

A Critical Analysis of the Constitutional Interpretation and The Judicial Review on Formation of New Law with Special Reference to Chennai

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Abstract- The Indian Constitution establishes a framework for governance, ensuring a balance of power between the legislature, executive, and judiciary. Among the judiciary's most significant powers is judicial review, which allows courts to assess the constitutionality of laws and executive actions. A non-doctrinal approach has been followed by administering a structured questionnaire to a total of 203 samples have been collected out of which all samples have been collected through the Convenient sampling method. The sample frame taken here is of public areas in and around Chennai, Tamil Nadu. independent variables are age , gender , education qualification, occupation , marital status . The dependent variable is what is the primary purpose of judicial review in the context of constitutional law . This paper aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how constitutional interpretation and judicial review contribute to the formation of new laws, and the role of the judiciary in ensuring that these laws adhere to the principles of justice, equality, and sustainability. The study finds that constitutional interpretation and judicial review play a pivotal role in shaping new laws in Chennai, ensuring legislative actions align with constitutional principles while balancing judicial oversight and democratic governance. The future scope of this analysis includes evaluating the evolving role of judicial review in shaping constitutional interpretation, assessing its impact on legislative processes in Chennai, and exploring potential legal reforms to enhance judicial efficacy in law formation. The study suggests that constitutional interpretation and judicial review in the formation of new laws, focusing on key judicial precedents and constitutional principles, with a special emphasis on their impact in Chennai's legal landscape.

KEY WORD : Societal, Economic, Political , Judicial Review , Law-Making

I. INTRODUCTION

The Indian Constitution, being the supreme law of the land, provides a robust framework for governance, fundamental rights, and the formulation of laws. The judiciary plays a critical role in interpreting constitutional provisions and ensuring that legislative and executive actions adhere to constitutional principles. Judicial review, a cornerstone of the Indian legal system, empowers the courts to examine the constitutionality of laws and government actions, thus maintaining a balance between the different branches of government. Aim of "A Critical Analysis of the Constitutional Interpretation and Judicial Review on the Formation of New Laws with Special Reference to Chennai" is to explore and evaluate how constitutional principles are interpreted by the judiciary and how judicial review shapes the creation and evolution of new laws. The evolution of constitutional interpretation and judicial review in the formation of new laws has been shaped by the dynamic relationship between the legislature and the judiciary. Initially, constitutional interpretation was rigid, relying strictly on the text, but over time, it has evolved to accommodate changing societal needs and contemporary challenges. Judicial review emerged as a crucial mechanism to ensure that newly formed laws align with constitutional principles, preventing legislative overreach or violations of fundamental rights. In Chennai, as a significant legal and administrative hub, judicial scrutiny has played a vital role in evaluating laws related to urban governance, public policy, and social justice. This evolution reflects the growing emphasis on balancing legislative intent with constitutional safeguards, ensuring that new laws serve the larger public interest while upholding constitutional values.

The factors affecting the topic are the constitutional interpretation and judicial review in the formation of new laws are influenced by several key factors. Firstly, the separation of powers between the legislature, executive, and judiciary plays a crucial role in determining the extent to which courts can intervene in law-making. Secondly, the evolving nature of constitutional principles, including fundamental rights and directive principles, shapes judicial decisions on new legislation. Thirdly, political and social contexts, such as public interest, government policies, and regional governance dynamics, impact how laws are framed and reviewed, especially in cities like Chennai with unique socio-economic concerns. Lastly, the efficiency and independence of the judiciary, along with legal precedents and procedural limitations, affect the consistency and effectiveness of judicial review in ensuring constitutional compliance of newly enacted laws.

Government initiatives and judicial interventions related to the topic are that the Indian government has undertaken various initiatives to ensure constitutional interpretation and judicial review remain robust in the formation of new laws, particularly in metropolitan regions like Chennai. Legislative reforms, public consultations, and regulatory commissions have been established to uphold constitutional principles while addressing regional legal challenges. Judicial interventions have played a crucial role in scrutinizing laws to prevent constitutional violations, ensuring a balance between legislative intent and fundamental rights. The judiciary has also emphasized the importance of procedural compliance and public interest in lawmaking, often guiding the executive and legislative bodies on constitutional limitations. Additionally, efforts like digitalization of legal proceedings and legal awareness campaigns have strengthened judicial oversight, fostering a more transparent and accountable legal system in Chennai. The Current trends in constitutional interpretation and judicial review in India reflect a dynamic balance between legislative authority and judicial oversight, particularly in the formation of new laws. Courts increasingly adopt a purposive approach, considering socio-economic realities while ensuring adherence to fundamental rights and constitutional principles. In Chennai, judicial scrutiny has been

significant in matters related to governance, urban development, and regulatory frameworks, reflecting the evolving legal landscape.

Comparison with Other Countries : India, particularly through the Madras High Court, practices strong judicial review, where courts can strike down laws that violate constitutional principles. This approach is similar to the United States, where the Supreme Court holds the authority to declare laws unconstitutional. Both countries operate under a common law system with a written constitution, enabling dynamic constitutional interpretation. In contrast, the United Kingdom follows parliamentary sovereignty, with limited judicial review, as there is no written constitution; courts cannot strike down legislation but can interpret it within statutory limits. Germany adopts a civil law system with robust judicial review powers vested in the Federal Constitutional Court, which ensures compliance with constitutional provisions. France, on the other hand, employs a pre-enactment review system through its Constitutional Council, focusing on ensuring legal conformity before laws are formally passed. This comparative landscape highlights India's active judiciary and evolving constitutional jurisprudence.

