**FYUGP 3RD SEMESTER**

**SUB- POLITICAL SCIENCE (MAJOR)**

**PAPER TITLE- INDIAN GOVT AND POLITICS**

**UNIT- II**

**Preamble of Indian Constitution.**

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is the opening statement that shows the philosophy and core values on which the Constitution is built. It is a brief summary that captures the main ideas and goals of the Constitution, reflecting the hopes and dreams of the people of India.

**Text of the 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 and political;***

***Liberty of thought, expression, 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."***

**Analysis:**

1. **"We, the people of India"**: This phrase signifies that the Constitution derives its authority from the people, reflecting the democratic principle of popular sovereignty. It emphasizes that the Constitution is a creation of the people and for the people.
2. **"Sovereign"**: India is a sovereign nation, meaning it is independent and free from external control. The country has the ultimate authority to govern itself, make its own laws, and conduct its own affairs without any interference from outside powers.
3. **"Socialist"**: The term 'Socialist' was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. It implies the commitment of the Indian state to achieve a fair distribution of wealth and resources, reducing the disparities between the rich and the poor. The aim is to promote social justice and ensure that the basic needs of all citizens are met.
4. **"Secular"**: Also added by the 42nd Amendment, this word underscores that India has no official state religion. The state treats all religions equally and with respect, and there is a clear separation between religion and government.
5. **"Democratic"**: India is a democracy, which means that the government is elected by the people through a system of universal adult suffrage. The people have the right to choose their representatives at regular intervals, ensuring accountability and responsiveness in governance.
6. **"Republic"**: India is a republic, signifying that the head of state is elected and not a hereditary monarch. This ensures that the highest office in the country is open to any citizen, reinforcing the principles of equality and democracy.
7. **"Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity"**: These are the four pillars upon which the Indian Constitution rests:
   * **Justice**: Social, economic, and political justice to ensure fairness and equity in society.
   * **Liberty**: Freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship, ensuring that individuals can express themselves freely.
   * **Equality**: Equal status and opportunity for all citizens, removing any form of discrimination.
   * **Fraternity**: Promoting a sense of brotherhood and unity among all citizens, while ensuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

8. The phrase "**In our Constituent Assembly this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution**" marks the formal adoption of the Indian Constitution by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949. By stating that **"give to ourselves this Constitution,**" the members emphasized that the Constitution was created by and for the people of India, reflecting their collective will and aspirations. This moment symbolized the birth of India as a democratic republic.

**Conclusion:**

The Preamble is called the "soul" or "key" of the Constitution because it shows the main ideas and values behind it. It tells us what the makers of the Constitution wanted for the country. It reminds us of the goals India wants to reach, like democracy, social justice, secularism, and rule of law. The Preamble gives a clear idea of what the Constitution stands for and helps in understanding and using its rules properly.

**Explain the nature, ideals and aims and objectives enshrined in the preamble of Indian Constitution.**

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution captures the essence of the Constitution by laying down the nature, ideals, and objectives that the country strives to achieve. It serves as a guiding principle for interpreting the Constitution and reflects the core values and goals of the Indian state.

**1. Nature of the Indian State**

The Preamble describes the following key characteristics of the Indian state:

* **Sovereign**: India is fully independent and not subject to any external authority. It has the power to make its own decisions, both domestically and in international relations.
* **Socialist**: The term "Socialist" was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. It reflects the commitment of the state to reduce economic inequality, ensure a fair distribution of resources, and provide social welfare. The goal is to create a society where wealth and opportunities are more evenly distributed.
* **Secular**: India does not have an official state religion, and the government treats all religions equally. Secularism ensures that there is no discrimination on the basis of religion, and everyone has the freedom to practice their faith.
* **Democratic**: India is a democracy, meaning that the government is elected by the people through a system of free and fair elections. Every adult citizen has the right to vote and participate in the political process.
* **Republic**: The head of state in India, the President, is elected, not a hereditary monarch. This ensures that the highest positions in the country are open to any citizen, reinforcing the principles of equality and democracy.

**2. Ideals Enshrined in the Preamble**

The Preamble outlines the following ideals:

* **Justice**: The Constitution aims to secure social, economic, and political justice for all citizens. Social justice ensures fair treatment of all individuals, economic justice seeks to reduce disparities in wealth and income, and political justice guarantees equal participation in the political process.
* **Liberty**: The Constitution provides for the liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship. This ensures that individuals have the freedom to express themselves, hold their own opinions, and practice their religion without interference from the state.
* **Equality**: The Constitution ensures equality of status and opportunity, meaning that all citizens are treated equally before the law, and have the same chances to succeed in life, regardless of their background.
* **Fraternity**: The idea of fraternity emphasizes a sense of brotherhood among all citizens, ensuring that every individual’s dignity is respected. It also aims to maintain the unity and integrity of the nation, fostering a spirit of harmony among India’s diverse population.

**3. Aims and Objectives of the Constitution**

The Preamble lays out the key objectives that the Indian Constitution seeks to achieve:

* **To constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic**: The Constitution aims to establish a state that is independent, just, inclusive, and governed by the people’s representatives.
* **To secure Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity for all citizens**: The Constitution seeks to create a society where fairness, freedom, equal opportunity, and a sense of brotherhood prevail. It aims to ensure that all citizens can live with dignity and participate fully in the life of the nation.
* **To promote the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation**: The Constitution emphasizes the importance of respecting individual rights while also maintaining national unity and integrity.

**Conclusion**

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution provides a clear and concise statement of the fundamental values and principles that guide the country. It reflects the vision of the Constitution’s framers to build a nation that is just, free, equal, and united. These ideals and objectives form the foundation upon which the entire constitutional framework is built, ensuring that India remains a democratic and inclusive society, where every citizen has the opportunity to thrive and contribute to the nation’s progress.