

Elements of Social Justice in Part III of the constitution of India

Vandana Singh

MA (Sociology), Patna University, vandanaomisingh@gmail.com

1. Introduction:

The Constitution of India rests firmly on the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity and justice¹. It reflects an uncompromising respect for human dignity, an unquestioning commitment to equality and non-discrimination, and an over-riding concern for the poorest and the weakest in society. The Constitution makes it mandatory to protect and promote freedoms, and to assure every citizen a decent standard of living.

The Constitution of India has solemnly promised to all its citizens justices-social, economic and political; liberty of thought expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among the all fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation in three parts, first is Preamble, second Fundamental Rights and thirdly through Directive Principles.

In this paper, an analysis has been made as to how the social and economic justice removes inequalities and provides for proper distribution of benefits through the provisions of The Indian Constitution.

2. Social Justice and Constitutional Scheme:

Indian Constitutional scheme for the realisation of the socio-economic agenda comprises of both the justiciable Fundamental Rights as well as the non-justiciable Directive Principles. Values such as liberty, justice and equality enshrined into Fundamental Rights have wider social implications providing social justice. The Constitution, which guarantee a set of Fundamental Rights which are not only given into the constitution but are also justiciable before the court of law, whereas, Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, colour, race,

¹ Expressed in the preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India, (1949).