

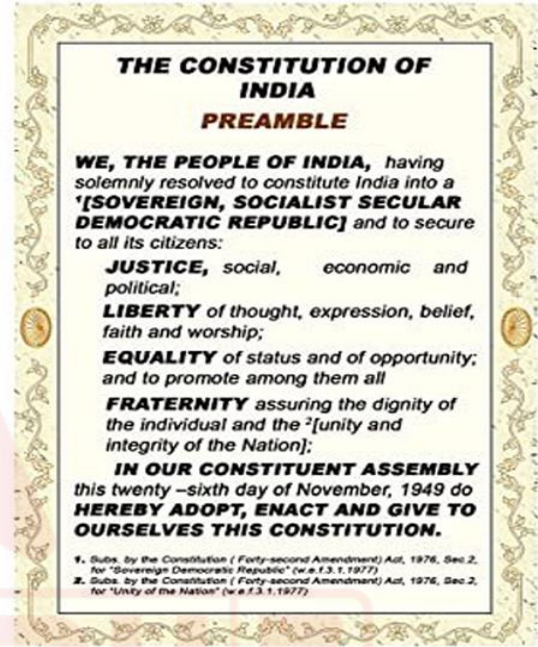
One Liner Shots (The Preamble to the Indian Constitution)

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One liner shots
**THE PREAMBLE TO
THE INDIAN
CONSTITUTION**

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What is 'Preamble'?

- A preamble is a preceding statement in a document that demonstrates the ideology and objectives of the document.
- A Constitution, through its Preamble, exemplifies the purpose of the makers of the Indian Constitution, the history behind its composition, and the core values and principles of the nation.
- The Preamble delivers the idea of the following things/objects:
 - Source of the Constitution
 - Nature of Indian State
 - Statement of its objectives
 - Date of its adoption

History of the Preamble

- In 1946, the Objective Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru. It described the constitutional structure.
- It shaped the Constitution of India, and its modified version is reflected in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

- Hence, Nehru's Objectives Resolution put forward the ideals behind the Preamble to India's Constitution.
- The Constituent Assembly adopted the 'Objective Resolution' on 22nd January 1947.
- Although it is not enforceable in court, the Preamble declares the objectives of the Constitution.
- It also acts as an aid during the interpretation of the Articles.

4 Ingredients of the Preamble

It reveals 4 basic components. These are as follows:

1. Source of authority of the Constitution
2. Nature of Indian States
3. Objectives of the Indian Constitution
4. Date of Adoption of the Constitution

Important Keywords in Preamble

The Keywords are as follows:		
<p>Sovereign</p> <p>It means India is independent. Also, India is not controlled by any outside power. The government can make laws, but with some limitations.</p>	<p>Socialist</p> <p>It implies India aims to achieve socialist goals through democratic methods. It believes in a mix of private and public sectors in the economy. It was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment in 1976.</p>	<p>Secular</p> <p>Secular denotes that India treats all religions equally, offering them respect, protection, and support from the government.</p>
<p>Democratic</p> <p>India's Constitution is based on the peoples will expressed through elections.</p>	<p>Republic</p> <p>India's head of state, the President, is elected by the people, as depicted by the term.</p>	<p>Justice</p> <p>It embraces 3 forms- social justice, economic justice, and political justice.</p>
<p>Liberty</p> <p>It means the absence of restraints on individual activities in India. It secures liberty of thought and expression, belief, and worship via fundamental rights.</p>	<p>Equality</p> <p>It implies the absence of any special privilege for any particular section of society. Article 14 talks about equality before the law.</p>	<p>Fraternity</p> <p>Fraternity means brotherhood to promote harmony and maintain a democratic set-up in India. It assures individual dignity and unity of the nation.</p>

Amendments to the Preamble

- The 42nd Amendment Act in 1976: After the judgment of the Kesavanand Bharati case, it was accepted that the Preamble is part of the Constitution.

- As a part of the Constitution, the Preamble can be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution
- However, the basic structure of the Preamble cannot be amended.
- The Preamble is only amended through the 42nd Amendment Act
- The keywords 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity' were further listed in the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976.
- 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added between 'Sovereign' and 'Democratic'.
- The 'Unity of the Nation' was altered to 'Unity and Integrity of the Nation'.

Some Facts About the Preamble

- ★ It was enacted after the enactment of the entire Constitution of India.
- ★ The term 'secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
- ★ The ideals of justice (social, economic, and political) in the Preamble are adopted from the Soviet Union (USSR, now Russia) Constitution.
- ★ The ideals of Republic along with liberty, equality, and fraternity are taken from the French Constitution.
- ★ The American Constitution was the first of its kind to introduce a Preamble.
- ★ Article 394 of the Constitution mentions that Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 367, 379, and 394 came into force **since the adoption of the Constitution on 26th November 1949, and the rest of the articles came into force on 26th January 1950.**
- ★ The French Motto of the French Revolution is the source from where the concept of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity in our Preamble was adopted.

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