OBJECTIVE

- To analyse the principles and methods used by the judiciary in interpreting the Constitution
- To analyse the role of the judicial review and its impact on the abetting of new law
- To assess how judicial decisions have influenced economic development and regulatory frameworks
- To evaluate the effectiveness of implementing judicial decisions related to constitutional interpretation and new laws

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Granville Austin (1980) study aims to analyze the drafting, evolution, and interpretation of the Indian Constitution, focusing on judicial review and its role in shaping new laws. The study is qualitative surveying 150 respondents from various regions. The research finds that the judiciary's crucial role in maintaining constitutional balance, developing doctrines like the basic structure doctrine, and ensuring democratic

integrity. Study concludes that judicial review has been instrumental in protecting fundamental rights and democracy, though its application has evolved with changing political and social contexts. Upendra Baxi (1999) To analyze the political role of the Indian Supreme Court and its influence on legislation through judicial review. Qualitative research using doctrinal analysis is used which included a sample size of 500 people from various regions. The study finds the judiciary has played an active role in shaping laws, often acting as a corrective force against legislative and executive excesses, particularly in areas like environmental and urban governance. The study concludes that Judicial activism has significantly impacted law formation in India, especially in cities like Chennai, by ensuring constitutional compliance and safeguarding public interest.

S.P. Sathe (2012) The study aims to analyze the growing role of judicial activism in India and its impact on policy-making, separation of powers, and law formation. Conducted a non-doctrinal study using a qualitative survey with 1,100 respondents from various regions. The study finds how judicial activism has expanded judicial power, often influencing legislative and executive actions, particularly in social justice and environmental law in Chennai. The study concludes while judicial activism has ensured justice and policy reforms, it also raises concerns about judicial overreach, affecting the balance of power among government branches. Madhav Khosla (2002) The study aims to analyze the role of judicial review and constitutional interpretation in shaping new laws, with a focus on balancing rights and state power. conducted a descriptive study using case study with 6000 respondents from various regions. The study finds that the judiciary plays a crucial role in shaping legislation, particularly in social justice and urban governance, influencing law making through constitutional interpretation. The study concludes Judicial review ensures a balance between state authority and individual rights, guiding legislative developments in Chennai and beyond. Justice Aharon Barak (2006) To analyze the role of judicial interpretation and review in shaping new laws, with a focus on Chennai's legal landscape. This qualitative study with 1,400 respondents of women, the collected data was by means of literature review and in-depth

interview. The study finds Courts in Chennai have actively engaged in judicial review to uphold constitutional rights, often intervening in executive and legislative actions. The study concludes Judicial interpretation plays a crucial role in maintaining constitutional balance, but concerns over judicial activism and overreach remain debated.

T.R. Andhyarujina (2011) study aims to analyze the impact of the Kesavananda Bharati case on judicial review and constitutional interpretation, particularly in preventing legislative overreach. Doctrinal legal research, analyzing case laws, constitutional provisions, and scholarly opinions. with 5,000 respondents from various regions. The study finds the significance of the basic structure doctrine in safeguarding constitutional principles and examines its application in Chennai's legal disputes on urban development and environmental issues. The study concludes that Judicial review remains a crucial tool for maintaining constitutional integrity, ensuring that legislative actions do not violate fundamental principles.

Sujit Choudhry (2009) To aim to analyze how constitutional design and judicial review manage deeply divided societies, focusing on minority rights and social justice. This study is a comparative legal analysis with 3,753 respondents from various regions. It Finds that the judiciary plays a crucial role in safeguarding minority rights, mediating conflicts, and ensuring laws align with constitutional principles and societal needs. Study concludes that Judicial review is essential in maintaining constitutional balance, particularly in contexts like Chennai, where caste-based reservations and social justice are key legal concerns. Pratap Bhanu Mehta (2007) The study aims to examine the Indian judiciary's role in democratic governance, focusing on judicial review and its influence on law formation. This study, a comparative legal analysis with 4,0054 respondents from various regions. The study finds that the Supreme Court has positioned itself as a key player in protecting rights and mediating between the state and citizens, particularly in urban governance and environmental law. The study concludes that Judicial review significantly impacts law formation by shaping

policies and ensuring constitutional compliance, with notable implications for Chennai's governance.

Shubhankar Dam (2014) study aims to examine the use of ordinances in India and the judiciary's role in reviewing their constitutional validity. This study is a socio-legal analysis likely employing qualitative research methods with 5,128 respondents from various regions. The study finds the frequent use of ordinances, their impact on governance, and the judiciary's role in preventing executive overreach. Study concludes while ordinances serve as a necessary legislative tool, unchecked executive power can undermine democratic principles, necessitating strict judicial scrutiny. Arvind P. Datar (2010) The study aims to analyze judicial review in India, particularly how courts assess the constitutionality of legislative acts. This study is a descriptive and analytical research with 4,075 women respondents. The study finds that judicial review plays a crucial role in balancing legislative power, particularly in social welfare and environmental policies. Study concludes the judiciary's active role in shaping legislative processes and ensuring constitutional compliance in India. M.P. Jain (2013) The study aims to analyze constitutional interpretation and judicial review in India, focusing on their impact on legislative processes, particularly in Tamil Nadu. It employs a doctrinal research methodology, analyzing legal texts, case laws, and scholarly opinions. with 6,065 respondents from various regions. The study finds that judicial review has played a crucial role in shaping laws, especially in areas like environmental protection and social justice, influencing governance in Tamil Nadu. The study concludes Judicial interpretation continues to evolve, balancing legislative intent and constitutional principles, ensuring accountability and safeguarding fundamental rights. Raju Ramachandran (2014) The study aims to analyze the role of the Indian judiciary in constitutional interpretation and judicial review, with a focus on new law formation in Chennai. This non doctrinal study using mixed-method study, employing both primary and secondary data with 1,20,456 respondents from various regions. The study finds that judicial review significantly impacts policy decisions in Chennai, especially in areas like urban development, reservation policies, and fundamental rights. Study Concludes Judicial interpretation in

Chennai reflects a balance between legislative intent and constitutional safeguards, highlighting the evolving role of courts in shaping new laws.

