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RANK - 24

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 6**



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133.5

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

- ① Quote Key words / Scholars / Articles / Judgements.
- ② Incorporate Current Affairs.
- ③ Apply Various theories to explain your Points.

Name Krishan Kumar Singh

Mobile No. _____

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

Date _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Signature Krishan

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Superiority of Satyagraha to Passive Resistance. Comment.
- (b) Examine the relevance of non-violence in today's times
- (c) Examine the nature of the Constituent Assembly's Representation
- (d) Socialist perspective of Freedom Struggle

~~B~~ ~~A~~ ~~C~~ ~~D~~ ~~E~~ ~~F~~ ~~G~~ ~~H~~ ~~I~~ ~~J~~ ~~K~~ ~~L~~ ~~M~~ ~~N~~ ~~O~~ ~~P~~ ~~Q~~ ~~R~~ ~~S~~ ~~T~~ ~~U~~ ~~V~~ ~~W~~ ~~X~~ ~~Y~~ ~~Z~~

g) Mahatma Gandhi called Satyagraha as the ultimate weapon of the weak ~~against the might of "unjust and oppressive state". It means~~. Hence, Satyagraha is not just ~~resisting cause~~ ~~state through disobeying laws (a political action only), but has a spiritual basis too~~. Gandhi ji believed that Satyagraha means ~~to arouse the conscience of the wrongdoer by inflicting pain on oneself~~. Hence, he felt that only Satyagraha (which has a spiritual - cum - political basis) could give real agency to Indian masses.

Remarks

Add **Key words**
 like - whereas
 Direct Action
 political
 Evil Vs Evil
 have
 Instrument of
 Strong/weak
 meant absolute commitment
 principles of truth and Ahimsa.
 passive resistance was just a method of extremists that could slowly degenerated into violence struggle
 with limited mass capacity
 Also, Satyagraha by Gandhi was a planned and controlled program in struggle - true - struggle strategy calibrated by congress working committee and supported by constructive programs.
 Thus, it wasn't an ad-hoc or machine approach like passive resistance, but an all-encompassing political strategy leading to three pan-India movements finally independence.
Remarks

Very Good

Non-Violence

Non-violence or Ahimsa was the central tenet of Gandhian thought. He believed that even the most autocratic regimes could be brought down using non-violence.

In present times, non-violence remains very much relevant as we see skirmishes across borders (China-Pak), refugee crisis, internal security challenges (like Maoism), etc.

Non-violence focuses on empowering the masses and nudging the wrongdoer into taking cognisance of injustice.

(M) Examples of relevance of non-violence,

(1) Getting voice heard — eg. recent peaceful protests by farmers on Farm Bill / MSP issue

Remarks

② peaceful borders — through a functionalist approach ("form follows function" by David Mitrany), nations could focus on more cooperation instead of confrontation (eg. India-Pak in SAARC)

~~Like
Chipko Mo
Terrorism
Bhoolan
Prayagraj P
Need~~

③ From To exposing state) police atrocities — eg. manipulating to Sharmila to protest killing.

~~AFSPA~~

~~Non-violence requires mental & physical sacrifices, yet it leads to formidable outcomes.~~

c) India's constituent Assembly was formed in 1946 as a product of proposals by Cabinet mission. It had 389 members (out of which 89 were

~~Remarks~~ from states and ~~rest were~~
~~indirectly elected from provinces).~~

Nature of Sects of UK //

Winston Churchill has called Indian constituent Assembly as an "assembly of Brahmin men" representing only a microscopic minority of Indian society.

Even BR Ambedkar has talked about assembly being "patel - Nehru axis with congress dominance (82%). members from INC).

Mr Jennings has called assembly as a "lawyer's paradise" with presence of legalists (like KM Munshi, AK Aiyar) and legal lawyers (32%). membership). — led to complex and legal-administrative provisions

yet at the same time, the assembly had many members outside INC representing various sections — Hansa Mehta of AIWL,

Remarks

BS Ambedkar (Dalit perspective), SP Mukherjee (Jansangh), legalists, etc.

