

When power is exercised on account of an intent gaining a legitimate goal it can be called colourable exercise of power and the same can be held to have not been exercised bona fide for the end design. The purport and intent can be determined by the Courts to examine the substance of the legislation and it is always the history in the purpose that the facts and circumstances which led into the legislation by applying the directive of lifting the veil to find out whether what is not permissible to being done is being done in an indirect and circuitous method. Whether there is arbitrariness in the said action, whether it is by the legislature or executive and if Article 14 is violated, the satisfaction of the Court has to be arrived at that there has to be substantive unreasonableness in the statute.

*State of Punjab v. Gurdial Singh* AIR 1980 SC 319,