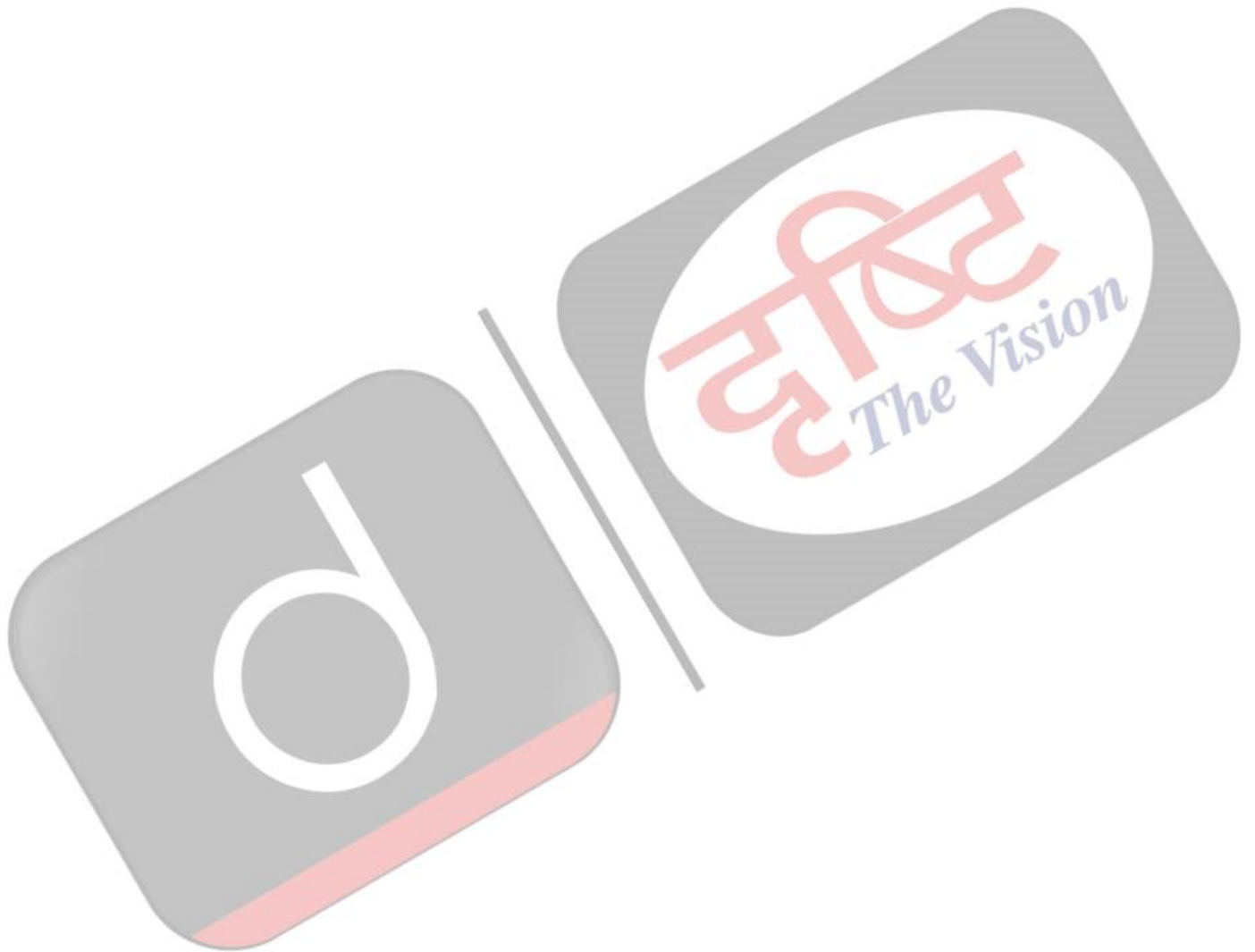




Preamble to the Indian Constitution

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PREAMBLE TO THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Background

- **Adopted:** 26 November, 1949
- **Inspiration behind Ideals:** Jawaharlal Nehru's **Objectives Resolution**

Preamble Gives the Idea of

- **Source** of the Constitution, **Nature** of Indian State, Statement of its **objectives** and **Date** of its adoption

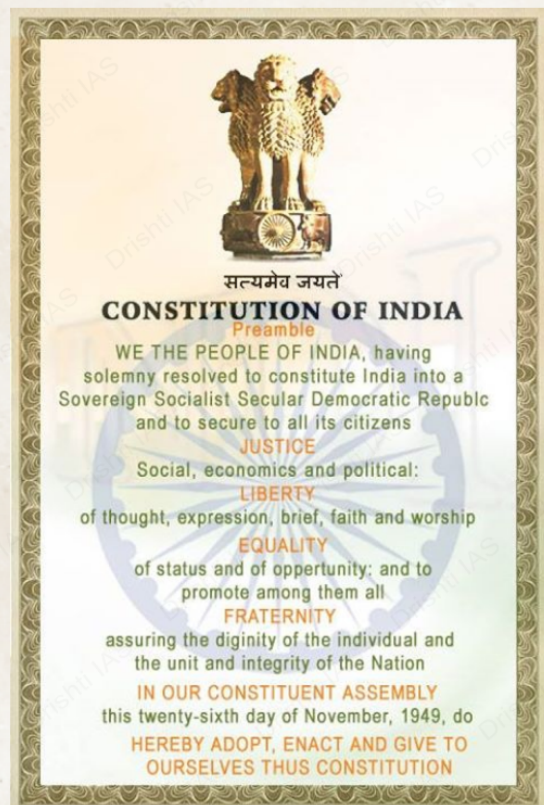
Related Cases

- **Berubari Union Case, 1960:**
 - ◆ Preamble is key to open the mind of the makers but **not to be considered as part of the Constitution**
- **Kesavananda Bharati Case, 1973:**
 - ◆ Preamble **is part of the Constitution** and hence, could be amended under **Article 368** (but its basic structure not to be altered)
 - ◆ Preamble is not the supreme power or source of any restriction but important in interpretation of statutes
- **Union Government vs LIC of India, 1995:**
 - ◆ Reiterated that Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution but **not legally enforceable** before the court

What does Preamble Declare?

- The **source of authority** of the Constitution **lies with the people** of India
- India as a **sovereign, socialist, secular** and **democratic republic** country
- **Objectives:**
 - ◆ Secure justice, liberty and equality to all citizens
 - ◆ Promote fraternity to maintain unity and integrity of the nation

42nd Amendment (1976) added "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity" to the Preamble.



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