedure for the appointment of Judges ought to be made available on the website of the Court concerned and on the website of the Department of Justice of the Government of India. The Memorandum of Procedure may provide for an appropriate procedure for minuting the discussions including recording the dissenting opinion of the Judges in the Collegium while making provision for the confidentiality of the minutes consistent with the requirement of transparency in the system of appointment of Judges.

1256.3 Secretariat: In the interest of better management of the system of appointment of Judges, the Memorandum of Procedure may provide for the establishment of a Secretariat for each High Court and the Supreme Court and prescribe its functions, duties, and responsibilities.

1256.4 Complaints: The Memorandum of Procedure may provide for an appropriate mechanism and procedure for dealing with complaints against anyone who is being considered for appointment of a Judge.

1256.5 Miscellaneous: The Memorandum of Procedure may provide for any other matter considered appropriate for ensuring transparency and accountability including interaction with the recommendee(s) by the Collegium of the Supreme Court, without sacrificing the confidentiality of the appointment process.”

IN RE: TRANSPARENCY RESPONDING TO ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR

No office is sacrosanct beyond the fundamental necessity of responsible use of power in discharging their constitutional obligations. The institutionalisation of accountability is thus, at the core of just governance.

What qualities make an individual as "excellent Judge"? An excellent judge adheres to high standards of integrity, honesty, and

fairness. An excellent judge also possesses a decent judicial temperament, hallmarked by civility, courtesy, dignity, patience, understanding, compassion and a personality-free from arrogance, bias, and prejudice.

We must collectively think about measures to improve this facet of our judicial personalities and inherit it as a strength to garner greater public confidence and trust for our work and services as the messengers of justice in the society.

We have an in-house procedure for inquiring into allegations against the Supreme Court and the High Court Judges, which protect the independence of system.

For Judges of District Courts and Lower Courts, the complaints are examined and a departmental enquiry is held if found necessary after preliminary inquiry as per the Statutory Service Rules. Full transparency is maintained in the proceedings. A delinquent is given full opportunity to defend himself. Supply of documents is necessary and the decision taken by a reasoned order and supply of enquiry report is necessary. There are various safeguards to ensure the transparency of the proceedings so that nobody is punished unnecessarily and the guilty are not spared. The proceedings are subject to judicial review. There is a provision of compulsory retirement in Service Rules for the screening of Judges whether they

are serving effectively and useful to the system. In case a person is unfit for service, his ACRs are not up to the standard or integrity is doubtful, then the person can be retired in the public interest on the completion of 20 years of service or 50 years of age. We have yet another screening, though the extended age of retirement is 60 years, on completion of 58 years, suitability to further continue in service is evaluated on being found fit from all the angles and then he is given chance to serve up to the age of 60 years. There is no room for dead wood in the system. Full transparency in disciplinary proceedings is observed as provided in the Statutory Rules.

My dear friends, let me also share with you all, that on the Indian side, we have taken a series of other measures for enhancing the quotient of transparency in the judicial process. These include promoting fair criticism of judicial work and judicial conduct in the public domain which is usually led by the responsible media in our country. Judiciary has absolutely nothing to hide by very nature of its activity. Every act is in public gaze and open to scrutiny and correction if required. We have embraced the mandate of the Right to Information Act to further strengthen the transparent working culture in the judicial institutions which have a strong bearing on the judicial process.

To make the principles of transparency vibrant and worthy the real justice has to be untainted, free from human failings. For achieving transparency of justice delivery system, the blending of various qualities in a Judge is imperative i.e. attributes of human heart, realisation of the soul, rising beyond self, melting of ego, fearless mind, high intellect, purity of thinking, clarity of perception, profound knowledge, total dedication to constitutional values, dead honesty, impeccable integrity, irrigated with dint of hard labour may bring balancing of powers which otherwise are ever ready to taint the course of justice and its divinity.

Thank you and Jai Hind.

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