



Preamble of Constitution and corresponding values

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Basic Introduction to the Preamble:

- ❖ Idea was taken from the USA (American Constitution)
- ❖ Introduction or Preface to the Indian Constitution.
- ❖ Essence
- ❖ Based on OBJECTIVE RESOLUTION drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru and adopted by constituent assembly.

Preamble reads as:

“ We , THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizen :

JUSTICE, Social , Economic and Political ;

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

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

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

**IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty sixth day of November , 1949,
do HEREBY ADOPT , ENACT, AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.”**



KEYWORDS IN THE PREAMBLE

SOVEREIGN

- Independent state (neither a dependency nor a dominion)
- FREE TO CONDUCT ITS OWN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.



SOCIALIST

- ▶ 42nd constitutional amendment of 1976.
- ▶ DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM and not communistic socialism.

Wherein,

Democratic socialism aims to end poverty , ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity.

- ▶ More of GANDHIAN SOCIALISM.



SECULAR

- ▶ 42nd constitutional amendment of 1976.
- ▶ Articles 25-28 (guaranteeing the Fundamental Right to Freedom of Religion)
- ▶ 3 types of states:
 - Atheistic state** ; anti-religion , condemns all religion e.g. China
 - Theocratic state**; pro religion declares one particular religion as state religion e.g. Islamic states like Saudi Arabia, Iran
 - Secular state**; neutral when comes about relationship of state and religion. E.g. India



DEMOCRATIC

- ▶ DOCTRINE OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY
- ▶ TWO TYPES:
 - i. Indirect : people exercise their supreme powers directly e.g. Switzerland
 - ii. Direct : people elect their representatives e.g. India , USA
- ▶ INDIA - REPRESENTATIVE PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY:

Universal Adult Franchise, Periodic Elections, Rule of Law , independent Judiciary and No Discrimination



REPUBLIC

- ▶ Democratic polity – 2 types:
 - i. MONARCHY: head of state KING or QUEEN (comes into office through succession) e.g. Britain
 - ii. REPUBLIC: Elected HEAD c/a PRESIDENT
- ▶ NO DYNAST
- ▶ PUBLIC OFFICES OPEN FOR ALL

JUSTICE

- ▶ JUSTICE IS PARAMOUNT
- ▶ 3 distinct forms *Social , Economic and Political*
(secured through various FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS and DPSP)
- ▶ *Idea of JUSTICE- taken from RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (1971)*



LIBERTY

- ▶ ABSENCE OF RESTRAINTS ON INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES.
- ▶ PROVIDING EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR DEVELOPMENT.
- ▶ EXERCISE VIA FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
(ARTICLE 21)
- ▶ ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESSFUL DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM.
- ▶ NOT ABSOLUTE BUT QUALIFIED

EQUALITY

- ▶ ABSENCE OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO ANY SECTION OF SOCIETY
- ▶ CIVIC EQUALITY - ARTICLE 14/15/16/17/18
- ▶ POLITICAL EQUALITY -ARTICLE 325/326
- ▶ ECONOMIC EQUALITY- ARTICLE 39

FRATERNITY

- ▶ SENSE OF BROTHERHOOD (SYSTEM OF SINGLE CITIZENSHIP)
- ▶ FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES (ARTICLE 51A)

Duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, regional or sectional diversities.

- ▶ ASSURED 2 THINGS
 - **Dignity of individual** (recognises that personality of every individual is sacred)
 - **Unity and Integrity of nation.**



UNITED WE STAND

Saare Jahaan Se Accha, Hindustaan Hamaara
Hum Bulbulein Hai Iski, Yeh Gulsitaan Hamaara

SIGNIFICANCE OF PREAMBLE

- ▶ POLITICAL , MORAL AND RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY
- ▶ REFLECTS DREAMS AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.
- ▶ CONSTITUTION IS READ AND INTERPRETED IN THE LIGHT OF NOBLE VISION OF PREAMBLE.
- ▶ PREAMBLE IS A PART OF CONSTITUTION (Keshvananda Bharti case 1973)

