



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

1.3.2 Students undertaking Project Work/Field Work/ Internships

ACADEMIC YEAR

2023-24

This document contains records of FC Projects by FY students

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI
No. UG/105 of 2016-17

CIRCULAR:-

A reference is invited to the Syllabi relating to the B.Com. degree programme vide this office Circular No. UG/144 of 2011 dated 14th June, 2011 the Principals of affiliated Colleges in Commerce are hereby informed that the approved by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 24th June, 2016 vide item No. 4.76 and that in accordance therewith, the revised syllabus as per Choice Based Credit System for B.Com. Program – Course Structure (Sem. I to VI), which is available on the University's web site (www.mu.ac.in) and that the same has been brought into force with effect from the academic year 2016-17.

MUMBAI – 400 032
October, 2016


(Dr.M.A. Khan)
REGISTRAR

To,

The Principals of affiliated Colleges in Commerce and the Heads of recognized Institutions concerned.

A.C/4.76 /24/06/2016

No. UG/105-A of 2016-17 MUMBAI-400 032 25 October, 2016

Copy forwarded with compliments for information to:-

- 1) The Dean, Faculty of Commerce,
- 2) The Director, Board of College and University Development.
- 3) The Controller of Examinations,
- 4) The Professor-cum- Director, Institute of Distance and Open Learning (IDOL),
- 5) The Co-Ordinator, University Computerization Centre.


(Dr.M.A. Khan)
REGISTRAR

PTO..

**Revised Syllabus of Courses of B.Com. Programme at Semester I
with Effect from the Academic Year 2016-2017**

Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)

6. Foundation Course - I

Modules at a Glance

Sr. No.	Modules	No. of Lectures
1	Overview of Indian Society	05
2	Concept of Disparity- 1	10
3	Concept of Disparity-2	10
4	The Indian Constitution	10
5	Significant Aspects of Political Processes	10
	Total	45

Sr. No.	Modules / Units
1	Overview of Indian Society
	Understand the multi-cultural diversity of Indian society through its demographic composition: population distribution according to religion, caste, and gender; Appreciate the concept of linguistic diversity in relation to the Indian situation; Understand regional variations according to rural, urban and tribal characteristics; Understanding the concept of diversity as difference
2	Concept of Disparity- 1
	Understand the concept of disparity as arising out of stratification and inequality; Explore the disparities arising out of gender with special reference to violence against women, female foeticide (declining sex ratio), and portrayal of women in media; Appreciate the inequalities faced by people with disabilities and understand the issues of people with physical and mental disabilities
3	Concept of Disparity-2
	Examine inequalities manifested due to the caste system and inter-group conflicts arising thereof; Understand inter-group conflicts arising out of communalism; Examine the causes and effects of conflicts arising out of regionalism and linguistic differences
4	The Indian Constitution
	Philosophy of the Constitution as set out in the Preamble; The structure of the Constitution-the Preamble, Main Body and Schedules; Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizen; tolerance, peace and communal harmony as crucial values in strengthening the social fabric of Indian society; Basic features of the Constitution
5	Significant Aspects of Political Processes
	The party system in Indian politics; Local self-government in urban and rural areas; the 73rd and 74th Amendments and their implications for inclusive politics; Role and significance of women in politics

Topics for Project Guidance: Growing Social Problems in India:

- Substance abuse- impact on youth & challenges for the future
- HIV/AIDS- awareness, prevention, treatment and services
- Problems of the elderly- causes, implications and response
- Issue of child labour- magnitude, causes, effects and response
- Child abuse- effects and ways to prevent
- Trafficking of women- causes, effects and response

Note:

Out of the 45 lectures allotted for 5 units for Semester I, about 15 lectures may be allotted for project guidance

SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(LINGUISTIC MINORITY INSTITUTION)

RE-ACCREDITED BY NAAC (GRADE-'B'-CGPA 2.45) [2019-2024]

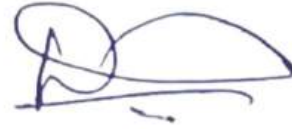
AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI & RECOGNISED BY UGC-u/s 2(f)&12B

MANAGED BY SREE NARAYANA MANDIRA SAMITI (REGD.)

P. L. LOKHANDE MARG, CHEMBUR, MUMBAI - 400 089. 9326063380 / 9326083775 sngcollege86@yahoo.co.in / sngcollegeprincipal@gmail.com

Certification of Completion

This is to certify that the following 256 students of FYBCOM (List attached) have successfully completed and submitted the FC projects for the academic year 2023-2024.



Principal
Sree Narayana Guru
College Of Commerce
P. L. Lokhande Marg,
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089.



List of FC Projects by FY Students

SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE			
FY B.COM		Foundation course project details for the Academic year 2023-2024	
Roll No	Name of the student	Topic Name	Signature of the students
1	SAJIYA BEGUM MD SARWAR -	Organic farming	Sajiya
2	NISHANATHESNI AMEERSHA .	Human Rights	Nishanu Thesni
3	AFROZ FATMA ITHEKAR	Importance of Sports for Healthy Lifestyle	Afroz
5	TUBA RASHID ALI	Farmer's Suicide	Tuba
6	AKASH KUMAR LOKENDRA AMERIYA	Disaster Management	Akash
8	ABU TALIB MD AHMAD ANSARI	Climate Change and Its Effects	Abu Talib
9	AQSA ALLAUDDIN ANSARI	Human Rights	Aqsa
10	AQSA BANU MOHD JUNAID ANSARI	Farmer's Suicide	Aqsa
11	AVAID ZAKIR HUSSAIN ANSARI	Disaster Management	Avaid
12	FARHEEN BANO BILAL AHMAD ANSARI	Human Rights	Farheen
13	FATMA BANAQ WALI MOHD ANSARI	Human Rights	Fatma
14	KHUSHNAAZ PARVEEN WALI MOHAMMAD ANSARI	Fundamental Rights in the Constitution	Khushnaaz
15	KHUSHNUMA MEHANDI HASAN ANSARI	Stress: Causes and Its Effects	Khushnuma
16	MOHAMMAD TALIB TAHIR ALI ANSARI	Human Rights	Talib
17	MUDASSIR MOHD SALEEM ANSARI	Liberalisation and Privatization in India	Mudassir
18	SAIMA MOHD AKRAM ANSARI	Problems and Issues of Old-age People in India	Saima
19	SANA PARVEEN MOHD AAFAT ANSARI	Human Rights	Sana
20	SHOMEZA MALBOOS ANSARI	Farmer's Suicide	Shomeza
21	SUFIYA ABDUL RAUF ANSARI	The Future of Artificial Intelligence	Sufiya
22	SUHAIL MOHD SALIM ANSARI	Disaster Management	Suhail
23	TASMIYA BEE MUMTAZ ALI ANSARI	Climate Change and Its Effects	Tasmiya
24	YASMIN BANU MUQTAR AHMED ANSARI	Crypto Currency	Yasmin
25	AKASH SATYAWAN AWATADE	Farmer's Suicide	Akash
26	FAISAL AFTAB BAGDADI	Human Rights	Faisal
27	NUHA SHUEB BAGDADI	Stress: Causes and Its Effects	Nuha
28	GIRISH ERANNA BANDARI		
29	AVINASH MAHADEV BHANDARE	Organic farming	Avinash
30	MOHAMMAD ZAID SAMSHER ALI CHAUDHARY	Climate Change and Its Effects	Zaid
31	KUMAR HARI CHAVAN	Solar Energy	Kumar



32	SEJAL SANTOSH CHAVAN	Human Rights	Sejal
34	TAUQEER AIZAZ FANSUPKAR	Climate Change and Its Effects	Tauqeer.
36	MOINUDDIN AFZAL SHAIKH	Stress Management	Moinuddin
37	DEEPAK KUMAR GAURI SHANKAR GUPTA	Farmer's Suicide	G. Gupta.
39	DIPTI RAJESH GUPTA	Stress Management	Dipti
40	MADHU UMESH GUPTA	Farmer's Suicide	Madhu
42	SALONI RAMSAGAR GUPTA	Human Rights	Saloni.
44	MUSKAN AKHTAR HASHMI	Stress Management	muskan.
45	KARAN SAMADHAN INGLE	Disaster Management	Karan
46	AARTI SANTOSH JADHAV	Stress Management	Aarti
47	AKASH MANOJ JADHAV	Stress Management	Aakash
49	RITESH PRADEEP KAMBLE	Stress Management	Ritesh
50	PAVITRA SURESH KANJE	The Future of Artificial Intelligence	Pavitra.sik
51	IQRA NAUSHAD KARNEKAR	Sustainable Development	Iqra.
52	AAKANKSHA BABASAHEB KASBE	Disaster Management	Aakanksha
54	ABUSHAD AHMED KHAN	Human Rights	Abushad
55	ABUZAR ABRAR KHAN	Students' Suicides : A Critical Analysis	Abuzar
56	AFREEN ZIYAUDDIN KHAN	Human Rights	Afreen
57	AFSAR NAUSHAD KHAN	Students' Suicides : A Critical Analysis	Afsar
59	ASMA MUBARAK KHAN	Human Rights	Asma
60	FARHAN JALALUDDIN KHAN	Climate Change and Its Effects	Farhan
61	FATIMA MOHD ASLAM KHAN	Human Rights	Fatima
63	HASSAN FIROZ AHMED KHAN	Organic farming	Hassan
65	RAASHID MOHD NASIM KHAN	Disaster Management	Raashid
66	MUSKAN MUSKAN KHAN	Organic farming	Muskan
67	NOORJAHAN MOHD RAFIQ KHAN	Students' Suicides : A Critical Analysis	Noorjahan
68	RUKSAR MUNAWAR KHAN	Farmers' Suicide	Ruksar
69	RUMAIYZA WAHID KHAN	Stress Management	Rumaiyya
70	SANA BANO SAYEED AHMED KHAN	Human Rights	S. Bano
71	SANABANO SAMEEN KHAN	Human Rights	Sanabano
72	SHERIN SHARIF KHAN	Farmers' Suicide	Sherin
73	TANZILA SIRAJ KHAN	Organic farming	Tanzila
74	UFAIRA FURKAN KHAN	Stress: Causes and Its Effects on Individual	Ufaira



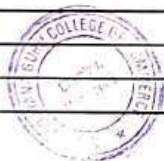
75	UMME AIMAN QAMRUL HASAN KHAN	Stress Management	Aiman
76	ZIYAUL MUSTAFA RAMZAN ALI KHAN	Crypto Currency	Ziyaul
77	ZOYA SHAKIR KHAN	Farmers' Suicides in India	Zoyak
78	MD FAHAD MD MOFIZ MALIK	The Future of Artificial Intelligence	Fahad
79	SNEHA VISHWANATH MALLAH	Fundamental Rights in the Constitution	Sneha
81	PRERANA ANILKUMAR MANE	Human Rights	Preranamane
82	ASHNA PARVEEN MUMTAZ MANSOORI	Crypto Currency	Ashna
83	DILKASH BANO ALAM IDRIS MANSOORI	Farmers' Suicide	Dilkash
84	ARBAZ ALI MAHIBULLAH MANSURI	Human Rights	Arbaz
85	SAIMA MOHAMMED JAVED MEMON	Stress: Causes and Its Effects on Individual	Saima
86	SNEHA SURESH MHATRE	Stress Management	Sneha
87	RAMESHWAR ARUNDAR MISHRA	Privatisation and Globalisation in India	Rameshwar
88	SUFIYAN MOHAMMAD SHOAIB MOHAMMAD	Human Rights	Sufiyan
89	AALIM LIYAKAT ALI MOHD	Human Rights	Aalim
90	AFRIDIUDDIN FIROZUDDIN MOHD	Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan	Afridi
91	SAKIB MUSHEER AHMED MOHD	Crypto Currency	Sakib
92	PREM PARSHURAM MORE	Sustainable Development	Prem
93	MADHIYA MEHVISH NADEEMUDDIN MULLAJI	Farmers' Suicide	Mehvish
95	SHIVANI JAYPRAKASH NAVIK	Farmers' Suicide	SHIVANI
96	NEHA NOORUDDIN	Human Rights	Neha
98	ANSIKADEVI CHHOTELAL NIRMAL	Farmers' Suicide	Anshika
99	TEJAS ASHOK PADHI	Farmers' Suicide	Tejas
100	SHANKAR DINBANDHU PANDA	Human Rights	Shankar
101	SAMIRA RAFIQUE PATEGAR	Human Rights	Samira
102	SAHIL SAHEBLAL PATEL	Organic farming	Sahil
104	NEHA LALCHAND PRAJAPATI	Disaster Management	Neha
105	PRITI MAHENDRA PRASAD	Stress Management	Priti
106	MOHD AFFAQ MOHAMED JUNED PUNAWALA	Farmers' Suicide	Affaq
108	SHAZAD ANIS QURESHI	Liberalisation and Privatization in India	SHAZAD
109	SOHEB MOHD SHABBIR QURESHI	Farmers' Suicide	Soheb
110	ZEENAT IDRIS QURESHI	Stress Management	Zeenat
111	ZUBIYA PARVEZ QURESHI	Stress Management	Zubiya
112	ALFIYA BANO MOHD KALEEM RAEEN	Farmers' Suicide	Alfiya



