

## **7.2.1 BEST PRACTICES (2019-20)**

**Programme-I, Capacity building program at college**

**Date:- 11-06-2019**

**Title :- Constitutional Read Workshop**

**From:-Karnataka Regional Agricultural Employee Association And Judicial Court  
Gangavathi**

A one day capacity building programme on Constitution Read Workshop at college was organized by the programme and Extension cell ,Department of history, through offline mode, at our Sri Chadrashekharaiiah Memorial hall recently. The main objective of programme was to enhance and extend the awareness the skills, competencies, and expertise of the students trainees, faculty member, few alumni members and stakeholders of our college on practical aspects of constitution. Around 192 students and around 73 public audience from city were participated. The Constitution of any country serves several purposes. It lays down certain ideals that form the basis of the kind of country that we as citizens aspire to live in. A country is usually made up of different communities of people who share certain beliefs, but may not necessarily agree on all issues. A Constitution helps serve as a set of principles, rules and procedures on which there is a consensus. These form the basis according to which the people want the country to be governed and the society to move on. This includes not only an agreement on the type of government but also on certain ideals that the country should uphold. The Indian Constitution has certain core constitutional values that constitute its spirit and are expressed in various articles and provisions. But do you know what is the meaning of the word, 'value'? You may immediately say that truth, non-violence, peace, cooperation, honesty, respect and kindness are values, and you may continue to count many such values. In fact, in a layman's understanding, value is that which is very essential or 'worth having and observing' for the existence of human society as an entity. The Indian Constitution contains all such values, the values that are the universal, human and democratic of the modern age.

Justice H N Nagamohan Das Retired Judge High Court Bangalore was the Chief guest and main speaker of the inaugural session of the programme. Prof Das, in the inaugural address, expounded on the Paramount importance of practical constitution and how it can be revolutionize the concept behind it. He told that despite the growth of the society and people of India was still not encouraged enough and there is lack of understanding seen the society. Have you read the Preamble to the Indian Constitution printed in the beginning of this material? As has been stated above, the constitutional values are reflected in the entire Constitution of India, but its Preamble embodies 'the fundamental values and the philosophy on which the Constitution is based'. The Preamble to any Constitution is a brief introductory statement that conveys the guiding principles of the document. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution also does so. The values expressed in the Preamble are expressed as objectives of the Constitution. These are: sovereignty, socialism, secularism, democracy, republican character of Indian State, justice, liberty, equality, fraternity, human dignity and the unity and integrity of the Nation. Let us discuss these constitutional values.

1. Sovereignty: You may have read the Preamble. It declares India “a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic”. Being sovereign means having complete political freedom and being the supreme authority. It implies that India is internally all powerful and externally free. It is free to determine for itself without any external interference (either by any country or individual) and nobody is there within to challenge its authority. This feature of sovereignty gives us the dignity of existence as a nation in the international community. Though the Constitution does not specify where the sovereign authority lies but a mention of ‘We the People of India’ in the Preamble clearly indicates that sovereignty rests with the people of India. This means that the constitutional authorities and organs of government derive their power only from the people

2. Socialism: You may be aware that social and economic inequalities have been inherent in the Indian traditional society. Which is why, socialism has been made a constitutional value aimed at promoting social change and transformation to end all forms of inequalities. Our Constitution directs the governments and the people to ensure a planned and coordinated social development in all fields. It directs to prevent concentration of wealth and power in a few hands.

3. Secularism: We all are pleased when anyone says that India is a home to almost all major religions in the world. In the context of this plurality (means more than one or two; many), secularism is seen as a great constitutional value. Secularism implies that our country is not guided by any one religion or any religious considerations. However, the Indian state is not against religions. It allows all its citizens to profess, preach and practise any religion they follow. At the same time, it ensures that the state does not have any religion of its own. Constitution strictly prohibits any discrimination on the ground of religion.

4. Democracy: The Preamble reflects democracy as a value. As a form of government it derives its authority from the will of the people. The people elect the rulers of the country and the elected representatives remain accountable to the people. The people of India elect them to be part of the government at different levels by a system of universal adult franchise, popularly known as ‘one man one vote’. Democracy contributes to stability, continuous progress in the society and it secures peaceful political change.

5. Republic: India is not only a democratic nation but it is also a republic. The most important symbol of being a republic is the office of the Head of the State, i.e. the President who is elected and who is not selected on the basis of heredity, as is found in a system with monarchy. This value strengthens and substantiates democracy where every citizen of India is equally eligible to be elected as the Head of the State. Political equality is the chief message of this provision.

6. Justice: At times you may also realise that living in a democratic system alone does not ensure justice to citizens in all its totality. Even now we find a number of cases where not only the social and economic justice but also the political justice is denied. Which is why, the constitution-makers have included social, economic and political justice as constitutional values. By doing so, they have stressed that the political freedom granted to Indian citizens has to be instrumental in the creation of a new social order, based on socio-economic justice. Justice must be availed to every citizen. This ideal of a just and egalitarian society remains as one of the foremost values of the Indian Constitution.

The presidential address was delivered by the State President Karnataka Agricultural Employees Association Sri Nityananda Swami who urged the participants to imbibe the knowledge to be shared in the programme and apply the same in their profession for the greater development of the self and society. The other Chief guest such as chief Secretary, community Karnataka Sri S Devendragoud Swami, Ka!! Bharadwaj, K||BasavarajShilavanth, Dr K C Kulkarni Principal of the college and Sri Nirupadi were witness the whole Programme.

### **Programme-II Science Communication Through Traditional Puppetry**

**Date:- From 10-6-2019 To 12-6-2019**

**From:-SEVAK- Belagum, Karnatak**

**In Association :- Department Of Science and Technology, India**

**And National Science And Technology Community Centre, Delhi**

The Science Communication Through Traditional Puppetry Development Programme on preparation of science puppetry was organized by SEVAK in association with Department Of Science and Technology, India And National Science And Technology Community Centre, Delhi from the Date 10-6-2024 To 12-6-2024 through offline mode. About 86 students trainees participants successful completed the Science Communication Through Traditional Puppetry programme and received the certificate.

There were around 6 session including preparation of science toys based on 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> science chapters and prepared the trainee based on gestures, interactions, movement and some skills in their own style with meaningful dramatization. All the sessions were conducted as interactive sessions to interact the trainee participants with the experts to clarify their doubts on the guidelines for the preparation of puppetry for different topics.

During inaugural session, the Dr Eswar Savadi Taluk Health Officer Taluk Health Centre Gangavathi delivered the inaugural session on importance and uses of Science Communication Through Traditional Puppetry. He delivered the ways and procedures of utilizing the science puppetry in today's teaching life.

Following the inaugural session, the welcome address was delivered by prof/Dr K C Kulkarni , Head Department of Science and mathematics. He pointed out the that continuous training will help the students to update their skills and abilities in their domain of teachers.

SNo	Date	Subject	Session	Expert
1	10-6-2019	Physics	I	
2		Physics	II	
3	11-6-2019	Chemistry	III	
4		Chemistry	IV	
5		Biology	V	
6		Biology	VI	

Subject	Chapter	Session
Physics	Electricity Current Magnetic	I AND II
Chemistry	Water Chemicals Reactions	III AND IV
Biology	Environment Awareness of animals Awareness of plants	V AND VI