



Socialist and Secular in Preamble

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Recently, the [Supreme Court](#) upheld the addition of [socialist](#) and [secular](#) to the [Preamble](#) inserted through the [42nd Amendment Act, 1976](#).

- Under [Article 368](#), Parliament can amend the Constitution, including the **Preamble**, and the **1976 additions** were valid despite the **26th November 1949 cut-off date**.
- The [Right to Freedom of Religion](#) (Articles 25 - 28) provides the right and liberty to **preach, practice and propagate** the religion of his choice.
- **Secularism** was upheld as India's unique interpretation, where the state respects all religions equally, referencing the [SR Bommai Case, 1994](#).
 - **Articles 14, 15, and 16** of the Constitution **prohibit discrimination** against citizens on **religious grounds** while guaranteeing equal protection of laws and equal opportunity in public employment.
 - [Article 44](#) permits the govt to strive for a [Uniform Civil Code \(UCC\)](#) and it is not restricted by the term Secular in the Preamble.
- **Socialism** practised in India aims to achieve the goal of **economic and social upliftment** of citizens.
 - It does not restrict **private entrepreneurship** and the right to do business, which is guaranteed as a fundamental right under [Article 19\(1\)\(g\)](#).

Read More: [Socialist and Secular as Integral Part of Constitution](#)

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