

# Judicial Ethics

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## Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav's Remarks and the Debate on Judicial Accountability

### Context

Justice **Shekhar Kumar Yadav** of the **Allahabad High Court** has come under significant criticism for comments made during an event organized by the legal cell of the **Vishwa Hindu Parishad**.

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### Controversial Remarks and Backlash

#### Key Comments by Justice Yadav:

- Asserted that the country operates according to the **wishes of the majority population**.
- Made **divisive comparisons** regarding values taught to children of different communities, highlighting the practice of **animal slaughter**.
- Advocated for the **Uniform Civil Code (UCC)**, stating that **Hindus revere women as goddesses**, contrasting this with **polygamy and triple talaq practices** in another community.

#### Reactions from Legal and Civil Bodies:

- **Supreme Court's Response:** The SC took cognizance of the issue, requesting details from the **Allahabad High Court** and stating that the matter is under review.
  - **Criticism from Legal Fraternity:**
    - The **All India Lawyers Union** described the remarks as favoring a "**Hindutva Rashtra**."
    - **Prashant Bhushan's Campaign for Judicial Accountability and Reforms** accused Justice Yadav of **breaching judicial ethics**.
    - **Kapil Sibal**, President of the **Supreme Court Bar Association**, called for his **impeachment**.
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### Judicial Ethics and Standards of Conduct

#### Key Standards for Judges:

1. **1985 UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary:**

- Ensures **justice is delivered impartially**, human rights are protected, and courts act without bias or discrimination.

## 2. Restatement of Values of Judicial Life (1997):

- A code of judicial ethics adopted by the Supreme Court, emphasizing **impartiality** and actions that reinforce **public confidence in the judiciary**.

## 3. Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct (2002):

- Adopted by the UN Economic and Social Council, requiring judges to act with **dignity, impartiality, and independence** while respecting societal diversity.

### **Alleged Violations:**

Justice Yadav's remarks and participation in an event affiliated with a political group appear to breach these codes, compromising judicial **neutrality and public trust**.

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## **Impeachment Process for Judges**

### **Constitutional Provisions:**

- A judge can be removed for '**proven misbehaviour or incapacity**' as per Articles 124 (for SC judges) and 218 (for HC judges).
- Removal requires a motion passed by **both Houses of Parliament**, followed by an order from the **President**.

### **Procedure for Removal:**

#### 1. Judges Inquiry Act, 1968:

- Details steps for removal, including a **special majority vote** in Parliament (a majority of total members and two-thirds of those present and voting).

#### 2. In-House Procedure (1999):

- Complaints can be submitted to the **President, CJI, or High Court Chief Justice**.
  - Allegations are investigated by a **fact-finding committee of senior judges**.
  - Recommendations may include **voluntary retirement** or **impeachment** if the judge refuses to resign.
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## **Conclusion**

Justice Yadav's remarks have sparked a debate on **judicial accountability** and the importance of **ethical conduct**. Upholding **impartiality** is crucial for maintaining **public trust** and adherence to **constitutional principles**. The judiciary's response to this controversy will be critical in preserving its **integrity and independence**.