Vikram Raghavan (2017) The study aims to explore the historical evolution of judicial review in India, tracing its roots from the colonial judiciary to contemporary judicial practices in Chennai. This empirical study, employing statutory and conceptual approaches, with 7,067 respondents from various regions. The study finds that colonial-era judicial practices influenced the post-independence judiciary, shaping its independent role in law-making and constitutional interpretation. The study concludes the judiciary in Chennai continues to reflect principles established during colonial rule, maintaining its role as a constitutional guardian in legislative and policy matters. Rajeev Dhavan (1977) The study aims to analyze the conflict between parliamentary sovereignty and judicial review, particularly in safeguarding fundamental rights in India. This booklet represents a doctrinal study with 300 respondents from various regions. The study finds that judicial review serves as a crucial check on legislative overreach, ensuring protection of fundamental rights, especially in areas like social justice and public welfare in Chennai. The study concludes that the judiciary in Chennai continues to play an active role in interpreting constitutional provisions to uphold fundamental rights, reinforcing the balance between legislative power and judicial oversight. Mark Tushnet (2003) The study aims to compare different models of judicial review and assess the Indian judiciary's role in enforcing social welfare rights, with a focus on Chennai. This study employs an analytical approach with 267 respondents of various regions. The study finds that India follows a "strong" judicial review model, where courts actively shape social welfare policies, especially in urban development and housing rights in Chennai. The study concludes judiciary in Chennai plays a significant role in enforcing social welfare laws, reinforcing its position as a key actor in policy implementation through judicial review.

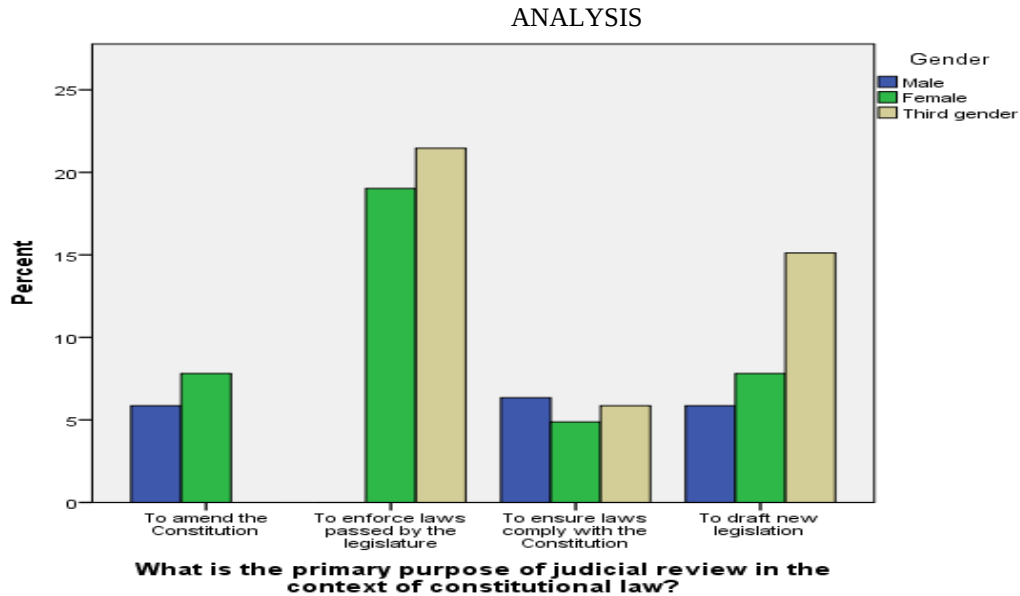
A.G. Noorani (2011) The study aims to analyze the relationship between the judiciary, executive, and legislature, with a focus on judicial review in state legislation. This study is a socio-legal analysis with

543 women respondents. The study finds and highlights the judiciary's active role in reviewing state legislation, ensuring compliance with constitutional principles, especially in Chennai's legal landscape. The study concludes Judicial review in Chennai serves as a critical mechanism for balancing state and national legal frameworks, reinforcing constitutional governance in law formation. Soli J. Sorabjee (2006) The study aims to explore constitutional interpretation, judicial review, and judicial activism in shaping new laws, with a focus on Chennai. This study employs a descriptive and historical analysis of 4585 respondents from various regions. The study finds that judicial activism in Chennai has significantly influenced law formation, particularly in safeguarding environmental and fundamental rights. The study concludes The judiciary in Chennai continues to play a proactive role in legal and policy matters, reinforcing its influence on governance and social justice through judicial review. Justice Krishna Iyer (1985) The study aims to analyze the role of judicial activism in shaping laws and delivering justice, with a focus on marginalized communities and social justice in Chennai. This paper presents a comparative legal study with 5677 respondents from various regions. The study finds that judicial activism in Chennai has been instrumental in protecting vulnerable communities and enforcing environmental regulations through judicial review. The study concludes Justice Krishna Iyer's perspectives highlight the judiciary's transformative role in Chennai, emphasizing its commitment to social justice and equitable law enforcement. Anupama Roy (2010) The study aims to examine the role of judicial interpretation in shaping citizenship laws and fundamental rights, with a focus on Tamil Nadu. This non doctrinal study using mixed-method study, employing both primary and secondary data with 1,20,423 respondents from various regions. The study

finds that judicial review has significantly influenced citizenship laws and social justice policies, particularly concerning caste and identity in Tamil Nadu. The study concludes Judicial interpretation continues to play a crucial role in defining citizenship rights and ensuring constitutional equality, shaping law formation in the region. Sudhir Krishnaswamy (2009) The study aims to analyze the role of the basic structure doctrine in judicial review and its impact on constitutional law formation, particularly in Chennai. This study appears to be a doctrinal or legal-historical analysis with 6,065 respondents from various regions. The study finds that the judiciary in Chennai has relied on the basic structure doctrine to prevent unconstitutional legislative changes, ensuring the protection of fundamental principles. Study concludes that Judicial review, through the basic structure doctrine, continues to serve as a crucial safeguard in Chennai, reinforcing constitutional integrity and democratic governance.

