



INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMMERCE AND ITS AWARENESS AMONG COMMERCE STUDENTS

Rathi K N

Assistant Professor

Sreekrishnapuram V T B College

Mannampatta, Palakkad, Kerala

Yamuna Devi V

P G Student

Sreekrishnapuram V T B College

Mannampatta, Palakkad, Kerala

Abstract

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It is a living document, the permanent instrument which makes the government system work. It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles and the duties of the citizens. The awareness of the constitutional provisions among the citizens of our country is very essential since, it makes the individuals more responsible towards the country. The Indian Constitutional Framework for Commerce deals with the provisions and regulations related to trade, commerce and intercourse within the territory of India. Awareness of such constitutional provisions among the commerce students have been tested by the investigators. For the purpose of the study, the investigators used both primary and secondary data. An awareness test has been conducted in order to test the awareness of the students related to the Indian Constitutional Framework for Commerce.

INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of India imparts constitutional supremacy and not parliamentary supremacy as it is not created by the parliament but created by the Constituent Assembly and adopted by its people with a declaration in the preamble to the constitution. Parliament cannot override the constitution. The constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949 and came into effect on 26 January 1950. The date of 26 January was chosen to commemorate the Purna Swaraj declaration of independence of 1930. With its adoption, the union of India officially became the modern and contemporary republic of India and it replaced the prior acts of the British Parliament



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via the Article 395 of the constitution. India celebrates the coming into force of the constitution on 26 January each year as Republic Day.

The constitution declares India a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic assuring its citizens of justice, equality and liberty and endeavors to promote fraternity among them. It is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world. The nation is governed on the basis of this constitution. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedhkar is regarded as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. The Constitution of India is unique in its contents and spirit. Though borrowed from almost every constitution of the world, the constitution of India has several salient features that distinguish it from the constitutions of other countries. The constitution as adopted on 26 November 1949 contained 395 Articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules. Now Constitution of India has 448 Articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules, 5 appendices and 100 amendments. The Constitution of India secures the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse within the territory of India under Article 301 subject to reasonable restrictions and public interest ranging from Article 302 to 307.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE

Mostly every democratic country has a constitution which is a vital document, according to which the country carries out its operations. The citizen of the country should have the knowledge about such a document, to be aware of his rights and duties. The Constitutional Framework of India for trade, commerce and intercourse within the territory of India deals with the freedom of trade, restrictions of trade, etc. the awareness of this constitutional framework is helpful for the citizens of India. Individuals can perform their duties without violating the rules. The awareness of the constitutional framework leads to a disciplined way of conducting trade.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the Indian Constitutional Framework for Commerce.
- To measure the knowledge of commerce students about the Constitution of India.
- To analyze the awareness of male and female students about the Constitutional framework for commerce.



- To measure the awareness of commerce students on the formation of the Indian Constitution.
- To study the awareness of the students about the articles for commerce in the Constitution.
- To know whether the students are aware about the schedules related to commerce in the Constitution.
- To measure the awareness of students about the parts of the Constitution.
- To study the awareness of the commerce students about the authority of the Constitution.
- To measure the awareness of the students regarding the amendments of the Constitution.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is descriptive in nature. It makes use of both primary and secondary data. The study is both quantitative and qualitative in nature. Convenience sampling is used for the study. 90 Commerce students were asked to answer the questionnaire. Primary data were collected through questionnaire and secondary data were collected from documented sources and online sources. To analyze data Percentage Analysis was used and data were presented as tables and charts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table. No.1

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS	
Number of Respondents	Average Score
90	10

Awareness of Indian Constitutional framework on commerce among the commerce students was tested in the study. Average number of correct answer from 90 respondents was 10. Table.No.1 shows the descriptive statistics of the number of respondents and the average score obtained by them.

Table.No.2

GENDER-WISE AVERAGE	
Male	Female
9.95	10.22



Table.No.2 shows the Gender-wise average of the score obtained by the respondents. 42 male respondents had scored an average of 9.95 and 48 female respondents had scored an average of 10.22.

