CHAPTER - II

RESEARCH DESIGN

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CHAPTER - II
RESEARCH DESIGN

2.1 Introduction:

In any research endeavor to develop appropriate research design is a challenging task. We require a well arranged strategy to look at the problem. Here in this chapter an attempt has been made to set forth such a strategy for this research undertaking. The study of B.R.Ambedkar’s state socialism requires a well defined research methodology in a true sense.

The first chapter is dealt with the concept on Socialism. It is very well explained here about the views of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on socialism and the debates going on in the constituent assembly for the insertion of the word ‘Socialist’ in the Preamble. A light on the importance of socialism has been thrown in a much effective manner. It also gave a brief noting on how the petition against the insertion of the word ‘socialist’ was rejected in the Supreme Court.

The fourth chapter being is wholly based on Ambedkarism where a discussion on why the industries should be nationalized is done. Further, a detailed view on the socio-economic rights which are included in the context of Constitution is also included within this chapter. Public Interest Litigation and Judicial Activism are the burning topics which are being covered especially because the concept of Locus Standi has been relaxed which has uplifted the status of the underprivileged and the downtrodden people by treating even their letters as petitions. The role of a State in a democratic society has various sub topics which are covered within this section.

The fifth chapter “Relevance on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s economic ideas” includes the rise and fall of Indian Economy, the role of agriculture, etc. The comparison between the economies of India and
China is made to know the lacuna in our growth of economy and what problems are faced by the Indian currency.

The subject being and topical with special reference to globalization this problem have been tackled by developing explanatory research design. The design has been testified by following three stages as under:

In this chapter exploratory research design as research strategy has been described and three stages in it have been aptly defined.

The social science research today is interdisciplinary and it has been described as interdisciplinary. The present work is also covering different dimensions of economics, law and sociology. The social and core research today is interdisciplinary and it has been described as multidisciplinary. The present work is also covering different dimensions of economics, law and sociology.

Karl Pearson has rightly observed that "There is no shortcut to the truth….no way to gain knowledge of the universe except through the gateway of scientific method."\(^1\) In this work also different dimensions of the subjects have been explained. It is true that “The scientific method is one and same in all branches and that method is the method of all logically trained minds…the unity of all sciences consists alone in its method not in its material.”\(^2\) The present work has different dimensions of socialism proposed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The sources regarding Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism are ample and they require a critical angle. In this chapter research design was explained properly. The use and application of this design can be justified on following grounds:

- The subject is comparatively new and more relevant to current situation.

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2. Ibid., pp-10-12
• There is a cause and effect relationship regarding the socio economic conditions in India.

• Dr. Ambedkar developed state socialism suitable to Indian conditions. Due to social inequality, poverty, and economic disparity in India requires socialism.

• The state socialism envisaged by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has been reflected in Indian constitution through Directive Principles of State Policy.

• The different verdicts given by Supreme Court of India and different benches of High courts also revealed progressive ideas of Dr. Ambedkar being verified in Indian constitution.

Hence the use and application of these designs can be most suitable and perfect for this research work.

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Good and Hatt have described that sociology is much younger discipline and it requires understanding of the social problems at the grass root level. 3 In modern age there is discipline sociology of economics, which studies economic in social perspective. The present attempt is also made in this direction.

In social research survey is prime technique developed exploring social facts. Bhandarkar and Wilkinson have observed that “The social surveys are concerned with specific persons, specific places, specific problems and situations, whereas the social researchers area inclined to make the more general and abstract problems as their principal concern.”4

In this chapter research strategy has been explained. Hence in this work a well defined methodology is evolved and developed. Gisbert has observed that “Sociology may be studied in relation with any other science, but as the social sciences are intrinsically related to it, a comparative study is made between it and the other social disciplines as

3 Good and Hatt “Social survey research”, p-8
4 Bhandarkar and Wilkinson “Methodology and techniques of social research” Himalaya Publishers, New Delhi, 1998, p-42
political science, economics etc..”5 All this aspects have been properly explain in this work.

Research is simply an urge to explore into specific situations, events, activities or many be deeds and behaviour of common people to find some new and interesting facts. In the field of Social sciences, it is about observation, experimentation, and inferences. In other fields of knowledge/literature, going through some field and practical experiences of least possible event or activity culminating into some interesting and exciting findings. The study of Dr. Ambedkar’s State Socialism is not expection to this.