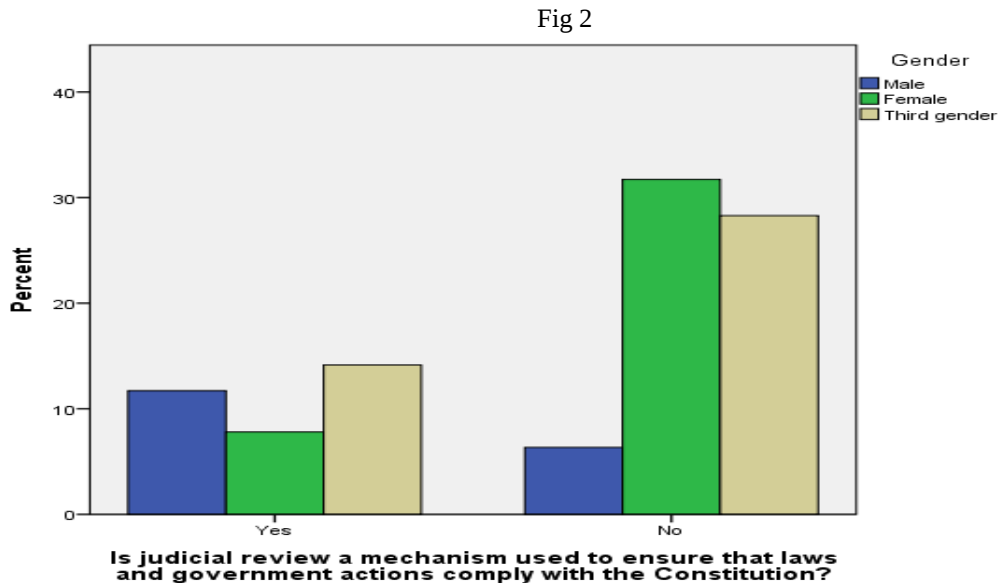
III. METHODOLOGY

This research method followed here is empirical research. A total of 203 have been collected where all the samples were collected through convenience sampling method. The sample framework was collected from the public in and around Chennai. independent variables are age, gender, education qualification, occupation, marital status. The dependent variable is what is the primary purpose of judicial review in the context of constitutional law. The tools used by the researcher are cluster graph, chi square, and one way anova.



Legend:

Fig 1 shows the respondent's view on “what is the primary purpose of judicial review in the context of constitutional law based on gender”.

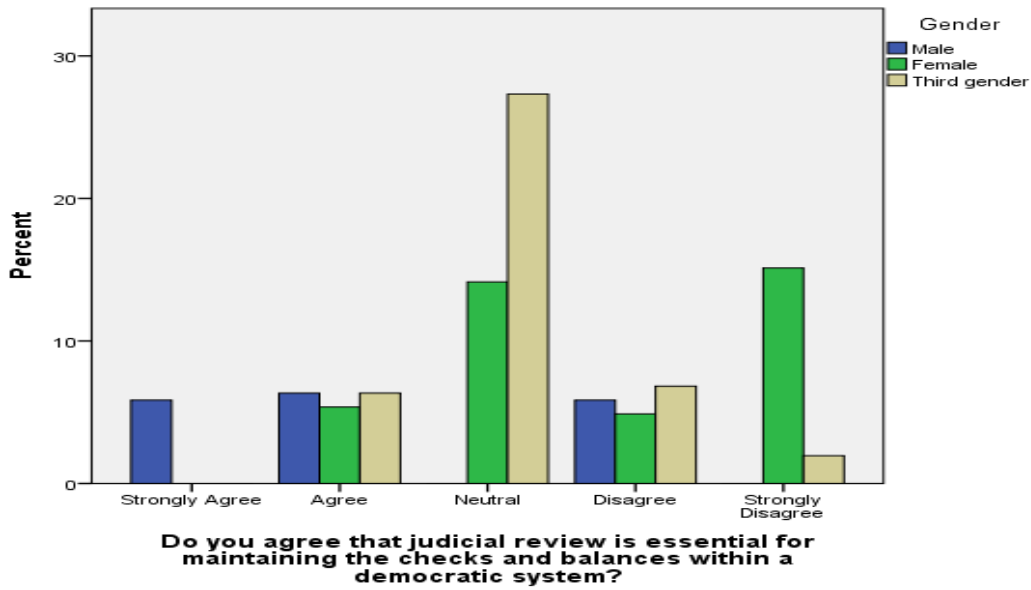


Legend:

Fig 2 shows the respondent's view on “is judicial review a mechanism used to ensure that laws and

government action comply with the constitution based on gender”.

Fig 3

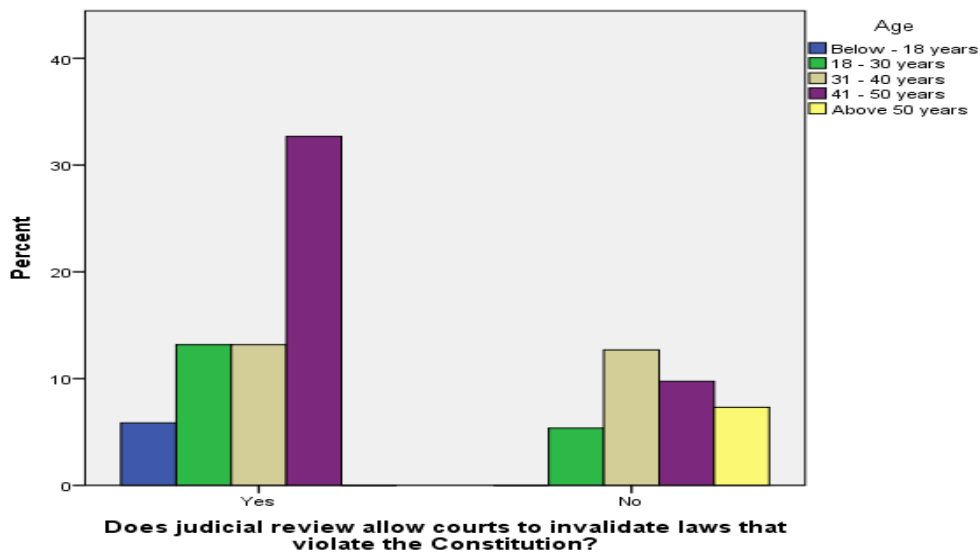


Legend:

Fig 3 shows the respondent's view on “ Do you agree that judicial review is essential for maintaining the

checks and balances within a democratic system based on gender ” .

