CHAPTER -VI

SURVEY REPORT

6.1. Introduction

6.2. Survey objectives and strategy

6.3. Interview of insight stimulating cases

6.4. Social survey report

6.5. Inferences drawn

6.6. Observations

6.7. Summary
6.1 Introduction:

Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism reflected in Indian constitution can be examined on the basis of social survey. Haksar has rightly observed that there are inherent contradictions between ends and means of economic development.\(^1\) In order to overcome these contradictions concept like state socialism must be examined in a new context of globalization. In this connection it has been questioned that “Is it not true that while the political-economic-social aspect are inter related?” \(^2\) In order to answer this question field survey was conducted in this study and the report is presented here in this chapter.

It was decided to explore Dr. Ambedkar’s thought in new angel. An in-depth examination of the life and problems of Dr. Ambedkar’s followers is expected here. The economists in India will also be explored to find out their opinions about state socialism. To elucidate narrative from interviews, qualitative strategies have been used for summing up the details. Further we can acknowledge that both qualitative and quantitative methodologies have been used and they have provided unique and valuable insights into social phenomena. The findings drawn here are based on the inferences drawn after careful analysis of these details.

Further state socialism can be practiced if we have will power to implement it. It has been observed that “The modalities for the management of change and the continuing effectiveness of such an approach are also possible, given the requisite will.” \(^3\) Hence for such

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\(^{1}\) Haksar Ajit “Political Economic Management of India, by India and for India” Vikas Publications, New Delhi, 1988, p-22

\(^{2}\) Ibid., p-51

\(^{3}\) Ibid., p-66
positive approach social survey was required, which was conducted during last year and the report of the same is presented here.

Regarding implementation of social democracy in India Dr. Ambedkar rightly observed that “Without equality, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many. Equality without liberty would kill individual initiative. Without fraternity, liberty and equality could not become a natural course of things.” Dr. Ambedkar further warned that “If we require a constable to enforce them, we must begin by acknowledging the fact that there is complete absence of two things in Indian society.” Nehru in the discussion in Constituent assembly remarked that “Freedom and power being responsibility. That responsibility rests upon this Assembly, a sovereign body representing the sovereign people of India.” On this background in this chapter report on the survey can be presented.

The political thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar can be noted here as under: Being a scholar activist, keeping a vigilant eye on the happenings of his times and responding to them at both theoretical as well as practical plains, it was obvious for Ambedkar to have written and commented on a wide range of issues pertaining to the political scenario of the country. He was able to grasp basic problems of the country and had his own answers. His state socialism is also an approach to solve Indian problems of poverty.

The political thought of Ambedkar, therefore, does not come as a body of organized and systematic theorization. On the contrary, the political thought of Ambedkar consists of the views expressed by him in the form of numerous statements, speeches, books, and monographs coming in the wake of a particular issue being raised at the specific point

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4 Constituent Assembly Debate Vol. XI, pp-972-981
5 Ibid.,
6 Nehru’s address in the Constituent Assembly on August 14/15, 1947
of time. All these contents must be crytalized and synethsized in interdisciplinary manner to study state socialism evolved by Dr. Ambedkar. His ideas were very much dynamic and flexible suitabale to the time and condition of the country. He has tried to provide Indian answers to the Indian problems and he is not borrowing western theories of development in stereotype manner. Hence genius scholarship ;of Dr. Ambeddkr in many social sciences is reflected in his writings and all these material has been critically examined keeping state socialism at the center. The qualitative content analysis method has been used for review of ;his writings and speeches reflected in 21 volumes published by GOM.

For instance during the 1950s when the problem of linguistic reorganization of states became a burning issue in the wake of agitations and fasts primarily in the southern part of the country, he was prompted to pen down the book ;”Thoughts on Linguistic States” to articulate his intellectual understanding of the problem and the probable solution to it. Nevertheless, Ambedkar as a political thinker appears liberal, but not a dogmatic one to the core as his context driven critical beliefs in the liberal values underpin almost the entire body of the political thought as reflected in the main strands of the political thinking His ideology has undergone many changes and evolved in a systematic manner keeping the welfare of the people in general and emancipation of downtrodden in particular. Ambedkar articulated in various contexts and forms from time to time. Dr. Ambedkar thus was a unique contributor on the arena of Indian sociology because he had a correct grasp of Indian social system, which was imbalance, exploiting each other and looking down the poor. Dr. Ambedkar being a Masiha of untouchables had tremendous fascination towards their acute problems of social justice and human rights. In order to ;understand his complex social thoughts, evolved in state socialism a new approach has been adopted in this work.
Exploratory research design which encompasses newer issues and newer challenges seems more suitable for this study because in the wake of globalization the private sector is expanding its horrible exploitation measures and the worst suffers are the women and weaker sections. State socialism has to undergo many changes and has to face many challenges to solve the socio-economic problems of the poorest of the poor in a country like India. In order to understand his state socialism the new approach and new research design has been manifested in this chapter. Bidut (page 92-93)

