**Why are soft skills important for Advocates ?

Soft skills are becoming increasingly important for Advocates & lawyers – in their ability to deliver excellent client service, to grow and lead teams and to develop future business.**

**A wide variety of essential soft skills for lawyers are identified. In particular:**

**💡Commerciality - As well as the need for broader commercial knowledge there were several mentions of a need for a more client-centric approach. For instance, an example pointed to sophisticated selling skills such as the need to add insight and value to all client interactions.**

**💡Conflict management – While some mentioned training in managing difficult conversations, others were concerned that managing difference, navigating conflict and negotiation skills were lacking.**

**💡Critical thinking, problem-solving and collaboration – We had always considered Advocates to be particularly skilled in this area. However, there were concerns that these soft skills were not as developed as they should be. There is a mainstream debate about the relative importance of specialist versus generalist skills.**

**📚Many law firms are investing in developing the technological skills of their advocates – particularly with regard to artificial intelligence, machine learning and automation.**

**Brief about Judicial Services Exam in India**

**The Judicial Services Examination is a yearly conducted exam. These exams are conducted by the Public Service Commission of each state under the supervision of their respective High Courts.**

**✔ 𝐄𝐥𝐢𝐠𝐢𝐛𝐢𝐥𝐢𝐭𝐲 𝐂𝐫𝐢𝐭𝐞𝐫𝐢𝐚: Any Indian citizen, between the age of 21 to 35 years, holding LL.B. degree is eligible for the entry level judicial service exam.**

**✔ 𝐄𝐱𝐚𝐦𝐢𝐧𝐚𝐭𝐢𝐨𝐧 𝐒𝐭𝐫𝐮𝐜𝐭𝐮𝐫𝐞: Judicial service examination is held in three successive stages namely 1. Preliminary Examination 2. Mains and 3. Viva-Voce/Interview.**

**✔ 𝐒𝐲𝐥𝐥𝐚𝐛𝐮𝐬: It shall vary for each state-level judiciary exam. However, few subjects are included in almost all the state-wise Judicial Exams. Syllabus is broadly divided into Civil law, Criminal Law, and Language paper.**

**✔ 𝐇𝐢𝐠𝐡𝐞𝐫 𝐉𝐮𝐝𝐢𝐜𝐢𝐚𝐥 𝐒𝐞𝐫𝐯𝐢𝐜𝐞 𝐄𝐱𝐚𝐦: For higher judicial service exam candidates must be graduates in law and have a minimum number of years of litigating practice; usually seven years. (Age varies from state to state, usually seven years 35 to 42 years)**

**✔ 𝐋𝐚𝐰 𝐒𝐮𝐛𝐣𝐞𝐜𝐭𝐬: General Knowledge, Essay, Precis Writing & Language (Translation), Indian Contract Law, Indian Sale of Goods Act, Indian Partnership Act, Specific Relief Act, Hindu Law, Mohammedan Law, Law of Torts, Civil Procedure Code, Law of Evidence, Law of Registration, Law of Limitation, Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act.**