

Public

Administration

Assignment

Work

Question

1) Discuss the role of Constituent Assembly in the making of Indian Constitution?

→ The Constituent Assembly played a pivotal & indispensable role in the making of the Indian Constitution. Formed in 1946 under the Cabinet mission plan, its primary objective was to draft a Constitution for an independent India, participating the transfer of power from British authorities to Indian hands. The assembly served as a microcosm of India representing diverse sectors of society, ideologies & geographical regions. It deliberated & shaped the very foundation of the Indian Republic.

there's a breakdown of its crucial roles:

1) Drafting the Constitution :- This was the most fundamental role of the Constituent Assembly. It meticulously deliberated upon every article, clause & schedule of the Constitution. The Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar played a crucial role in preparing the initial draft which were then debated, amended and finally adopted by the assembly.

2) Representing the people's will :- Although not directly elected through universal adult suffrage the members of the Constituent Assembly were largely drawn from the provincial assemblies which themselves were elected.

This indirect representation coupled with the inclusion of nominated members from princely states & various interest groups, ensured a broad representation of Indian Society. The Assembly aimed to translate the aspirations of the freedom struggle & the overall needs of the Indian populace into a guiding legal documents.

3) Incorporating Diverse Influences:- The members of the Constituent Assembly were well versed in the constitutional practices of other countries they deeply considered & incorporated relevant features from the various Constitutions, such as the US & the Directive principles of State Policy from Ireland, & adopting them to the Indian context.

4) Building Institutions & Frameworks?

Beyond laying down principle the Constitution Assembly established the basic institutional framework of the Indian state including the parliament from of government the federal structure the independent judiciary & the civil services. These frameworks have been instrumental in shaping India's political & administrative landscape.

In essence, the Constituent Assembly was the architect of modern India's foundational document. Its role was not merely to translate legal articles but to forge a nation's consensual blueprint & the dreams of a newly independent nation. It lay the ground work for a democratic just &

Equitable Society : The Constitution is
framed to be the
supreme law of the land,
guiding the destiny of the nation.

2) Evaluate the powers & positions of the
Indian president?

⇒ The president of India holds a significant
position within the Indian political
system although their role is
primarily ceremonial. Here's a
breakdown of their powers &
position :-)

Position

* Head of State

The president is the head of the Indian
State, symbolising the

unity & integrity of the nation

- He is considered the "first citizen" of India

Constitutional ideal:-

India follows a parliamentary system where the president is the nominal or ceremonial

Supreme Commander:-

The president is the supreme Commander of the Indian Armed forces.

Powers:- Executive powers → All executive actions of the govt are taken in the president's name.

→ They appoint key officials, including the prime minister, others

ministers & various constitutional authorities.

Legislative powers :-

The president is an integral part of Parliament.

They can summon & prorogue Parliament & Sessions & dissolve the Lok Sabha (Lower house)

They address Parliament & give assent to bills which become laws.

They can also promulgate Ordinances when the Parliament is not in session.

Judicial powers :-

The president appoints the Chief Justice & other Judges of the Supreme Court & High Courts.

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Military powers:- As a supreme commander the president can declare war or conclude peace, subject to parliamentary approval.

They appoint the chiefs of the Army, Navy & Air force.

Diplomatic powers:- The president represents India in international affairs.

Emergency powers:- The president can declare three types of emergencies: state emergency, financial emergency.

3) Give a critical description of judicial review.

Judicial review is a complex & crucial aspect of modern constitutional democracies, including India. It embodies the power of the judiciary to examine the legality & constitutionality of legislative & administrative measures & undertake the judicial review of executive & administrative actions of the govt. while safeguarding the rule of law & upholding the supremacy of the constitution. It is regarded as a vital step & a significant critical scrutiny for the rule of law & the supremacy of the constitution. It is a pivotal role in upholding the law of the land & it plays the role of judicial check & balance as a mechanism preventing abuse of power & maintaining the balance between the executive & the judiciary.

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other branches from overstepping & these constitutional limits & ensuring that laws & govt actions align with fundamental rights & constitutional principles. By reviewing potentially unconstitutional laws or executive orders the judicial serve as the guardian of the constitutional

Another crucial aspect pertains to the limitation on the scope & effectiveness of judicial review. Courts typically focus on the procedural correctness & constitutionality of the decisions rather than the merits of a policy. is deemed inappropriate or improper, the judiciary may not intervene beyond the procedural norms.

In conclusion judicial review is a double edged sword. It is an indispensable tool for upholding constitutional supremacy & protecting fundamental right & ensuring the rule of law however, it is also carries the inherent risks of judicial overreach, potential delays & limitations in its scope & enforcement. A delicate balance is required to ensure that judicial review engenders a course surrounding its application & limitations respects democratic societies like India.

4) Explain the organisation & functions of Union Public Service Commission in India.

→ The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is India's premier Central recruiting agency established under Article 315 of the Constitution of India. It is envisioned as the 'watchdog of the merit system' in the country.

Organisation of UPSC :- Constitutional body :- UPSC is an independent constitutional body to ensure its autonomy & impartiality. Articles 315 to 323 of part XIV of the Constitution deal with its composition, function, powers, & related matters.

7 years. The chairman & his deputy shall
be held office for a term of
six years & shall be eligible for
one or two terms. Five years after the
expiry of the term of office of the
chairman & his deputy, the

eligibility & appointment: While the
Constitution does not mention
specific qualification for the members
of the mandal that at least one
half of the members should be
individuals who have held
office under the Government of India
or the Govt. of a State for
at least ten years.

Removal: The Chairman or any other
member can only be removed
from office by President based on
proved misbehavior or incapacity
after Supreme Court.

formation of VPS

Article 390 of the constitution lays down the technique of the Union Public Service Commission.

1) Conducting examination & the primary function of the VRSC is to conduct examination for services (like APS, PS, JES) and services (group A & group B) central services of the union territories & the public services of the union territories.

It conduct various significant examinations including & the following services -
Examination Engineering services -
Examination Combined Defence Service
Examination National Defence Academy & Naval Academy
Examination etc.

In essence, the UPSC plays a crucial role in maintaining an efficient merit-based civil service in India.