6.2 Survey objectives and strategy

Any social survey requires specific objectives to be assigned. B.L. Kothari has observed that “Research staff must have a creative mind, and must be able to see relationships between phenomena which nobody has previously thought of.” There are different motives and objectives in scientific process. These objectives must be well designed in methodology. It has been observed that “The first task of planning is, of course to lay down the survey’s objectives precisely and this means more than a vague statement of broad aims.” Such broad aims can be described below:

- To understand relevance of Dr. Ambedkar’s economic ideas with special reference to welfare of weaker sections
- To evaluate provisions in Indian constitution and their viability by getting feedback of people
- To develop people’s approach based on Dr. Ambedkar’s economic thoughts regarding life of poor people in the age of globalization.

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7 Kothari B.L. Research Methodology”, p-125 ABD Publishers, Jaipur, 2007, p- 125
8 Ibid., p-126
9 Ibid., p-156
• To suggest remedies for the implementation of Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism.

It is interesting to note that strategy must be decided while conducting this survey. Bhandarkar and Wilkinson have observed that social segments represent their peculiar position in social system, their opinions can truly reveal problems in the implementation of social welfare schemes.10

Here a sample of 300 workers was selected for examining state socialism and its relevance in the post globalization era.

6.3 Interview of insight stimulating cases:

I have categorized the interviews into two groups, “formal” and “informal”. i.e. of “activist” and “economist”. I have attended a conference of the Economics, Ambedkarites and took the opportunity to interview as many people as were willing to talk to me. These interviews can be treated as a insight stimulating cases. And these interviews have served the purpose as a window to understand Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism on grass root level.

According to Kothari “One major advantage of the interview is its flexibility. “11 This principle is followed here. It is true that “Interviews tends to have a better response rate than other types.”12

It has been observed that “The interviewer can record spontaneous answers. Spontaneous answers may be more informative and less normative than answers about which the respondent has had time to think.”13 On this background.

11 Kothari B.L., op cit., p-308
12 Ibid., p-308
13 Ibid., p-309
All formal interviews were pre-arranged, introducing myself clearly, and presenting an explanation with my research topic and questionnaire I have used for getting data from experts. Further I have followed University ethics protocol. All formal interviews were digitally recorded and names in formal interviews are withheld by mutual consent. On the other hand, informal interviews were spontaneous. These informal interviews have been presented in the report of insight stimulating cases.

6.4 Social survey report:

Social research report requires methodological presentation. The study being interdisciplinary in economic and sociology, it has many distinct dimensions. C.N. Shankar Rao has observed that “The SCs occupy the bottom most rung of the social ladder. They form the majority of the backward or depressed classes.”14 SCs are away from development because they were forth in the ladder. It is true that “The term SCs signifies those groups of people who were out of the caste system or the Varna hierarchy in the past.”15 After independence they have been provided reservation to achieve equality and social justice. In spite of Dr. Ambedkar’s efforts to enter into temple in 1930 at Nasik, the things have not improved much.”16 On this background this social survey was conducted. Their responses regarding Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism have been presented here.

Now on this background report of 300 respondents’ survey can be presented below:

6.4.1: Report of the general profile:

Survey being social interaction the profile of respondents is very vital.17

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15 Ibid., p-262
16 Ibid., p-270
17 Kothari B., op cit., p-312
The 300 respondents’ classification about their general information can be presented below:

**6.4.2: Age group:**

Age is an important factor in social study. It explains maturity of the respondent. It is informants’ response.\(^{18}\)

On this background information about respondents age group is given in the table below:

**Table No. 1: Respondents age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Age group in years</th>
<th>No. respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>40-50</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Above 60</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{18}\) Ibid., p-12
On the basis of above table it seems that large number of respondents belonged to age group 40-50 (50%) and the second category belonged to 30-40 (30%) age group. The remaining two groups percentage is just five percent each Thus it seems middle aged group people are more aware about political and social consciousness.

6.4. 3: Education:

Education of SCs has increased considerably since independence. C.N. Shankar Rao has observed that “The performance of SCs in the educational field is also relatively poor. The passing percentage of SCs at the high school level is 53, at the graduate level 35, and at the PG level 60.”\(^\text{19}\) On this background respondents’ educational level is presented in the table below:

**Table No. 2: Educational level of respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>No. respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Under-graduate</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Professional technical education</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{19}\) Rao Shankar op cit., p-270
The above table shows that among the respondents highest number belongs to graduate i.e. 150 (50%), followed by Professional 90 means (30%). 15 means 5% belong to post graduate. Thus number of graduates is among respondents is higher. This has been possible due to Dr. Ambedkar’s educational movements.

