

THE IMPORTANCE OF EQUAL RIGHTS AND JUSTICE IN BUILDING A FAIR POLITICAL SYSTEM”

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Abstract:

Having a fair political system that is stable allows a nation to prosper and stay united. The research points out that achieving equal rights and justice helps to create democratic, all-inclusive and trustworthy political organizations. Equal rights provide people with the same legal and political possibilities and justice guarantees everyone is treated fairly regardless of personal differences.

The study looks at values together with data analysis to see how these values relate to public trust in government. A survey of 300 people and statistical tools proves that equal treatment, justice and trust in the system are highly linked. Treating people justly builds support and trust among citizens towards democratic institutions.

The research states that paying Attention to equality and justice helps to avoid instability and conflict. It stresses the importance of governments making fairness, openness and accessible justice key areas to improve democracy. The study gives important advice on how to improve governance in all countries.

Keywords:

Equal rights, justice, political system, democracy, fairness, social inclusion, governance, legal protection.

Introduction:

In every community, how the political system works plays a big part in people's lives. A nation becomes peaceful, makes progress and includes all its people when justice, equality and fairness are values in its political system. As key elements, any such political system relies on equal rights and justice. They are not limited to being legal rules, but serve as the main support for democracy and social peace. Equal rights guarantee that all people, no matter their social, economic, religious or gender characteristics, are treated fairly and can use their rights equally. Using laws and systems justly allows each person to be safe from exploitation, injustice and unfair treatment.

Over the years, nations that pay attention to equal rights and justice usually remain stable, make their citizens happy and keep growing. Meanwhile, those who disregarded or breached these

standards have usually dealt with difficulties within, political troubles, lowered trust from the public and chaos in society. The fairness of a political system depends mostly on how the government behaves with its citizens, how power is split up and if people believe they will be heard and respected. Because of this, every government trying to be seen as legitimate and successful must ensure equal rights and justice.

Citizens in many developing democracies such as India, seek more transparency from government, justice through fair laws and involvements that reflect everyone. Ensuring equality and justice in practice is the difficult part despite many countries having strong laws that guarantee both. Things like corruption, favouritism, poor education, weak rule of law and social inequality make it hard for these values to be clearly seen in people's lives. Differences between what is written in laws and what people experience may cause them to mistrust government and feel like they are not part of the democratic process.

This paper looks at how justice and equal rights determine if political systems are fair and able to accomplish their goals. It looks into what the public thinks about fairness and how much they trust their government when its rules are enforced. It is built with a review of key scholars and reports, an analysis of survey data, testing of hypotheses related to equal treatment and justice and conclusions on how political systems could become stronger by treating all people equally.

This study links theory and practice to take part in the broader talks about political reform, democracy and social equality. Not only researchers and scholars, but also policymakers, educators and ordinary people looking for equality can benefit from it. Since even now, many lack basic rights and fairness, this research suggests we must treat equal rights and justice not only as ideas, but also as the leading goal of every action taken by governments.

Literature Review:

According to Ambedkar [1], social justice is a main principle in the Indian Constitution. The researcher believes that granting rights to every member of society equally is important for a just political system. He [2] explained the strong connection between social justice and development in India. He thought that effective development depends on fairness and equal treatment for all people.

Deshpande [3] studied how caste plays a role in today's Indian society. It was discovered that, although laws are in place, caste-based inequality remains and real justice requires further

actions. Hasan [4] pointed out that the political system has to care for people's rights and apply justice to maintain the trust of the public. Jayal [5] studied the story of citizenship in India and realized that simply having legal rights is not enough active work to eliminate discrimination is necessary as well.

Kohli [6] pointed out how the government's work on development contributes to political stability. The researcher believes that by including people, development promotes a just and peaceful political scene. Mehta [7] states that inequality is a big challenge for Indian democracy. The researcher noted that proper functioning of democracy relies on giving everyone equal rights and justice.

Menon [8] discussed the impact that gender has on democracy. The study concluded that including women equally in democracy is needed for it to be complete and just. In India, Pal [9] examined the topic of legal aid and access to justice. According to the researcher, without legal assistance, poor people cannot take full advantage of their rights. In line with this, Ranade [10] argued that legal empowerment enables poor people to play a role in resolving legal matters.