Table.No.3

DIMENSION-WISE AVERAGE SCORE OF MALE AND FEMALE		
DIMENSIONS	MALE	FEMALE
Formation	27.5	35.25
Articles	12.67	19.83
Schedules	19.5	32.5
Parts	19.5	17.5
Authority	24	23.75
Amendments	13.5	17.5

Table.No.3 presents the average score obtained by male and female students for the various questions asked on formation, articles, schedules, parts, authority and amendments of the Constitution of India. Female students have scored more than male students for the questions based on the formation, articles, schedules, authority and amendments of the constitution. Male students have scored more than female on questions based on the parts of the Constitution.

In each dimension, the investigators included several questions and the detailed reports of the response are given below.

Chart 1. Responses of questions related to Formation of Constitution

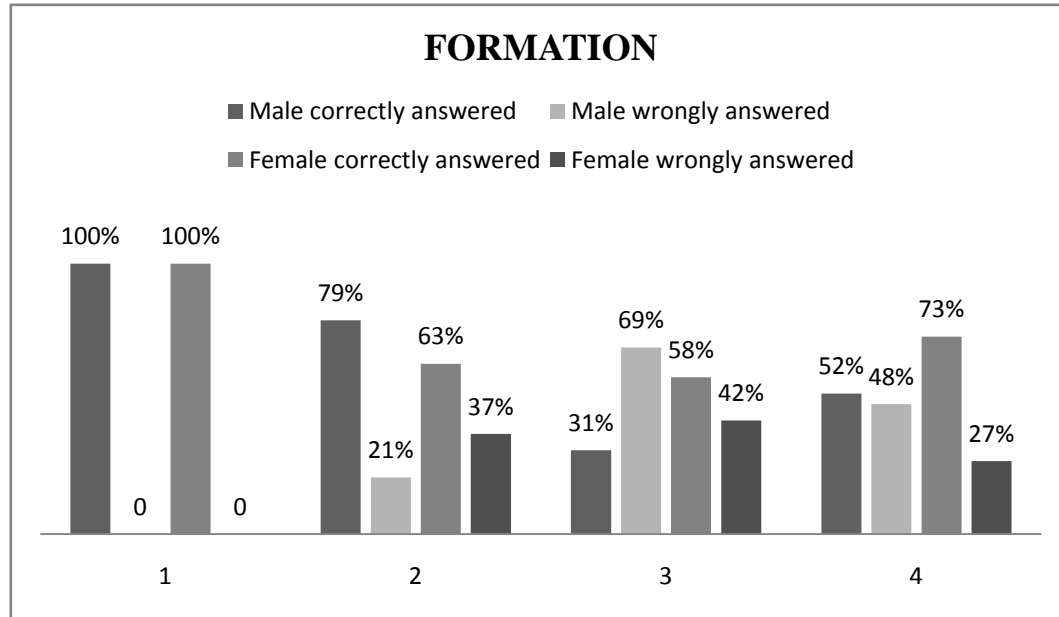


Chart 2. Responses of questions related to Articles

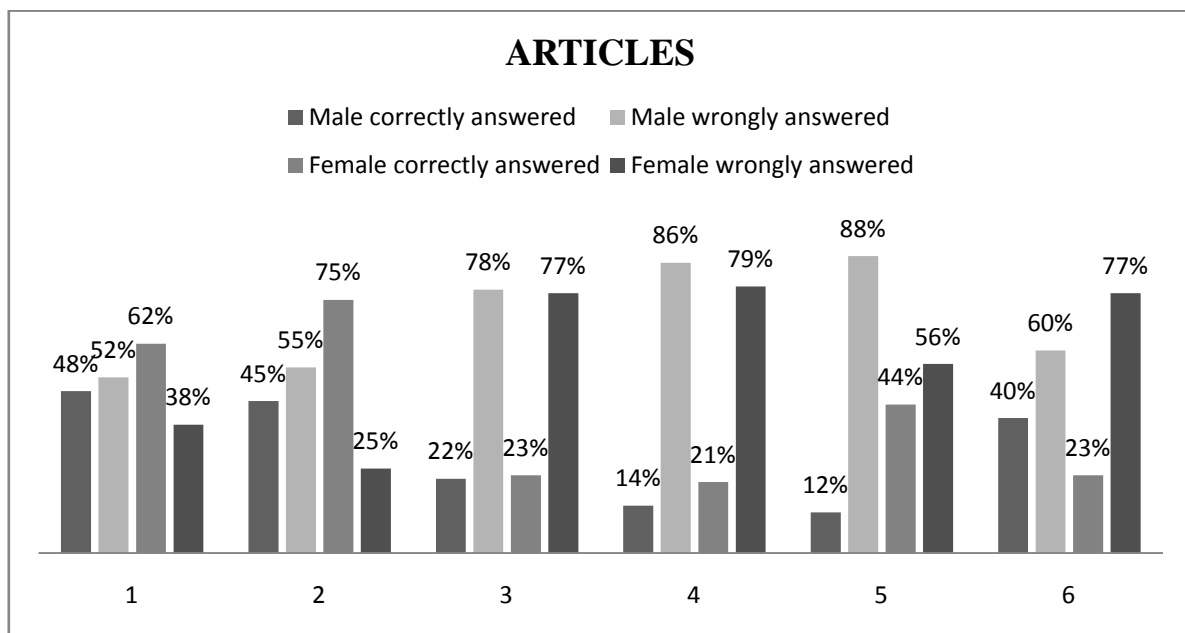


Chart 3. Responses of questions related to Schedules

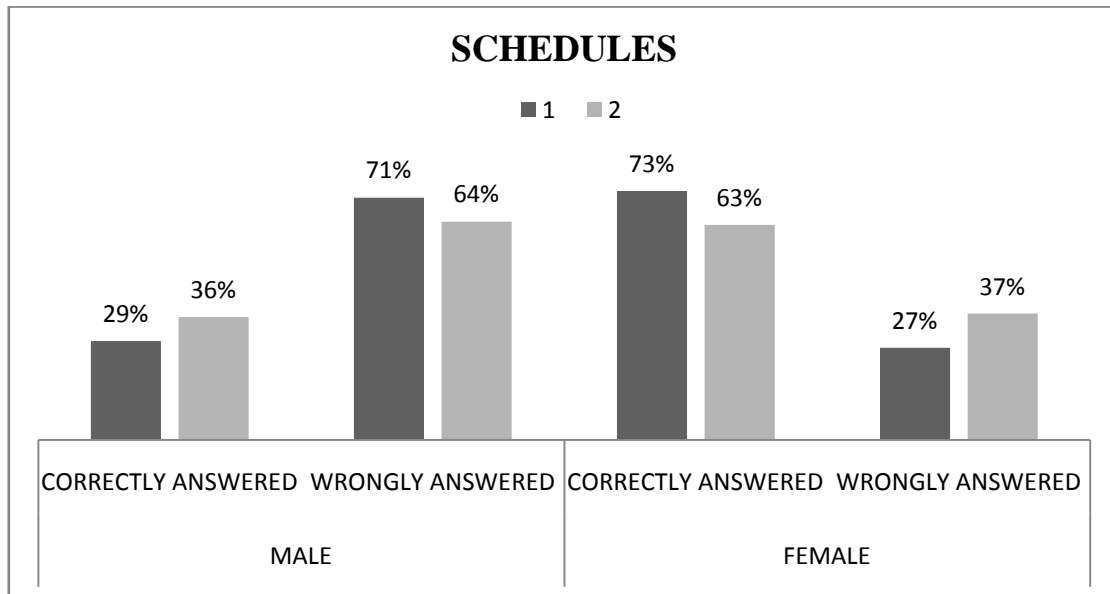


Chart 4. Responses of questions related to Parts of the constitution

