



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

**Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution**

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with ‘A++’ Grade
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai



DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

23HST103- INDIAN CONSTITUTION

I B.TECH – AIML “B” / I SEMESTER

UNIT 1 – INTRODUCTION

TOPIC 2 –Introduction to Constitution of India



INDIAN CONSTITUTION



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UNIT I	INTRODUCTION				6
Historical Background – Constituent Assembly of India – Philosophical foundations of the Indian Constitution – Preamble – Fundamental Rights – Directive Principles of State Policy – Fundamental Duties – Citizenship – Constitutional Remedies for citizens.					
UNIT II	STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT				6
Union Government – Structures of the Union Government and Functions – President – Vice President – Prime Minister – Cabinet – Parliament – Supreme Court of India – Judicial Review.					
UNIT III	STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF STATE GOVERNMENT				6
State Government – Structure and Functions – Governor – Chief Minister – Cabinet – State Legislature – Judicial System in States – High Courts and other Subordinate Courts.					
UNIT IV	CONSTITUTION FUNCTIONS				6
Indian Federal System – <u>Center</u> – State Relations – <u>President's</u> Rule – Constitutional Amendments – Constitutional Functionaries – Assessment of working of the Parliamentary System in India.					



INDIAN CONSTITUTION

UNIT V	ELECTION COMMISSION	6
Election Commission: Role and Functioning, Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners, State Election Commission: Role and Functioning, Institute and Bodies for the welfare of SC/ST/OBC and women		
TEXT BOOKS		
1.	<u>Durga Das Basu</u> , "Introduction to the Constitution of India", Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.	
2.	<u>R.C. Agarwal</u> , "Indian Political System", S.Chand and Company, New Delhi. (1997)	
REFERENCES		
1.	<u>Maciver and Page</u> , "Society: An Introduction Analysis", Mac Milan India Ltd., New Delhi.	
2.	<u>K.L.Sharma</u> , "Social Stratification in India: Issues and Themes", Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. (1997)	
3.	<u>Sharma, Brij Kishore</u> , "Introduction to the Constitution of India", Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.	
4.	<u>U.R.Gahai</u> , "Indian Political System", New Academic Publishing House, <u>Jalaendhar</u> .	
5.	R.N. Sharma, "Indian Social Problems", Media Promoters and Publishers Pvt. Ltd.	
COURSE OUTCOMES		
At the end of the course students should be able to		
CO1: To understand the functions of the Indian government		
CO2: To understand the structure and functioning of central government.		
CO3: To understand the structure and functioning of state government.		
CO4: To understand functioning of Indian constituent.		
CO5: To understand functioning of election commission.		



INDIAN CONSTITUTION







What Is Constitution?

Almost everything we do is governed by some **set of rules**. There are also rules imposed by morality and custom that play an important role in telling us what we should and should not do.