113	ANNUKUMARI DAYANAD RAM	Stress Management	Annika
114	AAKASH SANJAY KUMAR RASTOGI	Farmers' Suicide	AAKASH
115	OMGANESH ANIL RATHOD	Stress Management	Om Ganesha
116	SHIVAM SHIVDAS SAHU	Human Rights	Shivam
117	NAMRATA BHALCHANDRA SAKATE	Crypto Currency	Namrata
118	KUMARI DIMPAL MODARAM SALANKI	Human Rights	Dimpal
120	SEJAL VIJAYSINGH SAUDA	Crypto Currency	Sejal
121	PRATIK DHANAJI SAWANT	Farmers' Suicide	P.D. Sawant
122	ALFIYAH NISAR AHMED SAYAD	Disaster Management	Alfiyah
123	MAHEK FATMA YAVAR HUSSAIN SAYED	Students' Suicides : A Critical Analysis	Mahek
124	ZAINAB FATIMA RASHID HUSSAIN SAYED	Liberalisation and Privatization in India	Zainab
125	JAMSHED DILDAR SHAH	Human Rights	Jamshed
126	NIYAZ FATAMA SAYYAD	Human Rights	Niyaz
127	ALSHIFA MUSHIR AHMED SAYYED	Farmers' Suicide	Alshifa
128	AYESHA MANSUR ALI SAYYED	Farmers' Suicide	Ayesha
129	HASAN ABBAS SAYYED	Disaster Management	Hasan
130	IMRAN MOHAMED IQBAL SAYYED	The Future of Artificial Intelligence	Imran
131	MD TAUSIF SAYYED	Farmers' Suicide	MD Tausif
132	MERAJ FATIMA ZAKIR HUSSAIN SAYYED	Human Rights	Meraaj
133	MOHAMMAD ILIYAS MOHAMMAD RIYAZ SAYYED	Human Rights	Ilyas
134	NAFIS HAROON SAYYED	Human Rights	Nafis
135	SAFDAR HAIDAR SALMAN HAIDER SAYYED	Human Rights	Safdar
136	SALMAN HANIF SAYYED	The Future of Artificial Intelligence	Salman
137	SOHAIL ABBAS DILDAR HASAN SAYYED	Farmers' Suicide	Sohail
138	SUJA ABBAS QAMAR HAIDER SAYYED	Fundamental Rights	Suja
139	TATHEER FATMA ABBAS SAYYED	Farmers' Suicide	Tatheer
141	ZARI ABBAS SARFARAZ HUSAIN SAYYED	Climate Change and Its Effects	Zari
142	FIRDOS WAHID SHAH	Fundamental Rights in the Constitution	Firdos
143	AASIYA MOHD KHALIL SHAIKH	Farmers' Suicide	Aasiya
145	ALIZA AHMED SHAIKH	Human Rights	Aliza
146	ALMAAS SALIM SHAIKH	Understanding Suicides and Its Symptoms	Almaas
147	ARMAN SHAIKH AFZAL SHAIKH	Climate Change and Its Effects	Arman
148	FARZANA BEGUM NAYAB SHAIKH	Disadvantages	Farzana



149	FATMA KHATUN MAHAMAD HARUN SHAIKH	Disaster Management	Fatma
151	IQRA SAMSUD ISLAM SHAIKH	Human Rights	Ab
152	JUNAID SHAHID SHAIKH	Stress: Causes and Its Effects on Individual	Junaid
154	MOHAMMED AYAN KARIM SHAIKH	Disaster Management	Junaid
155	MOHAMMED HASSAN RAZA SHAFIQR REHMAN SHAIKH	Disadvantages	Shafiq
156	MOHD ARSHAD DADA KHAIANDAR SHAIKH	Stress: Causes and Its Effects on Individual	Arshad.
157	MOHD GULAM AHAMAD RAZA MOHD SHAMIM SHAIKH	Farmers' Suicide	Ab
158	MOHD ILIYAZ HANIF SHAIKH	Human Rights	Ab
160	MOHD SAJID MUMTAJ SHAIKH	Stress: Causes and Effects	Ab
161	ROSHANI KAUSAR SHAMIM AKHTAR SHAIKH	Farmers' Suicide	Roshani
162	RUSHDA MOHD ASIF SHAIKH	Sustainable Development	Rushda.
163	SABINA BANO MOHD HANIF SHAIKH	The Future of Artificial Intelligence	Shabirina.
164	SAJIYA SADIK SHAIKH	Human Rights	Sajiya
165	SAMIYA SABIR SHAIKH	Human Rights	Samiya
166	SANIA MOHD KHAJA SHAIKH	Farmers' Suicide	Sania
167	SANIA MOHD SALIM SHAIKH	Human Rights	Saniya
168	SANIYA BEGUM MOHD ISMAIL SHAIKH	Fundamental Rights	Saniya.
169	SANIYA SAMEER SHAIKH	Crypto Currency	Saniya
170	SAZIA MOHAMMAD ZIAUDDIN SHAIKH	The Future of Artificial Intelligence	Sazia
171	SHADAF FIROZ SHAIKH	Fundamental Rights in the Constitution	Shadaf
172	SHAMA PARVEEN MOHD KHALIL SHAIKH	Human Rights	Shama
173	SHARMEEN MOHAMMED SALIM SHAIKH	Human Health	Sharmeen
174	SHER BANO MOHD RAFIK SHAIKH	Stress Management	Sherbano
175	SOHEB SIKANDAR SHAIKH	Farmers' Suicide	Soheb
176	TASMIYA MOHD ATHAR SHAIKH	Stress: Causes and Its Effects on Individual	Tasmiya
177	ZAINAB SALIM SHAIKH	Climate Change and Its Effects	Zainab
178	SHAHNAWAZ ARSHADZAKI SHAIKH	Students' Suicides: A Critical Analysis	Shahna
179	VIPIN RAMESH SHARMA	The Future of Artificial Intelligence	Vipin
180	OOROSA SHAHNAWAZ SIDDIQUE	Disaster Management	Oorosa
181	AMINA SHAFIL SIDDIQUI	Farmers' Suicide	Amina
182	MARIYAM SAMUN ALAM SIDDIQUI	Fundamental Rights in the Constitution	Mariyam.
183	MAAZZAMA MAHBOOB SK	Farmers' Suicide	Mazama
184	PRIYANKA LAXMAN SOLANKI	The Future of Artificial Intelligence	Priyanka



187	UZMA ABBAS SYED	Fundamental Rights	Uzma
188	RESHMA SUDAM TALWARE	Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan	Reshma
189	SANIYA SALIM TAMBOLI	Human Rights	Saniya
190	ANKITKUMAR SANDEEPKUMAR TIWARI	Human Rights	Ankit
191	SUNAYANA MISHRILAL VISHWAKARMA	Climate Change and Its Effects	Sunayana
193	MOHAMMED AFTAB AKIL WAGHU	Stress Management	Mohammed
194	PRINCE RAMDHANI YADAV	The G-20 Meet in India	Prince
195	VIDYA SUNIL YADAV	Farmers' Suicide	Vidya
196	ALISHA SARWARE ALAM KHAN	Students' Suicides : A Critical Analysis	Alisha
197	MD TOUFEEQ TOUFEEQ	Climate Change and Its Effects	Toufeeq
198	MOHD RAZA SHABBAR RAZA SAYYED	Farmers' Suicide	Mohd Raza
199	WAQARULLAH MOHD JAMSHAI AKHTER SHAIKH	Organic Farming	Waqar
200	SONI BABU KOTHI	Climate Change and Its Effects	Soni Babu
201	NEHA PREETLAL KANOJIYA	Farmers' Suicide	Neha
202	MOHD NUMAN MOHD ZAFAR KHAN	Stress: Causes and Its Effects on Individual	Manuman
203	SHIVAM AKHILESH YADAV	The Future of Artificial Intelligence	Shivam
204	MOHAMMED ADIL AFZAL SIDDIQUI	Farmers' Suicide	Mohammed
205	AYESHA BEE RAJAB ALI SHAIKH	Farmers' Suicide	Ayesha
206	ARSHIA PARVEEN RIZWAN AHMAD	Farmers' Suicide	Arshia
208	AMANULLAH SHAMIM SHAIKH	The Future of Artificial Intelligence	Man
210	BIBI AISHA ZABIULLA SHAIKH	Problem and Issues of Old -age People in India	Bibi Aisha
211	MOHD FARHAN MOHD ASGAR SHAIKH	Stress: Causes and Its Effects on Individual	Farhan
212	MUTARSI DEVAN	Farmers' Suicide	Mutar
213	MD RIYAZ MOHD NASIM SHAIKH	Students' Suicides : A Critical Analysis	MD Riya
214	NAGMA NOOR MOHAMMAD SHAIKH	Human Rights	Nagma
215	FIZA MOHD SIRAJ KHAN	Farmers' Suicide	Fiza
217	MAJID ABBAS AHMED REHMANI	Organic Farming	Majid
218	SADIYA BANO SARWAR KHAN	Students' Suicides : A Critical Analysis	Sadiya
221	ABDUL HASAN ISHRAT KHAN	Farmers' Suicide	Hasan
222	NARGIS MAHFOOZUR RAHMAN CHOUDHARY	Human Rights	Nargis
223	AAQIB AHAMED NOOR AHMED SHAIKH	Farmers' Suicide	Aaqib
224	SUSMITA AAMINAPPA BIRADAR	Farmers' Suicide	Susmita
225	UAMA HABIBA HAMID RAZA IDRISI	The Importance of Sports for a Healthy Lifestyle	Uama

226	MUSKAN TRIVENI PRASAD YADAV	Stress: Causes and Its Effects on Individual	Muskan
229	MOHAMMAD ADNAN SHAHZADA SHAIKH	Human Rights	Muskan
230	POOJA DEVARAM SINGHADIYA	Liberalisation and Privatization in India	Pooja
231	SAJAN GOVIND CHAVAN	Students' Suicides	Sajan
234	MOHD ZAKI MOHD RIZWAN QURESHI	Stress Management	Zaki
236	SABISTA FATMA MOHAMMED RAFIQUE	Farmers' Suicide	Akhan
237	TAHA ZILLUR REHMAN ANSARI	Human Rights	Taha
238	ASHUTOSH AJINATH WAGHMARE	Stress and Its Effects	Ashu
239	NISHA JOKHURAM GUPTA	Human Rights	Nisha
240	SUBHISH SUNIL CHIRIKANDATH	Students' Suicides : A Critical Analysis	Subish
241	MOHD SHAHBAZ MOHD ISRAIL MALIK	Fundamental Rights	Shahbaz
243	SUNIL SHAHAJI ARAN	Stress: Causes and Its Effects on Individual	Sunil
245	DEEPAK ANAND SINGH	The Future of Artificial Intelligence	Deepak
246	RITIK SUBHASH VISHWAKARMA	Climate Change and Its Effects	Ritik
247	KEHKASHA ALI HUSAIN SALMANI	Organic Farming	Kehkasha
248	REHAN AHMAD SOHRAB AHMAD ANSARI	Students' Suicides : A Critical Analysis	Rehan
251	VISHAL HARIIPRAKASH DUBEY	Farmers' Suicide	Vishal
252	ANMOL ZEHRA DILSHAD SAYYED	Human Rights	Anmol
254	AFTAB JABIULLAH KHAN	The G20 Meet in India	Aftab
255	SNEHA RAMESH TAMBE	Crypto Currency	Sneha
256	ABU AMMAR RAFIUDDIN KHAN	Students' Suicides : A Critical Analysis	Abu
258	KULDEEP BHAGWANDEEN GUPTA	Climate Change	Kuldeep

186 Suwade Prashik Ashok
 33 Khushi Chaurdsiya
 103 Zaid Patel
 07 Anis Khan
 153 Kajal Shaikh
 56 Aftab

Crypto Currency
 Farmers' Suicide
 Disaster management
 Crypto currency
 organic farming

Prashik
 Khushi
 Zaid
 Anis
 Kajal



Principal
 Sri Mahatma Gurus
 College of Commerce
 P. I. ...
 Chennai ...

INTRODUCTION

Declining Gender Ratio in India:-

In India Almost all races except a few tribes in the north-east adopt the patriarchal system of family in which the head of the family is the eldest male person. A few tribes in the north-east follow matriarchal system of family in which the head of family is the eldest female member. In patriarchal family system the Male members are given more importance as compared to female members. In India, male child is considered as an asset and female child is considered as the liability.

This is mainly due to misconceived religious beliefs and dowry. In certain states the girl child is immediately killed after birth. In some cases female who is pregnant is forced to do sonography to detect the gender of the child. Due to this the gender ratio has worsened in certain states such as Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar etc.

Gender Ratio in India:-

The table below indicates the declining trend in sex ratio in India from 1901 to 2011.

Year	Females [Per 1000 males]
1901	972
1921	955
1951	946
1971	930
1981	934
1991	927
2001	933
2011	930

Not only this, the overall sex ratio has decreased and states like Haryana has the worst gender ratio. Among the states in India, no other state is worsening gender ratio. Kerala is a state where female outnumber males and female sex rate is more than male.

State	Gender Ratio
Kerala	1084
Tamilnadu	986
Karnataka	973
Maharashtra	929
UP	912
Punjab	895
Haryana	879

Here, Haryana has the least female sex ratio compared to other states:-

1 Preference for male child :



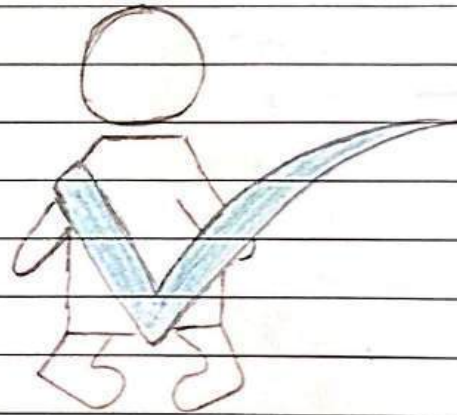
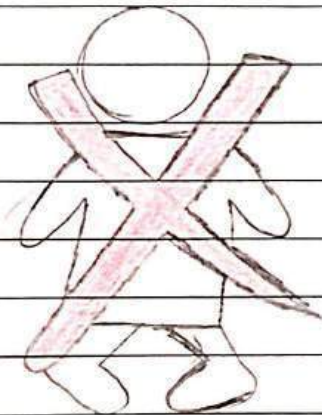
Preference for male child :

In order across all culture and religion, preference is given across all to the male child. The preference for male child results in hatred for girl child. Most of the families (husband and wife, even the elders of the family) crave for birth of a male child. In some part of India in fact more people undertake special prayers and visit various places of worship to get a male child. When a male child is born the people if house be like they got all the happiness.

and success and they offer lots of special things offerings to temples in return of blessings to the baby boy. where as on other side if a girl child is born in india specially some people things that what will happen to them, the girl child will bring sadness and gloom, and she is mostly ill treated.

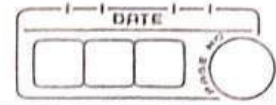
GIRL

BOY



Common wisdom is that the preference for sons is motivated by economic, religious, social and emotional desire and norms that favor males and make female less desirable?

Parents expect sons - but not daughters - to provide financial and emotional care, especially in their old age: sons add to family wealth and property



Preference for male over female children is entrenched in many many Asian and African countries. This can result in premature mortality of female babies, an increase in the number of young unmarried males, an escalation in violence, antisocial behavior and frustration due to a lack of females.

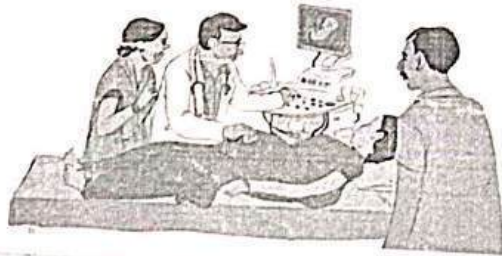
The 'son preference' is primarily rooted in the ancient psychology that the male child would carry forward the family's legacy and name and take care of the parents in their old age.

