

**Kanchan Choudhary**

## UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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Q- Critically examine the relationship between the Preamble's ideal of 'sovereignty' and the increasing globalisation of India's economy and polity.

Ans. India is a sovereign <sup>state</sup> nation i.e., the govt of India derives its authority from people and operates without external or internal influence. standard definition

Relationship b/w sovereignty and increasing globalisation of India's economy and polity —

### ① Economic —

!! WLP reforms integrated the India's economy with global economy

↳ It brought growth, FDI, increased exports etc

↳ But increased our dependence on others

eg, Dependence on China for critical minerals (~30%), solar panels, API etc. X

### ② Political —

↳ Changed the world from bipolar to multipolar !!

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↳ Inclusion in various global forums  
like SCO, G20

↳ Emergence of India as leader of global South (it was post-colonial politics)

↳ But it also includes challenges like  
strained relations with Iran as ~~US~~ &  
because of withdrawal of US from JCPOA,  
increased pressure from West to take  
stand against Russia etc.

India is trying to maintain balance  
in a globalised world by upholding its  
political and economic sovereignty and at  
the same time navigating external pressures  
and collaborations.

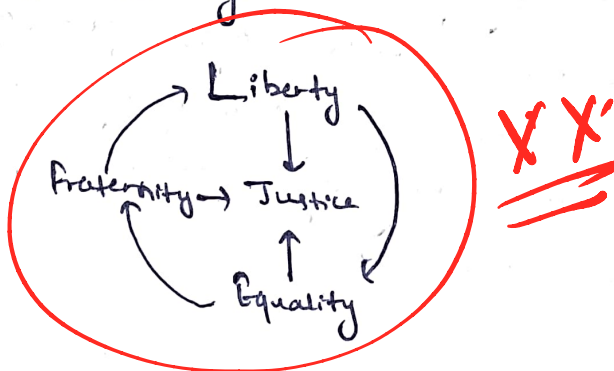
Not - Standard  
you missed various  
points  
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Q-2(a) The ideals enshrined in the Preamble - justice, liberty, equality and fraternity are interdependent. Critically evaluate the extent to which these ideals have been realised in India.

Ans. The Preamble of the Indian constitution outlines the ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity which are essential for a just, inclusive and democratic society.



## ① Justice and Equality —

Justice cannot be achieved without ensuring equality.

e.g., • Reservations in form of affirmative actions promotes both social justice and equality as the oppressed sections are also given equal representation.

e.g., • 10% reservation balances



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equality and justice by addressing economic injustice.

## ② Liberty and Equality —

↳ The main purpose of liberty and equality is to create an atmosphere in which an individual can develop his overall personality.

↳ In the absence of ~~liberty~~ equality, liberty cannot be enjoyed.

↳ e.g., every citizen should be given equal opportunities to earn his livelihood, free access to public places, right to elect and get elected. But all these are meaningful only when one enjoys ~~equality~~ liberty, as without liberty one cannot challenge inequality.

③

## ③ Liberty and Justice —

↳ Liberty ensures freedom to seek justice and justice ensures liberty by protecting individuals from exploitation.

e.g., e.g., Supreme Court decriminalised Section 377 which ensured liberty of LGBT+ individuals while ensuring justice.

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## ④ Fraternity and Equality —

↳ Fraternity develops a sense of brotherhood which reduces inequalities and equality strengthens fraternity.

↳ eg, UCC ensures equality ensuring equal laws for all communities which is imp for sense of brotherhood.

## Challenges —

① Inequalities persist in society as Oxfam report suggest top 10% of India's population holds 77% of wealth which undermines the principle of distributive justice.

② Restrictions on liberty in the form of internet & shutdown in Manipur, sedition laws.

③ Regionalism in job reservations as given by Karnataka impacts our fraternity as it undermines the sense of brotherhood.

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## WAY FORWARD —

• Laws like Sedition should be repealed and liberty of citizens must be protected as done by Supreme Court in Electoral Bonds case, and KS Puttaswamy case

• Promote gender equality by implementing UCE to ensure fraternity and dignity.

• Strengthen welfare programmes to uplift the marginalised communities.

## Achieving/Realising —

Strengthening justice, liberty, equality and fraternity is essential for maintaining the unity and integrity of India's pluralistic society.

→ Poor conceptual understanding

→ representation —

→ Simple & monotonous

→ lack of domain specific Terminology.