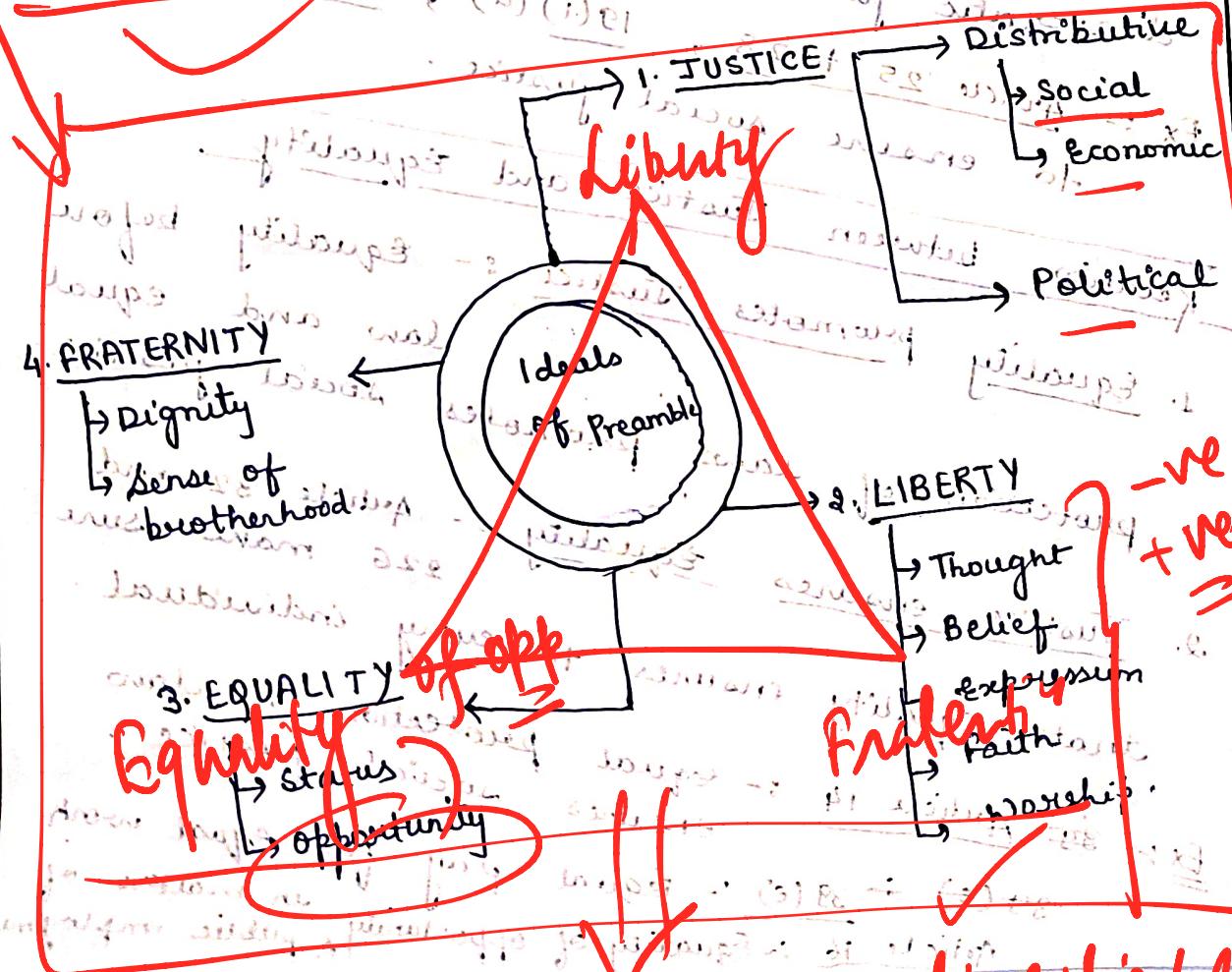


Rakhi Rani

Q. 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. 38 marks

Ans.

A/q, to B.R Ambedkar, "we must make our political democracy a social democracy as well". Social Democracy means a way of life, which recognises justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the principles of life.



Relationship between Justice and Liberty

1. Justice ensures Liberty :- Social justice i.e. equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction and protecting their individual rights ensuring liberty of an individual to achieve his aspiration and goals.
 2. Liberty promotes Justice :- Freedom of expression ensures the accountability of govt. in promoting democratic justice.
- Ex :- Article 25 to 28, 19(1)(a), 19(1)(b) helps to ensure social justice.