On the other hand, daughters would leave their marital homes and cause an additional dowry burden on the family.

- x - x -

* Female Foeticide

Female foeticide is the process of finding out the sex of the fetus and undergoing abortion if it is a girl. Although it is illegal, many people continue to practice it. Besides this are some communities which practice female infanticide - the practice of killing the girl child once she is born. This fact is highlighted by the findings of Census 2001 which show that there are only 933 women in this country for every 1000 men. Besides this Census (2011) data showed a significant declining trend in the child sex ratio (CSR) calculate as number of girls for every 1000 boys between age group of 0-6 years within all time low of 918 in 2011 from 976 in 1961. This decline in sex ratio means that we are not just depriving girls of human right, we are also depriving them of their right to live.

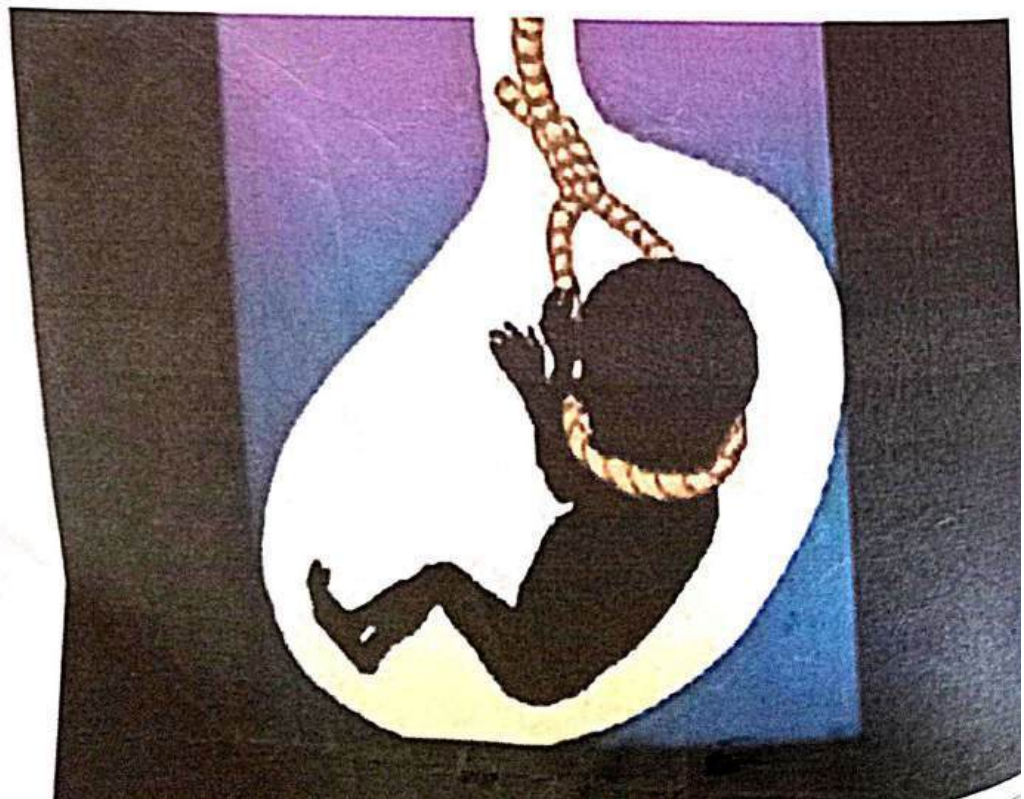


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This practice needs to be stopped as both girls and boys have an equal right to live. In order to do this it is necessary to protect their rights by prohibiting practices like dowry, female unemployment, child marriage and caste discrimination.

* WHAT THE LAW SAYS about Female Foeticide And

According to certain sections of the India Penal Code, forced abortion, causing death of an unborn child or intentionally preventing a child being born alive are punishable offences. Besides this the Pre-natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, considers in sex selective abortion using pre-natal diagnostic techniques as a punishable offence.



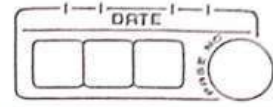
FEMALE INFANT MORTALITY RATE :- India, which had the ignominious reputation of being the only country in the world where a larger proportion of girls below the age of one died than boys, finally saw its male and female infant mortality rate (IMR) equalise in 2020. In 16 states, IMR remained higher for female babies than males, but the gap had reduced since 2011.

Infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births.

In rural India, though the gap had reduced, female IMR remained marginally higher than male IMR. However, in urban India, where the gap between male and female IMR was higher in 2011, the female IMR fell below that of males by 2020.

In 2011, all states had higher IMR for female babies than males, except Uttarakhand, where the two rates were equal. But the SRS Statistical Report 2020 showed that in five states and the national capital territory, the IMR was the same for baby girls and boys and in eight states, the IMR for females was lower.

Infant mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one, if subject to age-specific



mortality rates of that period.

GIRLS' IMR < 1/3 RD OF BOYS'

States Where female IMR < Male IMR	Male IMR	Female IMR	Total
Madhya Pradesh	44	43	43
Haryana	29	27	28
West Bengal	20	18	19
Gujarat	24	21	23
Kerala	10	3	6
Himachal Pradesh	23	12	17
India	28	28	28

Source: SRS Statistical Report 2020 |
* Based on data for 2018-20

POOR MATERNAL CARE :- The most common direct causes of maternal injury and death are excessive blood loss, infection, high blood pressure, unsafe abortion, and obstructed labour, as well as indirect causes such as anemia, malaria, and heart disease.

The following factors have been widely documented in the literature and are known to affect the use of maternal health services across the world: maternal education, women's age, employment and income, social-economic status, residence [i.e. rural / urban], parity, distance to health facilities, and exposure to the media

Maternal health problems related to pregnancy and giving birth can occur during pregnancy ends. Some common examples of maternal morbidity include the following²¹: Cardiovascular problems, such as heart disease and blood vessel problems. Diabetes. High blood pressure.

Women should attend primary care, prenatal, postpartum, and any recommended speciality care visits and provide health information, including pregnancy history and complications, to their health care providers during all medical care visits, even in the years following delivery.

* Malnutrition of females:

There is often malnutrition of the females including pregnant women. Preference for providing good food to the male members affects the health of females, which even results in death of females, which in turn results in declining gender ratio.

Malnutrition results from imbalance between the needs of the body's and the intake of nutrients. In India, gender inequality in nutrition is present from infancy to adulthood. Women never reach their full growth potential due to nutritional deprivation. Malnutrition in women is related to poverty, lack of development, lack of awareness and illiteracy. In the present study, percentage wise malnourished females are 25.2% as compared to males (20.2%). A wide variety of development actions are needed to improve their food security and nutrition of women.

Mayer (2007) identified diverse agricultural activities responsible for highest prevalence of anemia in Kashmir valley. Dewan (2008) attribute it to poor socio-economic status as the root causes of malnutrition with 25.2% women as compared to males' 20.2% in Punjab while Villan (2008) analysed the relationship between income and body mass index found the negative relationship between household and stunted and malnutrition.

- Many reports indicate that malnutrition is in the world. Especially in the developing countries, malnutrition is the most serious and devastating which may affects nearly 870 million people.

- Women who are employed are far likelier to receive lower wages than men, do not earn social security through their employment, have little access to quality education, and face bias and discrimination in job seeking and on the job. Moreover, poor women are faced with problems such as malnutrition (heavy workloads, health inadequacies, no access to social security benefits, lack of access to clean water (WHO / UNICEF 2014) little to no access to education opportunities (UNESCO) Institute of for statistics)

- Distance and lack of safe drinking water is negatively related with the demand for health care. Dewar (2003) find the malnutrition status among women. She use body mass index (BMI) to estimate the malnutrition among women.

- Symptoms: Problems with physical or mental development; energy levels; hair loss; Swollen legs and abdomen. Causes: a diet with too few or too many nutrients; Malabsorption. Risk factors: lack of breastfeeding; gastroenteritis; malaria; measles; poverty; homelessness. Deaths: nutritional deficiencies (2015). Frequency: 821 million under 15 of the population (2017).



Poverty

Poverty is a state or condition in which one lacks the financial resources and essentials for a certain standard of living. Poverty can have diverse social, economic, and political causes and effects.

When evaluating poverty in statistics or economics there are two main measures: absolute poverty compares income against the amount needed to meet basic personal needs, such as food, clothing and shelter.

Relative poverty measures when a person cannot meet a minimum level of living standards compared to others in the same time and place. The definition of relative poverty varies from one country to another or from one society to another. Statistically, as of 2019 most of the world's population live in poverty: in PPP dollars, 85% of people live on less than \$30 per day, two-thirds live on less than \$10 per day, and 10% live on less than \$1.90 per day.

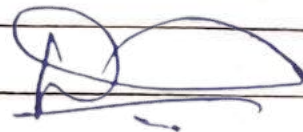
According to the World Bank Group in 2020, more than 40% of the poor live in conflict-affected countries.

Even when countries experience economic development, the poorest citizens of middle-income

countries frequently do not gain an adequate share of their countries' increased wealth to leave poverty.

Governments and non-governmental organizations have experimented with a number of different policies and programs for poverty alleviation, such as electrification in rural areas or housing first policies in urban areas. The international policy frameworks for poverty alleviation, established by the United Nations in 2015, are summarized in Sustainable Development Goal 1: "No Poverty".

Social forces, such as gender, disability, race and ethnicity, can exacerbate issues of poverty, with women, children and minorities frequently bearing unequal burdens of poverty. Moreover, impoverished individuals are more vulnerable to the effects of other social issues.



Principal


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College Of Commerce
P. L. Lokhande Marg,
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089.

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI
No. UG/109 of 2016-17

CIRCULAR:-

A reference is invited to the Syllabi relating to the Bachelor of Management Studies (B.M.S) degree programme vide this office Circular No. UG/144 of 2011 dated 14th June, 2011 the Principals of affiliated Colleges in Commerce are hereby informed that the approved by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 24th June, 2016 vide item No. 4.80 and that in accordance therewith, the revised syllabus as per Choice Based Credit System for (B.M.S) Program – Course Structure (Sem. I to VI), which is available on the University's web site (www.mu.ac.in) and that the same has been brought into force with effect from the academic year 2016-17.

MUMBAI – 400 032
October, 2016


(Dr.M.A. Khan)
REGISTRAR

To,

The Principals of affiliated Colleges in Commerce and the Heads of recognized Institutions concerned.

A.C/4.80 /24/06/2016

No. UG/109-A of 2016-17 MUMBAI-400 032 25th October, 2016

Copy forwarded with compliments for information to:-

- 1) The Dean, Faculty of Commerce,
- 2) The Director, Board of College and University Development,
- 3) The Controller of Examinations,
- 4) The Professor-cum- Director, Institute of Distance and Open Learning (IDOL),
- 5) The Co-Ordinator, University Computerization Centre.


(Dr.M.A. Khan)
REGISTRAR

PTO..

***Revised Syllabus of Courses of Bachelor of Management Studies
(BMS) Programme at Semester I
with Effect from the Academic Year 2016-2017***

Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)

5. Foundation Course -I

Modules at a Glance

Sr. No.	Modules	No. of Lectures
1	Overview of Indian Society	05
2	Concept of Disparity- 1	10
3	Concept of Disparity-2	10
4	The Indian Constitution	10
5	Significant Aspects of Political Processes	10
	Total	45

Sr. No.	Modules / Units
1	Overview of Indian Society
	Understand the multi-cultural diversity of Indian society through its demographic composition: population distribution according to religion, caste, and gender; Appreciate the concept of linguistic diversity in relation to the Indian situation; Understand regional variations according to rural, urban and tribal characteristics; Understanding the concept of diversity as difference
2	Concept of Disparity- 1
	Understand the concept of disparity as arising out of stratification and inequality; Explore the disparities arising out of gender with special reference to violence against women, female foeticide (declining sex ratio), and portrayal of women in media; Appreciate the inequalities faced by people with disabilities and understand the issues of people with physical and mental disabilities
3	Concept of Disparity-2
	Examine inequalities manifested due to the caste system and inter-group conflicts arising thereof; Understand inter-group conflicts arising out of communalism; Examine the causes and effects of conflicts arising out of regionalism and linguistic differences
4	The Indian Constitution
	Philosophy of the Constitution as set out in the Preamble; The structure of the Constitution-the Preamble, Main Body and Schedules; Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizen; tolerance, peace and communal harmony as crucial values in strengthening the social fabric of Indian society; Basic features of the Constitution
5	Significant Aspects of Political Processes
	The party system in Indian politics; Local self-government in urban and rural areas; the 73rd and 74th Amendments and their implications for inclusive politics; Role and significance of women in politics



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(LINGUISTIC MINORITY INSTITUTION)

RE-ACCREDITED BY NAAC (GRADE-'B'-CGPA 2.45) [2019-2024]

AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI & RECOGNISED BY UGC-u/s 2(f)&12B

MANAGED BY SREE NARAYANA MANDIRA SAMITI (REGD.)

P. L. LOKHANDE MARG, CHEMBUR, MUMBAI - 400 089. ☎ 9326063380 / 9326083775 ✉ sngcollege86@yahoo.co.in / sngcollegeprincipal@gmail.com

Certification of Completion

This is to certify that the following 122 students of FYBMS (List attached) have successfully completed and submitted the FC projects for the academic year 2023-2024.

Principal

Sree Narayana Guru
College of Commerce
P. L. Lokhande Marg,
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089.



