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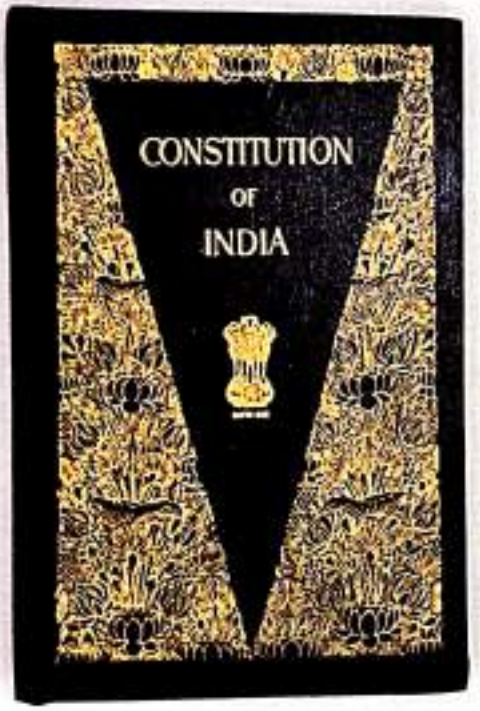

महाराष्ट्र राज्यशास्त्र व लोकप्रशासन परिषदेची संशोधन पत्रिका

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The Politics of Concept of Secularism in the Indian Constitution

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Introduction

The concept of secularism in the Indian constitution means that the government cannot favor any one religion and all religions are treated equally. Due to this concept, political parties have to maintain a secular and neutral role. Political issues related to the concept of secularism in the The concept of secularism was not clearly mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

With the Fortieth Amendment to the Constitution of India in 1976, the Preamble of the Constitution asserted that India is a secular nation. The concept of secularism is different from that of the West. In India there is no complete separation between state and religion, the state treats all religions as equal. Secularism also means giving equal respect and equal dignity to all religions. Secularism means that the government does not favor any particular religion and the government does not make laws based on religion. The Indian Constitution, which is the rule book for the country, is India One. Secularism also means making the monarchy indifferent to religion. It claims to be a secular state. This means that the government cannot favor any one religion and all religions are treated equally.

The theft of your toil, your insults you must bear without complaint, the reasons for it All you have to do is not fall into the trap of searching. Only Buddha Dhamma seems different in this regard. Buddha Dhamma is that instead of worrying about the world after death, everyone should treat each other with love in this world, build their lives through self-effort, be happy and bring happiness to others. It is said that it is the success of human life. All the other religions, however, seem to have taught people to ignore the injustice and exploitation in this life by tempting them with salvation, heaven and heaven. The creation of science and at the same time the modern world Until the emergence of the state system based on the concepts of freedom and equality, religions simultaneously presented spirituality related to the after-death i.e. the transcendental world, they told people many kinds of prohibitions, rituals to achieve virtual happiness and at the same time It regulated the public issues arising in the collective life of the people. Secularism in the sense of separation of religion and politics was not the reason for the rise of the concept of modern state system. Of course, just as the Buddha Dhamma showed the way to be happy in this life without worrying about the transcendental world, there was an effective enlightenment tradition in Indian society that tried to inculcate the idealistic thought in the society. Charvak, Buddha, Mahavir, Saint Kabir, Saint Tukaram to today's m. Flowers and Dr. Ambedkar is the bearer of that rich authentic Indian tradition of intellectual enlightenment who sought to inculcate idealism through his teachings. Keeping in mind the fact that even today they want to take shelter of religion and at the same time that in earlier times almost all the areas of human life were occupied by the religious system, the makers of the Indian constitution seem to have interwoven secular ideas in the constitution. That's why Majority of the people in the society fear the insecurity and uncertainty of lifeThe concept of secularism in the Indian constitution seems to be different from the formula of "Church shall not interfere in the domain of the King and King shall not interfere in the domain of the Church" which originated from Europe regarding secularism. And also the erstwhile Marxist in RussiaThe

Indian Constitution seems to take a different stance than the secular regime in the regime.

The Politics of Concept of Secularism in the Indian Constitution

• **Secular Citizenship :** Indian constitution has given many important legal as well as fundamental rights to the citizens and religion has not been mentioned anywhere while determining the citizenship. By the year 2019 Nowhere in the Indian Constitution's citizenship provisions did it refer to religion. The only exception to this is the Indian government's 2019 amendment to the Citizenship Act, which has been challenged in the Supreme Court.