Gramville Austin has said that Indian Constitution remains the cornerstone of Indian nation. It was a product of "one party assembly" in "one party society" as Congress itself constituted a broad ideological framework.

Nearly all decisions were taken with consensus and success of document could be seen through its incorporations of diverse values to hold together a pluralist Indian society.

d) Indian freedom struggle is a meta-narrative comprising various sub-narratives that try to explore it from various perspectives.

~~Socialist perspective of Indian National movement tries to understand it from a left-liberal ideological framework that was seen in policies and speeches of P. Nehru and S.C. Bose.~~

In 1930s, Congress incorporated worker issues in its vast peasant and congress socialist party agenda. The (1934) was formed as an internal council, and National Planning Committee (1938) was also setup.

60

GS SCORE

Pt. Nehru
Fabian Socialism

The agenda incorporated demands like Zamindari abolition, trade unionism, land reforms etc. (e.g. Faizpur Resolution).

Thus, it shifted the ideological tilt away from conservative Gandhi-Patel axis to more radical Nehru-Bose leftist axis.

D辩证
AITUC - Lal
Gandhi Savodayya Plan
JN & AIND
CSI 1934
HSRA
Kavachini Pension
Bhagat
Patel
✓
Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss Colonialist Perspective on Indian national Movement. How does the Marxist criticise the nationalist views on Indian national movement? (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Gandhi's political programme was designed to erode British notions of legitimacy and undermine the consent Indians had given to the British government. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)

2. a) Indian National movement is a meta-narrative that comprises various conflicting sub-narratives, revolving around ideas of nation, colonial legitimacy, and methods of struggle.

The colonialist perspective of Indian National movement aims to justify the colonial rule in India through the paradigm of "white men's burden" and "civilizational mission".

Scholars like Perceval Spear, Lewis Namier, and Anil Deal (of Cambridge school) argue that colonialism was a reforming mission for India and a "blessing in disguise".

Remarks

They support the views of colonialists like Lord Curzon, Lord Dufferin, and Herbert Risley who called India as an administrative identity brought together by the British and Congress as a "microscopic minority".

GOO Points
The staunchest argument on colonial perspective is found in "Indian Unrest" by Valentine Chisolm. He says that India is variegated jungle of caste, race, languages with nationalists just being power brokers.

Chisolm argues that India was merely a geographical expression, always requiring outside authority (Turks, Arabs, British) to stay united. The elements of nationalism were missing in India society ("dark age" of past revived by British).

Remarks

This view has been criticised by Liberal school (Tarachand and RC Mazumdar) who argue that India has had a past glorious culture and is not merely a geographic expression [but a nation in making].

Both the Liberal and colonialist perspectives have been challenged by the Marxist as political narratives ignoring economic factors and mass interests.

MN Roy ("India in its transition") calls the national struggle as a bourgeoisie movement that resisted mass consciousness (e.g. stopping NCM after Chauri Chaura, 1922).

Marxist historians RP Dutt ("India today") and AR Desai ("Social background of Indian politics") argue that Congress was "just Remarks

14.0

GS SCORE

a safety valve created by the colonialists

b Dutt-Desai thesis, they argue that

~~P. Govt attempt and peasants~~ congress ignored the interests of workers completely (just made token

~~demands~~). Instead, it had a "new bourgeoisie" aimed to arouse public

~~element that consciousness but resist Zamindari / factory~~

~~reforms.~~

~~Marxists view has also been~~

~~Currant Development contradicted by historians like Sunit Sarkar~~

~~modern India) and Bipan Chandra. Sarkar argues that there was no deep class-~~

~~based polarisation in India and INC was~~

~~like "traditional intellectuals" without any~~

~~organic linkages to a class.~~

~~Bipan Chandra calls Indian National movement~~

~~as an all encompassive counter-hegemonic~~

Remarks

struggle whose warmth is still felt to
this day.

~~Keep Space~~

2.b) Bipan Chandra in his magnum opus "India's struggle for independence" has tried to analyse the Indian national movement through the Gramscian framework of "war of position".