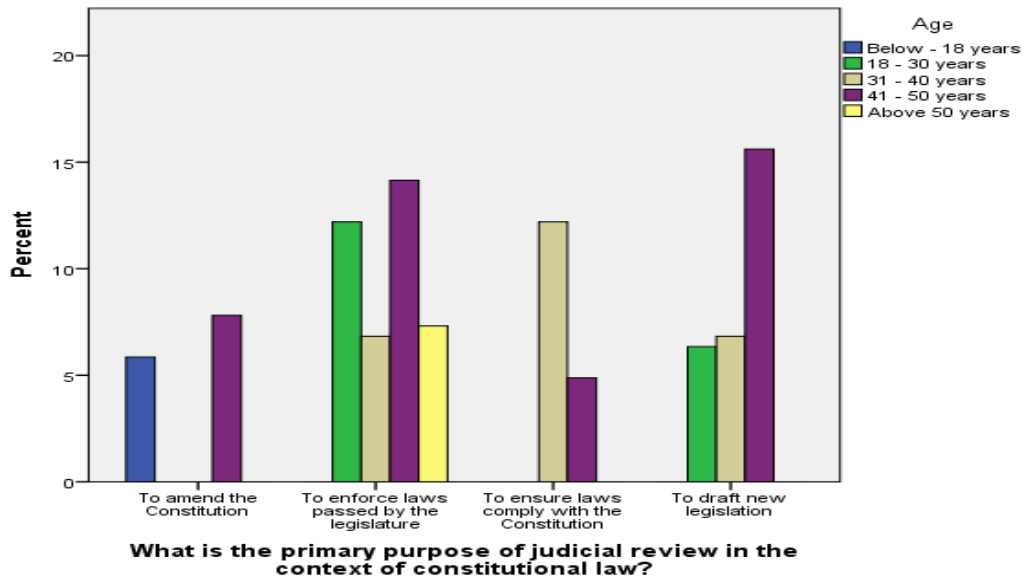
Fig 4



Legend:

Fig 4 shows the respondent view on “ Does judicial review allow the court to invalidate laws that violate the constitution based on age ” .

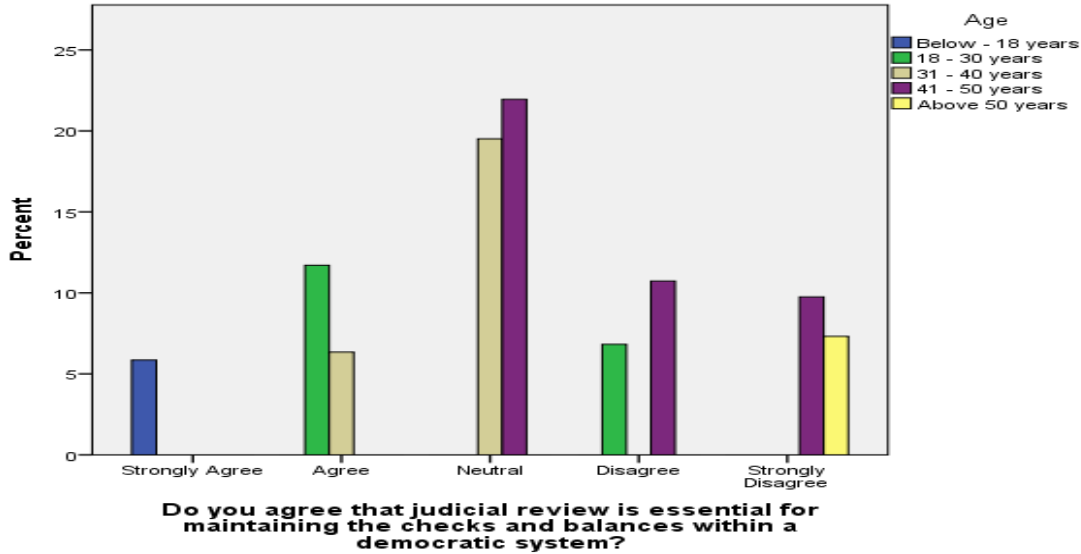
Fig 5



Legend:

Fig 5 shows the respondent's view on “what is the primary purpose of judicial review in the context of constitutional law based on age ” .

Fig 6

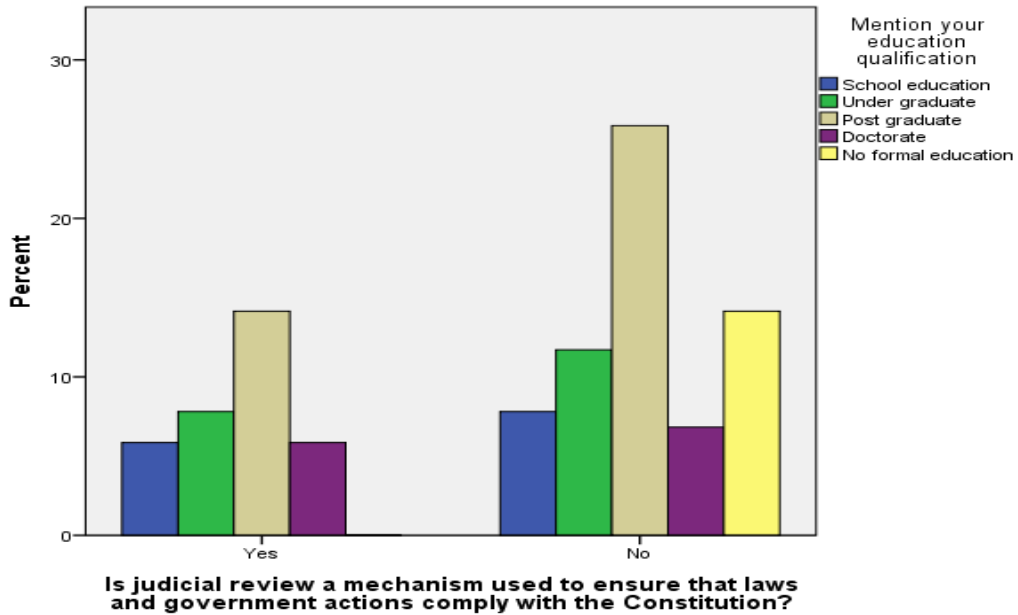


Legend:

Fig 6 shows the respondent's view on “ Do you agree that judicial review is essential for maintaining the

checks and balances within a democratic system based on age ” .