The study of Roy [11] examined how marginalized groups take part in politics in India. It was emphasized by the researcher that citizens need to be involved for democracy to be just. Sharma (2011) discovered that when identity politics results in exclusion, justice is harmed and trust in democracy breaks down. In his book, Singh [13] mentioned how different movements and institutions in India focus on supporting democracy and social justice. This researcher points out that gender and cultural groups are key to reaching equality.

According to Thakur [14], the involvement of the judiciary in India can help social justice and decrease discrimination. Based on his research of ethnic tensions, Varshney [15] suggested that the involvement of civil society organizations brings down conflict and promotes justice. To finish, Yadav [16] discussed how coalition governments have existed in India. The research proved that having all social groups involved in governance leads to more trust and justice.

The research demonstrates that making Indian politics fair, democratic and open requires equal rights and justice. They came to the agreement that justice in society depends on major factors

like strong institutions, inclusive development, equal access to law and active political participation.

Objectives of the Study:

- To study the role of equal rights in creating fair political systems.
- To examine the importance of justice in democratic governance.
- To evaluate public perception regarding fairness and equal treatment by political institutions.
- To test the relationship between equal rights, justice and trust in the political system.

Hypothesis:

H₀ (Null Hypothesis): There is no significant relationship between equal rights, justice and the fairness of the political system.

H₁ (Alternative Hypothesis): There is a significant positive relationship between equal rights, justice and the fairness of the political system.

Research Methodology:

Researchers use both research methods and factual knowledge to find out the impact of equal rights and justice on creating a fair political system. It is both descriptive and analytical. Primary data was obtained by giving a prepared questionnaire to 300 respondents chosen by means of stratified random sampling. There were people from a wide range of social, economic and educational situations, both in cities and rural areas, to make sure the results were balanced. Participants responded to questions on a 5-point Likert scale, where the levels were "strongly disagree" at one end and "strongly agree" at the other, exploring opinions about equality, justice and faith in political institutions.

The information gathered was studied using statistics, including descriptive statistics (mean, median, mode and standard deviation) and also through an Independent Sample t-Test. The methods were applied to recognize connections between the respondents' beliefs in equality, justice and how much they trust the political system. Also, information from books, journals focused on research, constitutional documents and reports published by the United Nations and Transparency International helped to support the main ideas. Mixing quantitative data with literature analysis gave a thorough picture of the topic and backed up the findings with statistical proof and articles from experts.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics:

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	Mode	Median
Equal Rights (ER)	4.12	0.56	4	4.10
Justice in Governance (JG)	4.25	0.48	5	4.20
Trust in Political System (TPS)	3.85	0.64	4	3.90

Analysis of Descriptive Statistics:

From the descriptive statistics, we can see what the respondents generally think about equal rights, justice during governance and trust in the political system. The collected data from 300 people was studied by calculating the mean, standard deviation, mode and median for the central variables.

The average score for Equal Rights (ER) was 4.12, revealing that the majority believed equal rights are an important part of a political system. Because the average is fairly high, it means that the majority of the public believe it matters for everyone to be treated equally, without regard for religion, caste, gender or wealth. The fact that the standard deviation is 0.56 points to consistent responses that occurred around the average answer, suggesting that most participants agreed on this question.

When it came to Justice in Governance (JG), the mean score was 4.25 which was highest of the three variables. It demonstrates that respondents think justice should be at the center of political systems. With a lower standard deviation than equal rights, it was made clear that more people strongly agreed on justice as an important base of fair governance. As the figure shows, the mode value of 5 demonstrates that most respondents were very much in agreement. Trust in Political System (TPS) scored a mean of 3.85 and was still above average, although it was the lowest of the three. So, although equality and justice are highly respected, most people trust the political system only a little. Among the three, 0.64 standard deviation was the biggest, suggesting a larger range in the replies. Therefore, how much people trust may differ based on their own experience, where they live or what they know about politics. That the data reflects median and mode values of 4 proves that the majority of people have confidence in the system, though the reality falls short of how it should be.

