

# The Legal Position of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution

The Preamble is a crucial part of our Constitution. It embodies the philosophy and polity of India. Let's explore its legal standing.

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### Palkiwala's View and Initial Doubts

#### Nani Palkiwala's Insight

Palkiwala called it the Constitution's identity card. It reveals the nation's core principles.

#### Early Legal Questions

Is the Preamble a source of rights? Is it truly a part of the Constitution?

#### Reason for Confusion

The Preamble was adopted **after** the main provisions. This led to initial uncertainties.



# Berubari Union Case (1960)

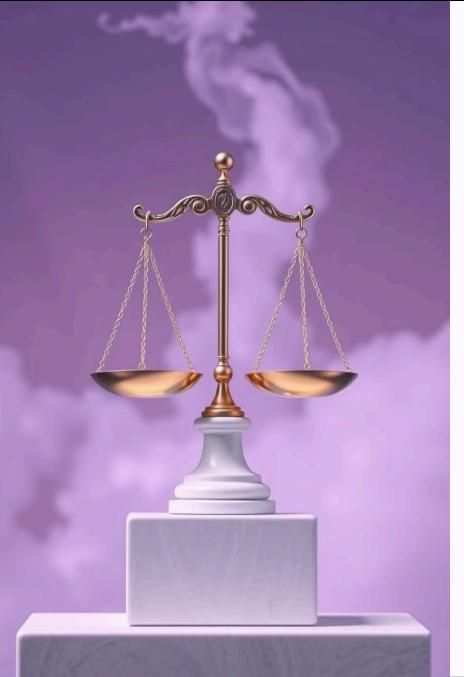
#### SC's Initial Stance

The Supreme Court stated it's a key. But it is **not** a formal part of the Constitution.

#### Clarifying Role

The Preamble can resolve ambiguities. It helps interpret constitutional provisions.



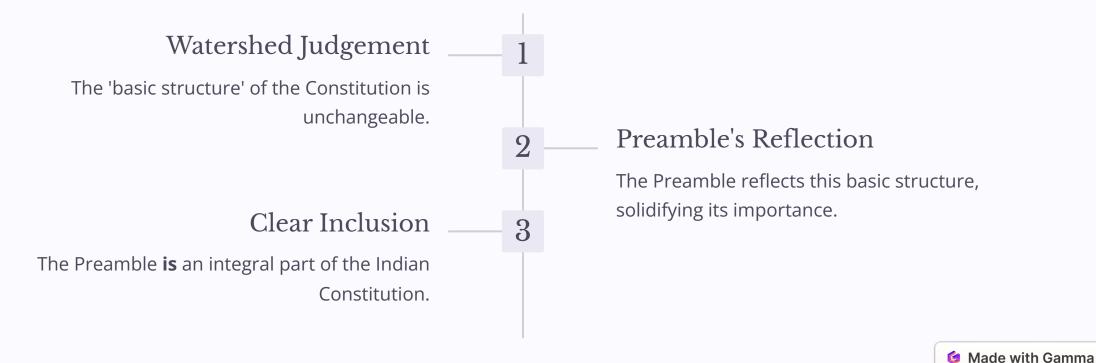


# Gopalan Case (1950) -Limitations

Preamble **cannot** create ambiguities. It's meant only to clarify existing confusions.



## Keshavananda Bharati Case (1973)





# Minerva Mills Case (1980) - Amendability

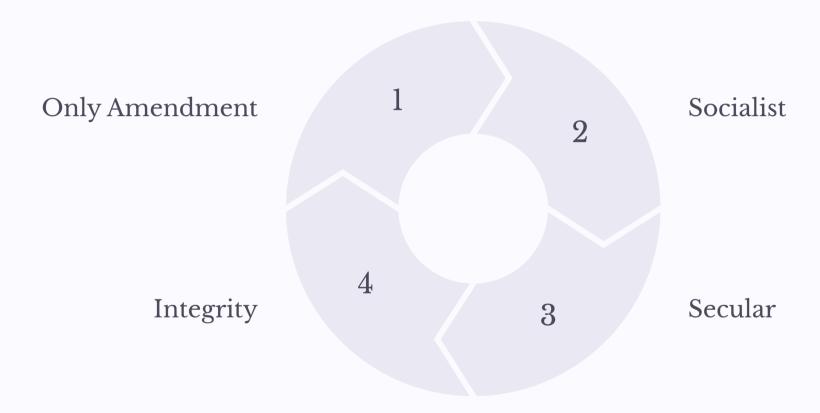
Can the Preamble be Amended?

The question arose: Is amendment possible under Article 368?

SC's Ruling

Yes, as part of the Constitution, it **can** be amended.

## 42nd Amendment Act (1976)



The Preamble was amended **only once**. The 42nd Amendment added three key words. These were 'socialist', 'secular', and 'integrity'.



# Legal Utility - Summary

1 Basic Structure

The Preamble sets out the Constitution's basic structure.

9 Integral Part

It is an integral part of the Constitution.

3 Amendability

It can be amended under Article 368.

4 Clarification, not Confusion

It clarifies, not creates, ambiguities.

5 Reflection of Philosophy

It reflects the philosophy and polity of the Constitution.