6.4. 4: Income:

Income is an important denominator of the economic status of respondents. About income of SCs it has been observed that “A large number of SC families are in debts. Their indebtedness is increasing day by day.”

In this background information about income level was collected from the respondents and the same is presented below:

**Table No. 3: Annual Income level of respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Yearly income</th>
<th>No. respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Below 1 lakh</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Upto 1 lakh</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>5 lakhs</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>10 lakh</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20 Shankar Rao, op cit., p-271
The above table shows that most of the respondents belonged to 5 lakh category. Afterwards 120 respondents belonged to up to 1 lakh category and below one lakh category are 90 i.e. ---% 

Thus it seems large number of respondents belonged to yearly 1 lakh income category.

6.4. 5 Caste

Caste is an important factor in social justice. It has been observed that “Prior to Dr. Ambedkar, castism was prevailing in Indian society and programs of socio economic upliftment of SC were not well designed.21 The responses about caste received from the respondents have been presented in the following table:

**Table No. 4: Caste category of respondents**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Yearly income</th>
<th>No. respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>OBC</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>SBC</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21 Jatava D.R. p-14
The above table shows that majority respondents belonged to SC category followed by OBC i.e. 50 numbers and NT 30 numbers. The percentage of ST and SBC is lowest. Thus SCs dominate the scene of backward classes.

6.4. **Setting of respondents**

**Table No. 5: Respondents setting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Area setting</th>
<th>No. respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table shows that 70% of the respondents stay in urban areas and only 30% stay in rural areas. Many of them have migrated from rural to urban area.

6.4. 7: Position of women:

The position of women is most neglected in the SC. as she was denied equal rights in the traditional system of Manu. Woman was double sufferer by passing Hindu Code Bill Dr. Ambedkar tried to literate Hindu women. Dr Ambedkar in one of his speeches in Nagpur appealed SC women to get education for changing profile of their families. The information received from the respondents in this respect has been presented in the following table:

**Table No. 6: Gender category**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Area setting</th>
<th>No. respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22 Gajare M.F. Dr. Ambedkar’s lectures” Vol. IV, see speech in Nagpur
From the above table shows that male respondents dominate over the female. The educational awareness is slowly increasing in the women due to Dr. Ambedkar’s movement.

6.4.8. Concept of state socialism:

State socialism is an important contribution of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar to the Indian constitution. About social democracy Dr. Ambedkar pointed that: We must make out political democracy a social democracy as well. Political democracy cannot lasts unless there lies at the base of it social democracy.” 23 On this background a question was asked about the knowledge of concept of state socialism. The information received is presented in the following table:

Table No. 7 Concept of state socialism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table it is clear that 90% respondents know about Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism. Their information is based on the literature published by Govt. of Maharashtra and various public meetings and media programs.

**6.4.9: Medium of information:**

Medium of information plays a key role in building public opinion in the field of political communication. Dr. Ambedkar pointed that “noble is the mission and sacred is the goal.” On this background a question was asked regarding the medium of information to understand state socialism. The information received is presented in the table below:

**Table No. 8: Medium of information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Means of information</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Through books</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Speeches</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The above table shows that large number of people received the information about state socialism from public speeches. It has been possible due to the public meetings organized by various groups on Dr. Ambedkar’s ideas. The second number goes to book as a media which is 30%. Many workers have purchased Dr. Ambedkar’s volumes published by state government. The 25% received information from print and electronic media and only 5% received the information from internet. Thus public speeches seem most effective in propagation of state socialism. Books and media have supported it.

### 6.4. 10. Directive Principles of State Policies

Directive principles of state policy have been designed to fulfill welfare state. Greatest happiness in greatest number can be achieved through progressive policies like state socialism. Dr. M.P. Jain has observed that the concept of directive principles of state policy has been borrowed from Irish constitution. On this background a question was asked regarding the reflection of the echo of Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism in DPSP. The information received is given in the following table.

**Table No. 9: Directive Principles of State Policies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of above table it is clear that 98% respondents have noted that DPSP is truly echoed in Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism.

6.4. **Welfare of the weaker section:**

Welfare of the poor and weaker sections is the responsibility of the state. Dr. Ambedkar pointed that “The useful remedy adopted by democratic countries is to limit the power of Government to impose arbitrary restraints in political domain and to invoke the ordinary power of the legislature to restrain the more powerful individual from imposing arbitrary restraints on the less powerful in the economic field.” On this background a question was asked about the welfare of the weaker section and the responses are noted below:

**Table No. 10: welfare of weaker sections**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Requires more strict implementation</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26 Sontakke Y.D. (ed) op cit., P-273
From the above table it is clear that 15% respondents feels satisfactory, while 65% opined that most strict implementation is required and by doing so awareness in the implementation of these schemes can be brought in.

