

UNIT I

DEMOCRATIC VALUES

Equality, Liberty, Fraternity, Freedom:

Equality:

Equality in ethical and political thought centers on the belief that all human beings deserve the same moral consideration and the same treatment. This principle is sometimes also addressed in terms of moral worth – the principle of equality states that all humans, in other words, have the same moral worth.

In modern times, equality has been held up as one of the central, if at times controversial, political ideals of liberal democracies.

In both political and ethical realms, two important issues arise in discussions of equality. The first might be put as: (1) equality of what? The second as: (2) equality for whom?

Adequately addressing (1) requires discussion of multiple topics. First, it should be noted that the claim of equality is a claim about how people should be treated *morally*, not a purported statement of fact. Thus, equality as a value or political ideal does not aim to imply, nor does it imply, that all people have the same talents, skills, or physical abilities, for example. Rather, the moral claim of equality implies that people of all levels of talent, skill, or ability be treated with equal moral consideration, and as having equal moral worth.

In the political sphere, equal treatment often amounts to the individuals of a society having equal civil, economic, and social rights, and an equal right to opportunity (sometimes addressed in terms of ability to secure various goods and services).

Stronger claims of equality are also made. Some, for example, argue for equality of resources. Others argue for equality of wealth and income. That is to say, some claim that all individuals should earn an equal wage, regardless of their talents, skills, work ethic or, generally, occupation. This view has a polarizing effect, attracting some and repelling others.

Although perhaps few individuals in capitalistic societies would accept this radical view of equal wages, many feel that *some* constraints on inequality of wages is not only reasonable, but an important moral consideration.

Liberty:

Comparatively, the principle of liberty only refers to freedom of action. Freedom of action is not absolutely protected. It does not guarantee an absolute position, which under all circumstances is protected against any diminution. It is the function of positive law to define the limits of everyone's freedom of action.

Negative liberty	Positive liberty
This area comes into personal domain of the individual.	This area comes into social domain of the individual.
More negative liberty leads to more freedom.	More positive liberty checks excess of freedom to an individual, which could be an obstruction for social stability.

The First Amendment freedoms of speech, assembly, press, and religion are examples of civil liberties that we exercise frequently in our daily lives.

That principle is that the sole end for which mankind are warranted, individually or collectively, in interfering with the liberty of action of any of their number is self-protection.

Liberty is relief from all sorts of deprivation like poor social status, poverty, racial discrimination, etc. It includes freedom from every possible economic, constitutional, religious, and mental stigma. Ans. Five fundamental freedoms include freedom of speech, rights, press, religion, and assembly.

Moral liberty states that freedom to choose to do the right things according to his own will. An individual is free to do such things which have moral values. Moral liberty is responsible for the people that how they live in the society means either with the harmony and peace or with a violence.

In terms of what a free society seeks to accomplish, liberty is five freedoms for each individual: (1) freedom to come and go, (2) equality and justice before the law, (3) security of property, (4) freedom of speech, and (5) freedom of conscience.

Key concepts of Liberty:

It is the freedom to do what one desires and wills.¹ The concept of 'Liberty' or 'Freedom' denotes a very important principle of political philosophy. Liberty is sometimes regarded as the distinctive principle of liberalism, but freedom is acclaimed as universal principle. Liberty is the quality of man.

The 3 basic liberties:

First, there is the liberty of thought and opinion. The second type is the liberty of tastes and pursuits, or the freedom to plan our own lives. Third, there is the liberty to join other like-minded individuals for a common purpose that does not hurt anyone.

Two safeguards of Liberty:

The necessary safeguards for the maintenance of liberty are: No privileged classes in the society. The Independent judiciary has been set up as a guardian of rights. Constitutions should guarantee fundamental rights not to be violated by any government.

Fraternity:

Fraternity refers to a sense of acquaintance and connection to one's nation among its people. "Fraternity is the sentiment of shared brotherhood and sisterhood among all Indians," writes Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. "We will be no deeper than coats of paint without fraternity, equality, and liberty," he was certain. A group of soldiers fighting alongside one another in a battle is a great illustration of fraternity. According to the Indian Constitution's norms and regulations in the preamble, the fraternity assures two things very clearly: human dignity and national integrity.

Fraternity and Integrity

According to the Preamble, fraternity protects human dignity and national integrity. The term "integrity" was added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.

- The phrase "dignity of the individual" signifies that the Constitution not only ensures material growth and the survival of a democratic system but also recognizes the value of each individual's personality.
- The terms "national unity and integrity" refer to the psychological and geographical aspects of national integration.
- Article 1 of the Constitution refers to India as a "Union of States" to emphasize the indestructibility of the Indian Union by emphasizing that the States have no power to secede from it.
- Its goal is to reduce barriers to national integration such as communalism, regionalism, casteism, and secessionism.
- Separating one from the other undermines democracy's basic purpose of liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Fraternity Provisions in the Constitution

It includes –

- According to Ambedkar, the concepts of liberty, equality, and fraternity should not be considered individually.
- They form a trinity in the sense that removing one from the other undermines democracy's core purpose.
- The 42nd constitutional amendment legislation provided the ideas with concrete form. It set basic obligations. It is every citizen's obligation, according to Article 51A (e), to foster concord and a sense of shared brotherhood.

- According to India's Preamble, fraternity is required for both individual dignity and national unity.

Freedom:

Freedom is the power or right to speak, act and change as one wants without hindrance or restraint. Freedom is often associated with liberty and autonomy in the sense of "giving oneself one's own laws".

These four ideas—freedom of expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear—provide a moral compass and an ethical scale upon which to evaluate plans of action and their consequences.

Best definition of freedom:

Freedom is defined by Merriam Webster as the quality or state of being free, such as: the absence of necessity, coercion, or constraint in choice or action. liberation from slavery or from the power of another. boldness of conception or execution. a political right.

Principle of freedom.

To summarize, the freedom principle requires that there be no restrictions that prohibit an agent from saying what he wants to say (although the principle would allow for restrictions on where and when he can say it). Hence the freedom principle requires respect for the right of freedom of expression.

5 rules of freedom:

In 1993, the Five Freedoms were adapted to explain how animal owners can meet each freedom.

- Freedom from hunger and thirst.
- Freedom from discomfort.
- Freedom from pain, injury or disease.
- Freedom to express normal behaviour.
- Freedom from fear and distress.

The 4 types of freedom:

- freedom of speech and expression
- freedom of worship
- freedom from want
- freedom from fear.

The three concepts of freedom.

Freedom can be categorized into three types: psychological, ethical, and political. Psychological freedom refers to the ideal that distinguishes human beings from other animals. Ethical freedom distinguishes some human beings from others based on their moral values.

The three theories of freedom

Generally speaking, there are three different types of theory of freedom: negative theories, positive theories, and republican theories. The first is concerned with what we're physically able to do in the moment, the second with how we decide what to do, and the third is about the conditions that need to be in place.