



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 7776054

Roll No. 23086004394
Total Mark 60/100.00

Exam BACHELOR-O_AUGUST-2024
Subject LLB201 - CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/4 8 10/15

1B 3/4 9 0/15

1C 2/4

1D 2/4

1E 3/4

1F 2/4

1G 3/4

1H 3/4

1I 2/4

1J 2/4

2 0/15

3 0/15

4 8/15

5 9/15

6 8/15

7A 0/7

7B 0/7

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 11/08/24 Shift: P2
 Room No.: P2
 Paper Code: LLB-201 Subject: Law II Year/Sem: 2nd
 Name of Candidate: ASHRUTI SRIVASTAVA
 Roll No. 23086004394

Signature of Candidate: Ashruti
 Signature of Investigator: [Signature]
 COE Facsimile: [Signature]

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures								Max. Marks		
Total Marks in Words										

LLB201 ✓
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: LLB
 Session: 2023-24 Year/Semester: 2nd
 Subject Name: Constitutional Law II
 Medium: English Hindi
 Paper Code: LLB-201
 Exam Date: 01/08/2024
 Name of Candidate: ASHRUTI SRIVASTAVA
 Father's Name: SURENDRA SRIVASTAVA

कॉलेज का कोड
College Code: K N O 5

A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code: K N O 5

A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam:
 Regular Ex-Student
 Offshore In-Office
 Private Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 7776054

LLB-201 ✓
Paper Code

PART-IV

नामंक संख्या
Enrolment Number: C S J M A 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 7 8 9
 परीक्षार्थी अंकन संख्या Candidate's Roll Number

पैपर कोड Paper Code: LLB-201

2	3	0	8	6	0	0	4	3	9	4
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9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

पैपर कोड Paper Code: LLB-201

A	0	0	0	0	0	0	N
B	1	1	1	1	1	1	P
C	2	2	2	2	2	2	R
E	3	3	3	3	3	3	T
F	4	4	4	4	4	4	
G	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Z	6	6	6	6	6	6	
W	7	7	7	7	7	7	
	8	8	8	8	8	8	
	9	9	9	9	9	9	

Ashruti
Signature of Candidate

[Signature]
Signature of Investigator

के.एस.एम. कालेज
कानपुर
COE Facsimile

[Signature]
COE Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों को सुरक्षित रखें और उचित सखी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. परीक्षा में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रिया सखी तुरंत से शुरू की जाये। 3. गोलों को काले या नीले बॉल्पेन से भरा जाये।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOD UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को धोकर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कटि और न लिखे तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनाई क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परीधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बाह्यपट्ट जवहा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर रोड प्रान करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएँ साथ न लाये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डिवाइस, डिजिटल वॉच, कोडी, पुराना यह सभी वस्तुएँ जो अनुचित साधन को अवलंबित करते हैं। कोकल संबंधित उपकरण में से किसी भी लेस साइबरिजिक कंप्यूटर से जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी गयी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कपड़े न रखे न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखवाये। ऐसा करने अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परीधि में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं की दिशा निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोहरे तालक न लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID लक्ष्मणी पूरेक लिखें।
6. अपनी तिथि स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या कटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने से पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र में विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न नं कोई त्रुटि है तो उससे परीक्षा शुरू होने से 30 मिनट के अन्दर कस निरीक्षक को तालकत सूचित करें, उसके बाद विरचिकितान्य द्वारा कोई कार्य नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. वी कलेरी या अतिरिक्त प्रक नहीं दिख जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Sub Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exams, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex-Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .





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1

Answer no → 1 (a) ✓

Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part-II of Indian Constitution from Article 12 to 35.

The idea of fundamental Right is taken from the U.S. Constitution. Fundamental Rights are the rights of people available against the state. It is justiciable in nature, if it is violated then a person can go to court for enforcement of that particular fundamental right. Fundamental rights are available to the citizen of India so the question arises what is "state"?

