

EQUALITY AS A SOCIAL SECURITY IN INDIA

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Abstract:

India is a diverse nation with individuals belonging to various places. People have dissimilar beliefs, food, clothes and also look diverse but it doesn't mean they should be discriminated against. We need to know that equality is a basic human right and every human being on Earth deserves fair action and access to chances. This article is anxious with social and political equality. Being India as a diverse country, 'equality' is a highly challenged concept. Sociological and economic analyses of equality mainly stance the questions of how inequalities can be resolve and measured and what their origins and effects are. In disparity, social and political philosophy is in general concerned mainly with the following questions: what kind of equality, if any, should be obtainable, and to whom and when? At least since the French Revolution, equality has obliged as one of the important ideals of the body politic; in this respect, it is at present maybe the most debated of the great social ideals. There is argument concerning the specific notion of equality, the relation of justice and equality, the material necessities and portion of the ideal equality, the extension of equality, and its status within a comprehensive theory of justice. So that to reach these concepts we are going to discuss the equality, there challenges and masers to reduce the inequality in the present article.

Key words: *Equality, Inequality, Justice, liberty, Social equality, Political equality, Economic equality, Rights and Constitution.*

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Introduction:

The India is the largest democratic country in the world. This means that, there is a rule of the public, by the people and for the people. There are many important requirements for a country to truly be democratic and the most vital is equality for its citizens. This means that everyone is equal in the eyes of law, without any discrimination on grounds of race, religion, gender, caste, class or birth.

Equality is so dynamic for the reason that it conserves the dignity of an individual. Dignity means self-respect and the respect an individual deserves from others for being a fellow human being. It is an essential and basic human right. However, this ideal case doesn't exist. Even today, many forms of inequality exist in India. But all people are made-up to be equal in terms of their rights, in terms of the thought given to their welfares before the government. Yet it is a form of equality that is hard to define exactly and trying to measure. By political equality we mention to the extent to which peoples have an equal voice over governmental decisions.

Objectives:

- To understand the status of equality in India.
- To analyze the causes and consequences of inequality.

Methodology:

This paper is made on analytical study by the help of secondary sources like E-sources, Books, Related literature, articles and Journals.

Inequality in India:

- **Casteism:**

The caste classification is an olden, age-old trust system that outbreaks India till today. It is a structure that has divisions Hindus into stiff, ranked work-related groups called "varna". It reflects some clusters "pure" and some "impure". This Varna structure contains four Varnas- Bhramin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra, in downward order of purity. Today also, insight against people of numerous caste groups is common in rural areas, but unexpectedly, even among educated urban residents.

- **Untouchability:**

Due to the above Varna arrangement, one of the most undesirable, yet exclusive structures of India are the untouchability system. This structure imperfectly looks at the public from the inferior castes as “impure”. Other people of advanced castes used to exhortation from touching them, thus calling them “untouchables”. When such harsh happenings are still gotten in the news, it is a humiliation to our country and us.

- **Gender discrimination:**

In India, habitually, females and males were specified stiff roles that they had to follow. For example, in villages, women are likely to cook, clean, bear children and explicate them and men are the ones who work and gross money. The law does not permit such kind gender discrimination. Males and females are equivalent in the eyes of law and they must be given equal poise and chances.

- **Class Inequality:**

When we look from place to place, we can see that every person doesn't have equal amounts of money or properties. We hear news of a millionaire whose house expenses a million dollars, but at the similar time see beggars on the streets with no food or shelter. This so-called class inequality, where people of a high class have superfluous resources, while the mainstream live in poverty with no basic food, water, clothes or shelter. There is no equal circulation of resources.

- **Religious Discrimination:**

It is sad to grasp that in some places, individuals who follow a diverse religion than most people frequently face discrimination. They are beheld down upon, often with thought. India is a secular country and these applies are not acceptable by law. We all free to peacefully practice any religion we want to.

Causes of inequality:

- **Inheritance:**

Some peoples are congenital with a silver spoon. Rich legacy gives them a start in life and if they are level-headedly prudent, they keep up the land. Some individuals are born landless; others accede to a few acres and still others thousands of acres. Parents of some individuals die impecunious or still worse

die under debt passing the drain of debt on to their children, while others leave massive cash balance for the profit of their heirs. So long as the structure of inheritance lasts, inequalities are bound to be continued.

- **System of Private Property:**

Under the structure of private property, an individual is free to get, free to save and free to own property. Once attained, property breeds further and there are huge deposits thereto virtually automatically. If there had been no scheme of private property, people will altogether lose incentives to work and to save. Property is the very root or cause of inequality of incomes.

First a man earns and obtains property; and then his property jumps earning. That is why some earn a smaller amount and others extra. Differences in property lead to differences in incomes.

- **Differences in Natural Qualities:**

Two individuals haven't the same usual talent. Some are extra gifted than others. Individuals who are gifted by nature with greater intelligence, well physique and superior capacity for hard work must exceed others in the race of life. Some succeed to a feeble mind in a feeble body, and they obviously lag behind.

- **Differences in acquired talent:**

It is true to some extent that environments make the man. Natural qualities are outstanding altered by environments. A child may be born bright but if he is not lucky enough to obtain proper education, the latent capabilities remain undeveloped. On the other hand, a child of average ability, if appropriately nursed, brought up and educated, will further than make up for the lack of natural gifts.

There is no doubt that if one endures technical training of the right type after a course of general education, his productivity will expand. Commercial education may also advance efficiency and increase a person's income-making capacity. Modifications in personal efficiency are thus a significant cause of inequality of incomes.

