



AKTU B.Tech III-Year



5th Sem (All Branches)

COI-Constitution Of India

भारत का संविधान

ONE SHOT Revision

Unit-1 : Indian Constitution

By MST Sir



**B.TECH (COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING/ COMPUTER SCIENCE)
CURRICULUM STRUCTURE**

SEMESTER- V

Sl. No.	Subject	Subject	Periods			Evaluation Scheme				End Semester		Total	Credit
	Codes		L	T	P	CT	TA	Total	PS	TE	PE		
1	BCS501	Database Management System	3	1	0	20	10	30		70		100	4
2	BCS502	Web Technology	3	1	0	20	10	30		70		100	4
3	BCS503	Design and Analysis of Algorithm	3	1	0	20	10	30		70		100	4
4	Deptt-Elective-I	Departmental Elective-I	3	0	0	20	10	30		70		100	3
5	Deptt.-Elective-II	Departmental Elective-II	3	0	0	20	10	30		70		100	3
6	BCS551	Database Management System Lab	0	0	2				50		50	100	1
7	BCS552	Web Technology Lab	0	0	2				50		50	100	1
8	BCS553	Design and Analysis of Algorithm Lab	0	0	2				50		50	100	1
9	BCS554	Mini Project or Internship Assessment*	0	0	2				100			100	2
10	BNC501/ BNC502	Constitution of India/ Essence of Indian Traditional Knowledge	2	0	0	20	10	30		70			
		Total	17	3	8							900	23

*The Mini Project or internship (4 weeks) conducted during summer break after IV semester and will be assessed during V semester.

Minor Degree/Honors Degree MT-1/HT-1

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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA (BNC501/ BNC601)

Unit-1 Syllabus

Module 1-Introduction and Basic Information about Indian Constitution:

Meaning of the constitution law and constitutionalism, Historical Background of the Constituent Assembly, Government of India Act of 1935 and Indian Independence Act of 1947, Enforcement of the Constitution, Indian Constitution and its Salient Features, The Preamble of the Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, Parliamentary System, Federal System, Centre-State Relations, Amendment of the Constitutional Powers and Procedure, The historical perspectives of the constitutional amendments in India, Emergency Provisions: National Emergency, President Rule, Financial Emergency, and Local Self Government – Constitutional Scheme in India.

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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA (BNC501/ BNC601)

Unit-2 Syllabus

Module 2-Union Executive and State Executive:

Powers of Indian Parliament Functions of Rajya Sabha, Functions of Lok Sabha, Powers and Functions of the President, Comparison of powers of Indian President with the United States, Powers and Functions of the Prime Minister, Judiciary – The Independence of the Supreme Court, Appointment of Judges, Judicial Review, Public Interest Litigation, Judicial Activism, LokPal, Lok Ayukta, The Lokpal and Lok ayuktas Act 2013, State Executives – Powers and Functions of the Governor, Powers and Functions of the Chief Minister, Functions of State Cabinet, Functions of State Legislature, Functions of High Court and Subordinate Courts.

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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA (BNC501/ BNC601)

Unit-3 Syllabus

Module 3- Introduction and Basic Information about Legal System:

The Legal System: Sources of Law and the Court Structure: Enacted law -Acts of Parliament are of primary legislation, Common Law or Case law, Principles taken from decisions of judges constitute binding legal rules. The Court System in India and Foreign Courtiers (District Court, District Consumer Forum, Tribunals, High Courts, Supreme Court). Arbitration: As an alternative to resolving disputes in the normal courts, parties who are in dispute can agree that this will instead be referred to arbitration. Contract law, Tort, Law at workplace.

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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA (BNC501/ BNC601)

Unit-4 Syllabus

Module 4- Election provisions, Emergency provisions, Amendment of the constitution:

Election Commission of India-composition, powers and functions and electoral process. Types of emergency-grounds, procedure, duration and effects. Amendment of the constitution- meaning, procedure and limitations.

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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA (BNC501/ BNC601)

Unit-5 Syllabus

Module 5 -Business Organizations and E-Governance:

Sole Traders, Partnerships: Companies: The Company's Act: Introduction, Formation of a Company, Memorandum of Association, Articles of Association, Prospectus, Shares, Directors, General Meetings and Proceedings, Auditor, Winding up. E-Governance and role of engineers in E-Governance, Need for reformed engineering serving at the Union and State level, Role of I.T. professionals in Judiciary, Problem of Alienation and Secessionism in few states creating hurdles in Industrial development.