'State' is defined in Article-12 in Part-III of Indian Constitution. State refers to a —

- (i) Government of Union, i.e., Legislative and Executive of Union.
- (ii) Government of state, i.e., legislative and Executive of state.
- (iii) Local Authorities, (iv) Other Authorities.

Regarding these authorities, Local Authority mentioned in Art 3(31) of General Clause Act and Other Authority is not mentioned anywhere it is developed through the judgements and different case laws.



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2

Answer no - 1 (b)

The term 'Equality before law' is mentioned in Article -14 of Part III (Fundamental Right). Article -14 says about the equality of a person. It includes two terms by which equality of a person is justifiable. One is "Equality before law" and other is "Equal protection of law."

Equality before law is a concept of British origin. It is a negative concept because it talks about everyone is equal in the eye of law. But the equality among equals is a necessary feature so that the person gets an equal opportunity among the equal capability or capacity as he/she is. "Equality before law" is based on "Rule of law" which defines that everyone is equal whether he is police, worker, citizen, or any other.

Right to Equality is a main feature of the Indian Constitution.

Case- Autosh Gupta v/s UOI.

In this case SC held that the equality of a person is necessary for the upliftment of a person as well as the upliftment of a state. Everyone is treated equally whether he is man, woman, child or any other person.



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3

Answer no- 1(c)

Right to strike is not mentioned directly in the Constitution of India. But this right is an inclusive feature of Indian Constitution. This is a right which talks about that if the govt or any other authority is not carrying his duties and not follow the policies then a person can use his right in oppose to them.

Just like freedom of press is also an inclusive feature of Article 19(1)(a) because it also give right to speak and give his opinion to others.

Case- Menka Gandhi vls UOI.

= In this case the sc held that the fundamental right is essence and basic feature of an Indian constitution. Also Article-21 includes not only right to life and personal liberty but it also contain the inclusive feature in it.

Right to life also includes the right to live with dignity. It also includes the arbitrary executive action as well as arbitrary legislative action of the Government.



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4

Answer no- 1(d)

Ans. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy gave his judgement regarding Article-21 Right of life and personal liberty. He said in his judgement that Right to privacy is also a part of Article-21. Right to privacy contain a positive as well as negative effect. If it is against the person from the state then it shows negative effect. State can intrusively do and can involve in the right of person when it deems necessary. Also it has a positive effect when the state protect a person from infringement of his right by any other person.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



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5

Answer no- 1 (e)

Article-32 is a part of fundamental right. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said that "It is heart and soul of Indian Constitution". Article-32 provides the Constitutional Remedies to the citizen of India. If the fundamental right of a person infringes or violated then he can go to the court for his particular fundamental rights. Article (32) (b) provides some writs which can issued by the Supreme Court against the one who infringes the right of a person. Habeus Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, ~~Certiorari~~, Quo-warranto. Writs are the order which is issued by the Supreme Court. Article 32 provides constitutional remedies by Supreme Court only.

Habeus Corpus - 'to have a body.'

Mandamus - 'we command'

Certiorari - 'to quash the previous judgement'

Prohibition - 'to forbid'

Quo-warranto - by ~~what~~ authority.

(Case-1) A.K. Gopalan vs State of Madras

In this case the writ Habeus Corpus is filed to ask by what authority a person was detained in the court.



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6

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Case

2) Lotus Hotels v/s State of Gujarat.

In this case, Gujarat financial authority promises to Lotus hotel to provide funds for construction works. But he refuse to do so. Then the mandamus writ was filed against him to fulfil the promise.

Case

3) Gullupalli Nageshwar Rao v/s UOI.

In this case the SC held that the judgement of profer loss which given in lower court was unconstitutional so these judgements were squashed. It is happened by the writ of Certiorari

Answer no- 1(f)

'free legal Aid' is a term which means the Right of state to provide the free legal help to a person if the person incapable of moving to the court for their justice. 'free legal Aid' is mentioned in the Article 39(A) in "Directive Principles of State Policy" of the Constitution of India.