Relationship between Justice and Equality

1. Equality promotes Justice :- equality before law and equal protection of laws promotes social justice.
 2. Justice ensures Equality :- Article 32 and 26 makes sure that every individual gets equal protection of laws.
- Ex :- Article 14 :- equal protection of laws ensures social justice.
- Article 15 :- Equal pay for equal work in matters of Article 16 :- Equality of opportunity in public employment.

Keep
lines
straight

Relation between Liberty and Fraternity

When an individual have the liberty to pursue their goals and they are treated equally then it creates a sense of brotherhood and dignity among themselves.

CURRENT RELEVANCE OF THESE IDEALS IN INDIA

1. JUSTICE

POSITIVE

→ Legal services authorities act 1987

↳ NALSA provides free legal aid to poor to ensure social justice.

→ EWS quota, 103rd AA

↳ To uplift economically weaker section.

→ Economic disparities
Top 1% of India's population owns 40.5% of the total wealth reveals economic injustice.

Don't mix
negative

NEGATIVE

→ Caste based discrimination

Incidents like Dalit student suicides in institutions reveal gaps in social justice.

2. EQUALITY

• Skill India Mission
Promoting employment opportunities

• MGNREGA :- Employment to 2.6 billion person.

POSITIVES

• PM Gari b Kalyan Anna Mojana

प्रश्नों
की
संख्या
दीजिए

Candidate
must not
write on
margin

N E G A T I V E P E R SPECTIVES

- 1. Gender Disparity :- Global gender gap states India ranks 127th out of 146 countries worldwide, no gender parity.
- 2. Casteism still prevail in India.
- 3. Regional disparity :- Due to limited Special Economic Zones, economic backwardness etc.

3. LIBERTY

P O S I T I V E S

- 1. Ban on triple talaq.
- 2. Navtej Johar Case :- Decriminalization of section 377 strengthening liberty and individual dignity.

N E G A T I V E S

- 1. Misuse of preventive detention law.
- 2. India ranks top in shutting down the internet hindering the liberty of expression of an individual.

4. FRATERNITY

⇒ Positives

→ Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat to promote cultural diversity and national integration.

→ Sahir Abdulla Vs UOI and Ors SC says hate speech unacceptable and will promote harmony among individuals.

Negatives → Communal Tension :- Delhi riots 2020
Secularism → challenges the fraternity of governance
Casteism :- It poses challenges to the individual centric approach.

Thus, by implementing 2nd ARC recommendations i.e. strengthening institutions for transparency through robust implementation of RTI, bridging socio-economic inequalities between the gaps between Preamble's vision and its realisation in governance will be minimised.

~~first part of the answer suffered from knowledge deficit~~

~~Second part although better need better Monitoring + presentation.~~

~~A few "Domain-specific Terminology" have been used.~~

~~India was good but the answer momentum was not carried out throughout the answer.~~

Q. Critically examine the relationship between the Preamble's ideal of 'sovereignty' and the increasing globalisation of India's economy and polity [8 marks]

Sovereignty means neither there will be dependency of any other dominion nor a dependency of any other country. India is free to take both its internal and external decision without any interference.

In India, there is a concept of popular sovereignty and with increasing globalisation and geopolitics there are some challenges.

- ~~if won in 1960 also~~
- 1. Expansionary policy of China
 - 2. Debt trap policy in neighbouring country that turn them hostile towards India.
 - 3. Dumping policy :- During globalisation lead to this and hampering domestic players and taking control over India's market posing threat to India's sovereignty.
 - 4. Western hegemony in International organisation like WTO, IMF, etc.
 - 5. Cross border terrorism
 - 6. International treaty obligation (2)
- ~~Content Management~~

Way forward -

1. ~~Anti dumping duty.~~
2. By becoming dominant player in various international grouping like BRICS, SCO, QUAD etc.
3. Conducting more military exercise to tackle cross border terrorism.
4. India's line of credit and policy like neighbourhood first policy could neutralize China's move.

Thus, the response of India till now to tackle its threat sovereign threat like IMEC, constructing Siom bridge, Nella tunnel, abstaining from acting against Russia during war clearly signifies that it has been able to defend its sovereignty in a temporary time.

~~You could have written better answer but your content mismatched & misplaced priorities~~

9.5/8