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Foundation course project details for the Academic year 2023-2024

FY.BMS 2023-2024

Foundation course semester 1

Roll No	Name of the student	Topic	Signature of the
1	ANSARI AALMIN GULAM HUSAIN	Caste system	Amin
2	ANSARI MOHAMMED AQUIB ALLAH		Agib
3	ANSARI SERAJ HAFIZ		Seraj
4	ARUNTHATHEAR GAYATRI		Gayatri
5	BADIYA PREET RAMESH		Preet
6	BELE ANSH KIRAN		Ansh
7	BHARTI RITIK KUMAR NARSING		Ritik
8	CHAURASIYA SHRADHA ASHWIN		Shradha
9	CHOHAN HETAL HIMMAT LAL		Hetal
10	EARAKI ASHFAQUE		Ashfaque
11	FERNANDO MELWINA SAHAYARAJ	Declining Gender ratio in India	Melwina
12	GAGAT SUMEET SAMARJIT		Sumeet
13	GOUDA HEATASHA SURJYANARAYAN		Heatasha
14	GOWDA RAVI CHANDRA		Ravi
15	GUPTA ADITYA VINOD KUMAR		Aditya
16	GUPTA PRIYA RAMDIN		Priya
17	GUPTA SACHIN KALEIDIN		Sachin
18	INDULKAR SNEHAL SANDEEP		Snehal
19	JAFARI MOHAMMED HESHAAM HABIB		Hesham
20	JAISWAR NIRAJ JITENDRA		Niraj
21	KAMBLE SIDDHI MAHESH	Features of Indian Constitution	Siddhi
22	KATARE PRAGATI VINOD		Pragati
23	KAZMI SABIKA AZEDAR SAYYED RAZA		Sabika
24	KEDARE AADITYA GANESH		Aaditya
25	KHAN ABDUL NASIR MOHD		Nasir
26	KHAN AEMAN SHAHID AHMED		Aeman
27	KHAN AFAQ NOORUDDIN		Afaq
28	KHAN ASIF NASIR		Asif
29	KHAN AYEESH ABDUL HAMID		Ayesh
30	KHAN KAIF IQRAR MOHD		Kaif
31	KHAN KHULUD NASIR	Women in Politics	Khulud
32	KHAN MOHAMMAD SIRAJ YAR		Siraj
33	KHAN MOHD ABBAS FARID		Abbas
34	KHAN MOHD ARFAT MOHD YUNUS		Arfat
35	KHAN MOHD ASIF JUNAID		Asif
36	KHAN MOHD SIBTAIN ANWAR		Sibtain
37	KHAN MOHD UMAR IMRAN AHMED		Umar
38	KHAN NASHRAH MAHEROZ MOHD		Nashrah
39	KHAN NAUSHEEN AFROZ		Nausheen
40	KHAN TASLEEM AYAZ		Tasleem
41	KHAN ZUBER NASIR	Zuber	
42	KHARAT SADASHIV	Sadashiv	
43	KHARE PRASAD RAVINDRA	Prasad	
44	KHORWAL HANSRAJ HIRALAL	Hansraj	



45	KIRTE SHRUTI BALKRISHNA	Services available to handicapped persons	Sakuraj
46	KSHIRSAGAR VAISHNAVI SURAJ		Qureshi
47	KUMAWAT DHIRAJ BANSILAL		Kiran
48	MANTASHA NAFEEES SIDDIQUI		Matawali
49	MOHD ARZOO MOHD AKRAM		Arzoo
50	MUKADAM ABDULLAH UMAR		Abdullah
51	MUKRI ARIJ FATIMA SHAUKATALI		Fatima
52	MULLA RASHID MOHAMMED		Rashid
53	MUSKAN IFTEKHAR AHMED		Muskan
54	NADAR AGNEL ANTHONY DASON		Agnel
55	NAGARJI ROSHANI GANGANSINGH	Roshani	
56	PARIYAR KISAN RAMESH	Pariyar	
57	PATWA MEHAK BALAPRASAD	Mehek	
58	POONAM SANTOSH HANUMANTA	Santosh	
59	PRAJAPATI RAHUL LALBAHADUR	Rahul	
60	QURESHI MOHAMMED HASNAIN	Hasnain	
61	REHAN RIYAZ QUERESHI	Riyaz	
62	SHOEB ABDUL RAHIM QURESHI	Shoeb	
63	TABISH IRFAN QUERESHI	Tabish	
64	SAHIL MOHAN RAJPUT	Sahil	
65	SUMEET MANOJ KUMAR RAMINA	Manoj	
66	SANKI JAI NARSIMA	Jai	
67	SARDAR MOHD IRSHAD MOHD	Irshad	
68	SARDAR SAMIYA HUMAYUN	Samiya	
69	SAWANT ARSHIYA BANO MOHD	Arshiya	
70	SAYYED ERAM ZAKIR	Eram	
71	SHAIKH AMAN SABIR ALI	Aman	
72	SHAIKH ARBIYA ABDUL REHMAN	Arbiya	
73	SHAIKH H MOHAMED ARFAT MOHD	Arfat	
74	SHAIKH IQRA NUMAN AHMED	Iqra	
75	SHAIKH IRAM MOHD HASIM	Iram	
76	SHAIKH IRAM SHARFUDDIN	Iram	
77	SHAIKH KAINAT MAHEK SHAUKAT	Kainat	
78	SHAIKH MAHEK NISAR AHMED	Mahek	
79	SHAIKH MIFRA AFZAL	Mifra	
80	SHAIKH MOHAMMAD ZAHID MOHD	Zahid	
81	FARDEEN FAYAZ AHMED KHAN	Fayaz	
82	SHAIKH MOHD AHMED MOHD SHAFIQ	Ahmed	
83	SHAIKH MOHD ASIF SAMSUD ALAM	Asif	
84	SHAIKH MOHD DANISH MD MUSTAK	Danish	
85	SHAIKH MOHD TUFAIL ATAUL	Tufail	
86	SHAIKH MUBIN MUNIR	Mubin	
87	SHAIKH NAMRAH JAMAL MOHD	Namrah	
88	SHAIKH NAUSHIN IBRAHIM	Naushin	
89	SHAIKH NAZNIN NOOR MOHAMMAD	Naзнin	
90	SHAIKH SAIF SHAFIK	Saif	
91	SHAIKH SAMEER SAGIR	Sameer	
92	SHAIKH SANOWAR MOHD SAKIR	Sanowar	
93	SHAIKH SARFARAZ SOHRAM HUSSAIN	Sarfraz	



94. Shaikh Sulaiman		Shaikh
94 Took this batch for a library lecture, the		
95 SHAIKH UMAMA ATIQR RHMAN		Umama
96 RAJA SHAKTI		Raja
97 SHARIF MOHAMMED SHARIF ROOPJAN		Mohammad
98 SHARMA KRISH KUMAR RAJESH		Krishna
99 SHELAR TANISHA VASANT	Diversity s	Tanisha
100 SHUMAILA HASAN SHAIKH	difference	Shumaila
101 SIDDIQUI KHUSHBOO JAVED		Khushboo
102 TATKARE PRANIT LAXMAN		Pranit
103 VISHWAKARMA SATYAM SANJAY		Satyam
104 VISHWAKARMA SONI SANJAY		Soni
105 YADAV ANCHAL SURENDRA		Achal
106 KHAN TASKIN MOHD SALIM		Taskin
107 ANSARI MOHAMMED ZEESHAN		Zeeshan
108 KAZI SANIYA NISAR		Saniya
109 KHAN AHSAN	Declining	Ahsan
110 ANSARI ARFAT ARIF	Gender ratio	Arfat
111 MANSOORI MOHAMMAD ASHRAF ALI		Mansoor
112 RAM GANESH SHIVAJI		Ram
113 SHAH SHADAB SHAHID ALI		Shadab
114 SHIKARE TANU SANTOSH		Tanushikore
115 SOLANKI ABUZAR SIKANDAR		Abuzar
116 NIKALJE RITESH KUMAR		Ritesh
117 PANDEY AMAN AKHILESH		Aman
118 PALVE ROHAN DINESH		Rohan
119 KADRI GULAM MUSTAFA MOHD	The Indian	Gulam
120 KHAN SOYEB SALIM	Constitution	Khann
121 SHAIKH ZALPHA ZAKIR AHMED	The Indian	Zalphi
122 ANSARI SHAHABUDDIN SHAMSUDDIN	Constitution	Shahab

Rafiq



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GROUP MEMBERS :

- 1) Shaikh Zafra Zakir (121)
- 2) Ansari Shahabuddin Shamsuddin (122)

ROLL No : 121 & 122

CLASS : FYBMS DIV : B

SEM : 1

SUBJECT : FOUNDATION COURSE - I

COLLEGE : SREE NARAYANA ^{GORO} COLLEGE

TOPIC : THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Ansari
26/9

THE
INDIAN
CONSTITUT
ION

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Constitution is known as a living document because it can be changed or amended. As the people of the nation grew, their needs and aspirations change. Thus, both the political practice and judicial wing have shown maturity and adaptability in implementing the Constitution.

MEANING :-

A Body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledge to be governed.

DEFINITION :-

The Constitution of India is the Supreme law of India. The Documente lays down the framework that demarcates fundamental political Code, structure, procedures, power, and duties of government institution and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of Citizens.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLIC, and to secure to all its citizens

JUSTICE, Social, economic, expression,

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and opportunity; And to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUTION ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

STRUCTURE OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India follows a basic framework that is not only the root of its development but also the platform for alteration and the formation of new laws, giving spirit to the democratic form of governance.

The Structure of Indian Constitution comprises of the preamble, 22 parts containing 461 articles, 12 Schedules, 118 amendments and 2 appendices.

PARTS

- Part I — Union and its territory
- Part II — Citizenship
- Part III — Fundamental rights
- Part IV — Directive principles and fundamental
- Part V — The Union
- Part VI — The States
- Part VII — State in the part B of the first Schedule
- Part VIII — The union territories
- Part IX — Panchayat System and municipalities
- Part X — The Schedules, and tribal areas.

Part XI - Relations between the Union and the State.

Part XII - Finance, property, Contract and Suits

Part XIII - Trade and Commerce within the territory of India

Part XIV - Services Under the Union, the States and tribunals.

Part XV - Elections

Part XVI - Special provisions to Certain Classes

Part XVII - Language

Part XVIII - Emergency provisions.

Part XIX - Miscellaneous

Part XX - Amendment of the Constitution

Part XXI - Temporary, transitional and Special provisions

Part XXII - Short title, date of Commencement, authoritative text in hindi and repeals.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Schedule are lists in the Constitution that indicate the policy of the Government.

First Schedule :- (Articles 1 and 4) - This list the States and territories of India, list any change to their borders and the law used to make that change.

Second Schedule :- (Articles 59, 65, 75, 97, 125, 148, 158, 164, 186 and 221) - This list the Salaries of official holding public office, Judge, and Controller and Auditor - General of India.

Third Schedule :- (Articles 75, 99, 124, 148, 158, 164, 188, and 219) - forms of oaths - This list of oaths of officers for elected officers and Judge.

Fourth Schedule :- (Articles 4 and 80) - This details the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of parliament).

Fifth Schedule :- (Article 244) - This provides for the administration and control of Schedule areas and Scheduled tribes.

Sixth Schedule (Articles 244 and 275) - provision for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.

Seventh Schedule (Article 246) - The union (central government), State, and Concurrent list of responsibilities.

Eighth Schedule (Articles 344 and 351) - The official languages.

Ninth Schedule (Articles 31-B) Articles mentioned here are immune from judicial review.

Tenth Schedule (Articles 102 and 191) - "Anti-defection" provision for members of parliament and members of the state legislature.

Eleventh Schedule (Articles 243-G) - Panchayat Raj (rural local government)

Twelfth Schedule (Articles 243-W) - Municipalities (urban local government).

BASIC FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The primary guidelines for the behavior of participants of a Country are specified in the Charter of the Country established in India for the very best regulation of the land. Charter also establish new of regulation and provide balance to the Country.

The Charter of India is each developed and enacted. It is developed out of numerous acts made at some stage in the British period. It is enacted and organized via way of means of the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly become composed as in keeping with the cupboard undertaking plan Dr. Rajendra Prasad with Chairman of the essential assembly. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar become the Chairman of the drafting Committee. The Constituent Assembly organized the Charter in year 11 months and eighteen day.

In its authentic form, the Charter had 395 Articles and eight Schedules. Following are the basic features of Indian Constitution.

The longest Constitution In The World :-

The Constitution of India had originally 395 articles and 8 Schedules when it came into force on 26th January 1950. Even after the repeal of several provisions, it still contains 461 articles and 12 Schedules.

Lawyers Paradise :-

The Constitution of India is very detailed and complex. It may be difficult for a common man to understand the complexity gives rise to litigation or court cases. Therefore, it is alleged that Indian Constitution is lawyer's paradise, as lawyers gain importance.

3 Federal System with a Unitary Bias :-

As per the Constitution, the outward structure of the Government is federal in nature, but in case of national or economic crisis, the federal structure of the Government gets transformed into any unitary system.

Parliamentary Government with elected head of State :-

The parliament of India is the Supreme legislative body of the Country. The Constitution provides for the parliamentary system of the government. The govt is composed of the president of India and two houses i.e. the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of People)

Secular State :-

The Constitution of India provides for a Secular state. India does not have a State (official) religion. It is neutral in religious matters. The Constitution of India recognizes the principle of tolerance towards all religions in India.

Universal Adult Franchise :-

The Indian Constitution provides for Universal adult franchise. All citizens of 18 years and above can vote there is no separate electorate for people belonging to different communities. All communities are equal for the purpose of voting.

Uniformity In Basic Administrative Matters :-

There is uniformity in most important matter of administrative. for example, there is single integrated judicial system, uniformity in civil and criminal laws, and common all-india services. However, there is no common Civil Code (except in the State of Goa).

Fundamental Rights :-

- Right to equity (Article 14 to 18)
- Right to particular freedom (Such as freedom of speech and expression, freedom to form association or union, freedom to practice any profession, etc.) (Article 19 to 22)
- Right against exploitation (Article 23 and 24)
- Right to freedom of religion (Article 25 and 28)
- Cultural and educational right (Article 29 and 30)
- Right to constitution Remedies (Article 32 and 35)

Independent Judiciary :-

The Constitution has made judiciary independent of the legislature and executive. An independent judiciary is vital to the success of democracy in the country.

Judicial Review :-

The Constitution gives power to the courts to declare any law passed by the legislature and any act of Executive, as null and void, if such laws or acts violate any provision of the Constitution. In other words, the Constitution emphasizes the supremacy of the judiciary.

Revolutionary In Nature :-

The Indian Constitution is revolutionary in nature. It has abolished several unjust practices, such as the practice of untouchability, practice of bonded labour etc. Also special facilities and opportunities are provided for the upliftment of workers of weaker sections as SCs, STs, and others.

Single Citizenship :-

The Constitution of India confers single citizenship. This enabled the citizen to reside in and settle in any part of the territory of India.

NEED & IMPORTANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

In Case there is a violation of fundamental duties, Article 51A of the Constitution categorizes it as contempt of the Constitution which is punishable under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

It is easy to assume that Constitutional duties are similar to the fundamental duties of the Indian Citizen. The Indian Constitution provides a list of fundamental rights and duties to the citizens and lays down the State's duties to the citizen towards ensuring that these rights are protected and provided equally to everyone.