Article 39(A) talks about the free legal Aid. It is the duty of the state to provide the person legal service to the person when the person is vee in his economical



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condition. It also says that the person can claim the free legal aid to the state whenever he needs. 'PIL' is also a inclusive feature like it. PIL stands for Public Interest Litigation. It does not follow the term 'locus standi' which means a person whose rights are infringed, only he can go to the court. By PIL any other person can claim the infringement of right when these right affects a mass. The state provides the legal aid if the defendant has not a good financial condition.

Case - Hussainara v/s State of Bihar.

In this case, case is filed by other person who is not ~~involved~~ involve in a particular case. But its judgement provide relief to the mass. A person filed a case that many person convicted in a jail even their time-period is completed. After it the convicted person of Bihar were released. ✓ and also other person release who are suffered from same issue. this affects the mass.



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8

Answer no- 1 (g)

'Equal pay for equal work' is a term mentioned in DPSP (Part-IV) of Indian Constitution. It is basically given the idea and talk about the equality of payment among men and women. Article 39 says that State should provide the equal payment for men and women who are doing the same kind of work. It also talks about the equality in the public office so that the upliftment of women position would be happen in work field.

Equal pay for equal work contain two term 'equal pay' which means the payment which is given by the authority should be equal to men and women and the other term was 'equal work' which generally means the work which is done by men or women if the work is equal then they both get the amount of money should also be equal. It also helps to rise and endeavour the state and also beneficial for the upliftment of women position in India.

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9

Answer no-1(h)

Fundamental Duties are enshrined in Part-IV (A) of Indian Constitution. During the emergency, the Swaran Singh Committee given recommendation regarding the duties which should have followed by the people of India. By their recommendation, the fundamental duties incorporated in the Part-IV (A) in the Constitution of India by 44th CAA 1976.

There are eleven fundamental duties which have to be followed by the citizen of India. These duties mentioned in Article 51 (A). The question arises that the fundamental duties are justiciable or not. In this regarding the relevant case is - *Bejoju Emmanuel v/s State of Kerala*.

In this case the students of Jehova community were not sing National Anthem when the National Anthem is played in their school. Regarding this case the apex court held that these students were stand in respect of National Anthem and it is not necessary to sing the National Anthem if their religions refuses to do so.

Thus, we can see that the fundamental Duties should be to follow by citizen but it is not that kind of justiciable



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that if a person does not follow it then state put an action against them. It is basically the duties which has to follow so that the chaos will not happen in the state.

Answer no- 1 (i)

Article 131 in the ~~Indian~~ Constitution of India talks about the original jurisdiction of ^{the} supreme court. Original Jurisdiction ^{is} the jurisdiction which held by Supreme Court in a first way. This kind of jurisdiction was given by the Supreme Court in the matters of

- (i) dispute between centre-state relation.
(ii) ~~dispute~~ dispute between state-state relation.
(iii) dispute between two state or state.

If the dispute occurs between the centre or state then the jurisdiction was given by Supreme Court. ~~Before~~ This kind of dispute only can be solved in Supreme Court. Similarly if the dispute regarding the state-state relation then it can also be solved in the original jurisdiction





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of Supreme Court. The Inter-water dispute like Cauvery water dispute is solved in the Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court. There is no other court can give their prior judgement regarding these disputes.

Answer no-1 (j)

Article 368 of the Constitution contains the Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution. In this article, it says the amendment of the Article can be done by the total majority and two-third of the majority present and voting and also the ratification by half of the states.

Article 368(1) - It says the the article can be repeal, reform or introduce by the way of amendment in the constitution.

Article 368(2) - It says that the article can be amend by the total majority of the parliament and the two-third of the members present and voting and also the ratification by half of the state within the territory of India.



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Case - Sajjan Singh v/s State of Rajasthan.
In this case the SC held that the amendment of FRs can't be done.

