

# Syllabus

(III & IV Semester)

## **INDIA AND INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

**(Revised on November 23, 2022)**

**Submitted to**

**Principal Secretary to the Govt.  
Higher Education Department,  
Bengaluru**

**Submitted by**

**Chairman and Members  
NEP-2020 Committee for Curriculum Framing in Political Science and Public  
Administration**

Unit	Contents of Course:	45 Hours
Unit-I	<p><b>Background to the study of Indian Constitution**</b></p> <p><b>Chapter 1: Philosophical and Political foundations of India:</b> Meaning of Dharma and Danda. Nationalistic perspectives of Raja Rammohun Roy, Swamy Vivekananda and Sri Aurobindo</p> <p><b>Chapter 2: Political values and Ideals during freedom struggle:</b> <b>Gandhi:</b> Truth and Non Violence, Satyagraha and Swadeshi, <b>Tilak</b> :Swaraj <b>Deen Dayal Upadhyay:</b> Integral Humanism <b>Vinoba Bhave.</b> Voluntarism</p> <p><b>Chapter 3: Political Contribution of Regional freedom struggle:</b> Kittur Rani Chennamma, Hardekar Manjappa, Madikeri Peasants, Halagali Bedas.</p>	<p><b>6 Hours</b></p> <p><b>5 Hours</b></p> <p><b>4 Hours</b></p>
Unit-II	<p><b>Constitutional Development and its Philosophy</b></p> <p><b>Chapter- 4: Historical background of Constitutional development in India</b> – Indian Councils Act of 1861 and 1892, Features Government of India Act 1909,1919,1935 Indian Independence Act 1947</p> <p><b>Chapter 5: Philosophy and features of Indian Constitution</b> - Preamble*, Salient features** Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Nehru's contribution in making of the Constitution.</p> <p><b>Chapter- 6: Working of the Constitution</b> - Fundamental Rights, Union-State Relations, Amendment procedures to the Constitution, Parliamentary committees' nature purpose and classifications</p>	<p><b>5 Hours</b></p> <p><b>5 Hours</b></p> <p><b>5 Hours</b></p>

Unit-III	<b>Constitutional Institutions and Citizen's role</b>	
	<b>Chapter 7: Parliamentary and Constitutional Institutions:</b> Legislature: * Lok Sabha Rajya Sabha-Composition and powers Executive: President, Prime minister composition and powers, Judiciary: Supreme court, High court composition and jurisdiction, Comptroller and Auditor General, Election Commission. Powers	6 Hours
	<b>Chapter 8: Role and Responsibilities of Citizens under Indian Constitution:</b> Concept of Citizenship, Person of Indian Origin PIO Overseas Citizen of India OCI, Fundamental Duties,	4 Hours
	<b>Chapter 9: Goals and Policies of National Development enshrined in the Constitution:</b> NITI Ayoga, National Development Council, Goals of National Educational Policy 2020*	5 Hours

(\*\*Note-This is a compulsory, foundational and value additional course to be taught to students at the graduate level under NEP 2020. The paper is expected to impart the structure and functional aspects of constitution while giving them the background of a diverse country like India and the nuances of its social fabric and the why of such an elaborate constitution. The introductory chapter therefore is designed to familiarise students about their country and culture before they understand their constitution).

(Please note: The question paper pattern is indicative of the way a teacher needs to teach this paper. The pedagogical choice of a teacher helps to make an impact of his/her teaching on the student. Activity based and experiential teaching methods help student centric learning process - these are tips to make this paper more meaningful- the ultimate choice is left to the teacher)

#### Exercise:

- Department can debate on the role of Constitution in the development of India.
- Students can empirically evidence the effectiveness of concepts like –Freedom, Equality, Justice, Rights and Duties by conducting empirical studies.
- Can invite experts to deliver special lectures on various provisions and amendments of the Constitution like the functioning of Election Commission, Article 246, 356 etc.