These duties were drafted on the lines of moral, ethical, and cultural code of conduct which is to be followed by the people to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of our Country.

FUNDAMENTAL DUTY IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITIZENS

There was a judgement by the Supreme Court which said that if someone had genuine religious obligations, that can be placed above patriotism, then no one can force them to sing the National Anthem.

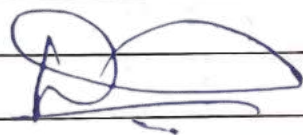
It is a citizen's responsibility to realize that it is in their own interest to perform their duties and discharge their legal and Constitutional obligations wholeheartedly because only by doing so, individually, can they help the growth of the democratic republic collectively.

Citizens are expected to behave in accordance with the ideal code of conduct parallel to the 11 fundamental duties and no legal action can be initiated for non-performance. With the independence of India, dawned the "Ganatantra Raj", which made each of us responsible for the happiness and welfare of our people.

REFERENCE :

Publisher :- Manan Prakashan

Writer :- Michael Vaz
Madhu Nair
Meeta Seta



Principal
Sree Narayana Guru
College Of Commerce
P. L. Lokhande Marg,
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089.

Thanking You

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

No. UG/38 of 2018-19

CIRCULAR:-

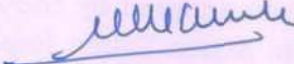
Attention of the Principals of the affiliated Colleges and Directors of the recognized Institutions in Commerce & Management Faculty is invited to this office Circular No. UG/144 of 2011, dated 14th June, 2011 relating to syllabus of Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com.) degree course.

They are hereby informed that the recommendations made by the Board of Studies in Accountancy at its meeting held on 28th February, 2018 have been accepted by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 5th May, 2018 **vide** item No. 4.49 and that in accordance therewith, the revised syllabus as per the (CBCS) for the First Year B.Com. (Accounting and Finance) (Sem. II) has been brought into force with effect from the academic year 2018-19, accordingly. (The same is available on the University's website www.mu.ac.in).

MUMBAI - 400 032

22nd June, 2018

To


(Dr. Dinesh Kamble)
I/c REGISTRAR

The Principals of the affiliated Colleges and Directors of the recognized Institutions in Commerce & Management Faculty. (Circular No. UG/334 of 2017-18 dated 9th January, 2018.)

A.C./4.49/05/05/2018

No. UG/38 -A of 2018

MUMBAI-400 032

22nd June, 2018

Copy forwarded with Compliments for information to:-

- 1) The I/c Dean, Faculty of Commerce & Management,
- 2) The Director, Board of Examinations and Evaluation,
- 3) The Director, Board of Students Development,
- 4) The Professor-cum-Director, Institute of Distance and Open Learning (IDOL),
- 5) The Co-Ordinator, University Computerization Centre,


(Dr. Dinesh Kamble)
I/c REGISTRAR

***Revised Syllabus of Courses of B.Com. (Accounting and Finance)
Programme at Semester I
with Effect from the Academic Year 2016-2017***

Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)

5. Foundation Course -I

Modules at a Glance

Sr. No.	Modules	No. of Lectures
1	Overview of Indian Society	05
2	Concept of Disparity- 1	10
3	Concept of Disparity-2	10
4	The Indian Constitution	10
5	Significant Aspects of Political Processes	10
	Total	45

Sr. No.	Modules / Units
1	Overview of Indian Society
	Understand the multi-cultural diversity of Indian society through its demographic composition: population distribution according to religion, caste, and gender; Appreciate the concept of linguistic diversity in relation to the Indian situation; Understand regional variations according to rural, urban and tribal characteristics; Understanding the concept of diversity as difference
2	Concept of Disparity- 1
	Understand the concept of disparity as arising out of stratification and inequality; Explore the disparities arising out of gender with special reference to violence against women, female foeticide (declining sex ratio), and portrayal of women in media; Appreciate the inequalities faced by people with disabilities and understand the issues of people with physical and mental disabilities
3	Concept of Disparity-2
	Examine inequalities manifested due to the caste system and inter-group conflicts arising thereof; Understand inter-group conflicts arising out of communalism; Examine the causes and effects of conflicts arising out of regionalism and linguistic differences
4	The Indian Constitution
	Philosophy of the Constitution as set out in the Preamble; The structure of the Constitution-the Preamble, Main Body and Schedules; Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizen; tolerance, peace and communal harmony as crucial values in strengthening the social fabric of Indian society; Basic features of the Constitution
5	Significant Aspects of Political Processes
	The party system in Indian politics; Local self-government in urban and rural areas; the 73rd and 74th Amendments and their implications for inclusive politics; Role and significance of women in politics



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(LINGUISTIC MINORITY INSTITUTION)

RE-ACCREDITED BY NAAC (GRADE - B'-CGPA 2.45) [2019-2024]

AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI & RECOGNISED BY UGC-u/s 2(f)&12B

MANAGED BY SREE NARAYANA MANDIRA SAMITI (REGD.)

L. LOKHANDE MARG, CHEMBUR, MUMBAI - 400 089. ☎ 9320863380 / 932083775 ✉ sngcollege06@yahoo.co.in / sngcollegeprincipal@gmail.com

Certification of Completion

This is to certify that the following 107 students of FYBAF (List attached) have successfully completed and submitted the FC projects for the academic year 2023-2024.

Principal

Sree Narayana Guru
College of Commerce
P. L. Lokhande Marg,
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089.



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

FYBAF

Foundation course II project details for the Academic year 2023-2024

Roll No	Name of the student	Topic Name for Semester II	Signature of the students
1	ANSARI KASHISH MOHD MUSTAFA	Health and Sanitation	Kashish
2	ANSARI MISBA MOHD HUSSAIN	Health and Sanitation	Misba
3	ANSARI MOBATSHERA JIYAU L HAQ	Health and Sanitation	Mobatshera
4	ANSARI MOHAMMAD RIYAZ MOHAMMAD	Health and Sanitation	Mohammad Riyaaz
5	ANSARI MUZAMMIL MUJIBULLAH	Health and Sanitation	Muzamil
6	ANSARI ZAINAB ABDUL LATIF	Health and Sanitation	Muzammil
7	BAIG NIDA ZAHEER AHMED	Health and Sanitation	Nida
8	BARANWAL SHIPRA SANTOSH	Health and Sanitation	Shipra
9	BHALERAO GANESH SHANKAR	Health and Sanitation	Shankar
10	BHARSAKLE ANIKET VITTHAL	Health and Sanitation	Aniket
11	CHAMBHAR KISAN SHIRAVAN	in Globalised World.	Kisan
12	CHOLDHARY AMAR ALGU	in Globalised World.	Amar
13	DIDWANIYA BHUPENDR SURESHCHANDRA	in Globalised World.	Bhupendra
14	DUBEY SHUBHAM SANTOSH	in Globalised World.	Shubham
15	GALD PRINCY HARIRAM	in Globalised World.	Princy
16	GAWALWAD NAMRATA ARJUN	in Globalised World.	Namrata
17	GHANCI RINKU MANGILAL	in Globalised World.	Rinku
18	GOLHAR DIKSHA RABHAJI	in Globalised World.	Diksha
19	GUPTA ANUJ TRILOKI	in Globalised World.	Anuj
20	GUPTA GAURI SANTOSH	in Globalised World.	Gauri
21	GUPTA LAXMIDEVI JAGDISHPRASAD	Farmers Suicides and Agrarian distress.	Laxmidevi
22	GUPTA NEHA PREM PRAKASH	Farmers Suicides and Agrarian distress.	Neha
23	GUPTA RUPADEVI SURENDRA	Farmers Suicides and Agrarian distress.	Rupadevi
24	GUPTA SIMRAN SHANKARLAL	Farmers Suicides and Agrarian distress.	Simran
25	GUPTA SNEHA SUSHEEL KUMAR	Farmers Suicides and Agrarian distress.	Sneha
26	GUPTA VINDHYAVASINI GAJRAJ	Farmers Suicides and Agrarian distress.	Vindhyavasini
27	HALWAI NISHA SANTOSH	Farmers Suicides and Agrarian distress.	Nisha
28	HARKE ANIKET RAVINDRA	Farmers Suicides and Agrarian distress.	Aniket
29	KAMBLE GAURI SANJAY	Farmers Suicides and Agrarian distress.	Gauri
30	KAMBLE S-HRADDHA DINESH	Farmers Suicides and Agrarian distress.	Shraddha
31	KAZI IQRA MAJID	Environment , Ecology and Ecosystem.	Iqra
32	KAZI SHABINA BEE SHEHANSHA	Environment , Ecology and Ecosystem.	Shabina
33	KHAN AFSANA SULEMAN	Environment , Ecology and Ecosystem.	Afsana
34	KHAN ARSALAN ARSHAD	Environment , Ecology and Ecosystem.	Arsalan
35	KHAN ARSHALAN AYAZ AHMED	Environment , Ecology and Ecosystem.	Arsalan
36	KHAN ASMAJAH YUSUF	Environment , Ecology and Ecosystem.	Asma
37	KHAN MEHAK ASLAM	Environment , Ecology and Ecosystem.	Mehak
38	KHAN MOHAMMED ARQAM MOHAMMED AYY	Environment , Ecology and Ecosystem.	Arqam
39	KHAN MOHD ZAID MOHD SALIM	Environment , Ecology and Ecosystem.	Zaid
40	KHAN OWAIS YASIN	Environment , Ecology and Ecosystem.	Owais
41	KHAN RABIYA AKRAM	Human Rights.	Rabiyah
42	KHAN SANA KHATUN RIYAZ AHMED	Human Rights.	Sana Khan
43	KHAN ZIKRA JAVED AKHTAR	Human Rights.	Zikra
44	KORI KAVYA BHOLENATH	Human Rights.	Kavya
45	KURIL NIDHI DEVANAND	Human Rights.	Nidhi
46	KURUKAL RISHEEKESH ABATHSAGAYAM	Human Rights.	Rishikesha
47	MANDAL AJAYKUMAR PAVAN	Human Rights.	Ajaykumar
48	MANIHAR SADIYA KHATOON MOHD SALIM	Human Rights.	Sadiya
49	MANSOORI HASAN MOHAMMED ZAKIR	Human Rights.	Hasan
50	MANSOORI RUKSAR BANO MOHD SHARIF	Human Rights.	Ruksar
51	MAURYA HARISH SESHARAM	youth	Harish
52	SHAIKH SHABNOOR ALLABAKSH	youth	Shabnoor
53	MOMIN SANIYA SALIM	youth	Saniya
54	NALWADE POONAM POPAT	youth	Poonam
55	PARIHARIYA PRAVIN KUMAR MOTILAL	youth	Pravin
56	PARMAR SUMITRA MANGILAL	youth	Sumitra

57	PAWAR TUSHAR BALU	youth	Pawar
58	PRAJAPATI ANJALI HARIKESH	youth	Anjali
59	QURESHI ALI ASHAD SHAFAQUR REHMAN	youth	ali ashad.
60	QURESHI HADISA BANG MORID ASIF	youth	Hadisa
61	Sarfaraz Ahmed SQ	Cause Impact Measure	Sarfaraz
62	Shaista Sajid M Q	Cause Impact Measure	Shaista
63	Mohd Talib M A R	Cause Impact Measure	Mohd Talib
64	Rajeshwari N R	Cause Impact Measure	Rajeshwari
65	Mehfooz Mohd. Q R	Cause Impact Measure	mehfooz
66	Pratiksha S Sable	Cause Impact Measure	Pratiksha
67	Dipti M Sahani	Cause Impact Measure	Dipti
68	Rehan Ahmed R A S	Cause Impact Measure	Rehan
69	Gauri S Sawant	Cause Impact Measure	Gauri
70	Ashfi Haider M S	Cause Impact Measure	Ashfi
71	Wasiuddin A Sayyad	Measures	wasiuddin
72	Zaheen H Z H Sayyed	Measures	Zaheen
73	Farah M A Shah	Measures	Farah
74	Tarannum A K Shah	Measures	Tarannum
75	Yusuf R A A Shah	Measures	Yusuf
76	Abdul G H Shaikh	Measures	Abdul G H Shaikh
77	Anam A A Shaikh	Measures	Anam
78	Atifa T Shaikh	Measures	Atifa
79	Irfan N Shaikh	Measures	Irfan
80	Ismail A M Shaikh	Measures	Ismail
81	Mahek A Shaikh	Impact of Mass Media-Types, Effect	Mahek
82	Mohd H M A Shaikh	Impact of Mass Media-Types, Effect	Mohd H M A Shaikh
83	Mohd U M N Shaikh	Impact of Mass Media-Types, Effect	Mohd U M N Shaikh
84	Mohd S M J Shaikh	Impact of Mass Media-Types, Effect	Mohd S M J Shaikh
85	Mohd S Y Shaikh	Impact of Mass Media-Types, Effect	Mohd S Y Shaikh
86	Rimsha Y Shaikh	Impact of Mass Media-Types, Effect	Rimsha
87	Saniya A A B S Shaikh	Impact of Mass Media-Types, Effect	Saniya
88	Saud M Shaikh	Impact of Mass Media-Types, Effect	Saud
89	Shahid M A Shaikh	Impact of Mass Media-Types, Effect	Shahid
90	Shahrukh M S Shaikh	Impact of Mass Media-Types, Effect	Shahrukh
91	Nitesh G Sharma	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Nitesh
92	Sujal A Sharma	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Sujal
93	Arpita V Shinde	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Arpita
94	Shobha BVishwakarma	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Shobha
95	Sadaf I H Siddiqui	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Sadaf
96	Sohail A Razzak	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Sohail
97	Eram A Surve	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Eram
98	Mukesh P Suwasiya	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Mukesh
99	Prathamesh P Tawde	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Prathamesh
100	Rupali U Viswakarma	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Rupali
101	Gaitri R Yadav	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Gaitri
102	Indu R N Yadav	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Indu
103	Sujal B Bhosale	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Sujal
104	Mrunali N Sathe	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Mrunali
105	Uttakarsh J Gupta	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Uttakarsh
106	Shahbaaz T Shaikh	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Shahbaaz
107	M D Taufeeq	Agrarian Crisis-Cause, Effect, Measures	Taufeeq

(Handwritten signature)

Principal

See Narayana Guru
College Of Commerce
P. L. Lokhande Marg,
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089.

(Handwritten signature)
Mohammed Jobir
B.A.F
Coordinator

CLASS :- FYBAF

SUBJECT :- FOUNDATION COURSE

TOPIC :- HUMAN RIGHTS.

