

PREFACE

This study is a narrative as well as a descriptive research on various welfare measures adopted, introduced and launched in India during the coalition politics dominating both national and state politics with a view to ensuring equality providing and strengthening social security for all protecting rights of people, vindicating social justice for all, legalizing the process of aids for all to get justice in the court of law and finally guarding against the violation of human rights. It also contains a good many number of references and evidences in the form of enactment and national programmes, which aim at protecting wild lives, natural resources and environment which are unambiguously associated with or related to social justice. Coalition politics is hailed in the context of social security and social justice in India, though we should not forget its glaring drawbacks in the shapes of instability of government blocking the passage of development, that entails damage to national economy, the growth of regionalism, casteism, and communalism which are social and political stigmas and forces against social equality and justice. It is also in some cases that regional parties which have shaped and contributed to coalition politics in India adopted some political and social policies that debilitate the cohesion of national and social fabrics of unity and the incitement of divisive forces. However the merits of coalition politics in India outweighs its drawbacks which have been amply traced and recorded in this dissertation.

India is committed to democracy and socialism and vows to security, equality and justice to all, protect people's rights, prevent social discrimination and provide compensatory justice to such enlisted communities that had been neglected for a long period of time. People's growing dissatisfaction and disillusionment with the single party rule in relation to its failure to fulfil the hopes and aspirations formed the basis of the emergence of regional parties that gave birth to coalition politics in India. The constant pull and swing of political alignments and polarization have a mutual impacting on both the national and state politics. The era of Congress party dominance ended in 1967 which is regarded as a watershed in electoral politics in India. The Congress Government

became anachronism in central and state level. At the national level , the first coalition government was formed in 1967 and at the regional level , the first coalition government was formed in 1977 and at the regional level , coalition politics was experienced in West Bengal, Bihar and Punjab from 1967 onwards.

The study in the shape of dissertation submitted to the University of North Bengal , Darjeeling , India for the degree of "Doctor of Philosophy" in Political Science , demonstrates that most of the welfare measures launched in India during the period of the post single party dominance (the Congress Party) both at the central level and state level aim at securing social security and social justice as stated in the Preamble to the Constitution of India and the Articles under the Directive Principles of State Policy which have led an additional philip to the government's initiative to fortify the fundamental rights so that they are rightly and adequately protected. It has been shown here that the preamble , the Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights are inalienable in aim and vision. The leaders of the political parties during the period of coalition politics in the country . were to be least doubted inspired by the message of Preamble system and the content, aim, and spirit, of the Directive Principles to adopt and introduce the programmes and shines for the people of India , especially for those who are socially backward, , economically weak, educationally deprived, and victims of discrimination. The welfare measures may be called the conscious and unconscious reflection of the preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policies contained in the Constitution of India.

We can't deny the measure adopted and introduced in India during the pre coalition politics in India . The Indian National Congress is the party that represents the single party rule in India . Before 1977, the Congress laid government laid stress on the need of social change through social origimobility, social uplift of the backward classes , development of economy, providing financial support to the poor farmers , supply of foods, provision of shelter, guarantee of equality, protection of rights, eradication of illiteracy, abolition of social evils, enforcement of rule of law to dispense justice. But the sincerity of the government in matter of fair implementation of the programmes aiming at social security and justice for all is still called in question. Many programmes intended

before 1977 were not implemented nor became successful as narrow party politics governed them. Besides corruption was a bigger factor for the failure.

India is a social welfare state. It is committed to social democracy vowing equality to all, banning social evil that infect social life, securing rights for all and protecting children and women from inhumanity and injustice. This study contains twelve chapters, each of which elaborately discusses coalition politics in India and issues of social justice, -- social justice in diverse forms and ways to provide food and shelter to the poor, to provide financial and technical support to poor farmers, to provide free education to children, to protect children and women from exploitation, to protect people's rights in many ways. The study deals with the relation between the issues of social justice and the statements contained in the Articles under the Directive Principles of State Policy.

