

### COI ASSIGNMENT

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Q1. State and describe what are the fundamental rights of all citizens of India.

#### Fundamental Rights:

1. Right to Equality: This right states that all citizens are the same under the law. This means that men and women are equal no matter what religion or caste they belong to. The law will treat a Brahmin woman in the same way that it would treat a Muslim man if they were to break the law.

2. Right to Freedom: The particular law allows the people of the country to ensure the government and its policies. They are allowed to organise themselves however they choose and carry out their daily lives in any way they seem fit. Of course within limits. In short, people are able to exist without fear of a higher force such as the

3. Right against Exploitation: One should always remember that to be exploited is to be misused. We often see that kids and poor people are especially vulnerable to being exploited. This one of the most important fundamental rights ensures things like education for children and equal pay for equal work.

4. Right to Freedom of Religion: In our country, each and every citizen can practice their choice

of religion. Everyone is free to do whatever his/her religion tells them to do. So Muslims fast during Ramzan, Christians during Lent and Hindus during Navaratri. However, in following our religion we should not forget that other people are free to follow theirs and that this is no reason to fight.

5. Cultural and Educational Rights: The main aim of this law is to protect minorities. We have multiple groups of people who are very less in number. They mostly live in remote areas or have been downtrodden by the old-fashioned society. We can include certain castes and tribes who live in jungles, away from developed big cities and towns. Even a particular segment of the public, called Dalits or the small religious groups like the Parsis do come under minorities. All these people have a fundamental right to enjoy all the benefits that the majority of citizens.

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies: This right is very important for the legal development of the citizens and the country. All citizens have equal right to appeal to the court of law for justice. If they feel they have a threat to life or property or to join the government in order to effect this.

7. Right to Privacy: The right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution. It protects the inner sphere of the individual from interference from both State and non-State actors and allows individuals to

make autonomous life choices. On 24 August 2017, the Supreme Court of India in its Right to Privacy verdict ruled that: "Right to Privacy is an integral part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty guaranteed in Article 21 of the

Q2. State and describe the functions and powers of supreme court.

Functions and powers of Supreme Court:

The following are the Supreme Court functions:

1. The SC gives the final verdict against an appeal from the other subsidiary courts i.e., High courts.
2. It acts as an institution where issues from the different governmental bodies, central government, and the state government matters are.
3. As per Article 141 of the Constitution, laws passed by the SC, apply to all courts within the Indian Territory.
4. In some matters, the Supreme Court also acts on its own and can pass suo moto.

The Supreme Court has the following powers that are jurisdiction:

1. Original Jurisdiction: The following are the original jurisdiction of the SC:

- a. As per article 131 of the Constitution, the SC functions as original jurisdiction over matters where the disputes are either between the Central government and the state government or between two or more state governments.

b. As per article 139 of the Constitution, the SC have the power to issue writs, order, or direction.

c. As per section 32 of the Constitution, the SC also has the authority to enforce Fundamental

d. As per Article 139A of the Constitution, the SC on its discretion or at the advice of the Attorney General of India can take up the cases during pendency of the matter from the high courts if the same issue is to be disposed of by the SC that is related to the question of law. And it can also

transfer the pending cases, appeal or other proceedings to give justice from one HC to another

2. Appellate Jurisdiction: As per article 132, 133, 134 of the Constitution, the SC has appellate jurisdiction in matters that are related to civil, criminal, or Constitution. Also, as per article 136, the SC has the power to issue special leave that is being by any tribunal courts in India but this does not apply to Army courts.

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4. Advisory Jurisdiction: As per article 143 of the Constitution, the SC can advise the President of India that is related to the question of law, and the nature of the matter is associated with the

public importance. And the President can also seek opinion in the matters that are related to Article 131 of the Constitution.

5. Review Jurisdiction: As per article 137 of the Constitution, the SC has the power to review any laws that are being passed by the legislature.

Q3. Describe roles and responsibilities of all the state executives.