6.4.12: Priorities in reservation

Reservation policy was supported by Dr. Ambedkar for upliftment of down trodden communities.

About reservation M.P. Jain has observed that “The equality of opportunity guaranteed by Art. (1) is to each individual citizen of the country while Art. 16(4) contemplate special provisions being made in favor of the socially disadvantaged community.”

In this background a question was asked about the priorities of reservation and the responses of the respondents have been noted below:

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27 Jain M.P. op cit., p-960
Table no. 11: Priorities in reservation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Increase in the educational reservation</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Addition in reservation in civil services</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Enhancement in reservation in political power</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Improvement in the present women’s reservation</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table it is clear that the respondents have suggested improvement in all categories of reservation.

6.4. 13: Relevance of Dr. Ambedkar’s thought:

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was always ahead of his times. His books are still relevant today. It has been pointed that “In spite of his indifferent health he worked with great zeal and devotion and piloted the
Constitution with great skill and ability” 28 On this background a question was asked as to which book of Dr. Ambedkar is most relevant to Indian situation after globalization and the responses are noted below:

Table No. 12 Relevance of Dr. Ambedkar’s thought:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Problems of rupee</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The evaluation of provincial distribution of state finances in British India</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>State and minority</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>History of Indian currency, vol. I</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the basis of above table, it is clear that 50% respondents have opted for Problems of rupee and 25% on State and minority and the next relevance is 20% State finances in British India.

It is evident that Problem of Rupee is most significant in the age of globalization.

6.4.14: DPSP and Obligatory

The DPSP are very significant in Indian context. It has been pointed that “The makers of the constitution had realized that in a poor country like India, political democracy would be useless without economic democracy. Accordingly they incorporated a few provisions in the constitution with a view to achieve amelioration of the socio economic conditions of the masses.”29 On this background respondents were asked whether they think DPSP must be made obligatory enforceable law and the responses are noted below:

Table No. 13, DPSP and obligatory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

29 Jain M.P., op cit., p-1363
On this basis, it is clear that majority of respondents feel DPSP musts be made compulsory and obligatory. This can enable to enforce them effectively.

6.4.15. Implementation of state socialism:

State socialism is Dr. Ambedkar’s main concept. It has been asked to respondents whether they think some new provisions are required for improving state socialism. The responses are presented below:

Table No. 14: Implementation of state socialism:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is clear that all respondents feel that some more urgent provisions are required for effective implementation of Directive Principles of State Policies.

6.4. 16: Impact of globalization:

Globalization is an important process which has opened doors for new issues and challenges. According to Dutt and Mahajan in the developing country like India there is need “to make globalization a means to expand human well being and freedom and to bring democracy
and development to local communities where people live” 30 In this context a question was asked to respondents to give priorities to issues indicated below and the responses are presented in the following table.

**Table No. 15: Impact of globalization**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Strict reservation in the industries/private sector</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Quota based admissions in private institutions</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Urgent nationalization of health services</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Weaker sections participation improvement in public sector</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table it is evident that 50% respondents feel strict reservation in industries and private sector, while for admission it is 30%

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30 ILO Report 2004, p-21
and 10% have opined for participation of weaker sections in public sector.

6.4.17: Directive Principles of State Policies and state socialism:

The DPSP play a key role in a developing country like India. They are bold step ahead in the process of state socialism. M.L. Jain has rightly observed that “Today we are living in an era of welfare state which seeks to promote the prosperity and well being of the people. The Directive Principles strengthen and promote this concept by seeking to lay down some socio economic goals which the various governments in India have to strive to achieve.” 31 They provide guidelines for the state governments. Further it has been rightly observed that “The directive principles are designed to usher in a social and economic democracy in the country. These principles obligate the state to take positive action in certain directions in order to promote the welfare of the people and achieve economic democracy.” 32 Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism also worked on these lines. It is true that “The directive principles were more akin to moral rather than to legal percepts as they did not have much value from a legal point of view.” 33 It has been pointed by Dr. Ambedkar that “The useful remedy adopted by democratic countries is to limit the power of government to impose arbitrary restraints in political domain and to invoke the ordinary power of the legislature to restrain the more powerful individual from imposing arbitrary restraints on the less powerful in the economic field.” 34 Hence if DPSP would have been strengthened with legal riders, it would have been more effective. In this connection Dr. Ambedkar had rightly pointed that “Time has come to take a bold step and define both the economic structure as well as the

31 Jain M.P., op cit., p-1363  
32 Ibid., p-1363  
33 Ibid., p-1364  
political structure of society by the law of the constitution.”\(^{35}\) Dr. Ambedkar further suggested that “The way out seems to be to retain parliamentary democracy and to prescribe state socialism by the law of the constitution so that it will be beyond the reach of the parliamentary majority to suspend, amend or abrogate it.”\(^{36}\)

State socialism is part of public welfare. In the entire process of implementation of state socialism the purpose is to implement the welfare schemes effectively. Hence the change can be made possible effectively.

