

Values in Indian Constitution and Education: A Contemplation

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Abstract

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The Indian Constitution serves as both a legal framework and a moral compass for building an inclusive and democratic society. Education, on the other hand, acts as a powerful tool to internalize and practice constitutional values. Through the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties, the Constitution emphasizes values such as justice, equality, liberty, fraternity, secularism, and national unity. Education translates these ideals into everyday practice by fostering critical thinking, respect for diversity, social responsibility, and civic consciousness. The contemplation between constitutional philosophy and educational practice ensures that democratic values are not limited to legal texts but become a living part of society. Thus, education and the Constitution are interdependent—where the Constitution sets the vision, and education makes that vision a reality.

Keywords: Education, Values, Society, Preamble, Amendment, contemplation.

Introduction:

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The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950. It is not only the law book of our country but also the moral guide for all citizens. It was prepared under the leadership of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and shows the dream of making India a modern and democratic nation. The Constitution talks about important values like justice, equality, liberty, and fraternity. It helps to run the government properly and also teaches people how to live together peacefully in a diverse country like India. The makers of the Constitution understood that just having rules is not enough. People must also follow and believe in these values. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution provides the foundational values that guide not only governance but also the philosophy of Indian education. It reflects the vision of creating a society based on justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, and education becomes the medium through which these ideals are poured in its citizens. For this, education is very important. Education not only gives knowledge but also teaches us about democracy, respect for others, secularism, and social justice. A good education system helps students become responsible citizens who respect the Constitution and work for the progress of the nation. So, the Constitution and education are closely connected. The Constitution gives us the vision of a just and equal society, and education helps to make this vision real in everyday life. In this way, education spreads the values of the Constitution and plays an important role in nation-building and social change.

Education has always been recognized as a powerful medium of social transformation. In the Indian context, it serves as the most effective instrument for implementation of the core ideals of the Constitution into its citizens. While the Constitution provides the philosophical and legal framework of the nation, it is through education that these ideals are internalized, practiced, and sustained across generations. By shaping values, attitudes, and behaviors, education enables individuals to become not only literate but also socially responsible citizens who uphold the constitutional Values. The role of contemplation is very important in connecting the ideas of the Constitution with real life practice.



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The Constitution gives us principles in theory, but education helps us bring those principles into daily life. For example, when schools teach students to treat everyone equally, it reflects the value of equality. When children learn to respect different religions and cultures in class, it shows the value of secularism. In this way, education makes sure that constitutional values do not remain only on paper but are also practiced in society. Schools can teach values like honesty, respect, responsibility, kindness, and tolerance through lessons, activities, and real-life examples. When students practice these values, they learn to become good citizens who respect others and live by the way lead by the Constitution.

Contemplation about Fundamental Rights and Education:

The Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution provide not only legal entitlements but also educational values that shape citizenship. When we look at the contemplation, these rights encourage how constitutional philosophy reflects into Education system. Education becomes the most effective tool to practice equality. By ensuring non-discrimination in its access, curriculum, and opportunities, schools cultivate a culture where students reflect on fairness and respect for all. Freedom of thought and expression is realized in education when students are encouraged to question, discuss, and express diverse viewpoints. Contemplation in Indian Constitution and Indian Education System seems moving beyond just learning and going towards independent and critical thinking. Declaring education a fundamental right by the 86th amendment Act of 2002 reflects the constitutional vision of social justice. Through contemplation, society recognizes that universal education is not just a policy but a moral duty to empower every child.

Also Protecting minority rights ensures cultural diversity in the system. Here it involves recognizing the richness of India's pluralism and learning to respect diversities within education. Together, these rights uphold human dignity and social empowerment. By connecting both of constitution and education reflects their deeper meaning, education goes beyond academics to become a transformative tool that enrich equality, liberty, and inclusivity in everyday life of its citizens.

Contemplation about Directive Principles of State Policy:

The Directive Principles of State Policy explains the moral vision of the Nation and guide the State toward building a well society. In education, the policies act as a reminder that constitutional theory must be meaningfully practiced, many of them directly influence the philosophy and policies of education in India. Like DPSPs emphasize reducing inequalities in education by ensuring that all sections, particularly the marginalized, have access to quality learning. Initiatives like reservations, scholarships, and mid-day meals are inspired by this directive. Education is seen as the most effective instrument to address caste, gender, and class-based inequalities. By providing inclusive education, DPSPs strengthen the constitutional goal of achieving social justice. DPSPs encourage policies in a matter that align education with the welfare of the people. Education helps students understand and practice these values.

While Fundamental Rights guarantee freedoms and DPSPs encourage the educational policies to inculcate values in education, the Fundamental Duties stated in Article 51-A of the Constitution remind citizens of their responsibilities toward society and the nation. Education plays a very important role in cultivating awareness and commitment to these duties. It also ensures that students not only claim their rights but must practice their responsibilities given in the constitution. Schools and colleges are spaces where students from diverse backgrounds come together. Education maintains harmony by teaching respect for cultural, linguistic, and religious diversity, and hence promotes the Unity in Diversity.

Contemplation about Fundamental Duties:

The Constitution encourage students to promotes the habit of inquiry and rational thinking. Education directly enriches these duties by encouraging critical thinking rather than blind faith. On another Hand Through education, students learn the importance of civic responsibility—respecting school property, conserving resources, and protecting public goods. This practice in early years shapes responsible citizenship. The constitution does not only just states the duties of the citizens but also encourage parents to educate their child. Through The 86th Constitutional Amendment (2002) made it a duty of parents to provide education to their children between 6–14 years. This reflects the contemplative realization that education is not only a right of the child but also a responsibility of families and society. By integrating these duties into learning, education ensures the overall development of citizens who balance rights with responsibilities, thereby strengthening democracy and nation-building.

Education is not only a means of personal growth but also a powerful instrument for transforming society. Education plays a vital role in transforming society by reducing inequality and giving equal opportunities, it helps bridge the gap between all the discrimination in communities. Access to quality education empowers weaker sections of society to overcome social, economic, and cultural barriers. Thus, education becomes a key driver of justice, equality, and inclusive development and all the other values as envisioned by the Constitution. The Indian Constitution provides the moral and legal framework for building an inclusive and democratic society, while education serves as the primary instrument for realizing these constitutional goals. Thus, education and the Constitution are deeply interlinked: the Constitution sets the vision, and education makes that vision achievable in practice. “Without education, constitutional goals remain on paper, with education, they become reality.”



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