#### Suggested Readings:

1. Aiyangar K.R. 1941. "Ancient Indian Polity". Oriental Bokks Agency. Poona.
2. Altekar A.S. 1949. "State and Government in Ancient India". Motilal Banarsidass Chowk, Banaras.
3. Andre Beteille, 1965. Caste,class, and Power. University of California Press, Berkley.
4. Arora & Mukherji, 1992. Federalism in India, Origin and Developments, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Bakshi, 1999. P.M Constitution of India, Universal Law Publishing House, New Delhi,
6. Balagangadhar, S.N. 2021, "What Does it mean to be 'Indian' Notion Press, Indica Academy, Chennai.



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**Display of rights and duties of the citizens**

There are six fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. They are as follows:

1. Right to Equality
  2. Right to freedom
  3. Right against exploitation
  4. Right to freedom of Religion
  5. Cultural and Educational Rights
  6. Right to constitutional Remedies
- The fundamental rights of Indian constitution are given by articles 12 to 35 of the constitution.
  - Article 12 defines the State and article 13 defines the laws inconsistent with or in derogation of Fundamental Rights.

The six fundamental rights of Indian constitution are discussed in detail in the subsequent sections.

- **Right to Equality**

The right to equality is given in the articles 14–18 of the Indian constitution. The articles under the right to equality include the following:

**Article 14:** Equality before law

**Article 15:** Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

**Article 16:** Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

**Article 17:** Abolition of Untouchability.

**Article 18:** Abolition of titles: This article aims to abolish titles such as Rai Bahadur, Raj Bahadur, Maharaja, Taluqdar, Zamindar, etc., because using such titles does not give equal status for all.

- **Right to freedom**

The right to freedom is given in the articles 19–22 of the Indian constitution.

**Article 19:** Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.

**Article 20:** Protection in respect of conviction for offences.

**Article 21:** Protection of life and personal liberty.

**Article 21-A:** Right to Education

**Article 22:** Protection Against Arrest and Detention in certain cases

- **Right against Exploitation**

The right to freedom is given in the articles 23 and 24 of the Indian constitution. They are:

**Article 23:** Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour:

**Article 24:** Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.:

- **Right to freedom of Religion**

The right to freedom is given in the articles 25 – 28 of the Indian constitution.

**Article 25:** Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion

**Article 26:** Freedom to manage religious affairs

**Article 27:** Freedom as to the payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion

**Article 28:** Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions

- **Cultural and Educational Rights**

The right to freedom is given in the articles 29 and 30 of the Indian constitution.

**Article 29:** Protection of interests of minorities:

**Article 30:** Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions:

- **Right to constitutional Remedies**

The right to Constitutional Remedies gives the citizens the right to approach the Supreme Court or the High Court to implement the fundamental rights. The Courts can issue orders to the government to implement the rights. The right to constitutional remedies is given by articles 32-35 of the constitution.

**Article 32:** According to this article, the Courts can grant 5 types of writs namely, Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Quo Warranto, Prohibition and Certiorari. Each of this writ is explained below:

1. Habeas Corpus: This writ is to direct the release of a person detained unlawfully.
2. Mandamus: Using this writ, the court can direct a public authority to do its duty.
3. Quo Warranto – to direct a person to vacate an office assumed wrongfully.
4. Prohibition – to prohibit a lower court from proceeding on a case.
5. Certiorari – the power of the higher court to remove a proceeding from a lower court and bring it before itself.

**Article 33:** This article gives powers to the Parliament to restrict or revoke (remove) the fundamental rights of the 'Members of the Armed Forces, paramilitary forces, police forces, intelligence agencies and analogous forces

**Article 34:** According to this article, the fundamental rights can be restricted when martial law (military rule) is implemented.