Britishers upheld their rule in India not just on militaristic or coercive grounds (stronger army) but on moral or legitimate grounds (ensuring welfare of Indian masses through a civilization mission in Orient)

The racial superiority of British in socio-political construct of "white men's burden" aimed to enhance its legitimacy in

Remarks eyes of nationalist leaders and local populations.

If was the reason why 19th century
 politicians looked upto Britishers for reform
 of Indians — Syed Ahmed Khan ("Asbab-i-
Bagawat-i-Hind" to argue no-role of muslims
 in 1857 mutiny), MG Ranade (Britishers should
 establish "modern institutions" in India), etc.

The early moderates (like Naorojee and
 SN Banerjee) thus used constitutional methods
 to appeal to the legitimate government.
 But at the same time, they built strong
deliberative institutions (like INC) and ideological
narrative (like Drain of wealth).

∴ If was the Gandhian political program
 that first use these institutions and
ideological narratives, stitch them together,
 to build a counter-hegemonic struggle

Remarks
against British.

Gandhiji understood that British still enjoyed some legitimacy among masses ("rule of law" and "modern constitutional structures") and so a direct action can't be precipitated.

Instead, he adopted the approach of protracted erosion of British hegemony through means of controlled mass movements (struggle - Truce - struggle) that encompassed all sections (caste, gender, religion).

congress played the role of "intellectuals" generating public support to British. Thus Gandhian counter-hegemony to weaken Dandi March, which mobilised the most common masses, explained intuitively the nature of exorbitant salt tax, give people the agency to resist.

Remarks

2.5

GS SCORE

As Gramsci noted in "Prison Diaries", political regimes rule through the structures of legitimization. Gandhi's program instead of using violence to attack state structure (of coercion), attacked the very legitimacy of British rule in India.

Thus, we could argue that it was an ingenious political program, unparalleled in world, whose warmth is still felt to this date.

Part 1981

Discipline
Gandhi, 1981
②

Classic RTG
Dilemma to
Gandhi
Anvesh +
Emotional Elements

Calt

Loyalty of Babus / Army / Juges
Declined

③

Remarks

④

⑤

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The Basic structure doctrine holds certain implied limitations on Parliament's amending power and at the same time put the judiciary in the exact position of unlimited power. Discuss. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) What do you understand by Militant Nationalism? Discuss the distinctive Characteristics of Militant Nationalism. (300 Words) (25)

Basic structure doctrine is based on works of German jurist Dietrich Conrad who believed that parliament's amending powers on constitutions are subject to restrictions, as the former is ultimately just a creature of constitution.

In India, Basic structure doctrine was enunciated in the Kesavananda Bharati vs Kerala (1973) judgement through a tightly contested 7-6 verdict of Supreme Court. While the court hasn't explicitly defined what constitutes a basic structure in different judgements, it has tried to enunciate its different aspects.

Remarks

for example —

- a) federalism (Bommai)
- b) Secularism
- c) Judicial Review (Minerva Mills)
- d) Rule of law
- e) Supremacy of Constitution
- f) Bicameralism
- g) Sovereign, Socialists, Democratic Republic..

Zia Modi ("10 Judgements that changed India") argues that court has preferred on uncertain democracy over a certain tyranny. It has curbed the scope of legislative excesses giving life to values of constitutionalism.

It is also argued that the doctrine has transformed Supreme Court into the "final arbiter" of Constitution — assuming a supreme legal as well as political role.

The recent example of striking down the 99th constitutional amendment (on NJAC by amending Article 124) shows that

Judiciary has become a fiercely independent institution with unlimited powers to appoint itself or make expenditures (budget charged on legislatures), while remaining least accountable.

Pratap Brane Mehta ("public institutions of India") says that a sword of Damocles continuously hangs over every legislative initiative (created an "imperium in imperio"). It has led to a self-perpetuating, paradoxical (power without answerability), and highly political institution.

JF is argued that excess judicial powers lead to ad-hocism and weakening of liberative democracy — as power shift in hands of prejudiced, selected (not elected) judges who lack poly-centric knowledge of public interests.

Remarks

Yet, as Upendra Baxi argues, this has led to transformation of SC into Supreme Court of Indians upholding the balance between popular sovereignty and constitutional values.

