

INDIA AS A SECULAR STATE

Introduction.

Secular means that our Indian Constitution validate that no particular religion is an official religion of the India state.

Justification of Secular character.

1. The word secular was inserted in the preamble of Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional amendment act of 1976.
2. It simply provides for Liberty of belief, faith & worship among the people of India.

3. No citizen can be differentiated in terms of law & states will also ensure that everyone is equal law. (Art-14)
4. Article 15 is also taken into consideration when we talk about secular character of Indian Constitution when we talk about ~~Article~~ could not discriminate against any citizen on the ground of religion.
5. Equal opportunities of employment must be given to all the citizens. (Art-16)
6. The right to deal with religious affairs is also considered when we talk about secular character of the India. (Art-26)
7. Anyone can pay taxes for promoting any religion. (Art 27)
8. It is also ensured by the Indian constitution that no school or college maintained by the states provides any kind of religious institutions. (Art-28)
9. If a section in the society wants to uphold or conserve its unique languages or culture, they can do that. (Art-29)

11. It is a duty of the state to secure for all the citizens a uniform civil code. (art-44)

12. When we talk about secularism in India, we get to see that the Indian Constitution gives equal respect to all religions.

13. This is why the concept of communal representation was abolished by the Constitution because it provides reservation of seats in the legislatures on the basis of religions.

14. Still it provides reservation for SC, ST or depressed classes to ensure adequate level of representation.