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IAS**

50 DAYS PLAN

Mains Answer Writing Program
for **BPSC 67**

INDIAN POLITY

5. Examine the importance of Equality, Liberty, Fraternity, Justice enshrined in the preamble? How they are implemented?
5. संविधान के प्रस्तावना में निहित समानता, स्वतंत्रता, बंधुत्व, न्याय के महत्व की जांच करें? इसे कैसे लागू किया जाता है?

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67TH BPSC MAIN EXAM

Introduction

A Preamble is a statement that introduces a constitution and discusses its goals and philosophy. Although not legally binding, the Preamble outlines the goals of the Constitution and serves as a guide for interpreting unclear wording in the Articles. Indian Constitution's preamble serves as an introduction to the Constitution which includes a collection of rules and laws governing the nation's population. It describes the motivation behind the residents' motto. The Constitution's preamble, which outlines its principles, might be seen as its introduction. Preamble defines all facets of human existence required for an individual to live in society with honour and dignity.

Values listed in the Preamble: The nature of the Indian state is described as a Sovereign Socialist Republic Secular Democratic. Justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity are the Constitution's goals for maintaining the nation's and citizens' integrity and unity.

- o **Justice:** All aspects of social, political, and economic justice are covered under the term justice.
- o **Liberty:** Liberty entails the freedom of thought, expression, worship, and belief, among other things.
- o **Equality:** Equality implies that all people be treated equally in terms of opportunity and position.
- o **Fraternity:** It stands for sense of common brotherhood amongst all Indians which denotes Indians being one people.

India should not be satisfied with becoming a political democracy instead it should strive to become a social democracy. Therefore with the adoption of a way of life that recognises and practises Equality, liberty and brotherhood has led to improving the credentials of India as a socially democratic nation becomes stronger.

Therefore the values prescribed are very much relevant in present day scenario, and this can be substantiated in following ways:

Revival of Constitutional Spirit: These days people read out Preamble as a sign of dissent and affirmation of rights. Protestors have used Preamble so as to remind the policy makers of the ideals which are guaranteed in the Constitution. So its relevance as an effective tool in maintaining the spirit of the constitution cannot be neglected.

Maintaining Constitutional Standards: While drafting legislation and public policies, the values enshrined in the Preamble serves as a constant reminder to politicians and policymakers so that direction and purpose of constitution can be achieved. The position of Joseph Story on the function of the prologue, that it is a key to open the makers' minds as to the mischiefs to be repaired and the goals to be achieved, is highly pertinent.

Preserving the spirit of brotherhood: With the increasing tensions between various communities the value of fraternity can be a great asset in order to promote brotherhood and curb any vicious feeling. This was specially witnessed during the recent Delhi riots as the spirit of harmony and co-existence had taken a back seat and tensions and riots prevailed all over.

Helps in fighting Inequalities in society: Inequality persists and grows in a society, indicating that the principle of economic fairness has failed to achieve its goals. As per the World Inequality report the top 10 percent holds 57 percent of total national income so this is the level of inequality prevailing in society. Furthermore, as we see in modern India, the denial of economic justice has an impact on the denial of justice in the political and social realms. Preamble here is key to the mind of policy makers so that steps can be taken to reduce inequalities.

There is discrimination based on race, sex, gender, caste, religion, or birthplace. Fraternity entails instilling a sense of brotherhood in the entire individual and allowing them to live in a state of brotherhood and oneness.

Ensuring Justice to Everyone: The justice in the country has to be ensured to everyone Especially for the poor and the Weaker Section. Ensuring justice for them is still a pipe dream so here preamble helps the policy makers in order to ensure that justice prevails in the society.

Beacon Lights for Judiciary: Preamble serves as an legitimate aid for Judiciary in order to interpret the Constitution. Preamble is used by the judiciary to interpret fundamental rights as was done in the Kesavananda Bharati Case. Also preamble is used by judiciary to interpret the Directive Principle of State Policy as was manifested in Chandra Bhavan vs State of Mysore case. So it is well evident that Preamble along with its values forms guiding documents for Judiciary and Government both.

The values have been implemented in various ways and over the period of years various manifestation are visible:

Equality: It has been achieved by minimizing discrimination against the Weaker sections it started with the policy of **affirmative action** to help various castes and has progress has been made as various laws like **Schedule Tribes and Scheduled Caste (Prevention of atrocities) act 1989** have been passed in order to protect the interest of these sections.

Liberty: Liberty in the modern day politics is quite important for overall development of individual and in Indian Context the ambit of liberty has been widened where Supreme Court has maintained time and time that the right to life does not just include the right to freedom and the right to life with dignity it also includes the right to life with dignity, which is explicitly protected by the Indian constitution.

In the **Olga Telis Case 1985** Supreme Court ruled that living like an animal was not to be counted as having right to life as much more is required in order to live a dignified life.

Justice: It forms the cornerstone of Indian Democracy as by ensuring Justice the objective of Inclusive growth has been achieved to considerable extent. All the social groups that exist have equal access to state services and equal opportunities for upward economic and social mobility.

The discrimination that existed in the past have either become redundant or reduced to considerable extent and to ensure all this the courts have played the role of torchbearer by giving various judgement so as to ensure complete and effective Justice is available for the poorest of the poor. Policy of Reservation, Various schemes targeted at Vulnerable Sections are example of the implementation of the ideal of Justice.

Fraternity: The present requirement of country is human bonding as it represents feeling and emotions, the country has historically been on toes because of rising riots between various groups that have resided in the country. Fundamental Duties are implementing the provision for brotherhood under Article 51A (d). Today also there is enmity between various groups but still the sliver lining is that the instances are limited only to few pockets and brotherhood as a feeling is quite prevalent in the society which has resulted in the prevalence of social harmony which has further resulted in all -round development of the country.

Conclusion

It is the responsibility of each generation to discover the meaning of these values in their own time. Because the Preamble chronicles, like a sunbeam, the incandescent thoughts and conceptions of history that describe the objectives of the entire Constitution, these important principles should illuminate our road to development as these values jointly express our identity and personality when asked who is an Indian. The idea of India, which arose from a complicated mix of cultures, religions, regions, and so on, with social justice, secularism, liberty, and equality as essential principles, will be jeopardised if constitutional values are not preserved or cherished.

Ques: 6. Election Commission in India is constitutionally and legally oriented towards free, fair and just elections. Critically examine.

The Election Commission of India (ECI) was set up on January 25, 1950, to govern and administer the elections across the country. It is an autonomous and permanent constitutional body responsible for organising free and fair elections in the



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