~~good attempt at keeping updating by current affairs like Contempt of Courts, Role of the Master, etc.~~

Parliament alone doesn't represent the "general will" of Indians and even its powers under Art. 368 is subject to checks and balances. As the "supreme law" (basic structure) plays a great role in Indian politics, it becomes a matter of great responsibility of the Supreme Court to hold constitutional values.

3. b) Indian National movement encapsulates a variety of ideological narratives, political methods and struggles that had different extent and speed of impact.

Remarks

Keep Space

militant nationalism refers to using militant or extremist ideas to spread and gain nationalist goals. It gained salience during Swadesi movement (1905-07) through politics of "Garam Dal" faction (Aurobindo, Lajpat Rai, Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal).

Militant Nationalists presented the methods of moderate faction that relied on prayers and petitions to constitutionally appeal to British. Aurobindo called it as "intellectual bankruptcy" and "mendicancy" of moderates to appeal to alien rule.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak argued that Swarajya means Su-Rajya (good governance), which can't be achieved under an alien rule.

Thus, militant nationalists advocated use

of Passive Resistance, boycott and Swadeshi,
national education, and national courts to
broaden the scope of national movement.

Autobindu believed that the universal
spirit is now with India and quest
for swaraj (leads to "Swa-Mohimni" or
enlightenment of all) can't be attained
under a foreign yoke. ["political program
akin to a spiritual mission"].

Inspired by Bunker's "Bharat Mata",
Vivekananda's "Neo-Vedantism", and even
international examples like Japan's Meiji
restoration, militant nationalists demanded
self-governance and modern education
under Indians.

Even at the Surat split (1907) between
constitutionalists and militant nationalists, the

Remarks

latter had obstinately demanded a pan-India mobilisation against British through peaceful but illegal civil disobedience methods like Bandhs, Hartals, non-payment of taxes, etc.

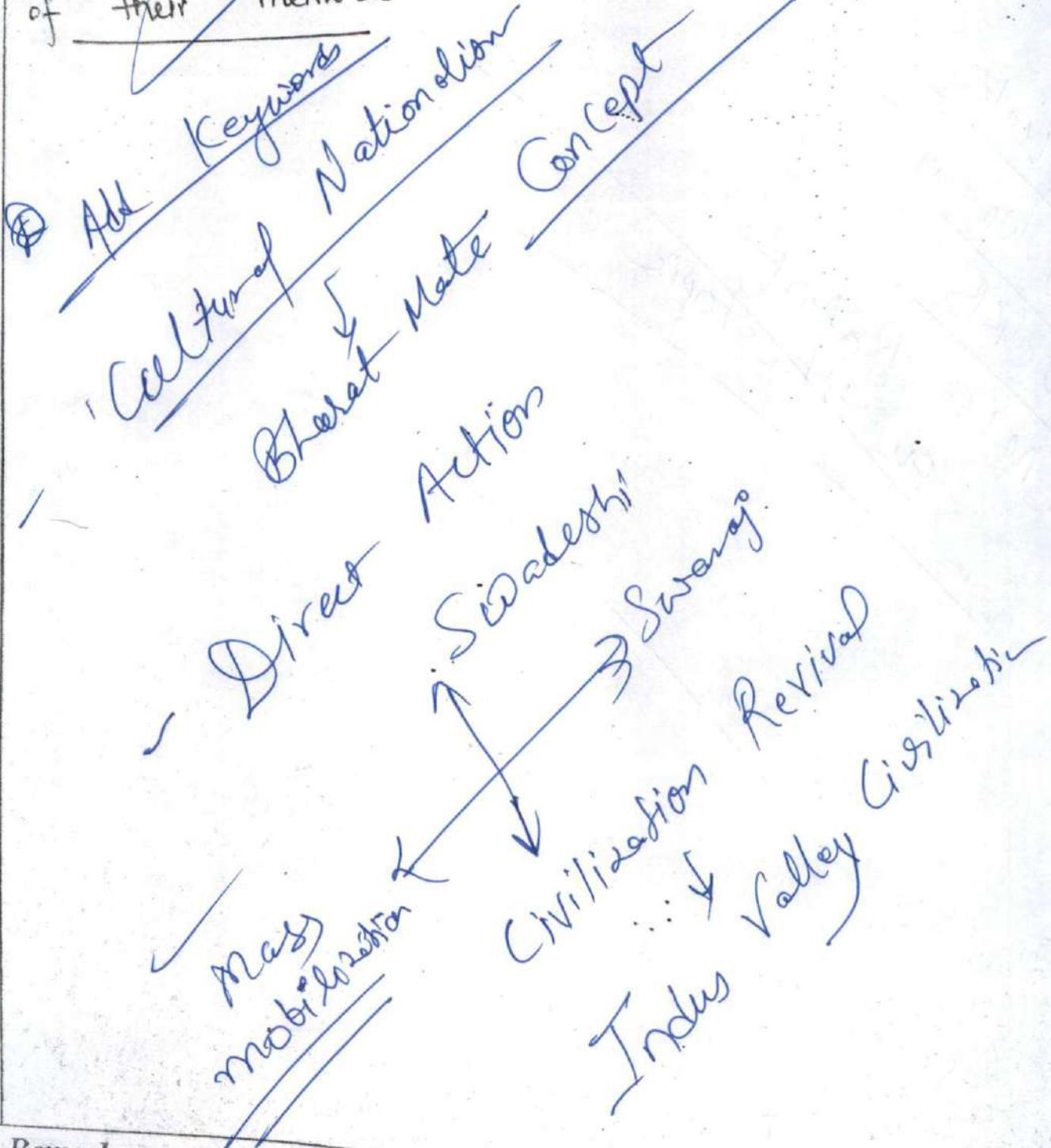
Two decades later, these ideas found better expression in Gandhian Satyagraha that gave agency to masses for "passive resistance".

