



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 3 – FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS



INDIAN CONSTITUTION



19HST103	INDIAN CONSTITUTION	L	T	P	C
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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.	<u>R.N. Sharma</u> , "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





Fundamental Rights

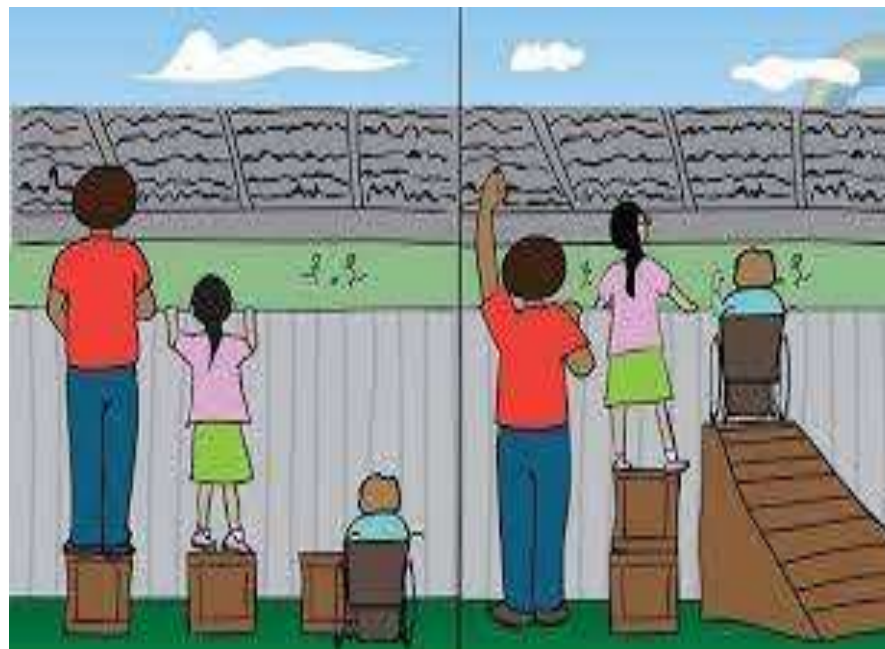
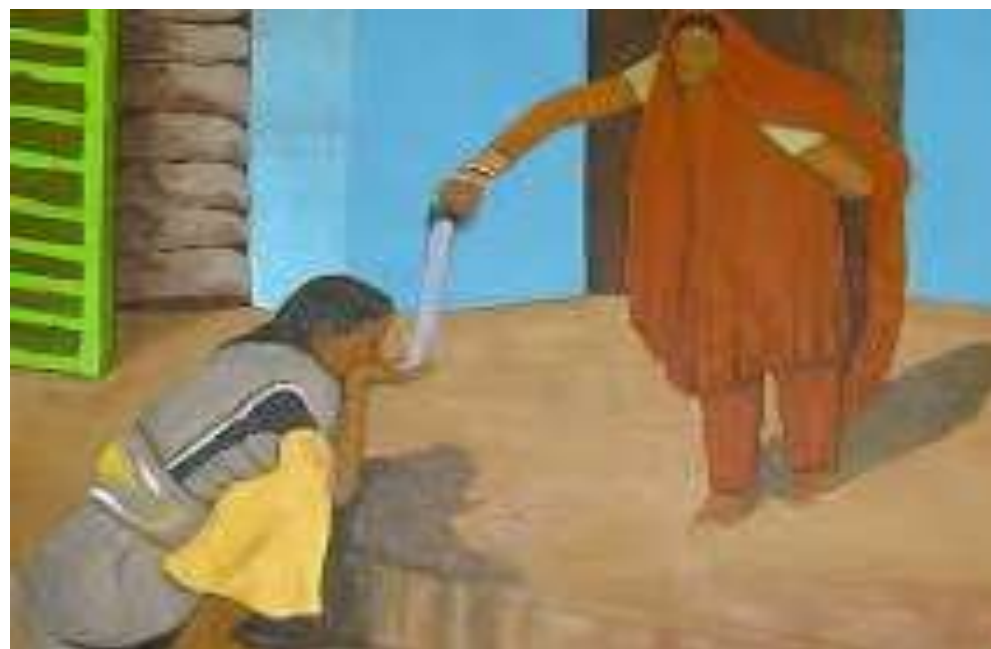
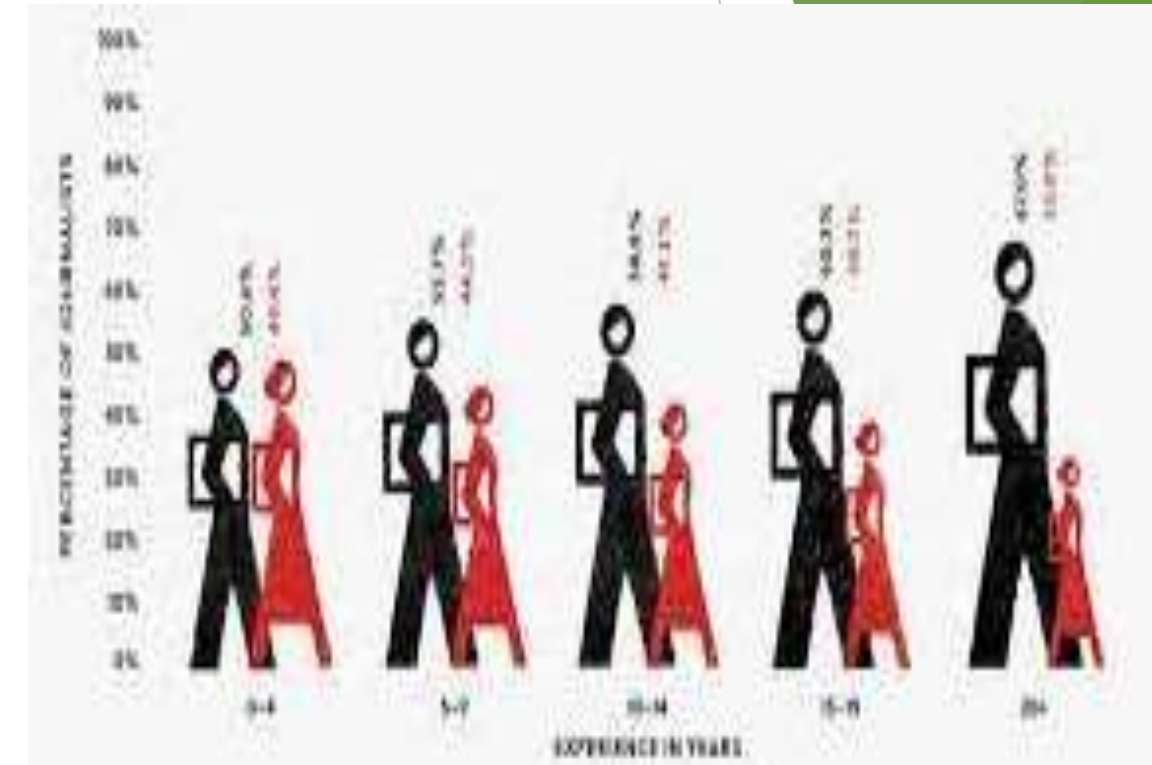
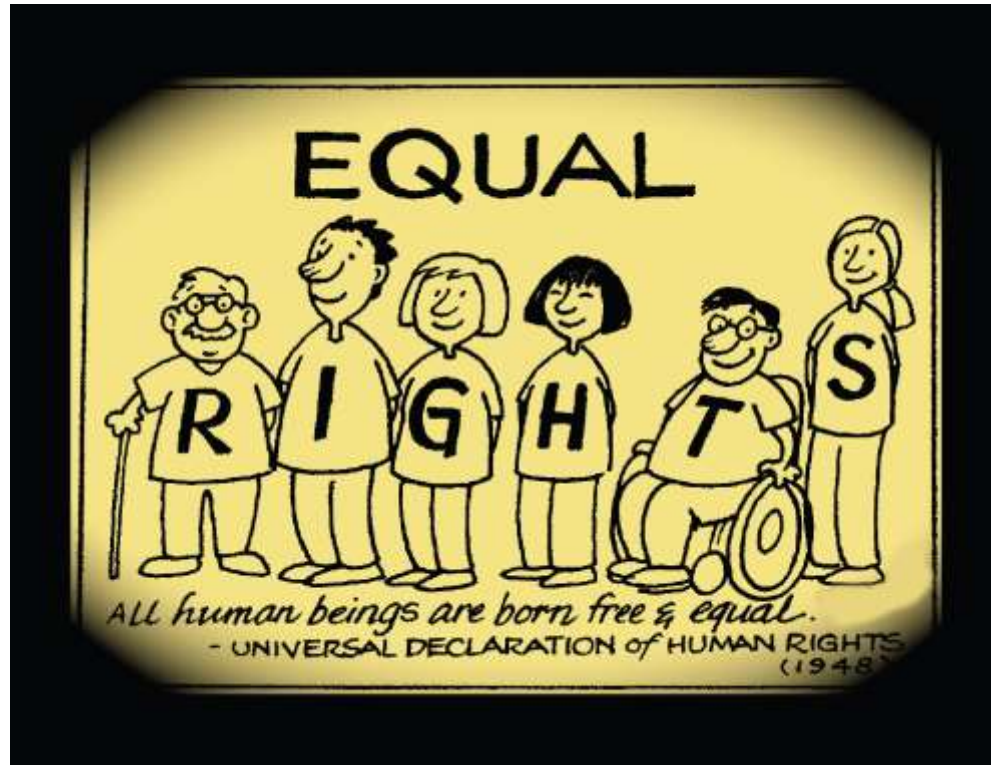




