

1.Explain the fetchers of Indian constitution?

In the context of the Indian Constitution, the term "fetchers" likely refers to the key features or characteristics. The Indian Constitution, adopted on January 26, 1950, is one of the longest and most detailed constitutions in the world. It reflects the unique socio-cultural, historical, and political landscape of India. Here are some of its prominent features:

1. **Lengthy and Detailed:** The Indian Constitution is one of the lengthiest constitutions in the world, consisting of a preamble and 448 articles, divided into 25 parts, and supplemented by 12 schedules. It covers various aspects of governance, rights, and duties of citizens, as well as the organization of the state.
2. **Federal Structure with Unitary Bias:** India follows a federal system of government where powers are divided between the central (union) government and the state governments. However, the Constitution also contains provisions that give the central government more authority in certain circumstances, leading to a unitary bias.
3. **Preamble:** The preamble of the Indian Constitution outlines the ideals and objectives of the Constitution, including justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, as well as the goal of securing to all citizens justice, liberty, equality, and promoting unity and integrity of the nation.
4. **Parliamentary Democracy:** India has adopted a parliamentary form of government where the executive is responsible to the legislature. The President, who is the head of state, is largely ceremonial, while the Prime Minister is the head of government.
5. **Fundamental Rights:** The Constitution guarantees certain fundamental rights to all citizens, including the right to equality, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, and the right to constitutional remedies. These rights are justiciable, meaning they are enforceable by the courts.
6. **Directive Principles of State Policy:** The Constitution also lays down certain directive principles which are guidelines for the state to establish a just society. Although not legally enforceable, these principles are fundamental in governance and policy-making.
7. **Independent Judiciary:** The Indian Constitution establishes an independent judiciary headed by the Supreme Court, which is the guardian of the Constitution and the final interpreter of laws. It has the power of judicial review, enabling it to strike down any law or government action that is found to be unconstitutional.
8. **Universal Adult Franchise:** The Constitution provides for universal adult suffrage, ensuring that every citizen above a certain age has the right to vote without any discrimination based on caste, creed, religion, sex, or education.
9. **Rigid and Flexible Provisions:** While some provisions of the Constitution can be amended only by a special procedure requiring a two-thirds majority of members present and voting in each house of Parliament, certain other provisions can be amended by a simpler procedure.
10. **Secularism:** The Indian Constitution embodies the principle of secularism, ensuring equal treatment of all religions by the state. It maintains a strict separation of religion from the state's affairs.

2. Explain the power and functions of president ?

In India, the President is the ceremonial head of the state and is vested with certain powers and functions as outlined in the Constitution. Here are the key powers and functions of the President of India:

1. Executive Powers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Prime Minister: The President appoints the Prime Minister of India. Usually, the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha (lower house of Parliament) is appointed as the Prime Minister. • Council of Ministers: The President appoints other members of the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. • Dismissal of Council of Ministers: The President can dismiss the Council of Ministers if they lose the confidence of the Lok Sabha and no other party or coalition is able to form a government with majority support. • Emergency Powers: During times of emergency, the President can declare three types of emergencies: national emergency, state emergency (President's Rule), and financial emergency.
2. Legislative Powers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summoning and Proroguing Parliament: The President summons and prorogues the sessions of Parliament. The President can also dissolve the Lok Sabha. • Addressing Parliament: The President addresses both Houses of Parliament at the beginning of the first session after each general election and also at the commencement of the first session of each year. • Assent to Bills: After a bill is passed by both Houses of Parliament, it is presented to the President for assent. The President can give assent, withhold assent (in which case it does not become a law), or send it back for reconsideration. • Issuing Ordinances: The President can issue ordinances when Parliament is not in session. These ordinances have the same force as laws enacted by Parliament but must be approved by Parliament within a certain period.
3. Judicial Powers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pardoning Powers: The President has the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment to individuals convicted of certain offenses. • Appointments to the Judiciary: The President appoints the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court, as well as the Chief Justices and judges of the High Courts, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the respective state.
4. Military Powers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commander-in-Chief: The President is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces. • Declaration of War and Peace: While the actual declaration of war is done by Parliament, the President is responsible for ensuring the defense and security of the country.
5. Diplomatic Powers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accreditation of Ambassadors and High Commissioners: The President receives credentials from ambassadors and high commissioners of foreign countries accredited to India and appoints ambassadors and high commissioners to represent India in other countries. • International Treaties and Agreements: The President represents India in its international relations and has the power to negotiate and conclude treaties and agreements with foreign countries, subject to ratification by Parliament.

