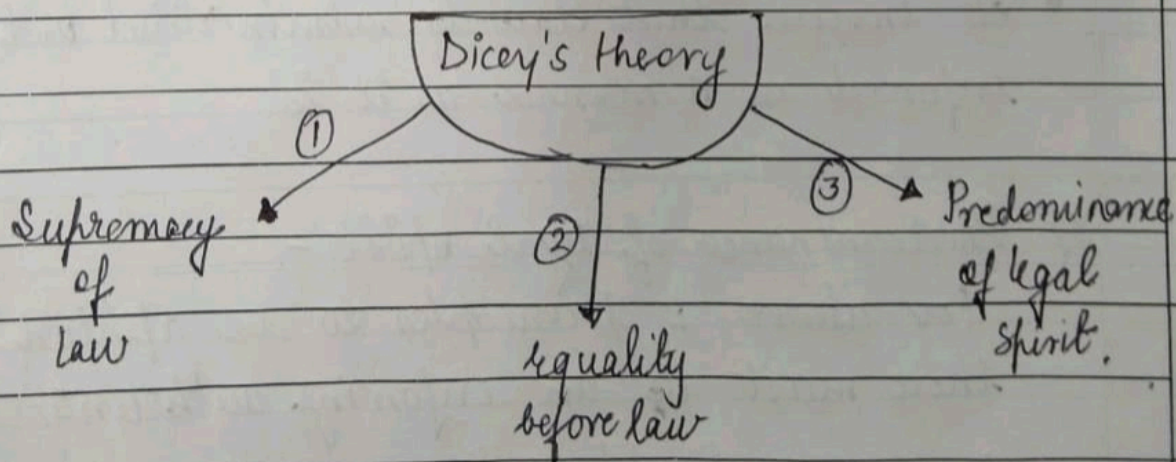


Ques - In India law cannot discriminate among people on the basis of gender, religion, race, etc?

Ans - Article - 15 of the Indian constitution ensures that no discrimination will be done on the basis of religion, gender, race etc because in India there is equality before law (Art-14) i.e everyone is equal in the eye of law.

To met the criteria of equality before law, one of the basic principle of English constitution is "Rule of law".

[Rule of law]:- The Dicey's theory on Rule of law has 3 pillars. These are



These pillars are based on the concept that



Q.no

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"A govt. should be based on principle of laws & not of men."

1) Supremacy of law - i.e. law rules over all people including the administrators of law

- Law is supreme, above all irrespective of gender, caste, religion.

- Law maker has to make laws that are justified justiciable.

2) Equality before law - • It states that - everyone is equal in eye of law, no matter who is he/she, where from where he/she belongs.

- It ensures that law is administered and enforced in a manner as it is.

3) Predominance of legal spirit -

For above 2 principles to be applied there must be an enforcing authority i.e. courts should be there

The courts are the enforcers of rule of law hence are impartial & free from

Q.no

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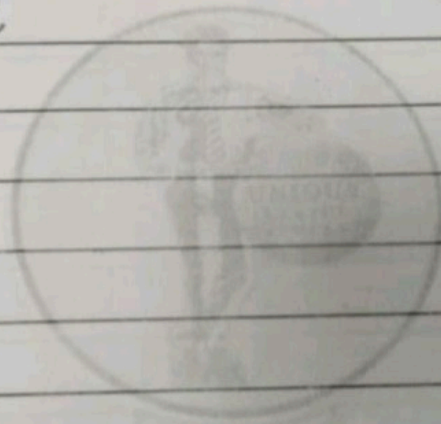
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external influences

Thus it is an important pillar. to rule of law

Thus, In all matters such as protection of the rights of all people, equal treatment before law, the constitution of India has provided enough mechanisms to ensure that Rule of law is followed

Excell!



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