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Meaning of Constitution and Constitutionalism

Constitution (संविधान):

- A Constitution is a formal document that outlines the framework for the governance of a country.
- It defines the structure, powers, and functions of different organs of government (Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary) and specifies the rights and duties of citizens.

Constitutionalism (संवैधानिकता):

- Ensures that the government acts **within the constitutional limits**.
- Promotes accountability and restricts arbitrary (मनमाना) use of power.

Example: The judiciary in India acts as a guardian of the Constitution to ensure constitutionalism.

1. Establishes the Framework of Government (सरकार की रूपरेखा स्थापित करता है)

The Constitution defines the structure, powers, and functions of the three main organs of government:

1. Legislature (विधायिका): Responsible for making laws.
2. Executive (कार्यपालिका): Implements the laws.
3. Judiciary (न्यायपालिका): Interprets the laws and ensures justice.

2. Defines Rights and Duties (अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों को परिभाषित करता है)

- It provides Fundamental Rights (मौलिक अधिकार): Rights like equality, freedom, and the right to education.
- It outlines Duties (कर्तव्य): Duties like respecting the Constitution, national flag, and promoting harmony (सामंजस्य).

3. Limits the Power of the Government (सरकार की शक्ति को सीमित करता है)

- The Constitution ensures that no authority exceeds its power by promoting Accountability (जवाबदेही) and enforcing the Rule of Law (कानून का शासन) to maintain fairness and transparency.

4. Protects Minority Interests (अल्पसंख्यकों के हितों की रक्षा करता है)

It safeguards the rights of minorities and ensures that they are not discriminated against, providing equal opportunities and social harmony.

5. Provides Legal Framework (कानूनी ढांचा प्रदान करता है)

The Constitution acts as the Supreme Law (सर्वोच्च कानून) of the land, providing the foundation for all laws and governance.

6. Ensures Social Justice (सामाजिक न्याय सुनिश्चित करता है)

The Constitution promotes Equality (समानता) by addressing discrimination based on caste, religion, or gender. It ensures Justice (न्याय) and fair treatment for all citizens.

7. Facilitates Change and Adaptability (परिवर्तन और अनुकूलन को सक्षम करता है)

It allows for Amendments (संशोधन) to adapt to the changing social, political, and economic needs of the nation.

Formation (गठन):

- Established under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946.
- Members were elected indirectly by provincial legislatures (प्रांतीय विधानसभाएँ).

Composition (संरचना):

- Initially, 389 members:
 - 292 from British provinces (ब्रिटिश प्रांत).
 - 93 from princely states (रियासतें).
 - 4 from Chief Commissioner's provinces.
- After the partition, 299 members remained.

Key Personalities (महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति):

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad: Chairman of the Constituent Assembly (संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष).
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Chairman of the Drafting Committee (मसौदा समिति के अध्यक्ष).
3. H.C. Mookherjee: Vice-Chairman of Constituent Assembly.

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Timeline (समयरेखा):

- First meeting: 9 December 1946.
- Constitution adopted: 26 November 1949.
- Constitution enforced: 26 January 1950.
- It took 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days

Functions of the Constituent Assembly

- Drafting the Constitution (संविधान का मसौदा तैयार करना)
- Debating Provisions of the Constitution (संविधान के प्रावधानों पर चर्चा करना)
- Integrating Princely States (रियासतों का एकीकरण करना)
- Establishing Fundamental Rights (मौलिक अधिकारों की स्थापना करना)
- Providing a Framework for Governance (शासन के लिए रूपरेखा प्रदान करना)
- Ensuring Social Justice (सामाजिक न्याय सुनिश्चित करना)
- Creating Amendments Process (संशोधन प्रक्रिया का निर्माण करना)
- Preparing for the Partition (विभाजन की तैयारी करना)
- The Constituent Assembly adopted "**Jana Gana Mana**" (जन गण मन) as the National Anthem of India.

Composer: It was written by Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali.

Adopted on: 24th January 1950, two days before the Constitution came into effect.

Duration: It takes approximately 52 seconds to sing the full version of the anthem.

- The Constituent Assembly recognized "**Vande Mataram**" (वन्दे मातरम्) as the National Song of India.

Composer: It was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in Sanskrit and Bengali and included in his novel "Anandamath".

Adopted on: 24th January 1950, the same day as the National Anthem.

