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Q2

"The Central Administration Tribunal which was established for redressal of grievances and complaints by or against central government employees, nowadays is exercising its powers as an independent judicial authority." Explain.

UPSC Civil Services Mains 2019 · GS II · 10 marks · Governance and Policy

Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.

Facts & figures for this PYQ only.

Numbers move. Confirm the latest Budget, Economic Survey or census round. This sheet is for revision, not a substitute for the model answer.

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-2/2019/the-central-administration-tribunal-which-was-established-for-redressal-of-grievances-and-complaints-by-or-against-central-government-employees-nowadays-is-exercising-its-powers-as-an-independent-judicial-authority/>

Article 323A

Inserted by the 42nd Amendment; allows Parliament to create administrative tribunals for Union and other public-service matters.

Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985

Statutory basis of the Central Administrative Tribunal and its jurisdiction over recruitment and service conditions.

S.P. Sampath Kumar v. Union of India (1987)

Upheld the tribunal scheme as an effective substitute for High Court jurisdiction in service matters, subject to a judicially headed design.

L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India (1997)

Held that **Articles 226 and 32** cannot be ousted; CAT is the court of first instance, with later High Court Division Bench review.

Article 227

High Court superintendence; Chandra Kumar linked tribunal control to this constitutional supervision rather than to a complete ouster.