The dynamics of state socialism depends on the progressive attitude as well as will power of the state. The state must not only look towards it as a guiding force, but as a strict force to follow the preamble of the constitution. The poor weaker section and minorities must be helped to follow the principles of state socialism. Many respondents have expressed a view to implement them strictly.

6.4. 18 Problems:

Though seeds of state socialism are reflected in DPSP, yet progressive ideals are not implanted in speedy manner. M.L. Jain has observed that “In a number of pronouncements the Supreme Court has insisted that these Directive Principles seek to introduce the concept of a welfare state in the country.”\(^{37}\) However, there are many difficulties and barriers in the implementation of DPSP. The major barriers can be noted below:

* Lack of vision: The federal governments in center and its allied states have responsibility of implementing welfare gospel. However, the states’ do not follow these guidelines strictly. There is a lack of mission and vision to imbibe these progressive ideas. Dr. Ambedkar logically argued that “The reason why it cannot be left to the ordinary law is not difficult

\(^{35}\) Ibid., p-272
\(^{36}\) Ibid., p-273
\(^{37}\) Jain M.P., op cit., p-1364
to understand. One essential condition for the success of a planned economy is that it must not be liable to suspension or abandonment, it must be permanent.”

In order to develop this vision the state planners have to carefully study the DPSP provisions.

* Lack of resources: Instantly after the freedom, there were no adequate resources for meeting the needs of people. Hence urgent implementation of DPSP was not possible. Dr. Ambedkar suggested that “to raise the finances there is need to reduction of expenditure on the army, relevy of the salt tax, abolition of prohibition and the saving of the excise revenue, nationalization of insurance and compulsory insurance for state and private employees.”

This can help to generate resources for implementation of welfare schemes.

* Lack of manpower and infrastructure: In India population is very high and bureaucracy is limited. Due to lack of manpower and infrastructure welfare schemes were not operated properly. Dr. Ambedkar suggested that there is need to implement state socialism by the law of the constitution and it can be unalterable by any act of the legislature and the executive.”

Thus by developing trained manpower and implementation agency, state socialism can be properly established.

* Lack of planning: Though India has well designed five year plans, yet it has many difficulties in their implementation. Dutt and Mahajan have observed that “Maximum production and full employment the attainment of economic equality or social justice

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38 Sontakke Y.D., (ed) op cit., p-272
39 Ibid., p-272
40 Ibid., p-274
which constitute the accepted objectives of planning under present day conditions.”

* Lack of future perspective: In any time bound development program, futuristic planning is highly needed. In order to achieve the goal of development it has been rightly observed by Dutta and Mahajan that IMF and World Bank Policy, “Latin America, Africa, and East Asian countries, it raises serious doubts in the minds of the people whether we are following the correct path of development.” Hence future perspective is required to design development plans. APJ Abdul Kallam in India 2020, has projected future planning. However, there is lack of future perspective of development.

6.4.19. Remedies

In order to support directive principles of state policy we have to develop a new planned program to overcome many difficulties in the way. Dr. Ambedkar suggested various schemes in his plan with two special features. One was it proposed state socialism in important field of economic life. The second feature was establishment of state socialism through legislature. On this background the following remedies can be suggested:

* The Supreme Court decisions must be carefully followed, interpreted and implemented carefully to provide speedy justice to poor people.

* The Central Government should make financial provisions to support state socialism. The schemes such as IRDP must be properly strengthened and village poor people must be supported.

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41 Dutta &nd Mahajan, op cit., p-185
42
43 Sontakke, op cit., Y.D. p275
There are various schemes in the field of rural development which require proper support.

* Proper funds must be provided for training and providing infrastructure. Human resource development is very poor in India. State socialism cannot be successful without HRD strategy. Each state government must shave development agency to implement schemes of development. Dr. Ambedkar felt that dignified existence of man was the need of the time to develop ways and means to fight against social insecurity.

* POA must be prepared to ensure future change. Such program of action must be well designed and well planned. Dr. Ambedkar suggested that “We want industrialization in India as the surest means to rescue the people from the eternal cycle of poverty in which they are caught.”

* MDG and DPSP must be correlated properly. In UNO has published a document known as Millennium Development Goals. This document is a universal expansion of state socialism. DPSP and MDG must go hand in hand for the betterment of every individual. Dr. Ambedkar felt that the poverty of India to his mind was due to entirely dependence of India on agriculture. According to Dr. Ambedkar rapid industrialization can give relief from unemployment.