Bidyut Chakroborty analysing the role of militant nationalists calling them just an offshoot of moderate faction that utilised the ideological framework (drain of wealth by foreign imports) and institution (congress meetings) to give more speed to struggle.

But it was born in "seed time" of Indian national movement when masses lacked the courage and consciousness to rise against the British Raj.

Remarks

If was only later in the Gandhian movements like Non-cooperation and civil disobedience do we see real manifestation of their methods.



Attempt all questions:

SECTION-B

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: $(12.5 \times 4 = 50)$

- Discuss impact of COVID-19 on women and Working of National Commission of Women (NCW)
- Discuss the Significance of the Preamble
- Comment on Marxist Perspective on Indian National Movement
- Criticism of Directive Principles

~~Ques~~ a) COVID - 19 may have a gender - neutral health impact. But a gendered lens on its social - political impacts points towards its existing patriarchal role in amplifying attitudes in work and family.

~~Ques~~ b) COVID - 19 has led to multiple problems for women:

- ① Accentuated the double burden — now include teaching children as well as managing elderly.
- ② Health risks increased as access to pregnancy care, contraceptives, nutrition worsened.
- ③ Shadow pandemic violence of growing domestic violence in families.

Remarks
④ women as health-workers (nurses) shall greater disease - burden.

write late

At the same time, the pandemic has also weakened the institutional response of state as well as human rights institutions like National Commission for Women (setup in 1992).

~~Describe steps taken by NCW~~

While NCW did take cognisance of growing domestic violence and disease-burden among women, it has faced challenges aggravating its already "toothless structure" [e.g. mallowd response on Hathras rape incident]

If faced greater challenges (non-appointment of members),
capacity related challenges (can't do field visits during pandemic lockdown), and
c) financial challenges (budget cuts by ministry of women & child devl.)

This has weakened the already ~~weak statutory~~ - ~~recommendatory~~ body.

Remarks

We should understand that laws & legal institutions (like NCW) are socially embedded and disasters / pandemics like COVID only strengthen the existing structural (patriarchal) inequalities.

b) Preamble is called the "identity card of Indian Constitution" (Nani Palkiwala) as it embodies the values (like liberty, justice, equality) as well as authority ("We, the people) of Indian Constitution.

