

**POLITICAL SCIENCE OPTIONAL**

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INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	10	04	1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet 2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory 3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it. 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.	
2	10	05		
3	10	05		
4	10	05		
5	10	04		
6	15	07	Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Mentor's Remarks: ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	
7	15	08		
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16	20	12	Start Time: 3:00      End Time: 6:00 Mode of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
17	20	11		
18			Medium of Examination: English	
19				
20			TEST CODE:	
Total Marks		123		



1. The success of Mahatma Gandhi lay in transforming both political and non-political movements into a unified nationalist movement.  
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Mahatma Gandhi led to the biggest, secular, ~~to~~ multi-class movement through Indian ~~Indian~~ Independence struggle - Bipin Chandra Political movements like Non-cooperation Movement, civil disobedience and Quit India (1920s, 1930s, 1940s) in struggle - Truce - Struggle led to mobilisation of masses and unifying the national consciousness Non-political movements like literary works in Young India, All India Untouchability League, Harijan movement emphasised on

Gandhi -  
Wear of  
Position

Thomas  
Pentham -  
Gandhi's  
Idea of  
Integral  
democracy.



social causes to unify the dalits  
and include unity in the Hindus  
subdivisions.

Good  
Coverage

With the joining of workers  
in Ahmedabad Mill strike led to

workers, Champaran, Kheda,

Randoli led to peasants,

Muslims in Khilafat-Movement,

women (in NCM, CDM) showed

it a multi-class movement.

Marxist Scholar like EMS  
Nambodripad in his Gandhiyugam

Gandhisayam showed lack of

concerns of weaker class.

B.R. Ambedkar was considered  
to have poles apart views of Gandhi.

2. Right to privacy is an intrinsic part of the right to life. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Right to privacy became the part of fundamental rights in part III of the constitution by the iconic case of 2018 <sup>KS</sup> Puttaswamy case.

SC held it to be intrinsic part of right to life under article 21. Right to privacy still under the reasonable restrictions like state's security, public order.

Privacy concern has led to for forming of § BN Srikrishna committee and drafts of Digital Personal Data Protection Bill.

You can also link the right to privacy with the right to be forgotten in digital space.

Under privacy one is also right to have unrestrained personal space this led SC to stick off A. 377 in the Navtej Singh Johar case as privacy part of A. 21

Recently privacy has come under scrutiny due to intrusion in surveillance (Pegasus), - exemption in digital Personal data protection bill.

Privacy should be upheld in time of data and information led time.



3. Indian federation has moved from cooperative federation to competitive federation. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Indian federalism is a form of cooperative federalism as per Giranville Austin.

In recent time the cooperation as forwarded through fora like Niti Bayog (Team India), Inter State Council (A-263) - shifted towards competitive federalism.

This refers to the competition between/among the federal units and centre to provide the services and governance at the lowest cost with 'ease of doing'

with advent of Market Economy and

Co-op. Federalism -  
Finance Commission  
GST (one nation  
one tax)

Views of  
Dr. Manmohan  
Singh can be  
cited.

increasing role of ~~too~~ corporates  
Business Investment competition,  
there is a need to be effective  
Niti Aayog's reporting and yardsticks  
based governance has further  
pushed for competition. Example -  
Good Governance Index - Gujarat  
Ranks 1st.

- Swachh to  
Ranking -  
Performance  
grading index  
in education  
- Digital  
Governance

The concern however remain with  
backward States (called BIMARU) to  
catch up with growth.

Conclusion  
can be  
improved.

The need for handholding and  
grant assistance solely on performance  
can be detrimental.

Cooperation is needed for  
Competition.





4. State subvention/funding may be effective instrument in an strengthening electoral democracy in India. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

'State funding refers to finance of electoral process by equally dividing the funds to the different electoral candidates.

It was suggested by Indrajit Gupta Committee.

can be effective instrument in strengthening electoral democracy as one, it gives level playing competition to all candidates including

independent members, second, the

criminalisation and muscle power can be curbed, third, the white

washing of electoral funds can be reduced.

Also by 2nd ARC  
255th Law  
Commission  
report.