6.5. Inferences drawn:

State socialism to Dr. Ambedkar was an ideal situation. He felt that nothing can open possibility of making agriculture in India profitably

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44 Dutt and Mahajan, op cit., p-424
45 Ibid., p-424
46 Sontakke Y.D., op cit., 276
47 Ibid., p-276
48 Ibid., p-276
except a serious drive in favor of industrialization.\textsuperscript{50} The inferences drawn on the basis of survey report are presented below:

The social activists have responded well to Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism. They are well aware about various problems in the march of social justice.

(a) Ambedkar’s state socialism has been exposed to them effectively through speeches, newspapers and electronic media.

(b) DPSP have truly reflected in Ambedkar’s state socialism, but now the sole responsibility lies on state governments to lead people towards welfare state.

(c) People have suggested their priorities for reservation in education, civil services, political positions and women’s elevation. This can help for the implementation of state socialism.

(d) \textbf{The problem of rupee} respondents feel most effective in the age of globalization.

(e) All the respondents have suggested that DPSP must be made obligatory.

(f) The respondents have suggested new provisions for the urgent implementation of state socialism. In the context of globalization reservation in the private industries has been suggested. Further health services and public sector has been suggested to be nationalized

\textbf{6.6: Observations:}

M.L.Jain has observed that “Supreme Court has emphasized in Keshavananda that the Preamble to the constitution emphasizes the principle of equality as basic to the Indian Constitution. This is the basic feature of the constitution which no legislature in India can transgress. Even an Amendment of the constitution offending a basic structure of the

\textsuperscript{50} Writing and Speeches of Dr. Ambedkar, Vol 10, p-127
The path of DPSP is not easy; it has to undergo many changes. There is a need to develop a perspective plan to make India a super power in 2020 and we have to evolve a new outlook to solve the problems of poor which can be described as an urgent requirement.

6.7: Summary:

According to Dr. Ambedkar “there is no question that labor needs not only equality, it also needs liberty. Labor must have both equality and liberty in other words, the economic structure of society, which would serve the interests of labor best is state socialism.”  

Dr. Ambedkar wanted to emancipate India from poverty, inequality and exploitation of poor. State socialism was a means to serve the poor people. This in this chapter a survey report is presented. This report shows that India has to face many challenges in the 21st century to provide DPSP and state socialism in society. We have to develop a perspective plan in the future course of time. Now is the high time to study all the issues together in a comprehensive manner for evolving new model and removing 27% BPL above the poverty. They have to elevate systematically so that they can be lead to a better path from poverty to prosperity in the future. The dream of Dr. Ambedkar can be fulfilled by implementing state socialism in the future. We have to develop a perspective plan to overcome all these issues and challenges systematically for future.

The DPSP provisions must be made obligatory and a time bound program must be provided to provincial states in India for bringing rapid change in socio economic life from distress and agony to peace and prosperity, which was the real aim of Dr. Ambedkar’s constitutional culture.

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51 Jain M.P., op cit., p-1364
I have substituted pseudonyms for most names. Some real names do appear in this thesis because I am quoting from or alluding to published works, or sources in the public domain, or the interviewee has explicitly given written permission for his/her name to be cited. Informal interviews often yielded up richer data than formal, as interviewees were more candid, and answers were unstructured, spontaneous, and often more emotive. There were no ethics protocols around the informal interviews, indeed, some of the interviewees understood that I was in the role of a journalist. These interviews were not recorded, but some were annotated. For others, I had to cultivate mnemonics to be able to remember flow and salient points. I then wrote extensive notes and narrative of these informal interviews within an hour of the interaction.

**Total Number Of People Interviewed And Questionnaires Filled Up**

I did not pursue a unique demographic in this study. The study’s broad demographic was a result of the opportunistic strategy I employed. The core interviewees ranged in age from early twenties to 64, and in financial context from university students to a retired specialist medical practitioner. For those who reflected on their political. The total number of peoples fill up the questionnaires is 300. The questionnaire has been filled up by the Ambedkarites activist, social worker, and experts economist.

**Socio Economic Survey**

In this Chapter, I have been analyzed the data and scrutinize the questionnaires and prepared a factual report based on finding Crystallizing data collected from the interviews of 10 eminent economists who have studied Dr. Ambedkar directly or indirectly. Also the professor, principal of concern department who are working in the Ambedkarites movement, the students of graduation and post graduation.
1. Dr. Ambedkar’s ideas on socio economic necessary changes are very particular to meet the ends of justice.

By referring Volume-VI of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar’s writing and speeches i.e. on economics…. Administration and Finance of The East India Company, the Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India The Problem of the Rupees, (History of Indian Currency and Banking, Vol.1) Miscellaneous Essays.

Necessity for change is a particular Chapter was brought by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

“.. It is therefore evident that the control of the Secretary of State and of Parliament over the Executive in India was only a nominal control, and the Indian Executive was in reality an uncontrolled body of bureaucrats in the exclusive charge of Indian affairs. How was this trust discharged by the irresponsible Executives?