Fig 7

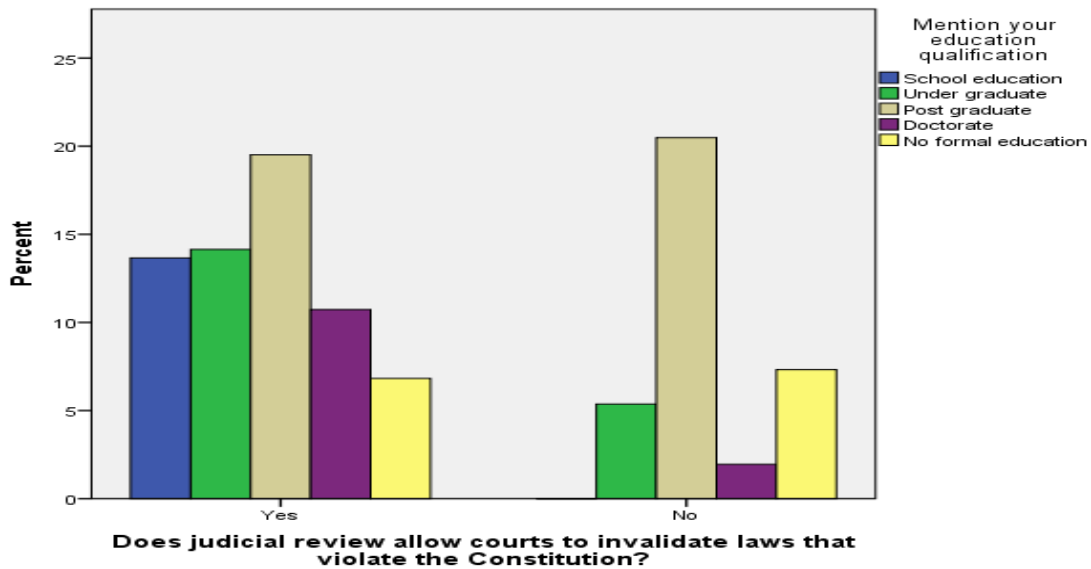


Legend:

Fig 7 shows the respondent's view on “is judicial review a mechanism used to ensure that laws and

government action comply with the constitution based on education qualification ” .

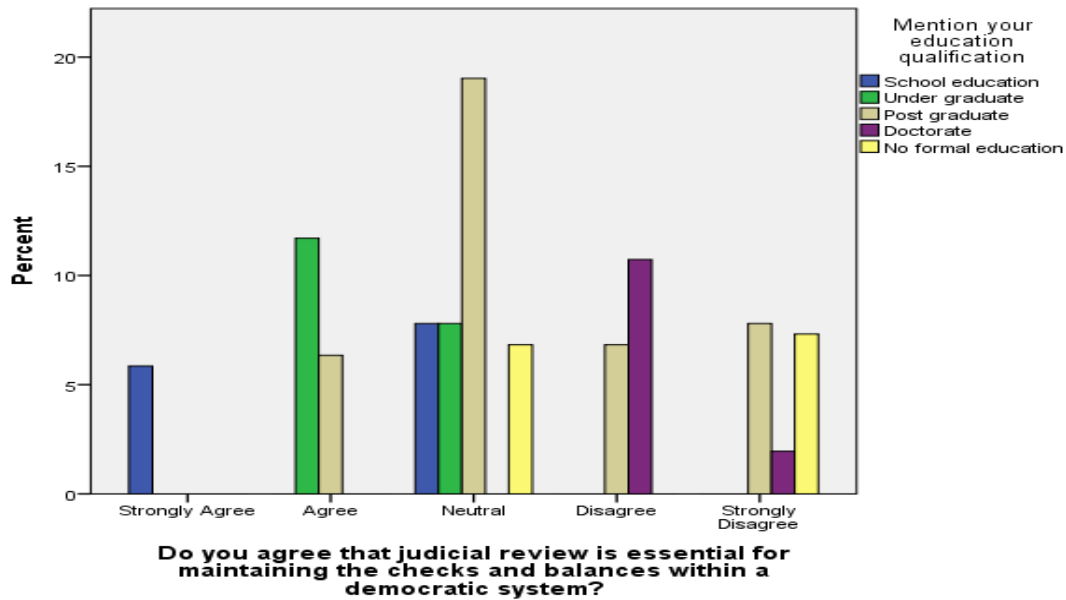
Fig 8



Legend:

Fig 8 shows the respondent's view on “ Does judicial review allow the court to invalidate laws that violate the constitution based on education qualification ” .

Fig 9

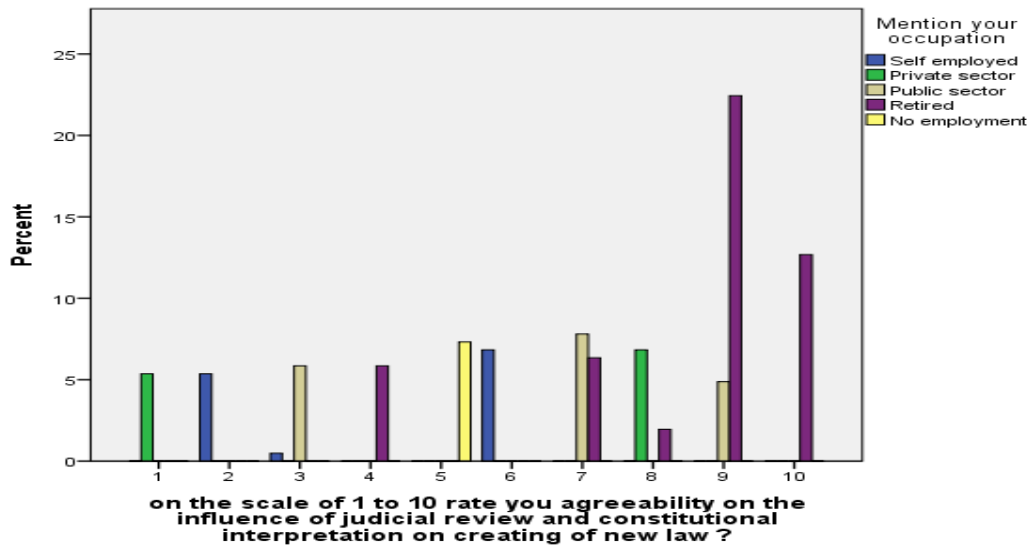


Legend:

Fig 9 shows the respondent's view on “Do you agree that judicial review is essential for maintaining the

checks and balances within a democratic system based on education qualification ”.