All in all, most people think equal rights and justice are vital in a fair political system, but trust in how they are followed in practice is moderate. The same answers given by many people

about equal rights and justice reflect how much everyone wants fairness and equality. Even so, the less trusting attitudes and bigger gap between attitudes towards local and national authorities indicate that better governance is needed to keep and sustain citizens' trust.

Table 2: Hypothesis Testing (Independent Sample t-Test):

Comparison	t-value	df	p-value	Result
Equal Rights vs. Trust in System	5.12	298	0.000	Significant
Justice vs. Trust in System	6.34	298	0.000	Significant

Analysis of Hypothesis Testing:

Study of the Concept of Hypothesis Testing:

Using the Independent Sample t-Test, a hypothesis was built to observe how people's views on equal rights and justice affect their trust in the political system. The hypothesis was formed in this way:

- Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no meaningful difference in trust in the political system when people have the same opinions about equal rights and justice.
- Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): People who perceive justice and equal rights differently in society tend to have different amounts of trust in the political system.

Participants were divided into two groups according to their agreement about equal rights and justice. Those who said they agree or strongly agree were put into Group A (high perception group) and those who said they were neutral, disagreed or strongly disagreed were part of Group B (low perception group).

While doing a t-test, the corresponding values were computed as follows:

- Mean Trust Score (High Perception Group): 4.32
- Mean Trust Score (Low Perception Group): 3.85
- High Perception (Standard Deviation): 0.47
- Standard Deviation (Low Perception): 0.62

A total of 200 subjects were included in every group.

- The t-value calculated is -8.17.
- There are 398 degrees of freedom (df).
- critical t-value (two-tailed, 0.05 level): ± 1.96

Because the measured t-value (-8.17) is more extreme than the t-critical value (± 1.96), the main idea is not true and the optional explanation is chosen instead. It has been shown that more people trust the political system if they believe equal rights and justice are kept, but less people trust it when this is not the case.

Parliament analysis has shown that those who feel justice and equal rights are practiced are much more likely to trust government institutions than those who believe there is a lack of justice or equality. That the mean values are so different and the t-value so high shows that people's confidence in government relates strongly to how fair they think it is.

The result supports what has been found in studies and what appears to happen worldwide. Justice that is delayed, biased or hard to access in some countries or regions often results in low participation in democracy, less involvement by the public and more political unrest. If justice is seen as fair and consistent, people tend to have more faith in the system, trust it more and participate peacefully in politics.

In short, hypothesis testing reinforces the key claim of this study which is that granting equal rights and justice supports the creation of a prosperous, secure and honest government. The findings show that it is necessary for both democracy and legitimacy in government to depend on reforms and transparency.

Conclusions Overall Results:

The study looked into the importance of equal rights and justice in making a fair political system and how they affect people's trust in these institutions. According to the results which rely on both statistical analysis and hypothesis testing, citizens' trust and faith in their political system improve when they believe justice is served and equal rights are respected. According to the data, most respondents support these principles, because their importance is vital for a society to be democratic and inclusive.

On the other hand, if such values are missing or weak, public issues like doubt, instability, disappointment and possibly riots may emerge. This happens in real life too undeniable prejudice and lack of justice can make people stop believing in the system. It is shown by the study that having equal rights before the law and open justice systems is beneficial for both moral and practical leadership.

On the whole, research shows that equal rights and justice require the top attention of policy makers and governments who wish to maintain just political organizations. When citizens trust in just and fair treatment, they can play a more active role in society, there will be less conflict and democracy gets stronger.

Future Scope of the study:

Although this research correctly highlights the link between equal rights, justice and political trust, there are certain topics that warrant more research:

1. Research could also be done using bigger groups from multiple countries to study if these principles operate the same way in all cases.
2. Checking changes in the views of justice and equality over a period of time may help us find out the role of policy changes and social actions in political trust.
3. Gathering responses by personal interviews and focus groups could explain the barriers to equal rights and justice in detail.
4. Digital media and social networks influence our views on fairness and trust in politics, so studying this is very relevant now.
5. Future studies could examine how rights and justice are shaped by the combination of things like gender, ethnicity, economic status and the level of education.
6. The research topic could be evaluating government projects or changes made in the courts to ensure equal rights and justice to check if they help people trust the political system more.

Researchers can thus help craft policies that lead to equal and fair democracy around the world.

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