The answer to this question may be summed up in the statement that the Indian Executive has sacrificed progress to order. Whether we examine its actions in the field of legislation or finance, the truth of this statement becomes painfully evident.

There are very few countries in the world where there may be said to prevail so many social evils as has been the case in India. Law is a means by which society from time to time repairs its ills in order to effect is conservation. But with very few exceptions’ the rule of personal law of a most pernicious character has been allowed to govern the social relations of the citizens, notwithstanding the fact that enlightened public opinion has long since raised its voice of protest against its perpetuation.

In the matter of securing economic rights its response was of a very halting character, and the legislation it has been persuaded to undertake for giving security or fixity of tenure to the agricultural or ease and comfort to the industrial population sank in comparison to what it refused
to undertake for liberating the rest from a species of industrial survey notwithstanding incessant demands for its abolition.

Its financial system was similarly characterized by the desire to preserve and order by taxing the masses and exempting the classes. It has been urged that the revenue system be so altered as to give relief to the poorer classes. Indirect taxes are justified as a method of making the poorer classes to pay their share of the burden of the State without their being sensible of the fact.

That on the issue of taxes which has to be taken as returns of Government by its citizens. The mind set up of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was very crystal clear that that is why Dr. Ambedkar stated on the taxes to be imposing it may be direct or indirect taxes on account of classes that may be read as community. That is why financial system was similarly characterized by desire to deserve and order to be taxed and exempted class and it has been urged that the revenue system be so altered as to give relief to the poor classes. If virtually we find today, the taxes about on the poor classes are on account of lower income group and are exempted on the basis of income received during the financial year.

In the said necessity for change by virtue of writing and speeches of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar somewhere it is shown as like followed on one hand but on the other hand, this is to be debated on account that of a class if a person from Lower Income Group or from the category of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe they are in the up to existing year 2012 more than 95% of population in the said group in India are coming within the account of exempted category of taxes on account of their income sources and yearly income.

That it is necessary to observe that if from the said group a person who is seeking some aid from the Bank to start a business whatsoever in nature, the Banks are seeking Income Tax return of three financial years
as compared to the loan which the person wants to borrow irrespective of categorization of caste.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and Society human beings who are below poverty line and Lower Income Group are not treated to be qualified on account of above stated condition i.e. Income Tax return of three financial years for getting aid, loan from the respective nationalized Banks as well as private sector banks.

The idea of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for the necessity for change was very respective but it was taken on the other hand by the system after an era of Dr. Ambedkar that a person who is not paying the tax is only entitled to live in the below poverty line and source for getting aid are estoppels due to such condition.

That the Government has brought policy under various schemes under the name of Mahatma Phule Economical Development Corporation and other such Corporations but on account of lack of funds with proportion on the basis of lack of sufficient availability of budgetary provisions of Union of India and by State the idea is being only treated to be failed.

The necessity for change was expected on the one hand by exemption in taxes to certain classes are shown but on the other hand the provisions may be treated to be to say that the poor may remain poor only.

1. On the title provincial subject to idea by virtue of writings
2. and Speeches of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is taken into account i.e. -
   1. Local self-government;
   2. Medical administration;
   3. Public Health and Sanitation and vital statistics;
   4. Pilgrims within British India;
5. Education;
6. Public Works;
7. Water Supplies;
8. Land Revenue administration;
9. Famine reliefs;
10. Agriculture;
11. Civil Veterinary Department;
12. Fisheries;
13. Co-Operative Societies;
14. Forests;
15. Land acquisition;
16. Excise;
17. Administration of justice;
18. Provincial Law Reports;
19. Administrators-General and official trustees;
20. Non judicial stamps;
21. Registration of deeds and documents;
22. Registration of births, deaths and marriages;
23. Religious and charitable endowments;
24. Development of Mineral resources which are Government property;
25. Development of Industries
26. Industrial matters which are included under the heads of:
   (a) Factories;
   (b) Settlement of labor disputes;
   (c) Electricity;
   (d) Boilers;
   (e) Gas;
   (f) Smoke nuisance; and
(g) Welfare of labor (including provident funds, industrial insurance (general health and accident) and housing and subject as to heads legislation by the Indian Legislature.