Government of India Act of 1935 and Indian Independence Act of 1947

(भारत सरकार अधिनियम 1935 और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम 1947)

Government of India Act, 1935 (भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935):

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- The Government of India Act, 1935, was the longest act passed by the British Parliament and laid the foundation for the federal structure in India.
- Many of its features were later incorporated into the Indian Constitution of 1950.

Features

- 1. Provincial Autonomy (प्रांतीय स्वायत्तता):** Provinces were granted autonomy in their administration. Governors acted as constitutional heads but retained certain special powers.
- 2. Bicameral Legislature (द्विसदनीय विधायिका):** A bicameral legislature was introduced at the center:
 - a) Federal Assembly (फेडरल असेम्बली): Lower House.
 - b) Council of States (राज्य परिषद): Upper House.

3. Division of Powers (शक्तियों का विभाजन): Powers were divided between the Center (केंद्र) and Provinces (प्रान्त) through three lists:

- a) Federal List (संघ सूची): Subjects under central control.
- b) Provincial List (प्रांतीय सूची): Subjects under provincial control.
- c) Concurrent List (साझा सूची): Subjects shared by both.

4. Federal Court Establishment (संघीय न्यायालय की स्थापना): A Federal Court was created to resolve disputes between the provinces and the center.

5. Proposed All-India Federation (संपूर्ण भारतीय संघ का प्रस्ताव): Proposed a federation comprising princely states and British provinces. This feature was never implemented as princely states did not join.

6. Separate Electorates (पृथक निर्वाचक मंडल): Continued the provision for separate electorates for communities like Muslims, Sikhs, and others.

7. Expansion of Franchise (मताधिकार का विस्तार): The right to vote was expanded, but still limited to about 10% of the population, based on property, education, and tax qualifications.

8. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) (भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की स्थापना): The act led to the creation of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935 to regulate banking and currency.

9. Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) (संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की स्थापना): A Federal Public Service Commission was established for recruitment and service matters of civil servants.

10. Communal Representation (साम्प्रदायिक प्रतिनिधित्व): The act continued communal representation for minorities and specific interest groups like landlords, industrialists, and laborers.

- The Indian Independence Act, 1947 was the legal framework that facilitated the transition of India and Pakistan from British colonies to independent sovereign nations.
- It was a turning point in the history of South Asia.

Features

1. End of British Rule (ब्रिटिश शासन का अंत):

- The act declared India as an independent and sovereign nation from 15th August 1947.
- It ended British control over India.

2. Partition of India (भारत का विभाजन): Divided British India into two independent dominions:

- a) India (भारत)
- b) Pakistan (पाकिस्तान)

- Provinces like Punjab and Bengal were partitioned based on religious majorities.

3. Creation of Constituent Assemblies (संविधान सभाओं का गठन):

- Each dominion (India and Pakistan) was to have its own Constituent Assembly (संविधान सभा) to frame its Constitution.

4. Princely States (रियासतों का विकल्प): Princely states were given the option to:

- a) Join India or b) Join Pakistan or c) Remain independent.

5. Legislative Powers (विधायी शक्तियाँ): The British Parliament had no authority over the dominions after 15th August 1947. Both dominions were granted the power to make their own laws.

6. Governor-General (गवर्नर-जनरल): Each dominion would have its own Governor-General (गवर्नर-जनरल) as the representative of the British Crown, until the new Constitution came into effect.

7. Termination of Agreements (संधियों की समाप्ति): All existing treaties and agreements between the British Crown and the princely states were terminated.

Enforcement of the Constitution

(संविधान का प्रवर्तन)

Adoption (अपनाया गया):

- The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949.
- This day is celebrated as Constitution Day (संविधान दिवस).

Enforcement (प्रवर्तन):

- Enforced on 26 January 1950.
- This date was chosen to honor the Purna Swaraj resolution passed in 1930.

Significance of Republic Day (गणतंत्र दिवस का महत्व):

- India became a Republic, and the President (राष्ट्रपति) became the head of state.
- The transition from the Government of India Act, 1935 to the Indian Constitution was completed.

(भारतीय संविधान और इसकी मुख्य विशेषताएँ)

1. Longest Written Constitution (सबसे लंबा लिखित संविधान):

- The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world.
- It contains 448 Articles, 25 Parts, and 12 Schedules (originally 395 Articles, 22 Parts, and 8 Schedules).

2. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic (संप्रभु, समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष, लोकतांत्रिक, गणराज्य):

- **Sovereign** (संप्रभु): India is independent in making its decisions.
- **Socialist** (समाजवादी): Promotes social and economic equality.
- **Secular** (धर्मनिरपेक्ष): All religions are treated equally by the state.
- **Democratic** (लोकतांत्रिक): Power is vested in the hands of the people.
- **Republic** (गणराज्य): The head of the state is elected and not hereditary (वंशानुगत).

3. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) (राज्य के नीति-निर्देशक तत्त्व):

- These are guidelines for the government to ensure welfare, economic justice, and social equality.
- Not enforceable in courts but fundamental in governance.

4. Federal Structure with Unitary Features (संघीय ढांचा लेकिन एकात्मक तत्वों के साथ):

- Division of powers between the Center (केंद्र) and the States (राज्य).
- In times of emergency, the center becomes more powerful, reflecting unitary features.

5. Independent Judiciary (स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका):

- The judiciary is free from the influence of the executive and legislature. The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution.

6. Single Citizenship (एकल नागरिकता):

- Indian citizens are granted a single citizenship, unlike countries like the USA, which provide dual citizenship.

7. Universal Adult Franchise (सार्वभौमिक वयस्क मताधिकार):

- Every citizen above the age of 18 years has the right to vote, irrespective of caste, gender, religion, or wealth.

8. Flexibility and Rigidity (लचीला और कठोर दोनों):

- The Constitution is a blend of flexibility and rigidity.
- Some amendments require a simple majority, while others need a special majority.

9. Fundamental Duties (मौलिक कर्तव्य):

- Introduced in 1976 through the 42nd Amendment.
- Citizens are expected to respect the Constitution, the national flag, and protect the environment.

10. Parliamentary System of Government (संसदीय प्रणाली):

- India follows a parliamentary system where the President is the nominal head, and the Prime Minister is the real executive authority.

11. Emergency Provisions (आपातकालीन प्रावधान):

- The Constitution provides for emergencies like:
 - National Emergency (राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल)
 - State Emergency (राज्य आपातकाल) or President's Rule (राष्ट्रपति शासन)
 - Financial Emergency (वित्तीय आपातकाल)

Key Elements of the Preamble (प्रस्तावना के मुख्य तत्त्व):

1. Sovereign (सार्वभौमिक):

India is free and independent, not under the control of any external power.

2. Socialist (समाजवादी):

The government works to reduce inequality and ensure economic and social justice for all.

3. Secular (धर्मनिरपेक्ष):

The state has no official religion and respects all religions equally.

4. Democratic (लोकतांत्रिक):

The people of India elect their government through free and fair elections.

5. Republic (गणराज्य):

The head of state is elected, not hereditary.

6. Justice (न्याय):

Ensures social, economic, and political justice for all citizens.

7. Liberty (स्वतंत्रता):

It ensures

- freedom of thought (विचार की स्वतंत्रता)
- freedom of expression (अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता)
- freedom of belief and faith (विश्वास और आस्था की स्वतंत्रता)
- freedom of worship (पूजा की स्वतंत्रता)

8. Equality (समानता):

Promotes equal opportunities for all, regardless of caste, gender, or status.

9. Fraternity (बंधुता):

Encourages unity and brotherhood, ensuring the dignity of every individual.

1. Right to Equality (समानता का अधिकार):

- Mentioned in articles 14 to 18
- Ensures equality before the law and equal protection of laws.
- Prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, caste, sex, or place of birth.

2. Right to Freedom (स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार):

- Mentioned in articles 19 to 22
- Includes various freedoms like:
 - Freedom of speech and expression.
 - Freedom to assemble peacefully.
 - Freedom to move freely throughout the country.
 - Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the country.
 - Freedom to practice any profession or carry out any occupation.

3. Right Against Exploitation (शोषण के खिलाफ अधिकार):

- Mentioned in articles 23 and 24
- Protects against human trafficking (मानव तस्करी), forced labor, and child labor.

4. Right to Freedom of Religion (धर्म की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार):

- Mentioned in articles 25 to 28
- Citizens can freely practice, profess, and propagate any religion.

5. Cultural and Educational Rights (सांस्कृतिक और शैक्षिक अधिकार):

- Mentioned in articles 29 and 30
- Protects the rights of minorities to preserve their language, script, and culture.

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (संवैधानिक उपचारों का अधिकार):

- Mentioned in article 32
- Empowers citizens to approach the courts for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

- Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 under Article 51A.

