

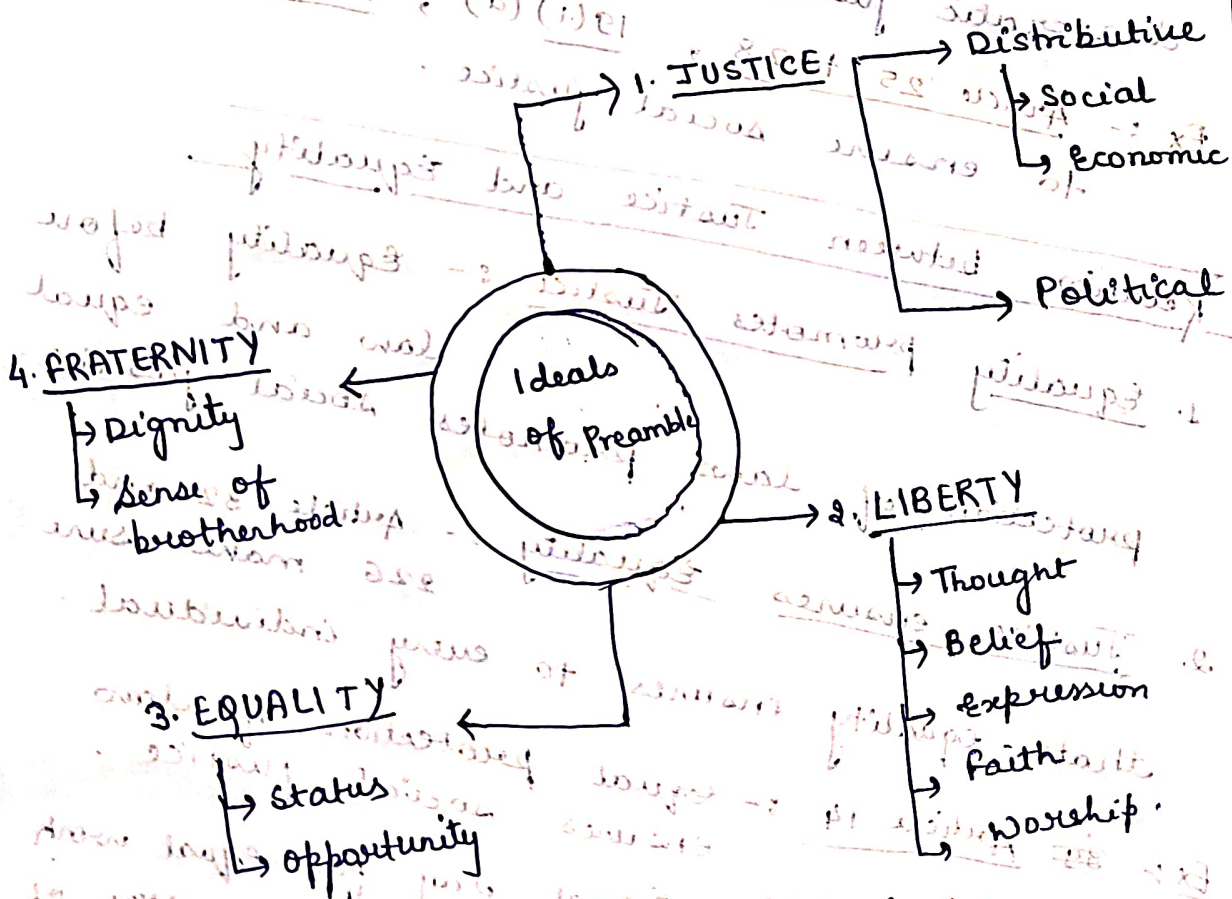
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Q. The ideals enshrined in the Preamble — Justice, liberty, equality and fraternity — are interdependent. Critically evaluate the extent to which these ideals have been realised in India. 38 marks

Ans.

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



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Relation between Justice and Liberty

1. Justice ensures Liberty :- Social justice i.e. equal treatment of all citizen without any social distinction and protecting their individual rights ensuring liberty of an individual to achieve their aspiration and goals.

2. Liberty promotes Justice :- Freedom of expression ensures the accountability of govt. thus promoting democratic justice.

Ex :- Article 25 to 28, 19(1)(a), 19(1)(b) helps to ensure social justice.

Relation between Justice and Equality

1. Equality promotes Justice :- Equality before law and equal social justice. protection of laws promotes social justice.

2. Justice ensures Equality :- Article 32 and 226 makes sure that equality ensures to every individual.

Ex :- Article 14 :- Equal protection of law ensures social justice.
39(e) + 39(e) :- Equal pay for equal work
Article 16 :- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

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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

POSITIVES

→ Legal services authorities act 1987

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

→ EWS quota, 103rd AA

6. To uplift economically weaker section.

Economic disparities :- A/Q. to oxfam report
Top 1% of India's poplⁿ owns 40.5%
of the total wealth. reveals economic injustice.

Caste based discrimination

→ Caste based discrimination

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

Population of India is estimated to 2.6 billion person

- MGNREGA :- Employment to 2.6 billion person.