should



Should not

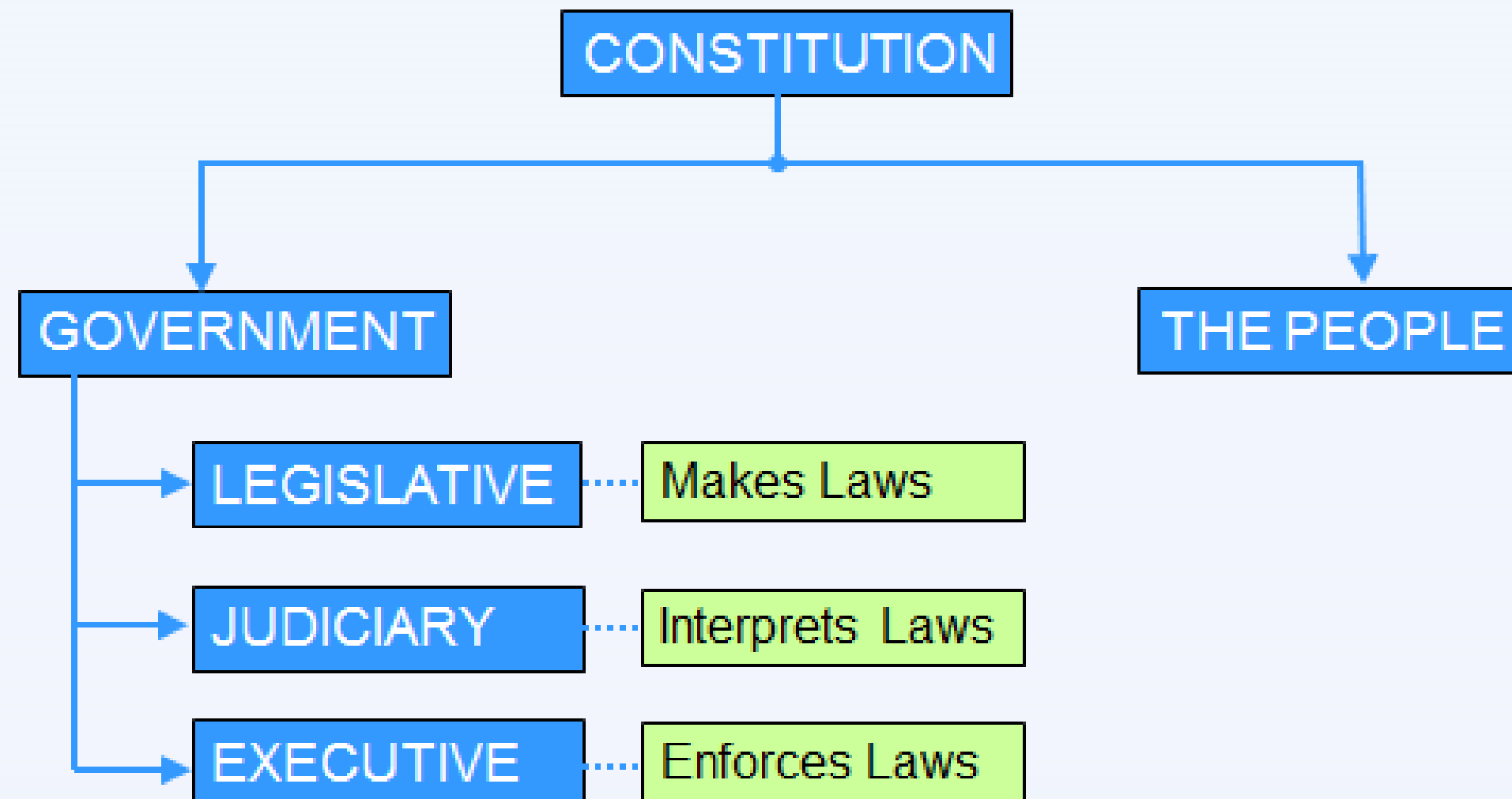


Red-card



What Is Constitution?

Role of Constitution in relationship between Government and its people:-





“The Constitution is not an instrument for the government to restrain the people, it is an instrument for the people to restrain the government.” --Patrick Henry



Patrick Henry (1736-1799)

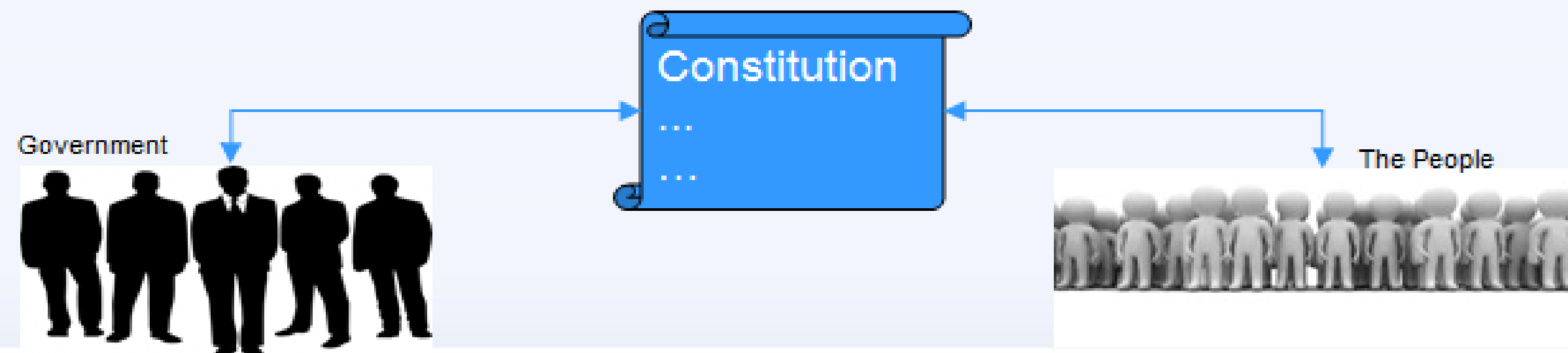


Constitution

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land. All other laws have to conform to the Constitution. The constitution contains laws concerning the government and its relations with the people.

