'Indian Supreme Court Judges Dataset' Codebook

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Column A- Name of the Judge

Name of the judge as it appears in the Supreme Court Website.

Column B- Date of Appointment

DD MM YYYY

Column C- Whether Died in office-

Yes/No

Column D- Whether resigned from office-

Yes/No

Column E- Date of Birth

DD-MM-YYYY

Column F- Intended Date of Retirement

DD MM YYYY

For judges who died in office or resigned from office, this is the date on which they would have retired had it not been for death or resignation.

For all other judges, this date is the actual date of retirement.

Column G- Cadre of Appointment

This variable identified the professional stream from which a judge has been appointed.

HC-Service- High Court judges who were serving in the lower judiciary at the time of being appointed to the High Court

HC-Bar- High Court judges who were practicing as advocates at the time of being appointed to the High Court

Bar – Lawyers without any experience of judgeship

Jurists- Academics without any experience of judgeship or advocacy

Column H- Parent High Court

For all judges appointed from the cadre of HC-Service or HC-Bar, this variable identified the High Court in which they first became a judge.

Column I- Appointing Authority

This variable identified the appointing authority of a judge. The classification is done on the basis of the date of appointment and the inception of the collegium in 1993.

British- appointments made prior to the independence of India on 15th August 1947

Executive- Appointments by the Union Government

Collegium- Appointments made by the Supreme Court Collegium

Column J- Gender
Male/Female (there is no instance of a transgender person being appointed to the Supreme Court)

Column K- Schooling
Yes/No
This variable notes if information about a judge's schooling is available in the Supreme Court Website

Column L-Graduating Institution
Yes/No
This variable notes if information about a judge's graduating institution is available in the Supreme Court Website

Column M- Graduation Subject
Yes/No
This variable notes if information about a judge's specialization is available in the Supreme Court Website

Column N- Law School/College
Yes/No
This variable notes if information about the institution from which a judge was awarded his/her law degree is available in the Supreme Court Website

Column O- Year of being awarded law degree
Yes/No
This variable notes if information about the year in which a judge was awarded his/her law degree is available in the Supreme Court Website

Column P- year of enrollment at Bar
Yes/No
This variable notes if information about the year in which a judge was enrolled as an advocate is available in the Supreme Court Website

Column Q- Area of Practice
Yes/No
This variable notes if information about a judge's area of practice as an advocate is available in the Supreme Court Website

Column R- Chamber Details

Yes/No

This variable notes if information about the Chamber in which a judge worked as an advocate is available in the Supreme Court Website

(Generally, lawyers in India join the offices of a senior counsel and learn the nuances of the profession. This is known as joining a chamber. The chamber a lawyer joins can be categorized as part of his/her employment history, although the typical arrangement is not always formal.)

Column S Government Empanelment

Yes/No

This variable notes if information about judge's empanelment history with governmental entities as an advocate is available in the Supreme Court Website

(Lawyers tend to be empaneled with government departments, public sector undertakings and statutory bodies. Information of such empanelment also sheds light on possible conflict of interest which a judge might encounter.)

Column T- Private Empanelment

This variable notes if information about judge's empanelment history with private corporations as an advocate is available in the Supreme Court Website

(Lawyers are often in the payroll of private entities. This information sheds light on the possible conflict of interest situation a judge might encounter)