Case - Golaknath Case -

In this case SC held that the FRs can be amend. After Pt 24 CAA was passed and it includes Article 13 (4) and Article 368 (3) which overruled the SC for judgement and the parliament can amend the fundamental right and also the any article in the constitution. But after it in the case - Keshvanand Bharti Case - The SC held that the amendment can be done in the constitution but it cannot affect the basic structure of the constitution. To amend the constitution one should keep the mind that the basic structure can't change.

Case - Minerva Mills Case -

In this case the SC held that to amend the constitution it is necessary that the basic structure can't affect and there must have harmonious relation b/w FRs and DPSP, because Basic structure is the essence of Constitution.



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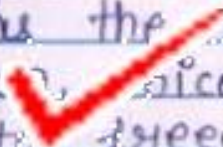
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13

Section - B


Answer no - (4)

The Right to freedom of speech and expression is mentioned in Article 19 (1) (a) in the Part III of fundamental Right in the Constitution. Article 19(1) (a) talks about the Right to freedom of speech and expression. It means the person has the right to express his view, expression,  vice, in front of all.

Right to freedom of speech also has the right to express his view via writing, expression, gesture or facial expression. Anyone can follow this right and talks openly about his view in front of all. Right to freedom of speech and expression also includes freedom of Press or not. It is the basic question regarding this right. The relevant case law of it are as —

Case Shaktal Papers v/c UOI.

⇒ In this case, the govt ordered that the no. of papers should be fixed so that the freedom of press may be restrict in his view point. But the SC held that to minimise the view point of anyone is a breach of his





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sight to speech. Thus this rule would be revoked and freedom of speech and expression is a right of an individual. Any order can't violate this right of a person.

Case - Printer Ltd vs UOI.

In this case, the Supreme Court held that the freedom of press is an inclusive right in the Article-19(1)(a). Freedom of press can't take by any order of the govt. Because it is a fundamental right of a person.

Case - Bennett Coleman vs UOI.

= In this case the same order was given by the govt to fix the no. of papers of printed newspaper. But the newspaper company said that to minimise the no. of papers affects because the main earning of the newspaper is from advertisement and not from the price of newspaper. So the SC held that it infringes the right of common people because it violates the right of speech and expression. So the SC revoked the



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previous order and said that there is no limitations in the papers of newspaper printing.

→ Now the question arises that the Commercial Advertisement is a part of freedom of Speech and Expression or not?

This question arises by the citizen that the commercial advertisement is a part or not. So this question discussed by a judgement of Supreme Court in a case - Case Hamdard Dawakhana v/s - UOI.

In this case, the question discussed that freedom of Press also includes the freedom of Commercial Advertisement or not. So the Supreme Court says that if the advertisement talks about the general way or a voice of a common people then it is considered as the right of freedom of speech but if the advertisement contain the business or trade element and it promote something then it will not be the part of freedom of press. Whenever it promotes his business, ideas, trades then it is not considered under the freedom of press.



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16

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This right given to the citizen of India. But there are some restrictions which is mentioned in Article 19(2) of Indian Constitution. Freedom of speech and expression can't be followed in the given conditions

- (i) against the government
- (ii) against the state.
- (iii) contempt of court
- (iv) defamation
- (v) public order
- (vi) relation with foreign state.
- (vii) decency and morality.

Article 19(1)(a) have not followed in these condition, it can't use to defame the other by words of mouth, expression or ~~speech~~. It does not mean to do contempt of court if a person has right to speech. So, the right can be followed by keeping the restriction points in the mind,



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17

Answer no-(5)

Protection of Life and Personal Liberty are the right given to the citizen of India. It is mentioned in Article 21 of Part III (Fundamental Right) in the Constitution of India. It provides that the person has the right to live and it has liberty to do. Article 21 of Constitution can be understood by two phases -

1. Position before *Menka Gandhi* case
2. Position after *Menka Gandhi* case.

1) In the first phase when the *AK Gopalan* case when the court held that the right to liberty is only the right of a person of body. It does not include any other right. *AK Gopalan v/s State of Bihar*. SC held that the person who is detained by the police without ~~asking~~ him and then it is infringement of his right to life.