The study enumerates and discusses with ample evidences how the Indians under the British rule were denied justice, protection and security that led the freedom fighters to launch nation-wide movement extensively for the protection of people's rights and recognition of security and justice. The Chapter IV of this dissertation deals with it in detail. The Chapter V deals with the importance of the Preamble to the Constitution in terms of the constitutional declaration for the government to exert all its possible efforts to secure social justice and security to people. This declaration prohibits inequality and discrimination which are opposed to the principles of equality, socialism, secularism and above all social justice. Due honour to this principles can alone enable the Government of India to build up the country as a true welfare state and to achieve egalitarianism.

India vows the protection of rights and honour of every individual and strongly disapproves of discrimination on artificial ground of race, caste, creed, religion, sex, etc. It strives to secure economic, social and political equality for all with the aim to establish socialism and to prepare the ground for egalitarianism. During the dominance of coalition politics, the government has paid especial attention to controlling and prohibiting all that go against people's rights and justice, to protect women against sex-exploitation, to give due honour in the society, to

empower them through education and reservation. The chapter VI of the study contains and discusses that the Government in India has already made laws to guarantee social security and justice to men and women, children and the old helpless persons and to provide education to children as an important step towards social justice.

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) which is the legalistic recognition of the Directive Principles of State Policy aims at protecting people against the violation of public interest and thus ensuring justice of all forms of people. It is a judicial platform for dispensation of justice to those who have been denied or deprived of justice by the executive, PIL originated in 1979 when the central government was ruled by Janata Party led coalition government. The Chapter VIII of this study traces how PIL protected people's rights and ensured justice to them. PIL is playing a significant role in the implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). It has paved the way for social justice. Cases like *Indira Swahany* and *Vishakha vs. state of Rajasthan* are mention worthy as example for judicial justice for judicial justice. PIL covers a wide range of areas of human life, rights and freedom denied by the agencies of the government. Hence it is the epoch in the history of judicial system in India of India during the era of coalition politics.

The chapter IX deals with how legal aid services contributes to social justice in India. The principles of welfarism would have remained unrealized if the government had not provided fair legal aid services contribute to social justice in India. It has protected and continues to protect people against oppression, exploitation, denial of justice, discrimination and many other acts of violation. Legal aid service forms an important feature of a welfare state to do justice to people. This chapter records analysis and discusses how legal aid service which emerged as a force of social justice during coalition politics in India and continues to uphold the rule of law and protect people's rights.

India seeks to bring about socio economic changes in society and DPSP is an effective instrument of this changes if they are properly implemented. During the coalition era in the country which is still in force in some way or another.

Chapter X of this study demonstrates and explicates that social protection is without of use or value in regard to social justice.

We generally distinguish between the Fundamental Rights and DPSP on the ground of its enforceability in the court of law; but to me such distinction is rather artificial ; a deeper study and course of analysis would invariably reveal that such distinction have been blurred because of 'aggressive implementation' or we may say penchant for its implementation of DPSP by the government . Many articles in DPSP have been enacted and implemented and assumed the status of people's rights be it during one party rule or under coalition government. The articles under DPSP which have so far been enacted and implemented have immensely helped to pursue the noble ideas of social justice. The chapter XI of this study traces and explains it with enormous references.

In reality , the emergence of coalition government in place of one party dominant system have created a sharp debate among social scientists and economist in regard to the questions of liberalism or economic reforms. Some believe that coalition government have retarded the pace of economic reform , so it is a bad government while others believe that coalition government represents equal geographical and regional entities of our polity. But undeniable is the fact coalition government have to pursue welfare programmes for extending its reach and influence among the voters' so long untouched by major partner in coalition government.

Human rights are wedded to social security and justice . Right to life, right to education, right to individual dignity , right against slavery and bonded labour , right to decent life , etc., constitute the foundation of human rights. The study enumerates and discusses with relevant references how the Government during the era of coalition politics seeks to protect , preserve and ensure human rights . This is elaborately discussed and exemplified in the chapter VIII. The survey which is undertaken on the importance of human rights , several issues of the violation of such rights and the steps of the government to protect and honour rights of people corroborates the fact that social justice is reduced to a farce or a non- entity if human rights are grossly violated.