

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Sunil Kumar Goyal

Vs.

Rajasthan Public Service Commission

Writ Petition (civil) 35 of 2002

(V.N. Kare CJI. and S.B. Sinha JJ.)

09.05.2003

JUDGMENT

S.B. Sinha, J.

1. The petitioners herein are aspirants of joining Rajasthan Judicial Service. They are working as Legal Assistants in the Education Department of the State of Rajasthan. Prior thereto they practiced as lawyers but they had not completed three years' period as was necessary in terms of the rules as thence existing.

2. The contention of the petitioners in these Writ Petitions is that they having been allowed to appear at the written examination and having been called for interview, their candidature could not have been cancelled on the purported ground of non-completion of three years' practice in terms of the *All India Judges' Association and Others Vs Union of India*¹ keeping in view the fact that they have been representing their department before the district courts and Tribunal like lawyers in respect whereof they had affirmed the requisite affidavits and filed certificates granted by the Competent Authority.

3. Further contention of the petitioners is that having regard to the decisions of this Court in *All India Judges' Association and Others* (supra) wherein this Court has laid down the law that practice at the Bar would not be necessary for joining the Judicial Service; this Court should set aside the impugned directions issued by the respondent Commission.

4. It is not in dispute that three years' minimum practice was a pre- requisite at the relevant time for being eligible to enter in the judicial service.

5. In *All India Judges' Association and Others Vs. Union of India and Others*² it was inter alia directed: "52.(a) The legal practice of three years should be made one of the essential qualifications for recruitment to the judicial posts at the lowest rung in the judicial hierarchy.

6. Further, wherever the recruitment of the judicial officers at the lowest rung is made through the Public Service Commission, a representative of the High Court should be

associated with the selection process and his advice should prevail unless there are strong and cogent reasons for not accepting it, which reasons should be recorded in writing. The rules for recruitment of the judicial officers should be amended forthwith to incorporate the above directions."

7. In the said decision, this Court was inter alia considering the question as regard uniform hierarchy and designation. It was opined:

"20In this connection, it may be pointed out that under Article 233(2) of the Constitution, no person is eligible to be appointed a District Judge unless he has been an advocate or a pleader for not less than seven years while Articles 217(2)(b) and 124(3)(b) require at least ten years' practice as an advocate of a High Court for the appointment of a persons to the posts of the Judge of the High Court and the Judge of the Supreme Court, respectively.."

8. A bare perusal of the aforementioned paragraph would leave no manner of doubt that the minimum legal practice of three years was prescribed as an essential qualification to be eligible for being appointed as Judicial Officer so as to ensure recruitment of competent, independent and honest judicial officers for the purpose of strengthening the administration of justice and the confidence of public in it.

9. This Court, therefore, laid down the law to the effect that a candidate must have three years' practice at the Bar.

10. The petitioners herein admittedly did not complete the said period of three years of active practice at the Bar. They joined services prior thereto. They might have been representing their department while in service before the Tribunal but we fail to understand as to how they could appear before the Court like lawyers. Be that as it may, representing the employer in a Court or Tribunal would not amount to practice at the Bar and as such the criteria laid down by this Court would not stand satisfied.

11. Our attention was drawn to an order of this Court passed in I.A. Nos. 31, 32 of 1995 in Review Petition No. 249 of 1992 in Writ Petition No. 1022 of 1989. In that case also it was observed:

"There is no doubt in our minds that what was intended by the provision was that a candidate for appointment to judicial office should be a person who has had three years experience of practice as an advocate. He must be a lawyer in the sense that he regularly practices before a court or tribunal, who appears for his clients before the court or tribunal. It may be that in a given case he may do so only for a client who is his employer."

12. Further, it was directed:

"We, therefore, direct the legal Assistants who are the applicants in I.As. 7, 8, 9 and 10 to place on affidavit before the Rajasthan Public Service Commission within a period of one week from today a statement of what precisely their work as Legal Assistant involves. It is only if that work involves regularly appearing before courts or tribunals that they would fall within the requirements of the provision aforementioned and, being eligible, should be allowed to complete the selection process."

13. It may be true that pursuant to or in furtherance of said directions the petitioners had filed affidavits but evidently the impugned order has been passed by the respondent Public Service Commission being not satisfied as regard fulfillment of requirement of the statutory rules as then existed.

14. The rules were framed by the State pursuant to the directions of this Court in *All India Judges Association's case* (supra) and thus as regard the question as to whether the petitioners held the requisite qualifications or not, the Commission was required to satisfy itself in that behalf on the materials placed on record as to whether the petitioners fulfilled the said criteria or not. Ex-facie we do not find the decision of the Commission to be so arbitrary so as to attract the wrath of Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

15. The learned counsel may be correct that in *All India Judges' Association and Others Vs Union of India*³ this Court has directed dispensation of practice at the Bar; keeping in view of the subsequent events. However, in no uncertain terms it was categorically stated that before a Judicial Officer is entrusted to decide the fate of the litigants, he must undergo rigorous judicial training of one year preferably two years. It is not in dispute that the State of Rajasthan has amended the rules pursuant to the directions of this Court. The petitioners, therefore, are now eligible to appear at the ensuing examination.

16. Our attention has, however, been drawn to a recent decision of this Court in *Rajasthan Public Service Commission and Anr. Vs. Harish Kumar Purohit and Others*⁴ wherein this Court held that the High Court has committed an illegality in directing the Commission to de- reserve the 11 posts although they were meant to be filled up by the candidates belonging to the reserved categories. In view of the aforementioned decision alone, this Court cannot presume that the said 11 vacancies would be dereserved and the petitioners would be eligible to fill up the vacancies wherefor they be given an opportunity to appear at the interview.

17. It is not in dispute that all other eligible candidates have been interviewed and select-list has been finalized. It will, therefore, not be proper for this Court to reopen the selection process and direct the respondent-Commission to take the viva-voce test of the petitioners.

18. For the reasons aforementioned, we are of the opinion that there is no merit in these Writ Petitions which are, therefore, dismissed. However, in the facts and circumstances of this case, there shall be no order as to costs.

¹(2002) 4 SCC 247

²(1993) 4 SCC 288

³(2002) 4 SCC 247

⁴2003(3) SCALE 571