**Article 35:** This article provides authority to the Parliament to make laws on Fundamental Rights.

## Fundamental Duties of Citizens

- Fundamental Duties are the moral responsibilities of the citizens of India to help promote a patriotic spirit and to uphold the unity of our country.
- The fundamental duties were incorporated under Part IV-A of the Constitution by The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976.
- Article 51(A) of the constitution describes 11 fundamental duties.
- It states that it shall be the duty of every Indian citizen:

(a) To abide by the Constitution and to respect its ideals and institutions, the National Anthem and the National Flag;

(b) To cherish the noble ideals which inspired our national freedom struggle and follow them;

(c) To uphold and to protect the unity, sovereignty, and integrity of the Indian nation;

(d) To defend the country and render national service whenever called upon to do so;

(e) 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;

(f) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

(g) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

(i) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual as well as collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;

(k) Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

### Conclusion

Fundamental rights and duties are an important part of the Indian constitution. There are six fundamental rights that include right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, and right to constitutional remedies. The fundamental rights are given in the article 12 – 35 of the Indian constitution. These rights help in the personality development of every citizen and protect his/her dignity. Fundamental duties are the responsibility of the Indian citizens towards the country. There are 11 fundamental duties given in article 51(A) of the constitution

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**INDEPENDENCE DAY REPORT**

**Date: 15<sup>th</sup> August 2023**

**Objective :** To commemorate india's 75th independence day and honour the nation's freedom struggle. To promote national integration, secularism and social cohesion.

**Organizing committee :** Cultural committee

**Participants :**

- **Faculty : 15**
- **Students : 85**

**Description :** India celebrated its 75<sup>th</sup> Independence day on August 15<sup>th</sup> 2023, commemorating the country's freedom from British rule. Our institution proudly joined the nation in observing this significant day. The national flag was unfurled by the chief guest, amidst the singing of the national anthem. NCC students of our college participated in an impressive march past, displaying discipline and patriotism. The chief guest delivered an inspiring speech highlighting India's struggle for independence & the importance of national unity.

**Outcome :** Celebration of independence day enhanced patriotism and national pride and it increased awareness about India's struggle for independence

**Photograph :**



  
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**Gandhi Jayanti Report**

**Date :** 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2023

**Objective :** To commemorate Mahatma Gandhi's birth anniversary and honour his legacy.

**Organizing committee :** Cultural committee

**Participants :**

- **Faculty :** 12
- **Students :** 45

**Description :** Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated with great frevo and reverence at our institution. The staff and students gathered to pay tribute to the father of the nation. A solemn pooja ceremony was performed in front of Gandhi ji's portrait, led by principal Dr. S.I.Madiwallappagol madam. Staff and students offered floral tributes to Gandhi ji's portrait, symbolizing respect and gratitude.

**Outcome :** The celebration reinforced the importance of Gandhi's values and principles, inspiring staff and students to adopt his ideals.

**Photograph :**



  
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**Maharishi Valmiki Jayanti**

**Date : 28<sup>th</sup> October 2023**

**Objective :** To commemorate the birth anniversary of Maharishi Valmiki, author of the Ramayana.

**Organizing committee :** Cultural committee

**Participants :**

- **Faculty : 15**
- **Students : 72**

**Description :** Valmiki Jayanti was celebrated with great enthusiasm and reverence at our institution. The staff and students gathered to pay tribute to the legendary poet. A solemn pooja ceremony was performed in honor of Valmiki ji's portrait, led by principal Dr. S.I.Madiwallappagol madam. Staff and students offered floral tributes to Valmiki's portrait

**Outcome :** The celebration instilled values of spirituality, literature & cultural heritage among students and staff.

**Photograph :**



  
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**CONSTITUTION DAY**

**Date :**26<sup>th</sup> November 2023

**Objective :**constitution day is to raise awareness about the constitution, its values, and the rights and responsibilities it grants to citizens.

**Organizing committee :** Cultural committee

**Participants :**

- **Faculty : 15**
- **Students : 97**

**Description:** Constitution day was celebrated in the institution for awarding the students about the constitution. The staff and students gathered to pay tribute to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar for forming constitution for the country. A solemn pooja ceremony was performed in honour of portrait of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and the preamble, led by Principal Dr. S.I.Madiwallappagol madam. Staff and students offered floral tributes.

**Outcome :** The constitution day celebration citizens became aware of the constitution and its values.

**Photograph :**



  
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