Roles and Responsibilities of State Executives  
State Executive consists of the Governor and the Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as its head. The Governor of a state is appointed by the President for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. Executive power of the state is vested in

Governor. Council Of Ministers, The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state. The Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as its head aids and advises the Governor in exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under the Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them at his discretion. In respect of Nagaland, its Governor has special

responsibility under Article 371 A of the Constitution with respect to law and order and even though it is necessary for him to consult Council of Ministers in matters relating to law and order, he can exercise his individual judgement as to the action to be taken. Similarly, in respect of Arunachal Pradesh, its Governor has special responsibility under Article 371H of the Constitution with respect to law and order and in discharge of his functions in relation thereto. The Governor exercises his individual judgement as to the action to be taken after consulting the Council of Ministers. These are, however, temporary provisions. If the President of India, on receipt of a report from Governor or otherwise is satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the Governor to have special responsibilities with respect to law and order, he may so direct by an order. Likewise, in the Sixth Schedule which applies to tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram as specified in para 20 of that Schedule, discretionary powers are given to the Governor in matters relating to sharing of royalties between the district councils and the state government. The Sixth Schedule vests additional discretionary powers in the Governors of Mizoram and Tripura in almost all their functions (except approving regulations for levy of taxes and money lending by non-tribal district councils) since December 1998.

In Sikkim, the Governor has been given special responsibility for peace and social and economic advancement of different sections of population. All Governors are obligated to discharge their constitutional functions such as the appointment of the Chief Minister of a state, sending a report to the President on the failure of the Constitutional machinery in a state or in respect of matters relating to assent to passing a bill in the state assembly.

Q4) What are the important constitutional and legal provisions for women in India?

Constitutional and Legal provisions for women in India. The main privileges granted to women by Constitution of India are as follows:

Preamble of the Constitution Under the Constitutional law, women have equal rights as men so as to enable them to take part effectively in the administration of the Equality before law.

Article 14 embodies the general principles of equality before law and equal protection of laws.

Prohibition from discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth  
a) Article 15(1) and (2) prohibits the state from discriminating against any citizen only on the basis of any one or more of the aspects such

as religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

b) Article 15(3) makes it possible for the state to create special provisions for protecting the interests of women and children.

c) Article 15(4) facilitates the State to create special arrangements for promoting interests and welfare of socially and educationally backward classes of society.

#### Equality of Opportunity

d) Article 16 provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

e) Article 39 requires the State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood [Article 39(a)]; and equal pay for equal work for both men and women [Article

f) Article 39A directs the State to promote justice, on the basis of equal opportunity and to promote free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other

#### Humane Conditions at Work

Article 42 directs the State to make provision for securing justice and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

#### Fundamental Duty

Article 51A enjoins upon every citizen to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of

women.

Reservation of seats for women in Panchayats and Article 243 D (3) and Article 243 T(3) provide for reservation of not less than one third of total number of seats in Panchayats and Municipalities for women to be allotted by rotation to different Constituencies.

Article 243 D(4) T(4) provides that not less than one third of the total number of officers of chairperson in the Panchayat and Municipalities at each level to be reserved for women.

Voting rights/Electoral law

a) Not less than one-third seats shall be reserved for women. Such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a

b) The office of the chairperson in the Panchayat at the village or any other level shall be reserved for SCs, STs and women in such manner as the legislature of state may, by law provide.

c) Reservation of seats for women in Municipalities is provided To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the state has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities and to provide support services especially to working women.

Although women may be victims of any of the crimes such as 'Murder', 'Robbery', 'Cheating' etc, the crimes, which are directed specifically against women, are characterized

as 'Crime against Women'.

Q5. State and describe what are the most important ethics in engineering?

Ethics in Engineering:

1. Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties.
2. Engineers shall perform services only in the areas of their competence.
3. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of
5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.
6. Engineers shall act in such a manner as to uphold and enhance the honour, integrity and dignity of the profession.
7. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.