Concepts of Human Rights

The world today, has accepted the notion that all human beings are entitled to and are empowered for a dignified existence. It is a common phenomenon that human beings everywhere, demand the realization of diverse rights or rights are denied through exploitation, oppression, persecution, etc. in many countries of the world. Human rights gained attention at the international level following the Second world war, where millions of people lost their lives. Horrified by the devastation of life caused by the second world war, members of the United Nations (UN) took a pledge to take measures for the achievement of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

The term 'human rights' which is used since world war II, gained importance in contemporary debates and became a universal phenomenon. After the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on December 10, 1948 by the United Nations, it was seen by many as a sign of optimism for the better protection, promotion and enforcement of human rights. However 50 years since,

DATE:

The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it has been reported that human rights abuses has not decreased.

The world is filled with examples of violation of basic rights such as.

1. Western Burns, H. (1984) 'Human Rights'. Quarterly, 6 (3): 257-83.

2. Sills, David, L. (1968) International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences. New York: The Macmillan Company and The Free Press. p. 541.

Censorship, discrimination, political imprisonment, torture, slavery, disappearances, genocide, extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests and killings, poverty, etc. The rights of women and children are also ignored in many different ways.

There are various contemporary definitions of human rights. The UN defined human rights as those rights which are interest in our state of nature and without which we cannot live as human beings. Human rights belong to every person and do not depend on the specifics of the individual or the relationship between the right-holder and the right-guarantor.

EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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INTRODUCTION.

Article 1 of the UN Declaration of human rights, 1948 reads "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights". But what are human rights? What is the relevance of the term "human" in human right? All these are universal? Why do they matter and how did these rights evolve? What is the relevance of such claims in 21st century? These are some only questions that I try to answer through this blog.

WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS :-

According to Andrew Heywood, the author of several political textbooks like politics, political ideological and global politics. Human rights are rights which people are entitled by virtue of human being, they are a modern and secular version of "natural rights". There are four characteristics to define human right.

First, they are universal. Human rights belong to everyone without discriminating against any particular race, religion, caste, creed and other such differences. Second, they are fundamental in the sense they are crucially and are prime importance.

Third, they are absolute implication is that they are

basic for individual.
Fourth, they are inalienable. It means that all
of human rights, be it civic, economic or social
are of equal importance.

In simpler terms, the rights that each individual
is entitled to as a human being, are referred to as
human rights. The essential characteristic to remember
about human rights is that they are universal
and they are entitled to each human being
regardless of their nationality, race, religion,

TYPES...

The precise moment when the concept of Human
rights emerged is hard to pinpoint. Many cultures
and traditional societies have believed in the
worth every individual possesses as a human.
Nevertheless, it was in early modern Europe
the idea of Human rights can be said to emerge
in the form of "Natural Rights". The philosophers
John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Hugo Grotius etc.
declared some rights as natural in the sense
they were fundamental to human being and in
very core of human nature. However, few
contributions are considered important and seen as
landmarks that led to the beginning of the
fairly new concept of human rights.

Some of the major historical contributions include the magna Carta 1215, the Bill of Rights of 1668, the US Declaration of Independence of 1776, and the right of the man and the citizen, 1789 France. These centuries witnessed the growth of humanitarian ethics and there were gradual attempts to introduce right. For instance, The congress of Vienna of 1815 tried to promote the abolishment of the slave trade which was eventually achieved by the Brussels convention of 1809. Even when most of the contribution were championed by states for their own country and their people

Nevertheless, it was with the led and the end of the two brutal world wars that the popularity of Universal Human rights gathered momentum. In 1948, the United Nation adopted the Universal Declaration of Human rights in its general assembly. In 1966, two major human rights documents are adopted namely the international Covenant on Economic, Social and cultural Rights; both of which came into force in 1976.

Karel Vasak, a distinguished and very well-known human rights scholar, introduced the idea of three generations of human rights, which allow us to understand the types and evolution of human right.

Which allows to understand the type evolution of human rights better. The first of human rights is civil and political. The second generation of human right civil and political rights, social rights & cultural.

The third generation of human rights called solidarity right.

The universal declaration of human rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. drafted by representatives with different legal & cultural backgrounds from all region of the world the declaration was proclaimed by the united nation general assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations it sets out for the first time fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.

The UDHR is widely recognized as having inspired and paved the way for the adoption of (more than seventy human rights treaties applied today on a permanent basis at global and regional levels (all containing references to it in their preambles)

whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom justice and peace in the world whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have results in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind & the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people.

whereas it is essential if man is not to be compelled to have recourse as a last resort to rebellion against tyranny and oppression that human rights should be protected by the rule of law.

All human beings are born free and equal in rights and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

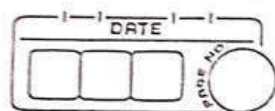
no one shall be held in slavery or servitude. Slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.

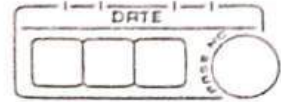
All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.



* Fundamental Right

The Constitution offers all citizens, individually and collectively, some basic freedom. These are guaranteed in the Constitution in the form of six broad categories of fundamental rights, which are justifiable. Article 12 to 35 contained in part III of the Constitution deal with fundamental rights. These are:

- > Right to equality, including equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment.
- > Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, and right to practice any profession or occupation (some of these rights are subject to security of the state, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency or morality).
- > Right against exploitation, prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings.



- > Right to freedom of Conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion.
- > Right of any section of citizens to conserve their culture, language or script, and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; and
- > Right to Constitutional remedies for enforcement of fundamental rights.

Source:- India Book 2020 - A Reference Annual.

Principal
Sree Narayana Guru
College Of Commerce
P. L. Lokhande Marg,
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089.

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI
No. UG/121 of 2016-17

CIRCULAR:-

A reference is invited to the Syllabi relating to the B.Com. (Banking Insurance) degree course vide this office Circular No. UG/144 of 2011 dated 14th June, 2011 the Principals of affiliated Colleges in Commerce are hereby informed that the approved by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 24th June, 2016 vide item No. 4.74 and that in accordance therewith, the revised syllabus as per Choice Based Credit System for B.Com (Banking and Insurance) (Sem. I to VI) - Course Structure (Sem. I & II), which is available on the University's web site (www.mu.ac.in) and that the same has been brought into force with effect from the academic year 2016-17.

MUMBAI – 400 032
27th October, 2016

(Signature)
(Dr.M.A. Khan)
REGISTRAR

To,

The Principals of affiliated Colleges in Commerce and the Heads of recognized Institutions concerned.

A.C/4.74 /24/06/2016

No. UG/121-A of 2016-17 MUMBAI-400 032 27th October, 2016

Copy forwarded with compliments for information to:-

- 1) The Dean, Faculty of Commerce,
- 2) The Director, Board of College and University Development,
- 3) The Controller of Examinations,
- 4) The Professor-cum- Director, Institute of Distance and Open Learning (IDOL),
- 5) The Co-Ordinator, University Computerization Centre.

(Signature)
(Dr.M.A. Khan)
REGISTRAR

PTO..

Revised Syllabus of Courses of B.Com. (Banking & Insurance)
Programme at Semester I
with Effect from the Academic Year 2016-2017

Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)

5. Foundation Course - I

Modules at a Glance

Sr. No.	Modules	No. of Lectures
1	Overview of Indian Society	05
2	Concept of Disparity- 1	10
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Sr. No.	Modules / Units
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	Understand the concept of disparity as arising out of stratification and inequality; Explore the disparities arising out of gender with special reference to violence against women, female foeticide (declining sex ratio), and portrayal of women in media; Appreciate the inequalities faced by people with disabilities and understand the issues of people with physical and mental disabilities
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	Philosophy of the Constitution as set out in the Preamble; The structure of the Constitution-the Preamble, Main Body and Schedules; Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizen; tolerance, peace and communal harmony as crucial values in strengthening the social fabric of Indian society; Basic features of the Constitution
5	Significant Aspects of Political Processes
	The party system in Indian politics; Local self-government in urban and rural areas; the 73rd and 74th Amendments and their implications for inclusive politics; Role and significance of women in politics



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(LINGUISTIC MINORITY INSTITUTION)

RE-ACCREDITED BY NAAC (GRADE-'B'-CGPA 2.45) [2019-2024]

AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI & RECOGNISED BY UGC-u/s 2(f)&12B

MANAGED BY SREE NARAYANA MANDIRA SAMITI (REGD.)

L. LOKHANDE MARG, CHEMBUR, MUMBAI - 400 089. ☎ 9326063380 / 9326083775 ✉ sngcollege86@yahoo.co.in / sngcollegeprincipal@gmail.com

Certification of Completion

This is to certify that the following 51 students of FYBBI (List attached) have successfully completed and submitted the FC projects for the academic year 2023-2024.

Principal
Sree Narayana Guru
College of Commerce
P. L. Lokhande Marg,
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089.



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

FYBBI Foundation course project details for the Academic year 2023-2024

Roll No	Name of the student	Topic Name	Signature of the students
1	ADSULE MAYURI VIJAY	A Study on poverty alleviation programmes in india	M. vijay
2	ANSARI SADIK MUSTAKIM	A study on caste system in india	Sadik
3	BIND NAVEEN YOGESH	A study on pollution problem in india	Yogesh
4	GAIKWAD PRANAV UTTAM	A study on Human Rights	Pranav
5	GAUD SHASHIKANT TRIBHUWAN	A study on fundamental right of indian citizen	Shashikant
6	GOUDA HEAMANSHU	A study on Indian Constitution	Heamanshu
7	GUPTA SONI RAMBAHADUR	A study on Multi Regionalism	Soni
8	JAISWAR KAJAL RAJENDRA	A study on Indian culture	Kajal
9	KANOJIYA PRINCE KUMAR	A study on problem of urban areas	Prince
10	KANOJIYA SHIVANI KESHAVRAM	A study on problems of rural areas	Shivani
11	KANOJIYA VINOD	A study on caste system in india	Vinod
12	KATKAR ADITYA NITIN	A study on pollution problem in india	Aditya
13	KHADPEKAR TANISHA KASHINATH	A study on Human Rights	Tanisha
14	KHAN FAHIMUDDIN ZAHIR	A study on fundamental right of indian citizen	Fahimuddin
15	KHAN SALMAN MOHAMMED	A study on Indian Constitution	Salman
16	KHANDEKAR SAKSHI RAKESH	A study on Multi Regionalism	Sakshi
17	LOUT LAKHAVINDAR SING	A study on Indian culture	L. Singh
18	MALIK AARIFA AYUB	A study on problem of urban areas	Aarifa
19	PATHAN NAZMEEN SHAKEEL	A study on problems of rural areas	Nazmeen
20	PATWA RIYA RAMRAJ	A Study on poverty alleviation programmes in india	Riya
21	PRAJAPATI ANUSHKA RAMSAHAY	A study on caste system in india	Anushka
22	PRAJAPATI PREMKUMAR JIBODH	A study on pollution problem in india	Prem
23	QURESHI ZAID SHAKEEL	A study on Human Rights	Zaid
24	RAJBHAR SEJAL RAJESH	A study on fundamental right of indian citizen	Sejal
25	RAM SATYARUPA DOMALAL	A study on Indian Constitution	Satyarupa
26	SALUNKHE YASH DATTATRAY	A study on Multi Regionalism	Yash
27	SASANE PREM GAUTAM	A study on Indian culture	Prem
28	SAW NISHAKUMARI CHINTAMANI	A study on problem of urban areas	Nishakumari
29	SAYYED ABDUL ASLAM	A study on problems of rural areas	Abdul
30	SAYYED AFTAB AYUB	A study on caste system in india	Aftab
31	SAYYED DANISH MANSOOB	A study on pollution problem in india	Danish
32	SHAH ALFIYA BANO SHABAN ALI	A study on Human Rights	Alfiya
33	SHAH SANIYA BANO ABDUL	A study on fundamental right of indian citizen	Saniya
34	SHAIKH AFREEN MOHAMMED	A study on Indian Constitution	Afreen
35	SHAIKH DAULAT YUSUF	A study on Multi Regionalism	Daulat
36	SHAIKH EKRA ABDUL RAHIM	A study on Indian culture	Ekra
37	SHAIKH IRAM JAHAN	A study on problem of urban areas	Iram
38	SHAIKH MADIYA ZEHRA PARVEZ	A study on problems of rural areas	Madiya
39	SHAIKH MOHD FAISAL MUZAFAR	A study on Indian Constitution	Faisal
40	SHAIKH MOHD NADEEM MOHD	A study on caste system in india	Nadeem
41	SHAIKH MUSKAN SALIM	A Study on poverty alleviation programmes in india	Muskan
42	SHAIKH NABIHA MOHD NISAR	A study on caste system in india	Nabiha
43	SHAIKH NAEEM SHABAN ALI	A study on pollution problem in india	Naeem
44	SHAIKH NAYDA KHATOON MOHD	A study on Human Rights	Nayda
45	SHAIKH RUBINA YAAR	A study on fundamental right of indian citizen	Rubina
46	SHAIKH SAMIYA ZAHIRUDDIN	A study on Indian Constitution	Samiya
47	SHAIKH SHAIJAN KAMRUDDIN	A study on Multi Regionalism	Shaijan
48	SHAIKH ZOYA RAFIQ	A study on Indian culture	Zoya
49	SHITAP SOHAM SANDEEP	A study on problem of urban areas	Soham
50	SINGH BIBHOR DIVAKAR	A study on problems of rural areas	Bibhor
51	SINGH VIKAS MANOJ	A Study on poverty alleviation programmes in india	Vikas

Seema
BBI Co-ordinator



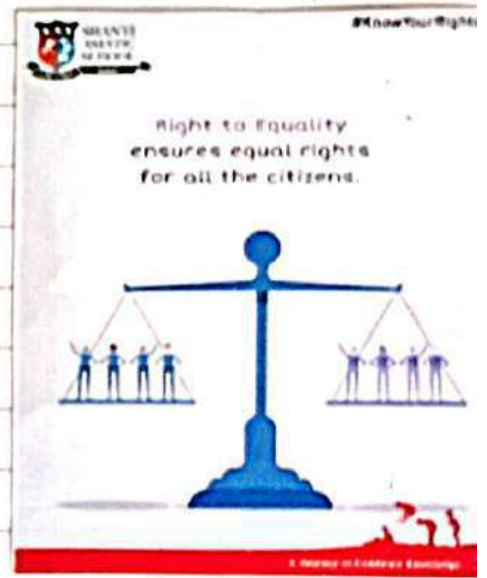
[Signature]
Principal
Sree Narayana Guru College of Commerce
Chembur, Mumbai

Topic: Right To Equality

The third section of the Constitution provides several fundamental rights to every Indian citizen regardless of caste, ethnicity, place of origin, gender, or religion. These, according to Dr B.R. Ambedkar, are the most citizen-friendly aspects of the Constitution because they safeguard people's rights and freedoms against abuse or interference by the government given the authority assigned to it within a democracy. These rights attempt to accomplish the values of Justice, Liberty, Dignity, and Fraternity outlined inside the Preamble.