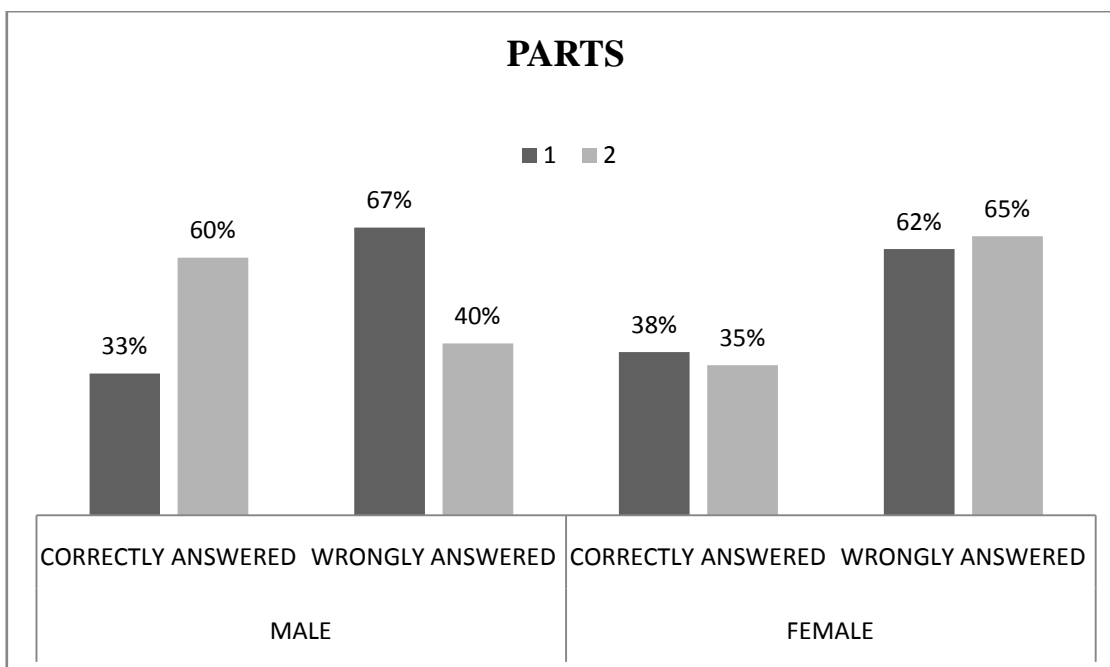


Chart 5. Responses of questions related to Authority

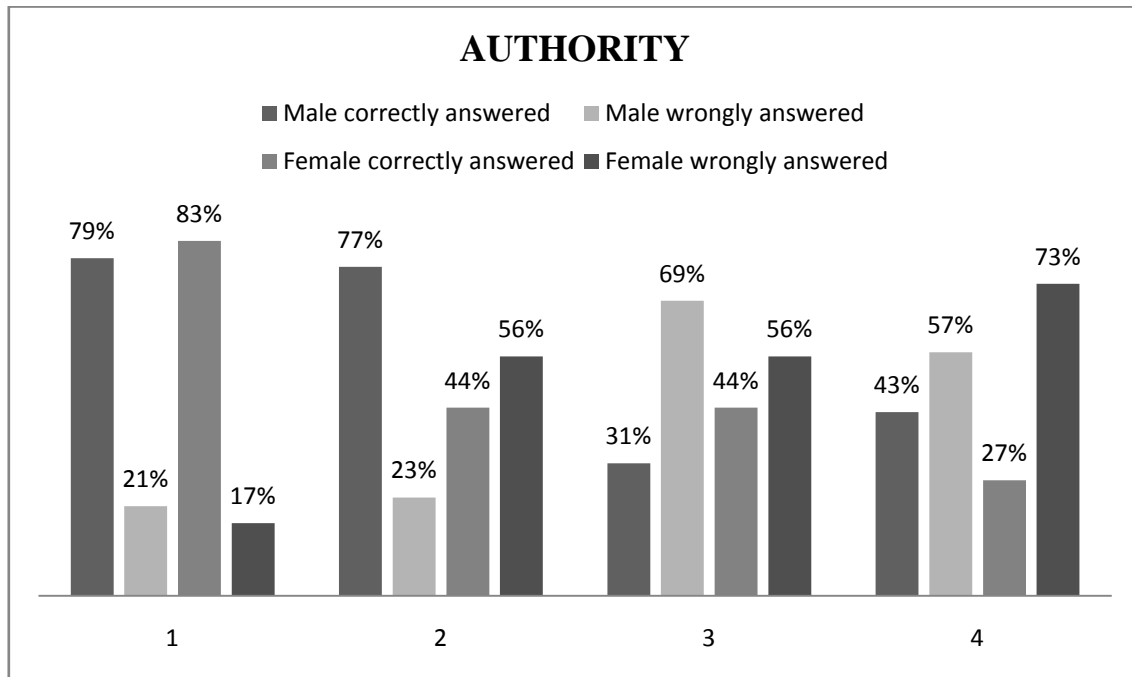
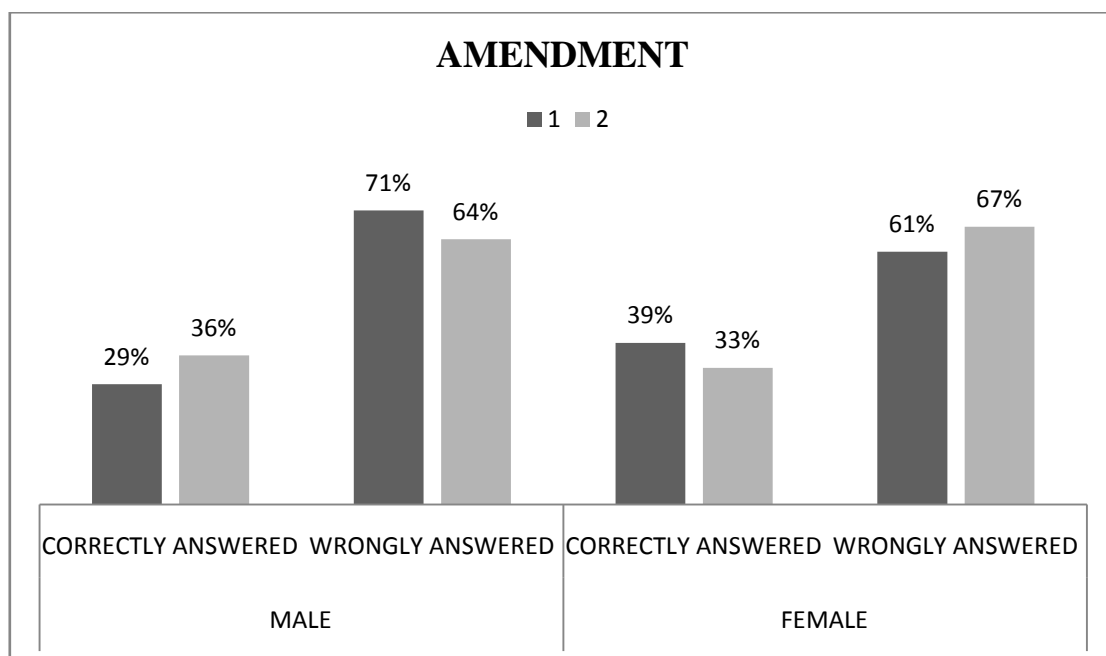


Chart 6. Responses of questions related to Amendments





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FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

After conducting the study, the investigators found that the commerce students are not much aware of the Constitutional framework for Commerce; also they are not fully ignorant about the Constitution. Among the 90 students female students have better knowledge about the formation, schedules, articles, parts, authority and amendments of the Constitution. The knowledge of the students regarding the Constitutional framework is not up to the level. Without a clear understanding of the constitutional arrangements, it would not be possible for students to know the provisions provided for trade and commerce in the Constitution of India.

REFERENCE

1. The Constitution of India published by Ministry of Law and Justice, GOI. Downloaded from <http://lawmin.nic.in/coi/coiason29july08.pdf> on 15th September, 2016.