List of Duties (कर्तव्यों की सूची):

- Respect the Constitution, National Flag, and National Anthem (संविधान, राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और राष्ट्रीय गान का सम्मान करें).
- Protect sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India (भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करें).
- Promote harmony and avoid discrimination (सद्भाव बढ़ावा दें और भेदभाव से बचें).
- Protect the environment and wildlife (पर्यावरण और वन्यजीवों की रक्षा करें).
- Strive for excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity (उत्कृष्टता के लिए प्रयास करें).

Significance (महत्व):

- Encourage responsible citizenship.
- Support the enforcement of Fundamental Rights (मौलिक अधिकारों का प्रवर्तन).

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांत

1. Enshrined in Part IV (Articles 36–51) of the Constitution.
2. Inspired by the Irish Constitution and aim to establish a welfare state (कल्याणकारी राज्य).

Types of DPSPs (डीपीएसपी के प्रकार):

1. Social Principles (सामाजिक सिद्धांत):

- Provide free legal aid (निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता).
- Promote the welfare of weaker sections.

2. Economic Principles (आर्थिक सिद्धांत):

- Equal pay for equal work (समान काम के लिए समान वेतन).
- Prevent concentration of wealth.

3. Gandhian Principles (गांधीवादी सिद्धांत):

- Promote cottage industries (कुटीर उद्योग).
- Prohibition of intoxicating drinks (शराब पर प्रतिबंध).

Parliamentary System (संसदीय प्रणाली)

- Adopted from the British Parliamentary System.
- Features a bicameral legislature (द्विसदनीय विधायिका) consisting of Lok Sabha (लोकसभा) and Rajya Sabha (राज्यसभा).

Key Features (मुख्य विशेषताएँ):

1. Nominal Head (नाममात्र प्रमुख): President of India (राष्ट्रपति).
2. Real Executive (वास्तविक कार्यकारी): Prime Minister (प्रधानमंत्री) and Council of Ministers (मंत्रिपरिषद्).
3. Collective responsibility to the Lok Sabha.

Significance (महत्व):

- Promotes accountability (जवाबदेही).
- Ensures representation of diverse groups.

- Division of powers between the Centre and States as per the Seventh Schedule (Article 246).
- India is described as a quasi-federal system (अर्ध-संघीय प्रणाली) due to the centralizing tendencies.

Division of Powers (शक्तियों का विभाजन):

1. Union List (संघ सूची):

- Matters of national importance that only the Centre can legislate upon.
- Includes:
 - Defense (रक्षा)
 - Foreign Affairs (विदेश मामले)
 - Atomic Energy (परमाणु ऊर्जा)
 - Currency, Railways, etc.

2. State List (राज्य सूची):

- Matters of local and regional importance that only the State can legislate upon.
- Includes:
 - Police (पुलिस)
 - Public Health (सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य)
 - Agriculture (कृषि)
 - Local government, Markets, etc.

3. Concurrent List (समवर्ती सूची):

- Matters on which both the Centre and States can legislate.
- In case of a conflict, the Centre's law prevails.
- Includes:
 - Education (शिक्षा)
 - Forests (वन)
 - Trade Unions (व्यापार संघ)
 - Marriage, Adoption, etc.

Centre-State Relations (केंद्र-राज्य संबंध):

Legislative Relations (विधायी संबंध):

- The Centre has overriding powers on matters in the Concurrent List.
- In case of a dispute between the Centre and State laws, the Centre's law prevails.

Financial Relations (वित्तीय संबंध):

- The Centre collects and distributes taxes among States.
- Grants-in-aid: The Centre provides financial assistance to States for development and welfare programs.

Historical Perspectives of Constitutional Amendments in India

(भारत में संवैधानिक संशोधनों का ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण)

Important Periods:

1. Early Amendments (1950-1970): Addressed socio-economic issues.
2. Emergency Era (1975-1977): Strengthened central power (e.g., 42nd Amendment).
3. Post-Liberalization (1991 onwards): Focused on economic reforms and decentralization.

Challenges (चुनौतियाँ):

- Balancing flexibility and rigidity of the Constitution.
- Political misuse of amendment powers.

Steps in the Amendment Process

1. Introduction of the Bill (विधेयक का परिचय):

- A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be introduced in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
- It cannot be introduced in a state legislature.
- The bill may be introduced by a minister or a private member.

2. Discussion and Voting (चर्चा और मतदान):

- The bill is debated and voted upon in both Houses.
- Depending on the type of amendment, a simple majority or special majority is required.

3. Ratification by States (राज्यों द्वारा पुष्टि):

- For federal provisions, the bill must be ratified by at least 50% of the state legislatures.

