

# Indian Constitution RAG-BOT

**USER:** How many sessions did the Constituent Assembly meet for?

**BOT:** The Constituent Assembly met for a total of 11 sessions over nearly three years to frame the Indian Constitution.

**USER:** Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

**BOT:** Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly during the framing of the Indian Constitution.

**USER:** Which article of the Constitution establishes the Election Commission?

**BOT:** The Election Commission of India is established under Article 324 of the Indian Constitution.

**USER:** What are the three lists in the Seventh Schedule?

**BOT:** The three lists in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution are:

1. Union List: This list includes subjects on which the central government has exclusive jurisdiction to legislate. Examples of subjects in the Union List are defense, foreign affairs, currency, atomic energy, etc.
2. State List: This list consists of subjects on which the state governments have exclusive authority to make laws. Subjects in the State List include police, public health, local government, etc.
3. Concurrent List: This list contains subjects on which both the central and state governments can legislate. Examples of subjects in the Concurrent List are education, forests, marriage, adoption, succession, etc.

**USER:** Which article abolishes untouchability?

**BOT:** Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability and makes its practice a punishable offense.

**USER:** What is the name of the system for rural local governance in India?

**BOT:** The name of the system for rural local governance in India is the Panchayati Raj system. It was established through the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992.

**USER:** Which amendment introduced the words "Socialist" and "Secular" into the Preamble?

**BOT:** The 42nd Amendment to the Indian Constitution introduced the words "Socialist" and "Secular" into the Preamble.

# COMPLEX QAs

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About

This chatbot uses RAG (Retrieval-Augmented Generation) to answer questions about the Indian Constitution.

Sample Questions

- Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?
- What are Fundamental Duties?
- How many languages are officially recognized?
- What is the Panchayati Raj system?

Deploy

:

Ask any question about the Indian Constitution and I'll try to help!

You:

What is the structure of the Indian Constitution's federal system and how are powers distributed between the Union and States?

Assistant:

The federal structure of the Indian Constitution divides powers between the Union (Central Government) and the States. This distribution is outlined in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, which consists of three lists: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List.

1. Union List: This list includes subjects that are within the exclusive domain of the central government. Some examples of subjects in the Union List are defense, foreign affairs, currency, banking, and communication.
2. State List: This list includes subjects that are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the individual states. Subjects like police, public health, public order, agriculture, and local government are part of the State List.
3. Concurrent List: This list includes subjects that are shared responsibilities between the Union and the States. Areas such as education, marriage, bankruptcy and insolvency, and criminal law fall under the Concurrent List.

This division of powers allows both the Union and the States to operate autonomously in their designated areas, thereby promoting a balance between national unity and regional autonomy. However, during times of emergency, especially under certain provisions like the President's Rule, the balance can shift towards the central government, showcasing the semi-federal nature of the Indian state.

Ask a question about the Indian Constitution...

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