Also, discuss about the studies in the USA and experiences in Spain, Italy, Australia etc. about its inefficiencies.

Milan Varshnav holds the money power is deep in Indian politics. can continue even without/with start state funding.

Vohra committee's highlighted the nexus of business and politicians that can continue in secrecy.

State funding can also enhance the state's fiscal burden.

By limiting and regulating the funding as mentioned by Supreme Court can the money's influence be checked. Adding political parties in under RTI's ambit.



5. In the post-liberalization era, Indian politics is moving from ascriptive politics to developmental politics. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Post-liberalisation era began with liberalisation, ~~privat~~ privatisation and globalisation. Indian politics was marked with political agendas of Mandal, Kamandal, Market (3Ms of 1990s).

This led to moving of Indian politics from ascriptive politics of identity ~~cat~~ and caste to developmental politics.

Milan Vaishnav, the political expert of post 1990 credited it to infusion of market.



Abhijeet Banerjee led that  
developmental politics replaced

Also provide  
contradictory  
views of  
Kanchan Chandra  
(Role of  
ethnicity)

identity politics.

Accentuated or  
rather modernized  
with increasing  
influx of technology  
and modernization.

Arvind Panagariya called it the  
focus to shift on VIKAS model  
as now - shown by BJP.

Still poor  
representation  
of weaker  
sections  
(Sachar  
Committee  
Report)

Rise of parties on economic  
issues like AAP is an example of

if. But Thomas Blom Hansen  
has also reflected the role of  
religion through Hindutva

Politics.

Indian politics is marked with  
both ascriptive and developmental  
politics.

6. Has the 73rd Constitutional Amendment empowered women in panchayats in India? Discuss. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

73rd Constitutional Amendment came to empower the third tier of governance on the model of Gandhi's Swaraj.

With the compulsory provisions like Gram sabhas (243-A), State Finance Commission (243-I) Gram Panchayat

(243-B), the reservation of 33% seats for women, promising results were expected.

In 30 years, the empowerment of women was seen in political mobilisation with a village member

Pranila Bisoi (Odisha) made it to Parliament.

Nirula Buch -  
women PR  
members attend  
meetings more  
frequently  
regularly  
than men -

Good  
example



Esther Dufflo Study has shown  
the women led panchayats focused  
well in women centric issues of  
sanitation, water;

AS per Budget  
Mohty's  
bottleneck in  
participation of  
women

Level of education  
Lack of training  
Lack of mobility etc.

Issues however remain of dominance  
of males as Pradhan Patil's — by  
the study of Sudha Pai

The lack of training, functionaries  
funds, and function demotivators make  
it empty (Mani Shankar Iyer Committee)

The panchayats now moving towards  
the empowerment through ICT,  
& Gram Swaraj model in a few  
states like Kerala.

Panchayati has also mixed  
with identity politics and poll  
violence (West Bengal).

Women Panchayati's role is  
an example of grassroot democracy  
and ease of living in villages with  
aim of empowerment. state  
government's political will and  
technology enabled participation  
can be the answer.



7. Religion is still an important factor in Indian politics. Discuss  
(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

India is a secular country with secularism as the basic structure (SR Bommai case), where State has distance from all religion.

But Indian politics is filled with examples that show Religion is still an important factor in Indian politics. Janus Minor has described

four ethnic components in Indian politics: (a) Religion (b) Race (c) caste (d) language.

Rajni Kothari called mobilisation of religion and caste in Indian politics natural in Indian society.

Atul Kohli mentioned that in transition of society from traditional

to modern, religion will play role as the elites in order to use its formal power.

In India, till 1960s Congress system was followed with more role of caste and minority appeasement leading Janta Dal then BJP to use Religion card (~~CP~~ CP Bhambrani Marxist scholar).

With the Mandal, Kamandal politics, Ram Mandir issues helped BJP as mentioned in the world — Saffron Wave by Thomas Blom Hansen.

Religion in Indian politics has taken the form of soft and hard Hindutva and political discussions on Uniform Civil Code also touch it.