3. Explain the Constitution Assembly ?

The Constitution Assembly refers to the body responsible for drafting the Constitution of India. It played a pivotal role in shaping the foundational document of independent India. Here's a detailed explanation of the Constitution Assembly:

1. **Formation:** The Constitution Assembly was established in 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan, which aimed to transfer power from British rule to Indian hands. It consisted of indirectly elected representatives from the provinces, as well as nominated members representing princely states, and was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
2. **Composition:** The members of the Constitution Assembly were elected by the provincial legislatures, with each province allocated a certain number of seats based on its population. Additionally, representatives from the princely states were nominated by their rulers. The total strength of the Assembly was 389 members initially, which later reduced to 299 due to resignations and other reasons.
3. **Tasks and Responsibilities:**
 - The primary task of the Constitution Assembly was to draft and enact the Constitution of India, which would serve as the supreme law of the land upon India's independence from British rule.
 - It was responsible for deliberating on various constitutional issues, debating the provisions of the proposed Constitution, and reaching consensus on key matters related to governance, rights, and institutions.
 - The Assembly also had the responsibility of resolving conflicts and differences among its members and ensuring that the Constitution reflected the diverse interests and aspirations of the Indian populace.
4. **Key Figures:**
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: He chaired the Drafting Committee of the Constitution Assembly and played a significant role in drafting the Constitution. His expertise in law and his commitment to social justice greatly influenced the final document.
 - Jawaharlal Nehru: As the Prime Minister of India and a prominent leader of the Indian National Congress, Nehru provided leadership and guidance to the Constitution Assembly during its deliberations.
 - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Known as the "Iron Man of India," Patel played a crucial role in the integration of princely states into the Indian Union, which had implications for the composition and functioning of the Constitution Assembly.
5. **Timeline:**
 - The Constitution Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946, and continued its deliberations for over two years.
 - The Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949, after extensive debates and amendments.
 - It came into effect on January 26, 1950, marking the birth of the Republic of India.
6. **Legacy:**
 - The Constitution Assembly is celebrated for its monumental achievement in drafting a comprehensive and visionary constitution that laid the foundation for Indian democracy.
 - Its commitment to secularism, democracy, social justice, and fundamental rights continues to guide the principles and values of the Indian Republic.

- The Constitution Assembly serves as a symbol of unity in diversity, reflecting the collaborative efforts of leaders from various backgrounds and ideologies in shaping the future of the nation.

4. What are the power and function of Chief Minister?

1. Executive Powers:

- **Head of the Council of Ministers:** The Chief Minister is the leader of the Council of Ministers in the state. They are responsible for coordinating the functioning of the various ministries and departments.
- **Appointment of Ministers:** The Chief Minister recommends the appointment of ministers to the Governor of the state. The Governor then appoints these ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- **Allocation of Portfolios:** The Chief Minister allocates portfolios to the ministers, deciding which minister will be in charge of which department or ministry.
- **Administration of State:** The Chief Minister oversees the administration of the state, ensuring the implementation of government policies and programs.

2. Legislative Powers:

- **Leader of the Legislative Assembly:** The Chief Minister is the leader of the majority party in the state legislative assembly. They play a crucial role in guiding legislative business, including introducing bills and ensuring their passage.
- **Budgetary Process:** The Chief Minister plays a central role in the formulation and presentation of the state budget. They present the budget in the legislative assembly and oversee its implementation.

3. Representative Functions:

- **Representing the State:** The Chief Minister represents the state government in various forums, including inter-state meetings, national conferences, and interactions with the central government.
- **Public Relations:** The Chief Minister acts as a spokesperson for the state government, addressing the media and the public on key issues and government initiatives.
- **Interacting with Central Government:** The Chief Minister interacts with the central government on behalf of the state, advocating for the state's interests and seeking assistance and cooperation on various matters.

4. Judicial Powers:

- **Governor's Assent:** Bills passed by the state legislature require the Governor's assent to become laws. The Chief Minister plays a crucial role in ensuring the passage of bills and obtaining the Governor's approval.

5. Emergency Powers:

- **President's Rule:** In the event of a breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state, the President of India can impose President's Rule, which essentially brings the state under direct control of the central government. The Chief Minister's powers are suspended during this period.

6. Administrative Functions:

- **Policy Formulation:** The Chief Minister plays a key role in formulating state policies and setting the agenda for governance.
- **Appointment and Transfers:** The Chief Minister has a say in the appointment and transfer of key officials within the state bureaucracy.
- **Crisis Management:** The Chief Minister is responsible for managing crises and emergencies within the state, such as natural disasters, law and order situations, and public health emergencies.