• **Section Twenty Five :** The concept of secularism in the Indian constitution is really clarified by its twenty-fifth article. The twenty-fifth article mainly consists of three parts. The first part is that the constitution has given citizens the right to practice and propagate their religion as they wish. The second part is that citizens should enjoy their freedom of religion within those limits subject to the laws made by the state system regarding public peace, public health, universal decency and fundamental rights of other citizens. And the third part is In the pre-constitutional social system, the state system has been given the right to make laws regarding all the economic, financial or political matters that were considered within the purview of religious authority. If these three points are understood properly, the concept of secularism in the Indian Constitution can be well understood. The meaning of the Twenty-fifth Article of the Constitution is clear. The first word of this clause is freedom of conscience. Article twenty-five gives citizens the right to practice their religion and freedom of non-religion. Some people interpret this clause as "let religion be In the house" or "the right to practice religion in one's own house" but it is not correct to interpret it that way. According to the constitution, different members of the family get the right to practice religion separately. Each person in the family can exercise this right as per their choice. The man of the house As part of our religious tradition we cannot impose our views on other members of our family. Every citizen in private life can worship, pray, worship Jesus or practice any other religion or have anything to do with any religion. If we want to say that we don't owe, we can say that. According to the same twenty-fifth article, the responsibility of solving issues or questions arising between two or more persons is not of religious traditions but of the laws made by the constitution. That is, the world from birth to death Even though religion may have had a say in earlier times regarding many public questions or issues related to the world, today that opinion of religion will not be taken into consideration, but the state system will have the right to make laws as per the provisions of the constitution. Hence religion Whatever may be said, the Constitution states that untouchability is a public question between two or more persons and the observance of untouchability shall be considered an offense by law and such a person may be punished. Also in the family by citing religious customs If a man forces a woman on any issue, such a man will be punished under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act. If the traffic on the road is obstructed, the administration can remove the place of worship of any religion on the road. of Corona Religious processions may be banned during epidemics. In short, the constitution has made clear the limits of religion in public life while giving freedom of religion to the individual. and the state system in making laws for the regulation of public lifeLaws will be made by considering law and order, health science, social sciences without thinking about religion.

• **Forty-second Amendment :** Some say that the Indian Constitution did not already have the principle of secularism It was inserted into the Preamble of the Constitution by Indira Gandhi through the 42nd Amendment. Although the word secularism was introduced in the preamble of the constitution through the 42nd amendment, the content of secularism is already there in the inner pages of the

constitution. By the 42nd Amendment What was on the inner page of the constitution was brought to the first page of the constitution. Likewise, any constitutional amendment made in the manner described in Article 368 is a part of the Constitution. Moreover, the forty-second constitutional amendment was challenged in the court and At that time, although the court rejected some other points of the constitutional amendment, it cannot be forgotten that this amendment was approved by the court.

Expectations from citizens and government By understanding this concept in the constitution, the state system should ensure that its administration remains secular. No religion shall be favored or neglected in the making and implementation of laws It is expected from the state system that the state will not do it. But going beyond that, while maintaining law and order, preserving the health of the society, creating a new generation through education, there should be equal opportunities for development for children, women and socially and educationally backward elements. Therefore, while adopting the policy of social justice, regulating the relationship between men and women in the family, preserving the human rights of heterosexual citizens, implementing welfare schemes, and bringing development projects, keeping in mind that these are all worldly matters. Regardless of what any religion says about such subjects, the state should run the administration keeping in mind the values of freedom, equality, fraternity and justice in the constitution as well as science. Everyone who is born can live in this world with happiness and dignity Establishing order is the main task of the state system and while performing this task, the state system should carefully see that traditions, beliefs and teachings of any religion should not come in the way. Citizens should respect the secularism in the constitution. Citizens do not have to give up their religion for that. If the citizens do not want to follow any religion, the constitution has given permission to do so. But even being religious, citizens can promote the value of secularism. While practicing our religion It is expected from the citizens to accept the right of those who have different faith and not to have hatred towards other religions. But the most important is the right of the state system to make laws on the above-mentioned secular subjects Citizens of that religion should wholeheartedly agree. In today's world, while the duty of the state system is being fulfilled that everyone can live happily and with dignity, the state system has to go beyond the beliefs, traditions and beliefs of any one religion. unscientific and The religious tradition that advocates inequality has to be treated by the state system on occasion Accepting this authority of the state while practicing our religion in personal life means that we are secular citizens. Today's situation is quite different. Most of the organizations working for religion seem to be trying to inculcate excessive pride in their religion instead of trying to inculcate the good aspects of their religion in the society. Extreme pride is always Stands on someone's hatred, so along with it, teaching hatred of other religions and instilling hatred in the society has become the priority program of such fanatical religious organizations. In any religion there is some eternal part of moral teachings as well as those who lead the religion There are also ingrained traditions. These traditions may be timeless which have to change with time. can change. Many traditions are rooted by the priests who lead the religion to protect their interests. Now times have changed. Come now men They are seen struggling more for happiness in the world. The state system is expected to work on the basis of the constitution based on the values of freedom, equality, fraternity and justice. While doing this, the state system should cure the unscientific and inequitable traditions will have to The faces of organizations that instill extreme pride in their religion do not allow this to happen. Conflicts arise from it. The unity of the country is threatened. India is your country, mine, all of us. It belongs to all of us to make