Preamble was originally adopted as the objectives resolution ^{all} (moulded by Pt. Nehru) in constituent Assembly on Dec 13, 1946. It signified the guiding principles for Constitution makers.

In the independent India, it was held that Preamble is not a part of constitution.

Remarks Benibari) and can't be used to interpret laws

(AK Gopalan)

DBP
TNPSC
Tamil Nadu

7.0

This view has been overruled by the Supreme Court in Kesavananda, thus not only making Preamble a part of constitution, but also using it as a vital interpretive document (in SC vs Union of India) for laws and constitutional provisions.

Preamble also encapsulates the core spirit of "general will" of Indians. It guarantees ideals like sovereignty, socialism, secularism, democracy, and republic.

Thus, Preamble in Kesavananda is the original basic structure of Indian Constitution.

c) Indian National movement is a meta-narrative with multiple competing sub-narratives.

Remarks

Keep Space

While Marx supported colonialism (as it led to modernisation in barbaric societies) 20th century Marxist-historians view Indian National movement from a class-economics-material perspective.

MN Roy (India in its transition) calls Gandhi-led congress as a bourgeois movement

and nationalism as a false consciousness to suppress mass mobilisation (eg. Chauri Chaura).

Marxist historians of Indian politics say that Indian National movement was just a safety valve created by colonialists to stop... public discontent.

Congress adopted an anti-British character but retained a "bourgeois character" ignoring interests of workers

Remarks and peasants (eg. CSP caucus in 1934, and forward Bloc separation in 1940). People's side

8.0

This view has been contested by liberal historians like Sumit Sarkar (modern India) and Bipan Chandra (India's struggle for independence) as causal understanding of Indian history.

Sumit Sarkar says that Indian society had no class polarisation and congress had no planned agenda against poor, rather, it played the role of "traditional intellectuals" without any organic linkage to a class.

Bipan Chandra says that it was congress that led a spectacular: all-day counter-hegemonic struggle against British and enjoyed political & moral support from masses through its programs and actions (e.g. Dandi March, QM).

Remarks

Good Attempt

Keep updating

d) Directive Principles (Part IV or Articles 36-51) are instructive principles of state action adopted from Irish constitution. BR Ambedkar called them as moral precepts that will guide the future governments.

Directive principles (or DPSPs) were envisaged to create social and economic democracy in India, thus giving life to political democracy that constitution was to create (e.g. fundamental rights).

As fundamental tools of governance, they draw inspiration from ideas of positive liberals (Fabians like HJ Laski) who believe that state should be a friend of poor.

Yet, they have been criticised as "paragraphs of generality" which will be interpreted differently by future governments.

Remarks: just becoming manifesto of aims & aspirations (KC Wheale).

Voice inside

G.P.

The non-justiciable character of DPSPs along with their vagal and idealistic character means that most of the goals still remain unrealised.

Libertarians / Neo-liberals argue that these directives create unnecessary fetters on a limited state that should act as a "facilitator" instead of "nanny state". Even scholars like Amartya Sen have criticised the non-fulfilment of DPSPs by Indian states as an "uncertain glory" [leads to limited capabilities].

Incorporate
Current
Affairs

Add
Keypoints

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) An obvious measure of effective working of Parliament is the number of days it sits and the amount of business it transacts. Examine the given statement in the light of Decline of Indian Parliament. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Issues pertaining to Accountability of Judges and need for reforms. Discuss. (300 Words) (25) ✓

6.a)

~~Context
of
Ques~~

"Parliament is the expression of "popular sovereignty" that will be inevitable in India's silent revolution"

~~Ans
on Ge
PM
Nehru
at
constituent
assembly.~~

~~Monsoon
session
Parliament
chamber
is
Westminsterial
acts as
a
custodian of public
means to check executive power
provides
while simultaneously reconciling it with public
interests and issues (through debates & dialogues)~~

~~On decline
in recent times
seen a decline, both in qualitative (levels
of parliamentary conduct and debates) as well as~~

Remarks

quantitative (legislative output) terms.
compared to 1st Lok Sabha (677 sittings
and 319 bills), the 16th Lok Sabha had
just 331 sittings and could pass just 133
bills. Instead, we could see a growing
scope of Ordinance Raj (45 ordinances
promulgated in 2014-19).