5. Mention the fundamental duties in Indian Constitution ?

The Fundamental Duties are a set of moral obligations and responsibilities of citizens as enshrined in Part IV-A of the Indian Constitution. These duties were added by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. As of my last update, there are 11 Fundamental Duties listed in the Constitution. Here they are:

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag, and the National Anthem.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom.
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
5. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.
8. To develop scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
9. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
11. To provide opportunities for education to one's child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

6. Briefly Explain the power of function high court and supreme court ?

High Courts:

1. Appellate Jurisdiction:

- High Courts have the authority to hear appeals from lower courts within their jurisdiction, such as district courts and tribunals. They can review decisions made by these lower courts and tribunals.

2. Original Jurisdiction:

- High Courts have original jurisdiction in certain matters, such as writ petitions related to fundamental rights and constitutional issues, and cases involving disputes between states or between the state and the central government.

3. Supervisory Jurisdiction:

- High Courts exercise supervisory jurisdiction over lower courts and tribunals within their territorial jurisdiction. They can issue orders, writs, or directions to ensure that these lower courts are functioning within the bounds of law.

4. **Constitutional Interpretation:**

- High Courts play a crucial role in interpreting the Constitution and determining the constitutional validity of laws and governmental actions within their jurisdiction.

5. **Administrative Functions:**

- High Courts oversee the administration of justice within their jurisdiction. They have the power to appoint judges to subordinate courts, regulate the functioning of these courts, and ensure the efficiency of the judicial system.

Supreme Court:

1. **Appellate Jurisdiction:**

- The Supreme Court is the highest appellate court in India. It hears appeals from High Courts as well as from certain tribunals and specialized bodies.

2. **Original Jurisdiction:**

- The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in matters involving disputes between the central government and one or more states, disputes between states, and cases concerning the enforcement of fundamental rights.

3. **Guardian of the Constitution:**

- The Supreme Court acts as the guardian of the Constitution and has the power of judicial review. It can declare laws passed by Parliament or state legislatures unconstitutional if they violate the provisions of the Constitution.

4. **Advisory Jurisdiction:**

- The President of India can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact that has arisen or is likely to arise. While such opinions are not binding, they carry significant weight.

5. **Special Leave Petitions:**

- The Supreme Court has the power to grant Special Leave Petitions (SLPs) to appeal against any judgment, decree, determination, or sentence in any case or matter passed by any court or tribunal in the territory of India.

6. Discusses the qualification of power and function precedent, vice precedent, Governor, speaker?

President of India:

Qualifications:

1. Must be a citizen of India.
2. Must have completed 35 years of age.
3. Must be eligible to be a member of the Lok Sabha (lower house of Parliament).
4. Must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.

Powers and Functions:

1. **Executive Powers:** The President is the head of the state and exercises executive powers either directly or through officers subordinate to them.
2. **Legislative Powers:** The President can summon and prorogue Parliament, address both Houses, and dissolve the Lok Sabha. They also have the power to promulgate ordinances.
3. **Financial Powers:** The President lays the annual financial statement (budget) before Parliament and can make advances out of the Contingency Fund of India.
4. **Judicial Powers:** The President appoints the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. They also have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment.

Vice President of India:

Qualifications:

1. Must be a citizen of India.
2. Must have completed 35 years of age.
3. Must be eligible for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha (upper house of Parliament).

Powers and Functions:

1. **Presiding Officer of the Rajya Sabha:** The Vice President serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and presides over its sessions.
2. **Acting President:** In the event of the President's absence or incapacity, the Vice President discharges the duties of the President.

Governor:

Qualifications:

1. Must be a citizen of India.
2. Must have completed 35 years of age.
3. Must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.

Powers and Functions:

1. **Executive Powers:** The Governor is the head of the state executive. They appoint the Chief Minister and other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister.
2. **Legislative Powers:** The Governor summons and prorogues the state legislature and addresses it. They can also dissolve the state legislative assembly.
3. **Financial Powers:** The Governor lays the annual financial statement (budget) before the state legislature.
4. **Judicial Powers:** The Governor appoints the Advocate General of the state and pardons or reprieves convicts.

Speaker of the Lok Sabha (or State Legislative Assembly):

Qualifications:

1. Must be a member of the Lok Sabha (or State Legislative Assembly).
2. Must be eligible to be a member of the Lok Sabha (or State Legislative Assembly).

Powers and Functions:

1. **Presiding Officer:** The Speaker presides over the meetings of the Lok Sabha (or State Legislative Assembly) and maintains order and decorum.
2. **Conduct of Business:** The Speaker decides on the agenda, allows members to speak, puts questions to vote, and declares the outcome of the vote.
3. **Custodian of Privileges:** The Speaker protects the privileges of the members and the House as a whole.
4. **Administrative Powers:** The Speaker administers the affairs of the Lok Sabha (or State Legislative Assembly) and exercises financial powers in relation to the House.