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How Fraternity in India is different from idea enshrined in the Constitution discuss.

Sol:

Fraternity means a sense of common brotherhood of all Indians, which gives unity and solitariness to social-life. B.R. Ambedkar pointed out the absence of recognition of the principle of Fraternity, equality and Liberty would be no deeper than coats of points.

Constitutional Provision Related to Fraternity:-

(A) Preamble:- The principle of Fraternity was added to the principle in the Principles in the Preamble along with Liberty, Equality and Justice.

(B) Fundamental Duties:- Fundamental Duties added by the 42nd Amendment in 1977 and further amended by 86th Amendment in 2010. Article- 51-A(e) generally refers to the duty of every citizen to promote harmony and spirit of common-Brotherhood amongst all the people of India.

The Framers of the Indian Constitution knew the significance of Fraternity in a society divided on the basis of various hierarchical social-inequalities.

Challenges in Achieving Fraternity:-

(A) Social and cultural Differences:-

The diversity of cultures and traditions among different communities can lead to mis-understandings and conflict.

(B) Political Differences:-

Political ideologies can create deep divides in society and impede cooperation and dialogue.

(C) Failure of constitutional Morality:-

It can lead to loss of confidence in institutions and Rule of law.

Measures in Achieving Fraternity:-

(A) Educate people about constitutional values:-

It lays down several values such as Equality, Liberty and Fraternity can help inculcate a sense of Fraternity among them.

(B) Support Social-Initiatives:-

That promote Inclusivity and Equality can help create a sense of Fraternity in society.

(C) Sense of National Pride:-

It can bring people together fostering a sense of unity.

By excavating the moral values embedded in the constitution, the sense of Fraternity in India can be ~~Rev~~ Revived.