You can also mention RPA 1951 Prohibiting use of Religion appeal in election

Views of  
Kanchan Chandra  
can also  
be mentioned

Religion has role in society like  
India as religion is the way of  
daily lives and identity politics are  
hand said the existentialist  
Scholar - Louis Dumont

Moreover with new role of  
development politics and Vikas  
model (Arvind Panagariya), economics  
empowerment has been also  
raised - Example rise of  
Aam Admi Party.

Good  
answer



8. How is the President of India elected? Outline the salient characteristics of the electoral college of the Indian President. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

President of India is the part of the parliament and <sup>nominal</sup> executive at the Centre.

President is elected by proportional representation by the secret ballot

where electoral college is from

Parliament and Assembly select their preference for the candidates

Candidates are selected for the list of Presidential Elections in the

Parliament by Lok Sabha by

resolution 50 members

Also mention about single transferable vote.

Write explaining  
the characteristics  
of the following  
question:

Salient characteristics of President  
Election's electoral college is that  
it comprises of the elected members

① How the  
interest of  
States are  
being taken  
care of?

of Upper House, Lower House  
(not nominated members), elected  
members from State Assembly,

② How the  
Regional  
Small parties  
get representation?

and (not from the Legislative Council)  
the assembly of the Puducherry,  
Delhi, JK (not in last election) also

③ Double  
representation  
to States  
(MLAs + MP  
of RS)

(included)  
The electoral college of President  
should select their preference  
out of the candidates.

The procedure of election of  
President cannot be changed through

Ordinary law, it can be done  
so through constitutional amendment  
and ratification by half of the  
State assembly and special majority  
in parliament.

President has not been given  
extension of discretionary powers  
as wide as governor still,  
President's post is the bulwark  
of Indian Republic.



9. Examine the role of the National Commission for Minorities in preserving, promoting and protecting the rights of minorities in India.  
(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Established in  
1992 by  
NCM Act

National Commission for Minorities  
is a statutory body with the  
mandate to protect the minorities  
interest and safeguard them.

In India, there are 6 minorities  
including Muslim, Parsi, Jain,  
Buddhist, Christian, Sikh - whom  
cumulative 20% population.

NCM's role in preserving the  
rights of minorities has been mixed  
bag with protection of fundamental  
rights under Article 29, Article 30.

but the violation of rights in  
cern education institutions - has

come - Karnataka's case of right to wear head scarf led to Supreme Court and a split verdict.

Promotion of minorities rights has been mostly done through government's schemes

Protecting the rights of minorities in areas like Kashmir, North-East has put to question.

The right wing scholars have called for state specific minority status. Supreme court has clarified to clarify minorities at national level.

The delay in reporting and

Motion  
Sachar  
Committee  
Report.

meeting of the commission and formally  
of enough quorum shows the  
unhealthy status of NCM.

Giving more teeth and revising  
the authority of NCM should be  
dealt

Challenges in working of NCM: —  
→ Capacity related challenges: → Lack  
of human resources.

→ Financial planning and expenditure  
related challenges.

→ Legal and constitutional Authority.

→ Functional challenges (Non-binding  
recommendation).

Also  
includes  
these  
points in  
your  
answer.





10. Compare the Nehruvian and Gandhian models of development.  
(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

In the Lahore Session of Congress in 1929, Nehru claimed himself to be 'Socialist', Gandhian models of development was based on his 'Swrajist' model.

Nehruvian models of development was inspired by USSR's state led economy with heavy industry and centralisation. It was reflected in the Nehru-Mahalanobis Plan in 2nd Five Year Plan. Gandhi's idea was on decentralisation and Swraj model of village and cottage economy of cooperatives.

Nehru model was based on automation, mechanisation and science led model, Gandhi was against machine led growth.

He said — we want production by masses and not mass production. His model was based on religion and emphasised on Ethical consumption.

In areas of land reforms both agreed for the distributive policy in the village for food security and believed in welfare model.

Politically, Gandhi emphasised on Panchayati, Nehru's reign was

heavily centralised.

BR Ambedkar favoured more of Nehru model and called Gandhian model as failure due to village being the den of ignorance. SC Bose was also near the Nehru Model.

