

## MULTIDISCIPLINARY COURSES (MDC)

### SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

**Objective of the Course:** Constitution is the foundation of a nation and fountain head of all law. It is the mechanism under which the laws are to be made and not merely an Act which declares what the law is to be. All other laws must conform to the Constitutional Law. This course introduces the students to the brief introduction of constitution, characteristics of the Constitution, exhaustive analysis of Fundamental Rights and committed approach to Directive principles and fundamental duties would form the essence of the course.

**Marks: 75 marks each – 3 credits**

<b>MODULE I</b>	<b>NATURE AND SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction to Constitution: Meaning &amp; Definition of Constitution</li><li>• Origin and development of Indian Constitution-</li><li>• Kinds of Constitution: Written and unwritten, rigid and flexible- executive- parliamentary, presidential-combination of both.</li><li>• Characteristics of Indian Constitution</li></ul>
<b>MODULE II:</b>	<b>PREAMBLE, UNION AND ITS TERRITORIES AND CITIZENSHIP</b>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preamble to the Constitution of India: Meaning, scope, importance, objectives and values enshrined in the preamble.</li> <li>• Citizenship (Arts 5-11) Modes of acquisition &amp; termination, citizenship and allied laws.</li> </ul>
<b>MODULE III:</b>	<b>STATE</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition (Art. 12)- new judicial trends on concept of State.</li> <li>• Judicial Review (Article 13) preconstitutional and post-constitutional laws- Doctrine of Eclipse, Doctrine of Severability, Doctrine of Colourable legislation, Doctrine of Pith and Substance- Judicial review of legislations included in the 9th schedule</li> </ul>
<b>MODULE IV:</b>	<b>FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right to Equality (Article 14)</li> <li>• Prohibition on grounds of Religion, Race, Caste, Sex, Place of Birth (Article 15)</li> <li>• Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment (Article 16)</li> <li>• Abolition of Untouchability and Titles (Articles 17-18)</li> <li>• Right to Freedom: reasonable restrictions on right to freedom under Art. 19(2) to Art.19 (6)- Judicial interpretations</li> <li>• Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20)</li> <li>• Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)</li> <li>• Safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention (Article 22)</li> <li>• Right against exploitation (Articles 23-24)</li> <li>• Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)</li> <li>• Cultural and Educational Rights of Minorities (Articles 29-30)</li> <li>• Constitutional Remedies (Articles 32-35)</li> </ul>

<b>MODULE V:</b>	<b>DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directive Principles of State Policy and fundamental duties, inter relation between fundamental rights and directive (Articles 36-51)</li> <li>• Fundamental Duties (Article 51-A)</li> </ul>
<b>Module VI</b>	<b>Central State Relations</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legislative Relations</li> <li>2. Administrative Relations</li> <li>3. Financial Relations</li> </ol>

#### **Books Referred**

- Jain M.P. – Indian Constitutional Law
- Shukla V N- Constitution of India
- Basu D.D. – Shorter Constitution of India
- H.M. Seervai Constitution law of India H.M. Seervai Constitution law of India
- Dr. Durga Das Basu- Introduction to the Constitution of India

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