2) In the second phase, when the *Menka Gandhi v/s UOI* case arises it expands the horizon of right to life and personal liberty of a person. It includes that the person's ~~case~~ right is not only the right of body but also includes



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the right to live a dignified life. It also contains the Article 14, 19 and 21. It mentions that the right to live and right to live with human dignity is also a right of human. It expands the horizon of Ar-19.

Before this case the expansion of Ar-21 is not as much as it was after this case. There are many more rights included in it.

Right to sleep.

Case - Ramleela Maidan v/s UOI.

In this case SC held that right to sleep is also a part of Ar-21.

There are many other rights, like right to go abroad, right to move, right to sleep, right to ~~the~~ enthusiasm (in some cases only), environmental right, and many more rights.

Case - M.C. Mehta v/s UOI.

In this case the SC held that the right to use the resources like air, water is a basic need of human and it is featured in Ar-21.

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Arts - 6

DPSP is enshrined in Part IV [Ar-36 to 51] in the Constitution of India. Granville Austin says that the Fundamental Right and DPSP are the conscience of the Constitution. DPSP provides the policies related to the welfare of the state. It talks about the ideas which help the state to make laws which are beneficial for its citizens.

Justiciability of DPSP -

DPSP is not justiciable in the court of law like fundamental rights. FRs are the rights given to the people. If the FRs are ~~enforced~~ ^{enforced} then the person can go to the court for their rights. There are many conflicts b/w the DPSP and FRs are -

① Champakam Dorairajan v/s UOI

In this case the SC held that the DPSP overruled fundamental rights if there is a conflict b/w the DPSP and FRs. But this is overruled by another case which is -



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2) In Re Kerala Bill v/s UOI.

= In this case the SC held that there is harmonious relation b/w FRs and P. No one is as above as other.

3) Golaknath Case - In this case the SC held that the SC can amend the fundamental right whenever it is necessary.

But after it 24th CAA was passed and it also added Article 13(4) and 368(3) which gives power to amend the FRs in constitution.

3) Kesavanand Bhardi Case - In this case the SC says that the fundamental rights can be amend but it does not amend the basic structure of the constitution.

4) In Minerva Mill Case - In this case SC held that the DPSP and FRs are the two wheels of a chariot. It is the two rocks of the constitution. So they can amend but to keep the point in the mind that it should not affect the basic structure of constitution.



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Ans - 8

Article (124-147) is talks about the Judiciary. Part V of Indian Constitution contains the Union Judiciary. Article-124 talks about the there shall be a supreme court of India.

Procedure of Appointment of Judges -
Article 124 (2) says -

- The judges can be appointed by ~~given~~ president given the warrant or seal under his hand.
- The judges of SC can be appointed by the president in consultation with the CJI of India. Consultation ~~would~~ words is not include in the constitution. Consultation is defined by many cases -
 - 1st Judges case - It is said that the president is not bind by the consultant and advice of CJI.
 - Ind Judges case - In this case the sc held that the president is bind by the advice of CJI.



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- Third Judges Case - In this case the SC talks about the nature of advice of CJJ is binding on the president but the exercise of this power must be done before it given to the president there must be consult with four or more CJJ. If there is two judges refuse to appoint that person as judge then the recommendation will not go to president.

Before it is go for president assent it must be recommended by three of those four judge then it sent to the President. The recommendation must be in written form. Then the president give his assent to that recommendation and provide and also further take action to appoint the person as judge.

The judges of SC is appointed by the President of India. To become a judge a person must be -

- → a citizen of India.
- → must have ✓ judge of Highcourt (or in the succession) for 5 year.
- → if as an advocate of Highcourt (or in succession) for 10 years.
- → a distinguished jurist as president recommendation.



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This process assures that there is a balance in the appointment of judges because the president involves but it is not totally dependent by the views of president. The president also consults with the CJI to appoint the judges. So there is a harmonious relation between the executive and judiciary in the matter of appointment of judges.





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