4. President's Assent (राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति):

- After passing both Houses and, if necessary, ratification by states, the bill is sent to the President for approval.
- The President cannot withhold assent.

5. Amendment Becomes Law (संशोधन कानून बन जाता है):

- Once the President gives assent, the amendment becomes part of the Constitution.

Examples of Important Amendments (महत्वपूर्ण संशोधनों के उदाहरण):

42nd Amendment (1976):

- Added the words "Socialist, Secular, and Integrity" to the Preamble.

44th Amendment (1978):

- Repealed several provisions of the 42nd Amendment and strengthened the protection of Fundamental Rights.

73rd and 74th Amendments (1992):

- Established the framework for Panchayati Raj (rural local governance) and Urban Local Bodies, enhancing decentralization and local self-governance.

1. National Emergency (राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल):

- Declared under Article 352 during war, external aggression, or armed rebellion (सशस्त्र विद्रोह).

Effects:

- Centre assumes greater control over states.
- Fundamental Rights (except Articles 20 and 21) can be suspended.

2. President's Rule (राष्ट्रपति शासन):

- Declared under Article 356 if a state government fails to function constitutionally.
- Maximum duration: 6 months (can be extended to 3 years).

Example: In 1992, President's Rule was imposed in Uttar Pradesh following the demolition of the Babri Masjid.

3. Financial Emergency (वित्तीय आपातकाल):

- Declared under Article 360 in case of financial instability.

Effects:

- Salaries of government officials can be reduced.
- Financial autonomy of states is curtailed.

Panchayati Raj System (पंचायती राज प्रणाली):

- Introduced by the **73rd Amendment Act, 1992**.

Institutions: Gram Panchayat (ग्राम पंचायत), Panchayat Samiti (पंचायत समिति), Zilla Parishad (जिला परिषद).

Urban Local Bodies (शहरी स्थानीय निकाय):

- Introduced by the **74th Amendment Act, 1992**.

Institutions: Municipalities (नगर पालिका), Municipal Corporations (नगर निगम).

Significance (महत्व) of Local Self-Government :

- Strengthens grassroots democracy (नीतिगत लोकतंत्र).
- Promotes decentralized governance.

Constitutional Scheme in India

(भारत में संवैधानिक योजना)

- The Constitutional Scheme of India refers to the framework and structure defined by the Indian Constitution to govern the country.
- It lays out the principles, division of powers, and responsibilities between the central and state governments and ensures democracy, rule of law, and protection of citizens' rights.

Features of the Constitutional Scheme:

1. Federal Structure with Unitary Bias (संघीय संरचना):

- India is a quasi-federal country with a division of powers between the Centre and States, as per the Seventh Schedule.
- During emergencies, the Centre assumes more powers, reflecting a unitary bias.

2. Separation of Powers (शक्तियों का विभाजन):

➤ The Constitution divides the powers and responsibilities among:

1. Legislature (विधायिका): Makes laws.
2. Executive (कार्यपालिका): Implements laws.
3. Judiciary (न्यायपालिका): Ensures justice and interprets the Constitution

3. Parliamentary System (संसदीय प्रणाली):

➤ India follows a parliamentary form of government, where:

- The President is the nominal head.
- The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers exercise real power.

4. Fundamental Rights and Duties (मौलिक अधिकार और कर्तव्य):

- Guarantees Fundamental Rights to protect individual liberties.
- Citizens are also obligated to follow Fundamental Duties to uphold the integrity of the nation.

5. Directive Principles of State Policy (राज्य के नीति-निर्देशक तत्व):

- Guidelines for the government to ensure social and economic welfare, aiming to establish a welfare state.

6. Independent Judiciary (स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका):

- The judiciary is free from legislative and executive control.
- The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution.

7. Single Citizenship (एकल नागरिकता):

- Unlike federal countries like the USA, India provides single citizenship to promote unity and equality.

8. Emergency Provisions (आपातकालीन प्रावधान):

- The Constitution empowers the Centre to take control during National Emergency, State Emergency, or Financial Emergency.

9. Distribution of Powers (शक्तियों का वितरण):

- Powers are divided into three lists:
 1. Union List (संघ सूची): Central subjects like defense, foreign affairs.
 2. State List (राज्य सूची): State-specific subjects like police, agriculture.
 3. Concurrent List (समवर्ती सूची): Shared subjects like education, forests.

10. Amendability (संविधान संशोधन की प्रक्रिया):

- The Constitution can be amended under Article 368 to meet changing needs while preserving its core principles.

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