- **Family Influence:**

It is commonly known that the job that an individual gets is very largely resolute by the family influence. Normal graduates succeed to get well-paid jobs through

the influence of relations and friends, whereas bright graduates without supportive contacts may have to be satisfied with low-paid jobs. That is why unequal revenues are received by different individuals. In this world, family connection makes a lot of difference to what persons earn.

- **Luck and Opportunity:**

Some peoples are blessed enough to get a good chance and they may make the maximum of it. Sometimes it happens that an individual comes to know of a post and gets it. A business man chances to start business in a place which tries out to be one of very favorable location. It is absolute chance. It is well known that under-developed areas do not offer good chances for employment, whereas the advanced areas have ample chances. This is also a vital cause of inequality of incomes. These are some of the reasons which give increase to inequality of incomes.

Consequences of Inequality:

- **Class-conflict:**

It has shaped two unit in society the 'haves' and the 'have-not's' which are always on the war path. This has caused in for everising social tensions and political dissatisfaction.

- **Political Domination:**

The rich control the political machinery, and they use it to help their own exclusive interests. These outcomes in corruption, gift and injustice.

- **Exploitation:**

The haves exploit the poor. The awareness of these exploitation mains to political awakening and then distress and even political revolution. Thus, inequality of incomes is a central reason of social and political instability.

- **Creation of Monopolies:**

Unequal incomes indorse monopolies. These commanding monopolies and industrial cartels charge unfair prices from the buyer? And crush the small manufacturers. The bigger fish bite the small fry.

- **Suppression of Talent:**

It is thought that 'slow rises merit by poverty depressed'. It is not easy for a poor man to make his way in life, though bright he may be. It is a excessive

social loss that intelligent persons without money are incapable to make their due involvement to social welfare.

- **Undemocratic:**

Democracy is a sham when there is a stride gulf between the rich and the poor. Political equality is an allegory without economic equality.

- **Moral Degradation:**

The haves are corrupted by immorality and the have-not's downhearted by lack of economic strength. Thus, inequalities treat the rich and destroy the poor. Immorality and corruption rule such a world. The poor person finds it nearly impossible to reclaim the qualities of honesty and integrity. Human dignity is noting total.

Measures to reduce Inequalities:

In the current era of social and political developing, it has become a main slat of political policy that disparities of incomes should be reduced, if not removed. India also has absolute to set up a 'socialistic form of society'. With this end in view, the government endeavours to avoid the attentiveness of wealth and income in a few hands.

The following are some of the measures which can be suggested to reduce inequality of incomes:

- **Fixing Minimum Wage:**

One footstep that can be taken in the track of more classless society is to security each citizen a minimum salary dependable with a minimum ordinary of living. In India in 1948, the Minimum Wages Act was approved in enactment of which minimum pays are being fixed for agricultural labour and labour in what are named the sweated trades. This is a phase which will level up the incomes from lower.

- **Social Security:**

One more significant measure is the overview of a comprehensive social security system guaranteeing to each individual a minimum standard of economic welfare. The social security system that we visualize must contain provision of free education, free medical and maternity aid, old-age pension, liberal unemployment benefits, sickness and accident compensation, provident fund and schemes of social insurance, etc. In that way, large benefits can be

guaranteed to individuals whose incomes are low. Such assistances of course have a money value. This will be another step towards leveling up incomes.

Social services like public parks, libraries, museums, community air-conditioned halls, community radio and TV sets, refrigerators may be if on a liberal gage, so that the poor are clever to enjoy almost all conceivable amenities available to the rich.

- **Equality of Opportunity:**

The Government may develop and set up some sort of machinery which may deliver equal chances to all rich and poor in getting employment or getting a start in trade and industry. In other words, rather may be done to eradicate the family influence in the substance of choice of a profession. For example, the government may establishment a arrangement of liberal pays and scholarships, so that even the lowliest in the land can obtain the highest education and technical skill.

The employment to all jobs may be made by a fair Selection Board or Public Services Commission. Staffing even in the private area may be done by employment exchanges or independent selection agencies. In the same method, to give start in trade and industry, the Government may give financial assistance or loans at very practical rates repayable in easy payments to all those who wish to enter trade and industry.

- **Steeply-graded Income Tax:**

Mere smoothing up will not bond the gulf between the haves and the have-nots. It will also be essential to destroy to the ground the high mountains of treat. For this purpose, all conceivable fiscal strategies should be adopted. One such trick is the steeply liberal taxes on incomes. This will avoid, to some amount, a rich man from getting richer still.

- **High Taxes on Luxuries:**

All notice able ingesting by the rich may be cruelly crushed by means of heavy taxation of the consumption of luxuries by them. This will take away from the rich the power to show their wealth. This will also take away the inducement to

amassing wealth for exclusive private enjoyment. Expenditure tax in India sought the same objective.

- **Steep Succession Taxes and Estate Duty and Wealth tax:**

Lest injustices should be continued from generation to generation, steeply-graded estate duty andor treasure tax may be imposed. In 1964-65 and again in 1966, rate of estate duty was made sheer in India. They want up to 40%, which is nearly expropriator.

Conclusion:

Social, Political and Economic equality is a social condition where every person in the society is preserved equally. They have equal civil rights, freedom of speech and expression, property rights, right to vote and equal access to social goods and services. Social equality is an ultimate right of an Indian citizen and is enumerated in the constitution of India. India has been a nation which has met several cultural alterations across the ages. After India got its independence from the British, the Constitution of India was written, to safeguard the country and its citizens would help and growth. The constitution lists the rights and duties of a citizen. Social equality is a significant part of the constitution. But even also some of the Indian citizens are facing the challenges like inequalities, insecurity, injustice, etc. thought in his life. So that if we want to establish a welfare nation, it is necessary to provide a social security to all the citizen.

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