The decline in quality and quantity
of debates could also be witnessed in
reduced time allocation for key legislative
processes like budget, private member bills,
and question-hour discussions (84% of total
budgets passed without discussion in 16th LS).

Besides, we are witnessing
politicisation of Speaker's office — in matters
like allocation of time, disciplinary proceedings,
Remarks.

as well as certifying money bills (Art. 110(2))

by bypassing deliberative role of upper house.

There is also a renewed focus on
disruptive politics by the opposition (eg.

Rajya Sabha episode in 2018-19 — or stalling in
2012-14 on JPC constitution for coal gate)

that uses parliament as a tool of investigation
democracy (mudslinging and declining debates)

Jürgen Habermas says that decline of
institutions lead to a crisis of legitimization
where people get disillusioned by democratic
processes. This could be witnessed through
rise in grassroot movements (like Left-wing
extremism) that emerge because of parliamentary
apathy.

In this context, we need to understand
the root causes for this decline. Shankar &

Remarks

B.S.

Rodrigues argue that growing plebiscitisation, criminalisation, politicisation of Speaker's office, and politics of opportunism have led to low legislative output.

National Commission on Review of Working of Constitution (NCRWC) has recommended minimum sitting (for 120 days), Code of Parliamentary ethics, and a list-based proportional representation to arrest this decline.

There is also a need to make the office of Presiding officers (like Speaker) more apolitical. We may implement models of UK (election by consensus and renouncing political membership) or Ireland (cooling off period to ministerial responsibility).

Remarks

Incorporate
Current Affairs
Create

To
Dynamic
Answer

6.b)

"you are all the salt of the earth. If the salt loses its saltiness, from whence will earth savour food"

- Jesus in "Sermon of Mount" on proprietary of Judges.

Judiciary is an institutional mechanism that resolves disputes and interprets laws under the doctrine of separation of powers.

In the Indian context, especially after Kesavananda Bharati and social justice character through SP Gupta (PLR regime), Judiciary has become the final arbiter of both ordinary and supreme law.

Judiciary is a fiercely independent institution. It exercises financial autonomy (Art. 12A)

Remarks

with budget or charged expenditure. If it is self-appointed (Three Judges case) and is difficult to remove ("impeachment proceedings" under Art. 124(4))

Lavanya Rajmani argues that while it is necessary to ensure judicial independence and protect it against legislative or executive interventions, the present system could also not be termed desirable.

The cases like corruption by Judge (e.g. Soumitra Sen episode), sexual harassment charges (e.g. Justice SC Ganguly), and errant misconduct (e.g. Justice Karnan's suspension) point towards the need for judicial accountability.

The measures to regulate judges are few and at the same time, there can't be an

Remarks
imperium in imperio (rising "activist character" and use of Contempt powers) onto side

(3.0)

In this connection, various commissions (like NCRWC, NITI Ayog, etc.) have suggested the need of ensuring judicial standards, ethics, and accountability.

~~Job Point~~ ~~firstly~~, there is a need to ensure multi-partisan system of appointments like National Judicial Appointment Commission (with judicial supremacy) following UK model of in-built checks:

~~Secondly~~, the executive and judiciary should finalise a transparent memorandum of procedure listing objective criteria for appointments.

~~Thirdly~~, Judiciary should institutionalise a proper Judicial code of ethics (e.g. a Judicial Standards Bill) and develop a proper monitoring system of judge's performance.

Remarks

and evaluation

fourthly, Judiciary should increase its connect with common people (e.g. Lok Adalat and NALSA's free legal aid) to gain better feedback and understanding of polycentric issues.

Lastly, Judges are their own guides. They should exercise judicial restraint to ensure that constitution mandated separation of powers doctrine is not violated.

- ① Quota
- ② Recent Contempt Case
- ③ Role of Master Footer
- ④ Best Practices
- ⑤ Visit
- ⑥ MoP