In the part (iv), DPSP, provisions of socialist state and Gandhian's trusteeship,

Cooperatives also there. (A-43B)  
(A-40)

- Gandhian Model: —
- Distributive justice, moral regeneration and equality.
  - Moral anarchist
  - Ram Vajya, Sarvodaya.



11. Account for the rise of regional political parties and assess their role in contemporary India. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Regional political parties arise in the post 1960s time. Till 1960s, Lajpat Kothari called India as Congress system. Even in States Congress was dominant.

After that with the upsurge of OBC class in the works of Kaka Kelkar Commission, who left Congress in 1960s as per Prof Yogendra Yadav, regional parties government formed in 8 States.

The above was also due to Green Revolution.

In 1990s with Market Economy, Mandal Commission, and issues like Ram Mandir gave rise to regional parties.



Example - Shiv Sena

In contemporary India, the regional parties have risen with 3rd surge

of democracy, now seeking identity and empowerment - old regional party

Bahujan Samaj Party <sup>get competition</sup> turned into radical

Dalit parties of Azad Party by

Chandrashekar Azad (Kawana), the

ethnic class regional party -

Humo party in West Bengal's

Darjiling for Gorkhaland issues.

Few regional parties now

have national aspirations -

Telangana's TRS turned into

BRS (Bharatiya Rashtriya)



views of -  
- Joya Hasan  
- Prateek  
- Sarang  
- Niraj  
- Gopal  
- Joyal

Regional parties still dominant  
in state politics in West Bengal  
(TMC), RJD (Bihar) BJD (Odisha)

Earlier a state party AAP now  
a National party has national  
outlook. Regional causes now  
linked with national developmental  
economics with theme like  
double engine and VIKAS.



12. Critically analyze the discretionary powers granted to the Governor by the Indian Constitution. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Sankaria Commission was called  
Governor as the lynchpin of the Centre-  
State Relations. Article 153 enable  
Governor ~~has~~ as the nominal executive  
of the State.

underline  
the name of  
Commission

The discretionary powers granted  
to the Governor by Indian Constitution  
are seen as restraints by the central  
Government's agent in the State.

Article 201 enable governor for  
taking / reserving bills to president  
including money bills.

Article 200 enable governor for  
withhold or give assent to the  
bills of the assembly.

- Punchhi Commission.
- Venkateshiah Commission
- Rajamannar Committee

This has been missed in cases like University Chancellor Bill withheld by the governors of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Explicit provisions like Article 167 where governors can seek administrative details from Executive. Tangle on this was seen in West Bengal with former governor Jai Jagdip Dhanekar demand.

Implicit provisions on appointment of Chief Ministers, Summon of the assembly has been misused.

Governor in Coa, Manipur did not call the majority party leader for forming of government.





In recent case of sacking of minister by Tamil Nadu Governor has been questioned as of governor's overreach beyond discretion and misuse of pleasure doctrine.

As mentioned in Punchi Commission, governor's appointment should be in discussion with CM and 2nd ARC on appointment of the governor from non-political background.

Granville Austin's Cooperative federalism is possible where discretion of governor should not be politically motivated.



13. "Identity politics has trumped development politics in India."  
Comment. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Identity politics refers to the mobilising on the basis of common identity like caste, religion to fulfil political agendas.

Rudolph and  
Rudolph -  
Modernity  
of tradition

In traditional society, as like India, Atul Kohli said that when there is a transition to modern democratic society, former elites mobilise on identities to ensure their power. Rajni Kothari has called identity politics as natural.

Prof Yogendra Yadav has mentioned two democratic upsurges, one when OBC left Congress, then, when Dalits left Congress — this was

was in search of identity. Now, the  
third upsurge is for identity plus  
empowerment.

Study by Abhijeet Bannerjee,  
~~Esther~~ Duffler

opened the discussion of developmental  
politics that there is lesser role

of caste, religion in political  
electoral behaviour

Arvind Panagariya has termed that  
besides religion BJP now focuses  
on developmental politics in form  
of VIKAS model in election  
manifesto.