Fig 10



Legend:

Fig 10 shows the respondent view on “on the scale of 1 to 10 rate you agreeability on the influence of judicial review and constitutional interpretation on creating of new Law ? based on education qualification ”.

Null Hypothesis : There is no association between by what is the primary purpose of judicial review in the context of constitutional law based

Alternate Hypothesis : there is association between by what is the primary purpose of judicial review in the context of constitutional law based

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Age * People are obsessed with their respected religion	201	100.0%	0	0.0%	201	100.0%

Age * People are obsessed with their respected religion Crosstabulation

Count

		People are obsessed with their respected religion			Total
		Yes	No	Some times	
Age	Less than 20 years	0	18	35	53
	21-30 years	0	44	0	44
	31-40 years	6	22	25	53
	41-50 years	14	19	9	42
	Above 50	0	9	0	9
Total		20	112	69	201

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	97.927 ^a	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	111.894	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	24.880	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	201		

a. 4 cells (26.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .90.

Interpretation:

The calculated p value is 0.000 . Since the p value is <0.05 , null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level of significance . So there is no association between by what is the primary purpose of judicial review in the context of constitutional law based

Null Hypothesis : There is no significant difference between do you agree that judicial review is essential

for maintaining the checks and balances within a democratic system

Alternate Hypothesis : there is significant difference between do you agree that judicial review is essential for maintaining the checks and balances within a democratic system

ANOVA					
Age					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	63.273	3	21.091	20.556	.000
Within Groups	215.461	210	1.026		
Total	278.734	213			

Interpretation

The calculated p value is 25.556 . Since the p value is <0.05 , null hypothesis is rejected so there is significant different of convenience is the reason for do you agree that judicial review is essential for maintaining the checks and balances within a democratic system

IV. RESULTS

For (fig 1) it is clear that most of the 25% of the third gender respondent choose to enforce laws passed by the legislature and most of the 11% of the male respondent choose to ensure laws comply with the constitution. From (fig 2) it is clear that most of the 30 % of the female respondent choose no and most of the 13% of the male respondent choose yes. From (fig 3) it is clear that most of the 29% of the third gender respondent choose neutral and most of the 15% female respondent choose strongly disagree .From (fig 4) it is clear that most of the 32% of the 41-50 year respondent choose yes and 12% of the 31-40 year respondent choose no From (fig 5) it is clear that 41-50 year respondents choose to draft new legislation and most of the 31-40 year respondents choose to ensure laws comply with the constitution .From (fig 6) it is clear that most of the 19% of the 31-40 year respondent choose neutral and most of the 13% of the 41-50 year respondent choose disagree .From (fig 7) it is clear that most of the 25% of the postgraduate respondent choose no and most of the 13 % of the undergraduate respondent choose yes .From (fig 8) it is clear that most of 19% of the postgraduate respondent choose yes and most of the 12% of the undergraduate choose no. From (fig 9) it is clear that most of the 25% of the postgraduate choose neutral and most of the 15% of the undergraduate choose

agree. From (fig 10) it is clear that 22% of the retired choose 9 on the scale and most of the public sector choose 7 on the scale . From (fig 11) it is clear that 28% of the retired respondents choose yes and 20% of the public respondents choose no . From (fig 12) it is clear that 29% of the retired respondents choose to draft new law and 15% of the private respondent choose to enforce new law that is given by the legislation . From (fig 13) it is clear that 25% of the 200001 to 300001 respondent choose yes and 20% of the 100001 to 200001 respondent choose no .From (fig 14) it is clear that 25% of the 200001 to 300001 respondent choose neutral and 15% of the 100001 to 200001 choose agree . From (fig 15) it is clear that 15% of the no income respondents choose to enforce new law that is produced by the legislation . From (fig 16) it is clear that 15% of the 200001 to 300001 choose 9 on the scale and 10 % of the more than 40000 respondent choose 5 on the scale .From (fig 17) it is clear that 19% of the 41-50 year respondent choose 9 on the scale and 10 % of the above 50 respondent choose 5 on the scale .From (fig 18) it is clear that 15% of the third gender respondent choose 9 on the scale and 10 % of the male respondent choose 5 on the scale . From (fig 19) it is clear that 15% of the post graduate respondent choose 9 on the scale and 10 % of the undergraduate respondent choose 5 on the scale

V. DISCUSSION

The data from (Figure 1) highlights interesting trends in the legal perspectives of respondents based on gender. Among third-gender respondents, 25% prioritize enforcing laws passed by the legislature, indicating a strong belief in the implementation of statutory provisions. This could reflect their desire for

practical legal protections to be actively enforced. On the other hand, 11% of male respondents emphasize ensuring laws comply with the constitution, suggesting their concern for upholding constitutional principles and fundamental rights. These insights underline varied legal priorities influenced by gender, perhaps shaped by differing lived experiences and interactions with legal frameworks.(Figure 2) reveals distinct gender-based perspectives. Most of the 30% of female respondents chose "No," possibly reflecting skepticism or concerns about the matter in question. In contrast, 13% of male respondents chose "Yes," indicating a more affirmative stance. These variations may stem from differing social experiences, levels of trust, or perspectives on the issue being discussed.(Figure 3) shows notable differences in opinions. Most of the 29% of third-gender respondents chose "Neutral," possibly indicating uncertainty or a balanced viewpoint. Meanwhile, 15% of female respondents chose "Strongly Disagree," reflecting a more decisive rejection of the issue. These contrasting responses may be shaped by varying perspectives and lived experiences.(Figure 4) highlights age-based differences in opinions. Most of the 32% of respondents aged 41-50 chose "Yes," indicating a positive stance, possibly influenced by their experiences or maturity. In contrast, 12% of respondents aged 31-40 chose "No," suggesting a more critical viewpoint. These variations may reflect differing priorities or perspectives based on age groups.(Figure 5) reveals distinct legal priorities across age groups. Respondents aged 41-50 predominantly chose "Draft New Legislation," indicating a focus on creating new legal frameworks. Meanwhile, most respondents aged 31-40 prioritized "Ensure Laws Comply with the Constitution," reflecting a concern for aligning existing laws with constitutional principles. These preferences may be influenced by the differing professional, social, or legal experiences of each age group.(Figure 6) highlights differing opinions based on age groups. Most of the 19% of respondents aged 31-40 chose "Neutral," possibly indicating indecision or a balanced viewpoint. In contrast, 13% of respondents aged 41-50 chose "Disagree," reflecting a more negative stance. These differences may be influenced by varied experiences or perspectives shaped by their respective age groups.(Figure 7) highlights educational