EQUALITY

6. Skill India Mission.

- PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana

promoting employment opportunities ←

positives

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NEGATIVES

- 1. Gender Disparity :- Global gender gap states India ranks 127th out of 146 countries.
- 2. Casteism still prevail in India.
- 3. Regional disparity :- Due to limited special economic zones, freight policy etc.

3. LIBERTY

POSITIVES

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

NEGATIVES

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

4. FRATERNITY

⇒ Positives

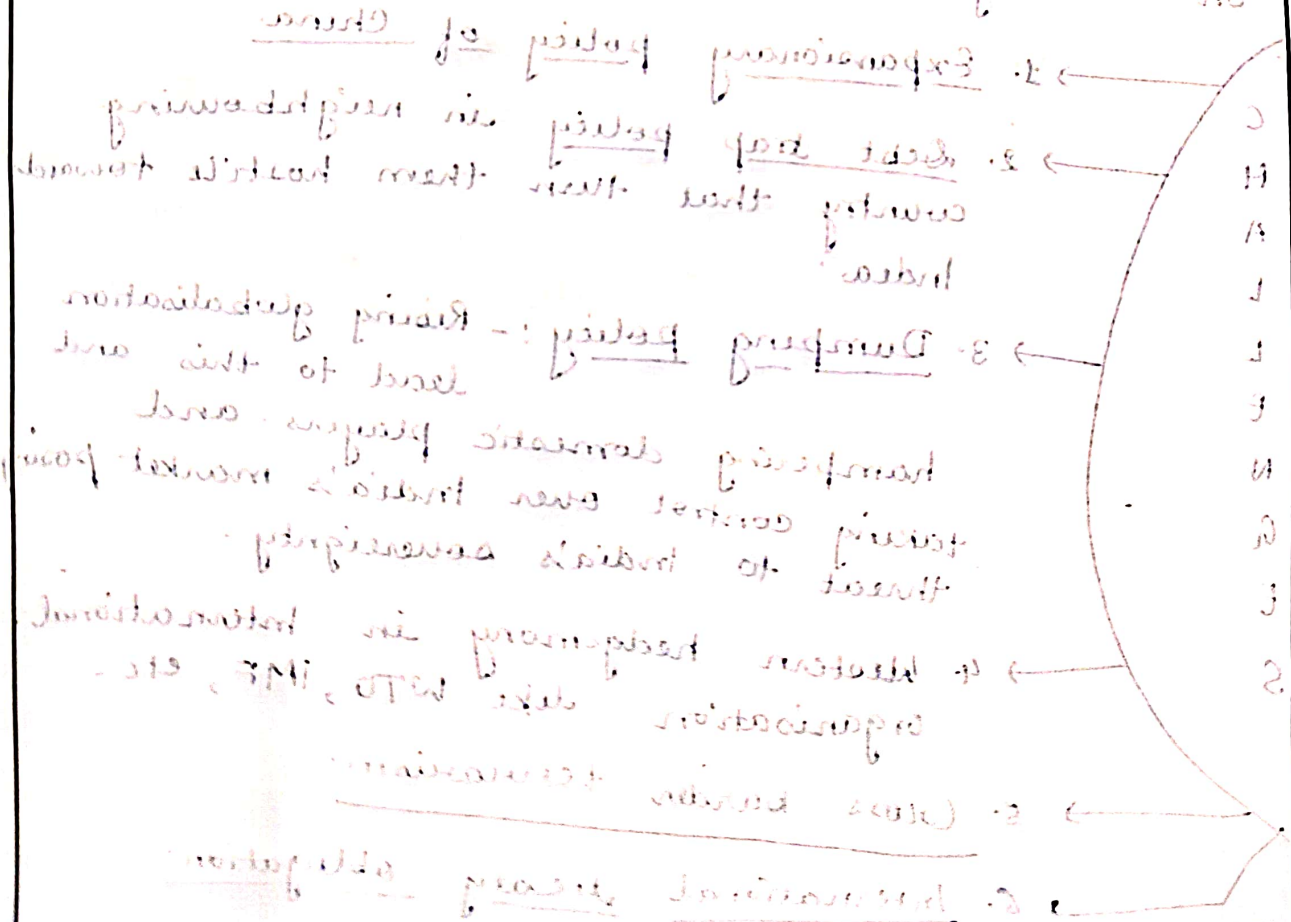
- EK Bharat Shrestha Bharat to promote cultural diversity and national integration.
- Sahleen Abdulla vs UOI and Ors SC says hate speech unacceptable and thus its removal will promote harmony among individual.

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Negatives :- Communal Tension :- Delhi riots 2020 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 there will be the gaps between Preamble's vision and its realisation in governance will be minimised.



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

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

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

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- 1. Expansionary policy of China
 - 2. Debt trap policy in neighbouring country that turn them hostile towards India.
 - 3. Dumping policy :- Rising 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.

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 Siyom bridge, Sela tunnel, abstaining from voting against Russia during war clearly signifies that it has been able to defend its sovereignty in contemporary time.