Newer parties like AAP called as  
New left by Prof B Praful Bidwai

~~Abhijeet~~  
Nandita Halder  
Ascendant Hinduism  
~~Ascendant~~

Sukash  
Pattikaran

Regional  
identities

F.W. Riggs -  
Primitiv  
Societies



focus on secular topics like economy resulting into stable government in Delhi, Punjab and now a national party.

It appears with this trend that identity politics has not trumped development politics to completely.

Still, role of ethnicity in North-East, caste and Hindutva politics

(Thomas Blom Hanson) has been

vocal in politics.

development politics is more empowering for the communities with lesser economic upliftment.





14. Differentiate parliamentary supremacy from parliamentary sovereignty. Would you consider the Indian Parliament as a Sovereign Parliament? Examine. (20 marks)

Parliamentary supremacy refers to the supreme authority of the legislature to frame any laws without judicial restraints as per the case in Britain. (where parliament is mocked that it can make men and as women and vice versa).

Parliament sovereignty is the separation of powers of legislature from the other two wings organs of government and has sovereign rights in the procure of legislature.

Example - India.

Indian parliament is a sovereign

body as its functions are distinct from Judiciary and Executive.

we, the  
People  
Constitutional  
Mandate  
of popular  
Sovereignty

It's the bedrock of the parliamentary

democracy and representation principle

where 'we the people' has the solemn of it. Still, it is under the restrictions

of Article 13 and laws made in

Parliament - contravening of Fundamental

Rights are under the Judicial

Review.

Also, separation of power in

India is not strict but porous

between Executive and Legislature,

so, the cabinet ruled decisions

rule in the lower House if with

majority. Restriction on the elected

parliamentarians under defection  
is also apprehensive of the sovereignty  
of parliament. By passing of the  
committees, there's a decline of  
reference (of laws to committees  
(27% in 15th Lok Sabha, 11% in 17th LS))  
Use of Ordinance and PMO's power

make it Prime Ministerial System  
(KC Wheare)

Parliamentary Sovereignty can be  
seen in the powers and privileges  
of MPs under Article 105  
including freedom of speech

Constituent Assembly debate  
envisage the sovereignty on the



parliament as the temple of democracy.  
Parliament should uphold its spirit  
of legislative function, communicative  
action, direct representation,  
substantive and deliberative discussion  
to fulfil the aspirations and  
uphold the rights under part  
III and part IV of the constitution:

- Limitation on Parliamentary Sovereignty:-  
Written constitution
- ① Judicial review
  - ② Federal System of Government
  - ③ Fundamental rights
  - ④

15. India has moved from 'one-party dominant system' to 'one-party led coalition'. Discuss. (20 marks)

Party system does not depend on the number of the parties but the number of quality and relevant parties. India has been under one-party dominant system till 1960s

Granville Austin called that phase as 'India is Congress, Congress is India'

In 1970s onwards the regional parties became active and by 1990s coalition system was to be formed. Reason behind the transition has been: → Green

Revolution, Right-Wing aspirations through Janta Dal, Economic Reforms

National Emergency leading to third front.

lesser role of state, more market,  
Prof. Yogendra Yadav called two  
upsurges of democracy — first  
in 1960s when Dalits & OTBC left Congress  
and in 1990s when Dalits left Congress.  
Newer parties like Bahujan samaj  
Party, RJD in Bihar, BJP  
started mobilising.

Newer issues like Mandal,  
Kamandal (Ram Mandir), Market led  
to multiplicity of parties.

coalition by dominance continued  
from 1990 to 2014 by Congress  
led UPA. (one party led coalition)  
as a dominant (barring years of  
NDA in between). With the Lok Sabha



elections result in 2014, 2019, political scientist Suhra Palshikar has called death of Congress and rise of BJP system. Thomas Blom Hansen has called in for Saffron Wave and Hindutva politics of BJP led NDA with more than 300 seats in Lok Sabha.

Newer alliance of opposition of I.N.D.I.A cannot be called as one party led though as Congress, AAP, TMC, etc are part of it.

One party coalition is currently seen in works of BJP led NDA (National Democratic Alliance).

However, with rise of economic conservatism and mix of ideology Catch all party (Otto von Kerckheimer)

has also seen in rise of AAP.

Also, coalition politics differ from State to Central Elections.