our India prosperous and fair to all There is an interest. If this is to be done, all the citizens should understand and adopt the formula of secularism in the constitution and put it into practice. Those who practice religion as per their wish in private life, but in public life, they identify themselves as "Indians". Must be made stylish. While respecting our scriptures in personal life, while solving the problems that arise between any two citizens, it should be accepted wholeheartedly that they will be solved only on the basis of the laws made by the constitution. Citizens secular You should participate more in the programs. Because there is no drinking water, the march taken out by men and women of all castes and religions in the village or ward is a secular march. For all to get equal and good education through the government system of all castes and religions A march by citizens is a secular march. The march taken by all the unemployed young men and women for the right to employment is secular. On the other hand, the national festivals of Independence Day, Republic Day and Constitution Day should be celebrated by all Indians The events organized are secular events. We should increase our presence in such programs. Secularism will not take root only by discussing secularism, but through such secular movements and secular programs, the more we share each other's joys and sorrows. Secularism will begin to take root in Indian society as fast as it becomes bound.

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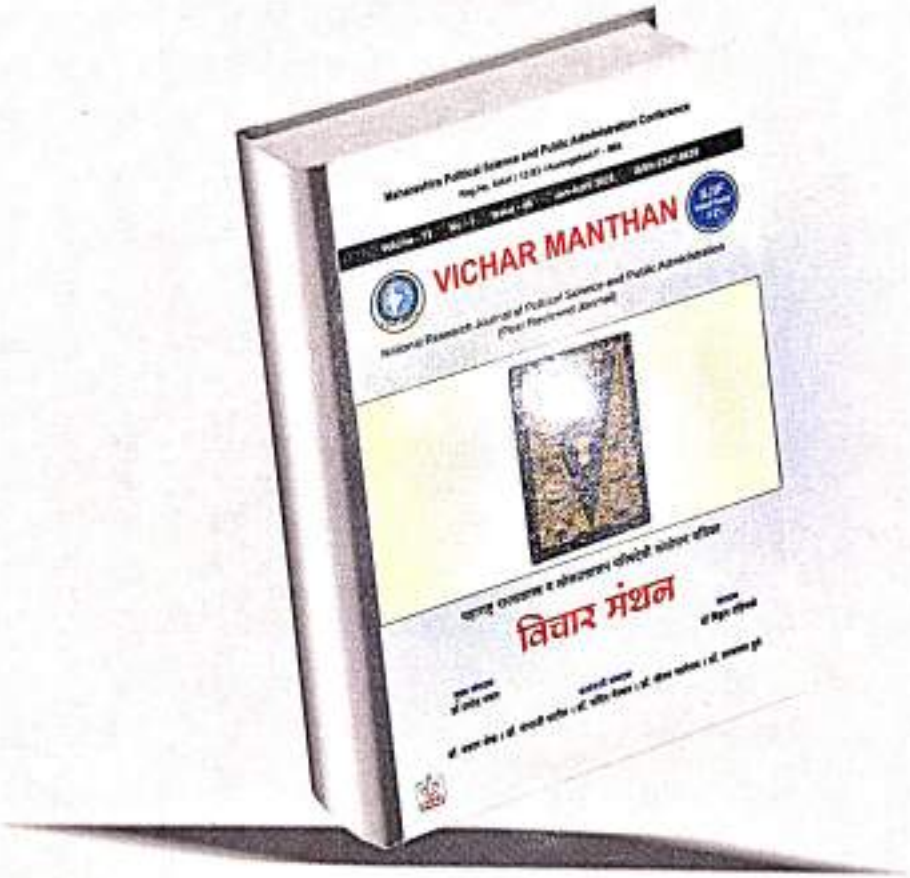

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