- Right to equality(Art 14-18).
- Right to freedom & information(Art 19-22).
- Right to Education(Art 21A)
- Right against exploitation.(Art 23-24)
- Right to freedom of religion.(Art 25-28)
- Cultural and Educational rights(Art 29-30)
- **Right to Property(Art-31) has been deleted in 1976 under the 42nd Amendment**
- Right to constitutional remedies(Art32)



RIGHT TO EQUALITY



ABOLITION OF TITLE-Article 18



RIGHT TO FREEDOM



FREEDOM TO ASSEMBLE PEACEABLY AND WITHOUT ARMS
[ARTICLE 19(1)(b), 19(3)]

FREEDOM TO FORM ASSOCIATION OR UNION [ARTICLE 19(1)(c), 19(4)]

Only acceptable unarmed associations on the base of freedom of speech



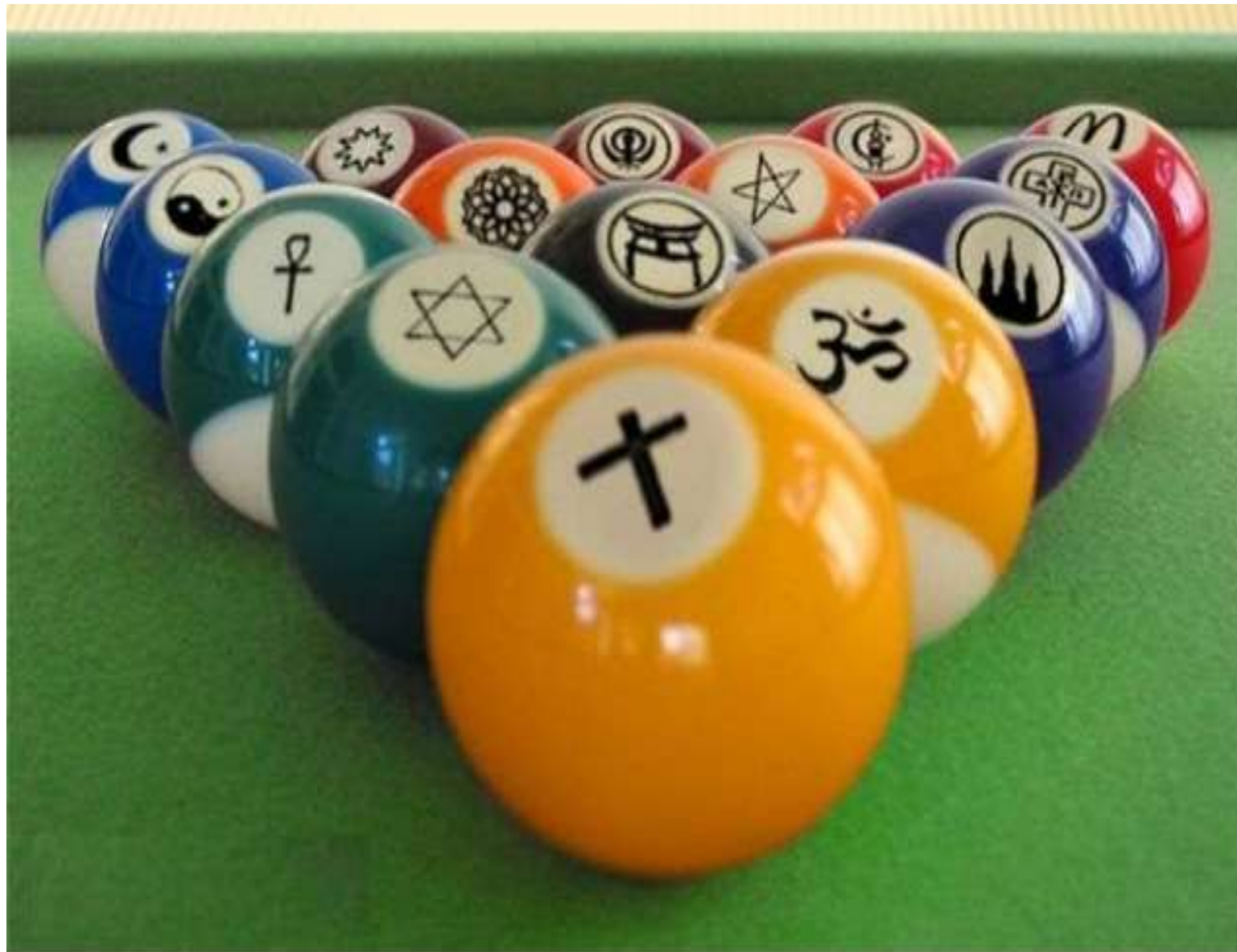


RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION





RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION



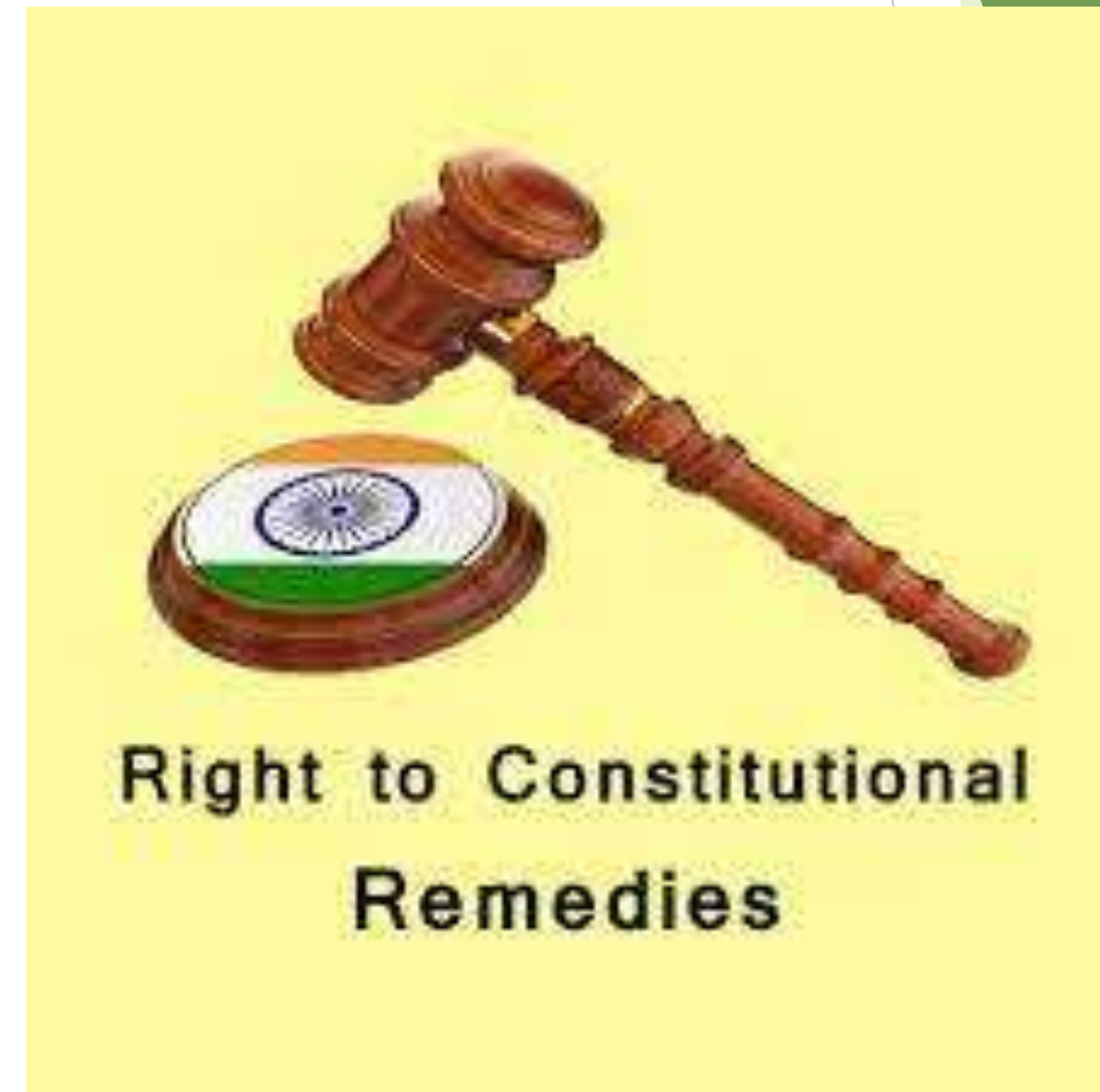


CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS





RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES





CONCLUSION

Fundamental rights is a charter of rights contained in the Constitution— of India. It guarantees civil liberties such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as citizens of India.





*Thank
you!*