Everyone in society must be treated fairly and also without prejudice for democracy to grow and develop. Thus, the writers of the Constitution believed that including such a clause would eliminate the barriers of existing socioeconomic and cultural disparities and allow the nation's different groups to embrace the liberties and rights

provided by the Constitution. It became critical to eliminate inequalities based on religious beliefs, social standards, and - old practices prevalent in areas of India, such as caste untouchability, and racial discrimination. This gave rise to Right to Equality clause.



Right to Equality.

- 1] The right to equality guaranteed equal treatment to all people by prohibiting legal discrimination based solely on class, ethnicity, religion, gender, or birthplace.
- 2] It is regarded as a fundamental component of the Constitution.
- 3] The right to equality includes both positive and negative equality necessitated equal treatment as well as forbids uneven treatment.
- 4] The Right to Equality includes Articles 14-18.

• Right to Equality under Article 14.

Article 14 embodied the concept of equality and stating that the government must not deprive any individual of equal treatment under the law as well as guarantee equal rights within India. Everyone has the right to equal treatment under the law, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, or nationality.

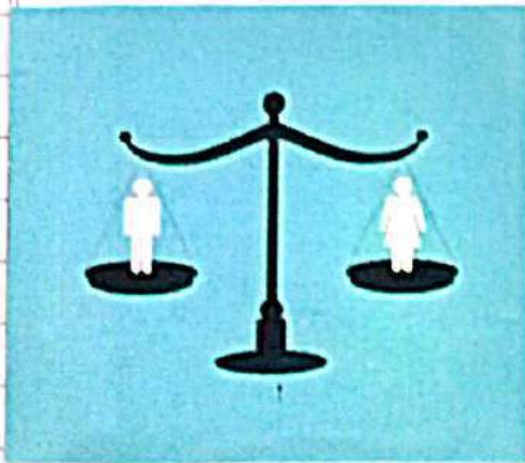
* Equality under Law -

- This means that no one has any unique rights or benefits.
- There is no prejudice in the eyes of the Court, based on irrelevant factors such as status, positions, and so on.
- Declares that all individuals, regardless of status or positions, are susceptible to the exclusive jurisdiction of regular courts.



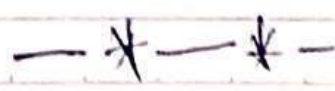
Equal legal Protection Under THE law.

- It is a logical extension of equal treatment under the law.
- It specifies that all individuals inside the legal boundaries shall be afforded equal protection.
- This indicates that such security must be provided without regard for favour or prejudice.
- This entails fair treatment in identical situations, both in terms of legal right and duties.
- It is the government's affirmative responsibility, which it must fulfill by enacting essential economic and social reforms, to ensure that everyone receives such equitable protection.



• Right to Equality under Article 15-
• Article 15 stipulates that the government guarantees equal right and shall not prejudice any individual solely based on religious practice, class, gender, birthplace, or any combination should not be susceptible to any disability, limitation, disability, or precondition.

• Nothing about this article limits the nation's power to provide specific arrangements for children as well as women.



Right to freedom: Everything you need to know

The right to freedom is a fundamental right guaranteed by the India Constitution. Read this article to know more about this till the end.

The Right to freedom is a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. This right is enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution, and it guarantees Citizens of India the following freedom: freedom of speech and expression, freedom of assembly, freedom to form associations or unions, freedom to move freely throughout the country, and freedom to reside in any part of the country. In this article, we will discuss these freedoms in more detail and explain how they are protected by the Indian Constitution.

WHAT IS RIGHT TO FREEDOM

The Right to freedom is a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. This right gives all citizens the territory of India. The Constitution also protects the rights of individuals against arbitrary state action.

DATE:

The Right to freedom includes various freedoms such as the freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, freedom of movement, and freedom to practice any profession or occupation.

The constitution provides for certain restrictions on the exercise of these freedoms in the interests of public order, morality, and national security. For instance, hate speech that incites violence is not protected under the right to freedom of speech and expression. Similarly, assembly of five or more people in an area where prohibitory orders are in force is not allowed.

What is included in Right to freedom?

The right to freedom is enshrined in the India Constitution, and it includes several significant rights. These include the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to freedom of assembly, the right to freedom equality, the right to freedom from discrimination and the right to life.

DATE:

The Right to freedom - of speech and expression : This includes the right the state can impose restrictions guarantee freedom of speech and expression to every person of India. on the freedom of speech and expression in the interest of the integrity, security and sovereignty of the country, friendly relations with foreign nations, for public order, with respect to defamation, incitement to offence or contempt of court. Read more about the freedom of speech and expression.

Freedom to assemble : The state guarantees every person the freedom to assemble peacefully without arms. However, as above, reasonable restrictions can be imposed in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of the country and public order.

Freedom to form associations / unions / cooperative societies : Again, the state can impose restrictions in the interest of the integrity, security and sovereignty of the country, friendly relations with foreign nations. The Right to freedom is enshrined as a fundamental right in the Indian Constitution. It also protects people from being arbitrarily detained or imprisoned.

DATE:

The right to freedom is not absolute and there are some restrictions on it. For instance, the state can impose reasonable restrictions on the right to freedom to protect public order, morality, and national security.

However, even with these restrictions, the right to freedom is a significant right that all people should have. It is a fundamental part of the Indian Constitution and helps to ensure that everyone is treated fairly and equally.

Right against Exploitation

The Right against Exploitation is enshrined in Articles 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution. These are important fundamental rights that guarantee every citizen protection from any kind of forced labour. In this article, you can read all about the right against exploitation and its implications for the IAS exam.

There are two articles of the Constitution which guarantee the right against exploitation. They are described below:

Article 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.

Article 23 (1): Traffic in human beings and the beggar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law.

DATE:

- Exploitation implies the misuse of others services by force and/or labour without payment.
- There were many marginalized communities in India who were forced to engage in manual and agricultural labour without any payment.
- The Constitution makes coercion of any kind unconstitutional. Thus, forcing landless persons into labour and forcing helpless women into prostitution is unconstitutional.
- The Article also makes trafficking unconstitutional.

Article 24 - prohibition of employment of children in factories etc.

Article 24 says that no child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

- This Article forbids the employment of children below the age of 14 in any hazardous industry or factories or mines, without exception.
- However, the employment of children in non hazardous work is allowed.

Laws that were passed in pursuance of Article 24 in India.

The factories Act, 1948

This was the first act passed after independence to set a minimum age limit for the employment of children in factories. The Act set a minimum age of 14 years in 1954. This act was amended to provide that children below the age of 17 could not be employed night.

The mines Act of 1952

This Act prohibits the employment of people under the age of 18 years in mines.

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI
No. UG/120 of 2016-17

CIRCULAR:-

A reference is invited to the Syllabi relating to the B.Com. (Transport Management) degree course **vide** this office Circular No. UG/12 of 2014 dated 1st July, 2014 the Principals of affiliated Colleges in Commerce are hereby informed that the approved by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 24th June, 2016 **vide** item No.4.75 and that in accordance therewith, the revised syllabus as per Choice Based Credit System for B. Com (Transport Management) for (Sem. I to VI)-Course Structure (Sem. I & II), which is available on the University's web site (www.mu.ac.in) and that the same has been brought into force with effect from the academic year 2016-17.

MUMBAI – 400 032
27 October, 2016
To,


(Dr.M.A. Khan)
REGISTRAR

The Principals of affiliated Colleges in Commerce and the Heads of recognized Institutions concerned.

A.C/4.75 /24/06/2016

No. UG/120-A of 2016-17 MUMBAI-400 032 27 October, 2016

Copy forwarded with compliments for information to:-

- 1) The Dean, Faculty of Commerce,
- 2) The Director, Board of College and University Development,
- 3) The Controller of Examinations,
- 4) The Professor-cum- Director, Institute of Distance and Open Learning (IDOL),
- 5) The Co-Ordinator, University Computerization Centre.


(Dr.M.A. Khan)
REGISTRAR

PTO..

**Revised Syllabus of Courses of B.Com. (Transport Management)
Programme at Semester I
with Effect from the Academic Year 2016-2017**

Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)

5. Foundation Course - I

Modules at a Glance

Sr. No.	Modules	No. of Lectures
1	Overview of Indian Society	05
2	Concept of Disparity- 1	10
3	Concept of Disparity-2	10
4	The Indian Constitution	10
5	Significant Aspects of Political Processes	10
Total		45

Sr. No.	Modules / Units
1	Overview of Indian Society
	Understand the multi-cultural diversity of Indian society through its demographic composition: population distribution according to religion, caste, and gender; Appreciate the concept of linguistic diversity in relation to the Indian situation; Understand regional variations according to rural, urban and tribal characteristics; Understanding the concept of diversity as difference
2	Concept of Disparity- 1
	Understand the concept of disparity as arising out of stratification and inequality; Explore the disparities arising out of gender with special reference to violence against women, female foeticide (declining sex ratio), and portrayal of women in media; Appreciate the inequalities faced by people with disabilities and understand the issues of people with physical and mental disabilities
3	Concept of Disparity-2
	Examine inequalities manifested due to the caste system and inter-group conflicts arising thereof; Understand inter-group conflicts arising out of communalism; Examine the causes and effects of conflicts arising out of regionalism and linguistic differences
4	The Indian Constitution
	Philosophy of the Constitution as set out in the Preamble; The structure of the Constitution-the Preamble, Main Body and Schedules; Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizen; tolerance, peace and communal harmony as crucial values in strengthening the social fabric of Indian society; Basic features of the Constitution
5	Significant Aspects of Political Processes
	The party system in Indian politics; Local self-government in urban and rural areas; the 73rd and 74th Amendments and their implications for inclusive politics; Role and significance of women in politics



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(LINGUISTIC MINORITY INSTITUTION)

RE-ACCREDITED BY NAAC (GRADE-'B'-CGPA 2.45) [2019-2024]

AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI & RECOGNISED BY UGC-u/s 2(f)&12B

MANAGED BY SREE NARAYANA MANDIRA SAMITI (REGD.)

P. L. LOKHANDE MARG, CHEMBUR, MUMBAI - 400 089. ☎ 9326063380 / 9326083775 ✉ sngcollege86@yahoo.co.in / sngcollegeprincipal@gmail.com

Certification of Completion

This is to certify that the following 23 students of FYBTM (List attached) have successfully completed and submitted the FC projects for the academic year 2023-2024.

Principal
Sree Narayana Guru
College of Commerce
P. L. Lokhande Marg,
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089.



List of FC Projects by FY Students

SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE			
f4BTM Foundation course project details for the Academic year 2023-2024			
Roll No	Name of the student	Topic Name	Signature of the students
1	CHAUHAN SWETA VIJAY	Migration - Causes and Impact	<i>Sweta</i>
2	DUBEY BHAVESH SHYAMDHAR	Farmers Suicide and Agrarian Distress	<i>Bhesh</i>
3	GANGU DANIAL MUNAF	Conflict and Society.	<i>Danial</i>
4	GHAGARE PRANALI LAXMAN	Suicide as social problem	<i>Pranali</i>
5	JATOLIYA AJIT SUKHADEV	Increasing Crime suicide among youth	<i>Ajit</i>
6	KELSHIKAR PRAVIN RAMDAS	Increasing Urbanization . problem of housing , health and sanitation	<i>Pravin</i>
7	KHAN MOHAMMED ALTAMAS JAVED	Development projects and Human Rights violations	<i>Mohammed</i>
8	KHAN SAMEER AADIL	Increasing Crime and Suicide amongst Youth.	<i>Sameer</i>
9	KHAN SHOAIB TUFAIL	Environment as a natural Capital.	<i>Shoaib</i>
10	LOTAN SALONI SUNIL		<i>Saloni</i>
11	MANDAL SAFIKUL GOPAL		<i>Safikul</i>
12	NIRMALE SNEHA ANAND	Causes of stress and conflict in individual and society	<i>Sneha</i>
13	PAWAR PRITI BALU	Globalization and Indian Society.	<i>Priti</i>
14	RAJIB ABBAS PURKAIT	Managing Stress and Student in the society.	<i>Rajib</i>
15	SHAIKH FAIZAN NIZAMUDDIN	Changing lifestyle and Impact on culture in Globalised world	<i>Faizan</i>
16	SHAIKH MOHD SAJID MOHAMMAD O	Ecology	<i>Sajid</i>
17	SHAIKH UMER SALIM	Types of Conflicts	<i>Umer</i>
18	SIDDIQUI MAARAM IKRAMULHAQ	Globalization and Indian Society.	<i>Maaram</i>
19	SIDDIQUI ZAKAULLAH JAMEEL AHM	Liberalization , privatization , globalisation.	<i>Zaka</i>
20	SOLANKI KAREENA RAKESH	Human Rights	<i>Kareena</i>
21	VAIRAL KOMAL PRAKASH	Environmental degradation causes , impact and mitigation	<i>Komal</i>
22	THAKUR ABHISHEK NARESH	Liberalization , privatization , globalisation.	<i>Abhishek</i>
23	SHAIKH SAKIB SAYEED	Sustainable Development.	<i>Sakib</i>



Sanjay
BTM Coordinator

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Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089.

CLASS :- FYBTM

SUBJECT :- FOUNDATION COURSE

TOPIC :- THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

BTM

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Constitution is known as a living document because it can be changed or amended. As the people of the nation grow, their needs and aspirations change. Thus, both the political practice and judicial wing have shown maturity and adaptability in implementing the Constitution.

MEANING :-

A Body of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is acknowledge to be governed.

DEFINITION :-

The Constitution of India is the Supreme law of India. The Documente lays down the framework that demarcates fundamental political Code, structure, procedure, power, and duties of government institution and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of Citizen.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLIC, and to secure to all its citizens.

JUSTICE, Social, economic, expression,

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and opportunity;
And to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUTION ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

STRUCTURE OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India follows a basic framework that is not only the roots of its development but also the platform for alteration and the formation of new laws, giving spirit to the democratic form of governance.