differences in opinions. Most of the 25% of postgraduate respondents chose "No," possibly indicating a more critical or cautious stance. In contrast, 13% of undergraduate respondents chose "Yes," reflecting a more affirmative perspective. These variations may stem from differences in academic exposure and analytical approaches.(Figure 8) highlights educational differences in opinions. Most of the 19% of postgraduate respondents chose "Yes," indicating a positive stance, possibly influenced by advanced academic insights. In contrast, 12% of undergraduate respondents chose "No," reflecting a more critical viewpoint. These differences may be shaped by varying levels of educational exposure and analytical perspectives.(Figure 9) highlights varying opinions based on educational levels. Most of the 25% of postgraduate respondents chose "Neutral," possibly reflecting a balanced or uncertain viewpoint. In contrast, 15% of undergraduate respondents chose "Agree," indicating a more affirmative stance. These differences may stem from distinct academic experiences and analytical perspectives.(Figure 10) highlights variations in responses based on occupation. 22% of retired respondents chose "9" on the scale, indicating a stronger inclination toward the evaluated factor. Meanwhile, most public sector respondents chose "7," reflecting a moderately positive stance. These differences may be influenced by differing life experiences and professional backgrounds.(Figure 11) shows differing opinions based on occupation. 28% of retired respondents chose "Yes," indicating a more affirmative stance, while 20% of public sector respondents chose "No," suggesting a more negative viewpoint. These variations may reflect the differing priorities and experiences of each group in relation to the issue at hand.(Figure 12) highlights distinct legal priorities based on occupation. 29% of retired respondents chose "Draft New Law," suggesting a focus on creating new legal frameworks. In contrast, 15% of private sector respondents chose "Enforce New Law," indicating a priority on ensuring the implementation of laws passed by the legislature. These differences may reflect the varying perspectives and experiences of each group.(Figure 13) reveals differences in opinions based on income ranges. 25% of respondents earning between 200,001 to 300,001 chose "Yes," indicating a more affirmative stance, while 20% of respondents

earning between 100,001 to 200,001 chose "No," reflecting a more negative viewpoint. These differences may be influenced by varying financial priorities or perspectives tied to income levels.(Figure 14) highlights differing perspectives based on income levels. 25% of respondents earning between 200,001 to 300,001 chose "Neutral," indicating a balanced or uncertain stance. In contrast, 15% of respondents earning between 100,001 to 200,001 chose "Agree," reflecting a more positive outlook. These differences may be shaped by varying financial experiences and priorities.(Figure 15) shows that 15% of respondents with no income chose to "Enforce New Law" produced by the legislation. This could reflect a desire for practical enforcement of laws that may directly impact their situation, highlighting a focus on ensuring legal protections are put into action.(Figure 16) shows that 15% of respondents earning between 200,001 to 300,001 chose "9" on the scale, indicating a stronger inclination toward the evaluated factor. Meanwhile, 10% of respondents earning more than 40,000 chose "5," reflecting a more neutral or moderate stance.(Figure 17) highlights that 19% of respondents aged 41-50 chose "9" on the scale, suggesting a stronger positive opinion. In contrast, 10% of respondents above 50 chose "5," indicating a more neutral or less intense response.(Figure 18) reveals that 15% of third-gender respondents chose "9" on the scale, reflecting a more affirmative perspective, while 10% of male respondents chose "5," suggesting a moderate or neutral viewpoint.(Figure 19) shows that 15% of postgraduate respondents chose "9" on the scale, indicating a stronger positive response, whereas 10% of undergraduate respondents chose "5," reflecting a more balanced or neutral stance.

VI. LIMITATION

The study focuses on Chennai, which may restrict the understanding of the subject in broader national or international contexts. Legal interpretations and judicial reviews vary across states in India, and Chennai may not represent the diversity of legal challenges seen in other regions. Judicial review is a vast topic, and limiting the focus to the formation of new laws may exclude other significant judicial review topics like constitutional amendments, executive actions, or the interpretation of fundamental

right.The study might be bound to a specific time frame, which can prevent a comprehensive examination of long-term trends in constitutional interpretation or evolving jurisprudence related to the formation of new laws in Chennai.

VII. SUGGESTION

While focusing on Chennai, consider comparing it with other regions to draw broader conclusions. Including a comparative study with cities like Bengaluru or Delhi could offer a more comprehensive view of how constitutional interpretation and judicial review evolve across different legal cultures within India.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Constitutional interpretation and judicial review play a crucial role in shaping the legal framework of a democratic nation like India. The judiciary, through its power of review, ensures that new laws align with constitutional principles, protecting fundamental rights and maintaining a balance between the executive and legislative branches. The Aim of this study is to analyze the judiciary's role in constitutional interpretation and judicial review, particularly in shaping new laws in Chennai. It seeks to explore how courts influence legislation, safeguard fundamental rights, and ensure compliance with constitutional provisions. The study finds that the Courts in Chennai have actively used judicial review to strike down unconstitutional laws and ensure that new legislations adhere to fundamental rights and constitutional principles and also Judicial decisions have significantly influenced laws related to caste-based reservations, housing rights, and public welfare, reinforcing social justice in the region. The study recommends judicial review is essential, courts must also respect legislative intent to maintain a healthy separation of powers and also Investing in judicial infrastructure and resources in Chennai can improve the efficiency of legal processes and decision-making. Future scope of the research can focus on comparative studies between judicial review in Chennai and other metropolitan regions to assess regional variations in legal interpretations. Additionally, exploring the long-term impact of judicial decisions on policy

implementation can provide deeper insights into governance effectiveness.

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