27. Stores and Stationery;
28. Adulteration of food stuffs and other articles;
29. Weights and Measures;
30. Ports;
31. Inland Waterways;
32. Inland Waterways;
33. Police which includes :
   (a) Regulation of betting and gambling;
   (b) Prevention of cruelty of animals;
   (c) Protection of wild birds and animals;
   (d) Control of poisons, subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature;
   (e) Control of motor vehicles, subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature as regards licenses valid throughout British India;
   (f) Control of dramatic performances of cinematographs, subject to legislation by the Indian Legislature in regard to sanction of films for exhibition.
34. Control of Newspapers, Books and Printing presses;
35. Coroners;
36. Excluded Areas;
37. Criminal tribes;
38. European vagrancy
39. Prisons
40. Pounds
41. Treasure Trove;
42. Libraries and Museum and Zoological Gardens;
43. Provincial Government Presses;
44. Electronics for Indian and provincial legislature;
45. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards;
46. Local Fund audit;
47. Control as defined by rule 10 of members of all India and Provincial Services;
48. Sources of Provincial revenue.
49. Borrowing of money on the sole credit of provinces;
50. Imposition by legislation of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment;
51. Any matter which, through falling within a Central subject;
52. Matters pertaining to a Central subject in respect of which powers have been conferred by or under any law upon a Local Government.

The study of above stated provincial subject of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar if it is taken into consideration whatever today Indians are facing the difficulties on account of Co-Operative Sectors, Forest lands, Industries, Bank fraud, public work frauds and on policy fraud may not arise.

**Poor Economics Required Vision Of Dr. Ambedkar**

With respect to poor economic even of study worldwide it requires vision of Dr. Ambedkar. In the era of 21st century Research which was conducted with several eminent personalities for the sake of argument as good as research work which has been forwarded by and complied under vision of Amartya Sen which on the title known as “Poor Economic rethinking poverty and ways” is indeed the first chapter think again again the introductory para which states as follows:-

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“.. Every year 9 million children die before their fifty birthdays. A women in sub-Saharan Africa has a one in thirty chance of dying while giving birth in the developed world chance the one in 5,600. There are at least twenty five countries, most of them in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the average person is expected to live not more than 55 years. In India alone, more than 50 million school going children cannot read a very simple text.

Same situation in India and this is due to some it requires a necessity for the awareness about budget and for the Budget provision of sleeping movement asked to stand up due to poor economic condition and fully need that is why 15 million students cannot read very simple text.

In this Chapter I have been analyzed the data and scrutinize the questionnaires and prepared a factual report based on finding Crystallizing data collected from the interviews of 10 eminent economists who have studied Dr. Ambedkar directly or indirectly.

I have completed a social experience survey 300 Dalit social workers have been interviewed by developing a systematic questionnaire.

Insight as examples: 10 Economists have been interviewed and relevance of Dr. Ambedkar’s ideas have been explained

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Preferential Finance under the Government of India Act, 1919 is referred in Chapter X…..
Necessity for change is a particular Chapter was brought by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Necessity for change on referring page at 228 -

".. It is therefore evident that the control of the Secretary of State and of Parliament over the Executive in India was only a nominal control, and the Indian Executive was in reality an uncontrolled body of bureaucrats in the exclusive charge of Indian affairs. How was this trust discharged by the irresponsible Executives?

The answer to this question may be summed up in the statement that the Indian Executive has sacrificed progress to order. Whether we examine its actions in the field of legislation or finance, the truth of this statement becomes painfully evident.

There are very few countries in the world where there may be said to prevail so many social evils as has been the case in India. Law is a means by which society from time to time repairs its ills in order to effect is conservation. But with very few exceptions’ the rule of personal law of a most pernicious character has been allowed to govern the social relations of the citizens, notwithstanding the fact that enlightened public opinion has long since raised its voice of protest against its perpetuation.

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poorer classes to pay their share of the burden of the State without their being sensible of the fact.

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Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and Society human beings who are below poverty line and Lower Income Group are not treated to be qualified on account of above stated condition i.e. Income Tax return
of three financial years for getting aid, loan from the respective
nationalized Banks as well as private sector banks.

THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVIEWS AND
QUESTIONARIES

The above data reveals a lot of information and actually helps one
to understand and completely picture the entire scene of; is there any
movement for financial growth after the heir of Dr. Babasaheb
Ambedkar? Is the Government is incompetent? In today’s is there any
movement going on for the financial growth? and also possible to find out
the conclusions and suggestions of the expert economist and the activist
of Dalit movements. I have been analyzed every aspect of this survey to
draw a broad picture of the entire chain of development.

As I have seen time and again in practicality and more obviously in
this survey, Firstly, to point this factor out, we should consider the survey
carried out in Maharashtra as well different states of India. I personally
interviewed the different expert economist and the activist of Dalit
movements. According to the Constitution, In accordance with Article 23
of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, “Everyone has a
right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable
conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.” But the
awareness among the peoples is less due to the brutal situation of the
down trodden common peoples in India.

I have collected data about 300 expert economists and the activist
of Dalit movements and tried to study the sufficiency or otherwise
deficiency by the side of implementation of the constitution. Also
tried to trace the reasons behind the incompetency of the Government.