

## **PHILOSOPHY AND IDEALS OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

The constitution of India is the supreme law of India; it lays down the frame work defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedure, powers and duties of government institutions and sets our fundamental rights, directive principles and the duties of citizens. It is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was the chairperson of the Drafting Committee, adopted by Constituent Assembly on Nov 26<sup>th</sup>, 1949, and came into effect on Jan 26<sup>th</sup>, 1950. This constitution is a living document, an instrument which makes the government system work.

### **NATIONAL VALUES AS ENSHRINED IN CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND ITS IMPORTANCE**

Today, there is great deterioration in our ethical standards, loss of moral and social values resulting in great problems and dilemmas of families, society, nation and ultimately entire world. The constitution of India is the great source of human values and it emphasizes on promoting humanism through its legislative, executive and judiciary institutions. Education as supposed to be a powerful instrument of social change, has to be restructured and reoriented to promote the human values as enunciated in the constitution of India, because the obvious need of mankind is to live in harmony and to nurture creativity so as to realize the goals of inclusive society.

Values enshrined in the Constitution of India points towards the principles of equality and social justice and appreciation of cultural values of each other, dignity of all individuals etc. Values such as equality, fraternity and justice can promote inclusively where all members of the society feel included irrespective of their color, culture, economic or social background, caste, religion, gender or community. The culture of inclusivity is particularly relevant and important in the context of our society, nation and making education, a right for all children. Education, its values and its relevance and reflections, finds an important place in the Constitution of India.

### **THEME OF A CONSTITUTION**

Preamble is like a mini constitution. It reminds us the noble and grand vision of our constitution makers. The preamble is also known as the soul, spirit and backbone of the Indian Constitution. Without reading the preamble makes no sense in reading the constitution. It is the preamble

which gives a brief idea about why the constitution has been prepared. The preamble can be classified into three parts:-

According to the first part, the people of India solemnly resolved India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic, each and every word of the preamble is wisely chosen and arranged in such a way that by reading the preamble makes a clear picture of India's stand towards its citizen. The first part explains about:-

- The word **Sovereign** emphasized that there is no authority outside India on which the country is in any way dependent.
- By the word **Socialist**, the constitution means that the achievement of Socialistic pattern of society through democratic means.
- India is a **Secular** country and follows age old Indian philosophy Sarva Dharma Sambhav.
- The term **Democratic** refers not only to political democracy but also to social and economical democracy. Democracy means that the ruler elected by the people of India, which follows a system of "Representative Democracy."
- The word **Republic** denotes a government where no one holds public power as proprietary right, means the head of the state or country is an elected representative and not the hereditary monarch.

The second part says to secure the liberty, equality, justice and to promote unity and integrity among all. The last part is declaratory, where the people of India in their constituent assembly adopt, enacted and gave themselves this constitution.

- **Justice:** the concept of justice was inserted in the second part to secure its citizens political, social, economic justice.
- **Liberty:** is freedom, to secure the freedom of the people of their belief, thought, faith etc.
- **Equality:** it means each and every citizen of the country is equal and the state will work n the concept of equality before the law.
- **Fraternity:** means spirit of brotherhood. The concept the fraternity was introduced so that people feel that all people of the same soil, same motherland are their brothers and

sisters are equal in status. India is the country having diversities based on religion, race, and caste so it is important to promote the spirit of brotherhood among them all.

**Crux:**

Values are those characteristics of human society which set norms, exert control and influence the thinking willing, feeling and actions of individuals. In India even though the people with diversified language, culture and tradition live together, sharing some beliefs but they may not agree on all issues, there a constitution comes to our rescue with a set of principles, rules and procedures on which there is consensus.

Thus, the Preamble to the Constitution of free India remains a beautifully worded prologue. It contains the basic ideas, objectives and philosophical postulates; the Constitution of India stands for. They provide justifications for constitutional provisions.