The coming general elections of 2024 is also marked by the coalitions led by major parties.

- ① Third Movement Party System.
- ② Third Congress System.
- ③ Third phase of confrontation b/w Indira Gandhi's Congress and JP movement.
- ④ Differentiation phase b/w national party system and party system.
- ⑤ Federate coalition.



16. Examine the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in deepening of democracy in India. (20 marks)

Panchayat Raj and Urban Local Bodies were established as 3rd tier governance with passing of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment:

1992. It is under the principle of Swaraj of Gandhi, Party-less radical humanism of MN Roy.

Macpherson said that substantive democracy is ruled with principles of democracy like equality, rule of law, participation etc.

In deepening democracy in India PRI and ULB has played the following roles: — Firstly, reservation

Principle of Subsidiarity.



of seats of SC/ST/women under the compulsory provisions. In some states 50% reservation for women:- Example Odisha. Secondly, empowerment at grassroot democracy. Study by Esther Duflo showed the increment in basic amenities like sanitation, water pumps. Third, mobilisation of Gram Sabha, Fourth, in states like Kerala Municipalities are denotified all the 18 functions under 12th Schedule. Still, Panchayat Raj and ULB face issues that limit the true democratic decentralisation.



First, the limited role of elected women candidates due to measure like Protham Patti as mentioned by Sudha Pai... Second, the issues of 3Fs: Fund, Function, Functionaries make both level of governance just a division on paper (Manishankar Jyer Committee). Third, States dominance in municipalities has created panastatals to deepen democracy by PRI, ULB, suggestion such as — financial devolution as per mandate of 15th Finance Commission, performance audits of Panchayati to curb the tendency of Panchayati misallocation.

Following 2nd ARC, the executive functions of State Election Commission, State Finance Commission to be improved, limit the bureaucratisation at 3rd Tier of governance — Alagh Committee.

Good answer

Panchayat and ULB aim to make local governance more democratic and representative of people-led growth — it epitomises the Vita Activa (H. Arendt) and Civic republicanism and ideal Communicative Action (Habermas).





17. Discuss the efficacy of judicial review in India. (20 Marks)

Judicial review has been termed as the Basic Structure under the Raj Narain case. In the book —

Making of the Constitution, Justice

HR Khanna (loner dissent in ADM

Jabalpur Case) held Judicial Review is as bulwark of Indian Judiciary.

Judicial Review has become

prominent in the aftermath of the

Keshavnanda Bharti Case and framing of the Basic Structure Doctrine.

It refers to review of constitutionality and legality of laws, rules, and executive orders (as per Article 13 of Part III).

Kalpana  
Kannabiranes  
Indian courts  
as political  
institution.

In recent time, it has come under light due to judicial activism and judicial overreach.

Article  
142 :-  
Complete  
Justice  
Plenary  
of SC

The efficacy of Judicial Review has been upheld in maintaining cooperative federalism and limit the excess of union in States starting in SR Bommai case. In 2016 SC for the first time overruled the President's Rule in Assam and Jharkhand case.

In the limiting the role of Parliament curbed the provisions of 97th Constitution Amendment and giving more rights to States. In the recent review of



executive action in Election Commission  
Appointment Committee in Dr.oop  
Banarwal Case (2022), termed as  
Judicial Misadventure, but SC  
has called it filling the legislative  
vacuum.

Pratap Bhanu Mehta has been  
critique of Judicial supremacy called  
it Judicial Barbarisms with opaque  
and selected decisions on cases  
under review filled with bias.

He criticised judicial activism in  
review of laws like National Judicial  
Appointment Committee (99th CAA 2014)



Judicial review  
leading to judicial  
activism and  
need for  
judicial  
restraint

Judicial Review is the tool of  
Harmonious balance of separation  
of powers and checks and Balance.

Due to its original jurisdiction and  
power under A.13, A.32, A.226  
judicial review should not be  
curbed.

The priority now should also be  
on pending cases (30,000 under  
Special Leave Petition A.136) and  
70,000 cases in Supreme Court alone.

~~Former~~ Hon'ble CJI DY  
Chandrachud has also asked  
for Judicial Restrain