

BANGABASI COLLEGE
Department of Political Science
Add-On Certificate Course

Name of course: “Constitutional Values:
The Constitution of India”

Total hours: 30 Hours

Objective of the study:

The Indian constitution is the largest written constitution in the world. The students of the constitution know that its salient features are important not only in terms of the structures of the Government but also in regard to the process of shaping the minds of modern citizens of this country. In other words, the study of the constitution ensures the construction of a system of values which is an inalienable part of modern citizenry. A republic is meaningful when it has enlightened minds within its ambit. Through the study of the principal features and basic principles of the constitution we can endeavor to reach that goal of creating thinking minds that would pursue to the path of critical thinking and create a world of togetherness within a distinct nationhood.

Course Contents:

Module No.	Particulars	Duration
Module 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction: Constitution is regarded as the foundation of any modern democratic political system. Constitutions of a few countries reflect the political ideology of the regime. In some cases we find an overemphasis on the religious aspect. However, the uniqueness of the Indian Constitution lies in its ability to include all shades and nuances of our socio-political life. It's a document of research and not of any distinct political rhetoric	2 hours
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Features of Indian Constitution: The Constitution of India is upheld for its dynamic features. The preamble to the constitution reflects the basic philosophy of our ruling system. The amendment procedure is indicative of the changing nature of the Indian social fabric. Fundamental rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy are complementary in nature. These	12 hours

	<p><i>chapters enhance the inclusive nature of the socio-political life. Other important features include the Parliamentary System, Independence of Judiciary and the Federal division of power between the Centre and the States. The Supreme Court in its verdict in 1973 had clearly mentioned that the 'Basic Features' of the Constitution should not be changed by any legislative procedure. This verdict is regarded as a safeguard against 'majoritarianism'.</i></p>	
Module 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental Rights: Part Three of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Rights of the citizens. The Constitution upholds the social principle of inclusion by classifying six categories of Fundamental Rights. These are: 1. Right to Equality, 2. Right to Freedoms, 3. Right against exploitation, 4. Right to Freedom of Religion, 5. Cultural and Educational Rights, 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies. These rights are not absolute. The Constitution mentions necessary reasonable restrictions. • The Directive principles of State Policy: Part Four of the Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy. These principles are instructive but not justiciable. These principles provide a guideline of state policies. Constitutional experts consider these principles as a collective path towards an ideal welfare state. • Indian Judiciary: The Indian Judicial system is characterized by its independent nature. The Supreme Court, the High Courts and the lower judiciary constitute the judicial structure. The Supreme Court acts as the guardian of the 	<p>10 hours</p> <p>2 hours</p> <p>4 hours</p>

Career Opportunities:

The study of the Constitution of India as a value added course would entail career opportunities of various natures. Some of them are as follows:

- *Journalism- Both print and electronic media.*

- *Law- Students are trained in basic legal literacy.*
- *Politics- Politicians should have a thorough knowledge of the basics of the constitutional practice.*
- *Civil Service – the paper on the Constitution of India is compulsory in both UPSC and the state Civil Services examinations. So an early understanding of the basic features would be of immense help to the students who aspire to become future civil servants.*
- *The basic understanding of the Constitution of India is necessary in any competitive examination both at the Central as well as state level.*

TEACHING PLAN-

Teacher's Name	Lecture
Pushpita Sarkar (Dey)	Features of Indian Constitution
Udayan Bandyopadhyay	Introduction, Indian Judiciary
Lopamudra Sengupta (Majumdar)	Fundamental Rights
Apurba Kanti Paik	The Directive principles of State Policy

EVALUATION MODALITIES: Total 100 Marks (80 marks theory and 20 marks tutorial)

Probable Question Pattern: Theory

- 1 10 MCQ Questions\ Short Questions (10x2) = 20 marks.
- 2 2 Essay Questions from module 1 (15 marks each x 2=30)
- 3 2 Essay Type Questions from Module 2 (15 marks each x 2=30)

GRADING CARD:

Total Score	Grade
Above 80	O – OUTSTANDING
71 – 80	E - EXCELLENT
61 - 70	A – VERY GOOD
51 – 60	B - GOOD
40 – 50	C - FAIR
Below 40	F - FAILED

The course is designed and coordinated by Dr UDAYAN BANDYOPADHYAY, Associate Professor and HOD, Political Science.

The course is assisted by other faculty members: Pushpita Sarkar (Dey) (Associate Professor), Dr Lopamudra Sengupta, (Associate Professor) Dr Apurba Kanti Paik (Assistant Professor)