The Structure of Indian Constitution comprises of the preamble, 22 parts containing 461 articles, 12 Schedules, 118 amendments and 2 appendices.

PARTS

- Part I — Union and its territory
- Part II — Citizenship
- Part III — Fundamental rights
- Part IV — Directive principles and fundamental
- Part V — The Union
- Part VI — The States
- Part VII — State in the part B of the first Schedule
- Part VIII — The union territories
- Part IX — Panchayat System and municipalities
- Part X — The Schedules, and tribal areas.

Part XI - Relations between the Union and the State.

Part XII - Finance, property, Contract and Suits

Part XIII - Trade and Commerce within the territory of India

Part XIV - Services Under the Union, the States and tribunals

Part XV - Elections

Part XVI - Special provisions to certain Classes

Part XVII - Languages

Part XVIII - Emergency provisions

Part XIX - Miscellaneous

Part XX - Amendment of the Constitution

Part XXI - Temporary, transitional and Special provisions

Part XXII - Short title, date of Commencement, authoritative text in hindi and repeal.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Schedule are list in the Constitution that indicate the policy of the Government.

First Schedule :- (Articles 1 and 4) - This list the States and territories of India, list any change to their borders and the law used to make that change.

Second Schedule :- (Articles 59, 65, 75, 97, 125, 148, 158, 164, 186 and 221) - this list the Salaries of official holding public office, judge, and controller and auditor - General of India.

Third Schedule :- (Articles 75, 99, 124, 148, 158, 164, 188, and 219) - forms of oaths - this list of oaths of officers for elected officers and judge.

Fourth Schedule :- (Articles 4 and 80) - This details the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of parliament).

Fifth Schedule :- (Article 244) - This provide for the administration and control of Schedule area and Scheduled tribes.

Sixth Schedule :- (Article 244 and 275) - provision for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.

Seventh Schedule :- (Article 246) - The union (central government), State, and Concurrent list of responsibilities.

Eighth Schedule :- (Article 344 and 351) - The official languages.

Ninth Schedule :- (Articles 31-B) Articles mentioned here are immune from judicial review.

Tenth Schedule :- (Articles 102 and 191) - "Anti-defection" provision for member of parliament and member of the state legislature.

Eleventh Schedule :- (Articles 243-G) - Panchayat Raj (rural local government)

Twelfth Schedule :- (Articles 243-W) - municipalities (urban local government).

BASIC FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The primary guidelines for the behavior of participants of a country are specified in the Charter of the country established in India. It is for the very best regulation of the land, Charter also establishes new regulations and provides balance to the country.

The Charter of India is each developed and enacted. It is developed out of numerous acts made at some stage in the British period. It is enacted and organized via way of means of the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly became composed as is keeping with the cupboard undertaking plan Dr. Rajendra Prasad with Chairman of the essential assembly. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar became the Chairman of the drafting Committee. The Constituent Assembly organized the Charter in year 11 months and eighteen day.

In its authentic form, the Charter had 395 Articles and eight Schedules. Following are the basic features of Indian Constitution.

The longest Constitution In The World :-

The Constitution of India had originally 395 articles and 8 Schedules when it came into force on 26th January 1950. Even after the repeal of several provisions, it still contains 461 articles and 12 Schedules.

Lawyers Paradise :-

The Constitution of India is very detailed and complex. It may be difficult for a common man to understand the complexity given rise to litigation or court cases. Therefore, it is alleged that Indian Constitution is lawyer's paradise, as lawyers gain importance.

Federal System with a Unitary Bias :-

As per the Constitution, the outward structure of the Government is federal in nature, but in case of national or economic crisis, the federal structure of the Government gets transformed into any unitary system.

Parliamentary Government with elected head of State :-

The parliament of India is the Supreme legislative body of the Country. The Constitution provides for the parliamentary system of the government. The govt of India is composed of the president of India and two houses i.e. the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (house of people)

Secular State :-

The Constitution of India provides for a secular state. India does not have a state (official) religion. It is neutral in religious matters. The Constitution of India recognizes the principle of tolerance towards all religions in India.

Universal Adult Franchise :-

The Indian Constitution provides for Universal adult franchise. All citizens of 18 years and above can vote there is no separate electorate for people belonging to different communities. All communities are equal for the purpose of voting.

Uniformity In Basic Administrative Matters :-

There is uniformity in most important matters of administrative. For example, there is single integrated judicial system, uniformity in civil and criminal laws, and common all-india services. However, there is no common civil code (except in the State of Goa).

Fundamental Rights :-

Right to equality (Article 14 to 18)

Right to particular freedom (such as freedom of speech and expression, freedom to form association or unions, freedom to practice any profession, etc.) (Article 19 to 22)

Right against exploitation (Article 23 and 24)

Right to freedom of religion (Article 25 and 28)

Cultural and educational rights (Article 29 and 30)

Right to Constitution Remedies (Article 32 and 35)

Independent Judiciary :-

The Constitution has made judiciary independent of the legislature and executive. An independent judiciary is vital to the success of democracy in the country.

Judicial Review :-

The Constitution gives power to the Courts to declare any law passed by the legislature and any act of Executive, as null and void, if such laws or acts violate any provision of the Constitution. In other words, the Constitution emphasizes the Supremacy of the Judiciary.

Revolutionary In Nature :-

The Indian Constitution is revolutionary in nature. It has abolished several unjust practices, such as the practice of Untouchability, practice of bonded labour etc. Also special facilities and opportunities are provided for the upliftment of workers of weaker sections as SCs, STs, and others.

Single Citizenship :-

The Constitution of India confers Single Citizenship. This enabled the citizens to reside in and settle in any part of the territory of India.

NEED & IMPORTANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

In Case there is a violation of fundamental duties, Article 51A of the Constitution categorizes it as contempt of the Constitution which is punishable under the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

It is easy to assume that Constitutional duties are similar to the fundamental duties of the Indian Citizen. The Indian Constitution provides a list of fundamental rights and duties to the citizens and lays down the State's duties to the citizen towards ensuring that these rights are protected and provided equally to everyone.

These duties were drafted on the lines of moral, ethical, and cultural code of conduct which is to be followed by the people to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of our Country.

FUNDAMENTAL DUTY IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CITIZENS

There was a judgement by the Supreme Court which said that if someone had genuine religious obligations, that can be placed above patriotism, then no one can force them to sing the National Anthem.


It is a citizen's responsibility to realize that it is in their own interest to perform their duties and discharge their legal and Constitutional obligations wholeheartedly because only by doing so, individually, can they help the growth of the democratic republic collectively.

Citizens are expected to behave in accordance with the ideal code of conduct parallel to the 11 fundamental duties and no legal action can be initiated for non-performance. With the independence of India, dawned the "Ganatantra Raj", which made each of us responsible for the happiness and welfare of our people.

REFERENCE :

Publisher :- Manan Prakashan

Writer :- Michael Vaz
Madhu Nair
Meeta Seta



Principal
Sree Narayana Guru
College Of Commerce
P. L. Lokhande Marg,
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089.

Thanking You

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

Revised Syllabus for the F.Y.B.A/F.Y.B.Sc/F.Y.B.Com

Semester 1

Unit 1

Overview of Indian Society:

Understand the multi-cultural diversity of Indian society through its demographic composition: population distribution according to religion, caste, and gender;
Appreciate the concept of linguistic diversity in relation to the Indian situation;
Understand regional variations according to rural, urban and tribal characteristics;
Understanding the concept of diversity as difference.

Unit 2

Concept of Disparity- 1:

Understand the concept of disparity as arising out of stratification and inequality;
Explore the disparities arising out of gender with special reference to violence against women, female foeticide (declining sex ratio), and portrayal of women in media;
Appreciate the inequalities faced by people with disabilities and understand the issues of people with physical and mental disabilities.

Unit 3

Concept of Disparity-2:

Examine inequalities manifested due to the caste system and inter-group conflicts arising thereof;
Understand inter-group conflicts arising out of communalism;
Examine the causes and effects of conflicts arising out of regionalism and linguistic differences.

Unit 4

The Indian Constitution:

Philosophy of the Constitution as set out in the Preamble;
The structure of the Constitution-the Preamble, Main Body and Schedules;
Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizen; tolerance, peace and communal harmony as crucial values in strengthening the social fabric of Indian society;
Basic features of the Constitution.

Unit 5

Significant Aspects of Political Processes:

The party system in Indian politics;
Local self-government in urban and rural areas; the 73rd and 74th Amendments and their implications for inclusive politics;
Role and significance of women in politics.

Unit 6

Growing Social Problems in India:

- a) Substance abuse- impact on youth & challenges for the future
- b) HIV/AIDS- awareness, prevention, treatment and services
- c) Problems of the elderly- causes, implications and response
- d) Issue of child labour- magnitude, causes, effects and response
- e) Child abuse- effects and ways to prevent
- f) Trafficking of women- causes, effects and response

Note:

15 lectures will be allotted for project guidance

Unit Number 6 will not be assessed for the Semester End Exam



SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(LINGUISTIC MINORITY INSTITUTION)

RE-ACCREDITED BY NAAC (GRADE-'B'-CGPA 2.45) [2019-2024]

AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI & RECOGNISED BY UGC-u/s 2(f)&12B

MANAGED BY SREE NARAYANA MANDIRA SAMITI (REGD.)

P. L. LOKHANDE MARG, CHEMBUR, MUMBAI - 400 089. 9326063380 / 9326083775 sngcollege86@yahoo.co.in / sngcollegeprincipal@gmail.com

Certification of Completion

This is to certify that the following 27 students of FYBA (List attached) have successfully completed and submitted the FC projects for the academic year 2023-2024.

Principal

Sree Narayana Guru
College of Commerce

P. L. Lokhande Marg,

Chembur, Mumbai - 400 089.



List of FC Projects by FY Students

SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE			
FYBA Foundation course project details for the Academic year 2023-2024			
Roll No	Name of the student	Topic Name	Signature of the students
1	ANSARI SANIYA MUSTAQUE AHMED	Environmental Degradation	Saniya
2	BAIG MIRZA ABUZAR	Sustainable Development	Mirza Abuzar
3	GORE PRANIT GANPAT	Understanding and Managing Stress	Pranit
4	KHAN AFIFA TASSAWAR ALI KHAN	Violence	Afifa
5	KHAN KULSUM TAJAMMUL	Environment	Kulsum
6	KHAN MUSHIRA KAMRIN KALIM	Farmers Suicide	Mushira
7	KHAN TANAZ ABDUL QAYYUM	Managing Stress	Tanaz
8	PAWAR MAYA ANAND	Ecology	Maya
9	QURESHI MOHD BILAL ASLAM	Peace and Harmony	Mohd Bilal
10	SAYED UTMUSALMA ABDUL AZIZ	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	Sayed Utmusalma
11	SHAIKH SHAHANA FATMA MOHD SART	Components of Environment	Shahana
12	SHAIKH YASMIN ISMAIL	Agents of socialization	Yasmin
13	SHOEB ALI SHAIKH MANSOOR HUSAIN	Genetically modified crops	Shoeb
14	VIDYA VEERAN	Concept of Globalisation	Vidya
15	YADAV PRINCE RAMKHELAWAN	Method of Resolving Conflict in society	Prince
16	ANSARI ERAM BANO AKBAR ALI	Fundamental Rights of Constitution.	Eram
17	MIRZA SUMERA FATIMA	Poverty and Environment.	Sumera
18	ANSARI FIZA BEGUM MOHAMMAD SAEED	Stress and Conflict	Fiza
19	MOMIN RUSHDA PARVEEN	Concept of Liberalization	Rushda
20	SHAIKH MARYAM HUDA		Maryam
21	GAUTAM JYOTI SHIVPUJAN	Importance of Environment	Jyoti
22	RAIN SAYBA MOHAMMAD SAEED	Impact Of Globalisation	Sayba
23	SHAIKH MOHAMMED MUBIN MOHD SALAHUDDI	Causes of Stress	Mubin
24	SINGH JANVI MANMOHAN	Concept of sustainable development	Janvi
25	QURESHI MOHD AQIB ABDUL SALAM	Concept of Globalisation	Aqib
26	SHAIKH YASIR HUSSAIN NASIR HUSSAIN	Aggression and Violence	Yasir
27	SHAIKH SAQUIB JAMAL	Increasing suicide rates amongst youth	Saqib



(Signature)

Principal

Sree Narayana Guru
College of Commerce
P. L. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
Chembur, Mumbai - 400 009.

CLASS :- FYBA

SUBJECT :- FOUNDATION COURSE

TOPIC :- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
IN ECONOMIC.

Sustainable Development in Economics...

The four pillars of Sustainability.

Around the world we are seeing more efforts taken towards being more sustainable and environmentally conscious. The actions are often aligned with new local legislation, company policies and even industry trends. It's great to see so many businesses finding new ways to make their work more ethical and sustainable?

Human Sustainability

Human Sustainability as the name suggests, is focused on ~~per~~ people. Anyone directly or indirectly involved are impacted in some way by the production of goods and provision of services. In this section, responsibility, capacity and the development of skills are highlighted. These help support the operations and the sustainability of the business, which in turn promotes the wellbeing of communities and society.

Environmental Sustainability.

Environmental Sustainability is what jumps to mind when the word "Sustainability" is used. It is concerned with all natural environments and eco systems as these have crucial connections to us that we rely on. its over-arching goal is to ensure the needs of the population are sustainable without risking those of the future generations.

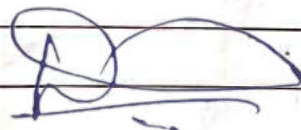
So what to do, in this firstly its important to understand that sustainability is not a box to tick. it is a large ongoing journey towards a goal that takes time, money and whole lot of efforts to integrate. you should consider a business sustainability through the focus of each of these pillars, Human, Social, Economic and Environmental. are all aspects that must be included in order to be successfully sustainability. Business while with clear and effective goals should be devising action plans specific to each sustainability pillar. strategic decision can then be made to better incorporate the right strategy into their policies and procedures.

Social Sustainability.

• Social Sustainability has a goal of creating and proving social systems that make up the framework of the societies we live in here, we look at the bigger picture using a global perspective to consider communities and cultures. Social Sustainability works to protect the future generations by reminding us of the impact of our actions if we aren't considerate.

Economic Sustainability

Economic Sustainability is what that refers to practices that support long-term economic growth, without impeding on the other sustainability pillars. This section is focused on efficient use and pragmatic management of resources.



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