A constitution is concerned with 2 main aspects:-

- a) The relation between the different levels of government and
- b) Between the government and the citizens.





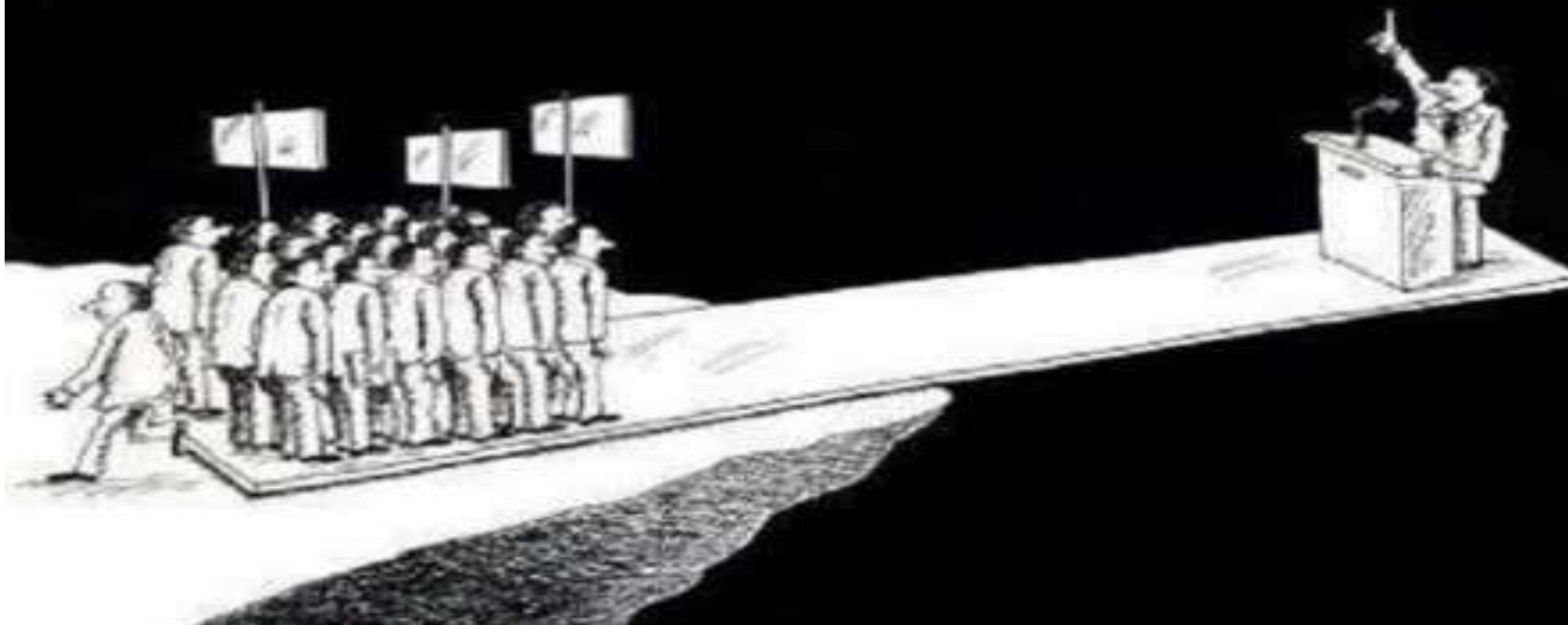
Why Do We Need Constitution?

- I. We need a constitution to govern a country properly.
- II. The constitution defines the nature of political system of a country.
- III. Sometimes we feel strongly about an issue that might go against our larger interests and the constitution helps us guard against this.
- IV. 3 organs of government (executive, legislature and judiciary) functions within the constitution. All the 3 organs of government, including ordinary citizens, derive their power and authority (i.e. Fundamental Right) from the constitution. If they act against it, it is unconstitutional and unlawful.

So constitution is required to have authoritative allocation of power and function, and also to restrict them within its limit.



The people don't know
their true power





- The Assembly completed its task by November 26, 1949.
- The constitution was enforced with effect from January 26, 1950. From that day India became Republic of India.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad signing the new constitution



Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha



Dr. Rajendra Prasad



Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar



*Thank
you!*