2.2 The Interdisciplinary Approach:

In a country like India where research issues are complex, varied and interwoven as well as intricate, it requires an interdisciplinary approach. The present work is related to three major social sciences such as Economics, sociology and law. The vulgar belief that science has explained everything is a hopeless misunderstanding. 6 Hence we require multidisciplinary approach to look beyond a specific science. Further it has been observed that “It has to do with everything to which its methods can be applied. 7 The subject like states socialism has political, economic, legal as well as social dimensions. This requires a more perfect and relevant interdisciplinary approach. Science at any time is a total result of all that source has been up-to-date. 8 In order to evolve this perfection scientific method is benefitting.

In this interdisciplinary work every care has been taken to look at the research problem in a systematic interdisciplinary manner. In such a complex situation, scientific approach is highly required because it has

7 Ibid., p-22
8 Bernal J.D. “Science in History” Pelican, p-18
been observed that science is a objective, logical and systematic method of analysis of phenomenon devised to permit the accumulation of reliable knowledge. It is a systematized form of analysis, not any particular body of knowledge.  

For the study of state socialism such a scientific approach is highly required to develop new angle in the subject of enquiry. About process of knowledge Durant Will has observed that “as soon as a field of enquiry yields knowledge susceptible of exact formulation is called science.”

In the field of social science like Economics, Sociology, and law, the facts are so delicate, interwoven that they require a more precise and more realistic understanding of facts. The process of creating scientific knowledge can be thus inter-disciplinary or cross disciplinary. There is a need of developing new approach to the entire process of collecting and interpreting of facts in this work. It has been observed that “The man of science is firmly committed to the belief that truth can always be established on the basis of evidence that our sense organs can get at.” Russell’s ideas reveal the minute aspects of explorations designed in this work.

The present topic is related to mankind and society. About social science research Slesinger and Stephenson have observed that “A study is scientific when its data are subjected to a logical analysis resulting in the development of a theory whether those data are secured by experiment, by statistics or common sense.” Such data will be generated in this work in a systematic manner. Merton has observed that “We social scientist, happen to live at a time when some of the physical sciences have achieved comparatively great precision of theory and an abundance

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9 Lastucci “.Scientific approach” Cambridge, 1967, p-6
11 Russell Bertrand’s four theories of truth, and Kaufmann Felix: “Methodology of Social Science” Oxford University Press, 1944, p-95
12 Slesinger and Stephenson “Encyclopaedia of the social science” (12)
of technical by product... many social scientists take as a standard of self appraisal....they want to compare biceps with their bigger brothers. But this is to ignore the distinctive fore history of each between 20th century physics and 20th century sociology stands billions of man hours of sustained, disciplined and cumulative research.” 13

He has further observed that “Social scientists should not to despair and harbour doubt whether a science of society is really possible, but with the present limitations in view, develop special theories applicable to limited ranges of data.” 14 In social science such data is generated from people’s segment. It has been observed that “Social scientists study people instead of inanimate things, findings are soft rather than hard. The focus is on finding patterns and regularities rather than universal laws.” 15

While using scientific methods it has been observed that “There are key characteristics of science are that it is question oriented, empirical, objective, systematic, public replicable and cumulative yet tentative.” 16 All these aspects have been understood here in this work. Further it has been observed that “But over and above the social sciences stands social philosophy with its epistemological and axiological aspects tending to elaborate the higher synthesis of the social sciences and to define their place in the universe.” 17 This work is interdisciplinary and touches sociology and economics. It has been pointed that It is true that the social sciences in general deal with means, but the question is whether there is any science that must deal with the validity of the ends to which these means are related.” 18 The study of Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism is conducted on these lines. In interdisciplinary research the study of

14 Ibid., p-9
16 Ibid., pp-300-301
17 Gisbert P. op cit., p-24
18 Ibid., p-22
social philosophy is very important. It has been observed that “The social sciences, which until two decades ago were very limited in number, now have considerably multiplied. So to those already mentioned we may add, demography, education, law, criminology, social service, and social statistics.”  

19 Madhav Khosla has observed that “India’s constitutional landscape finds no foreign equivalent.”  

20 This was possible due to genius scholarship of Dr. Ambedkar. In this work Dr. Ambedkar’s ideas of state socialism reflected in Indian constitution have been studied. For this purpose conceptual frame can be described below:

The interdisciplinary approach is based on using varies disciplines together to study new ideas together best on varies subjects. There is much discussion in the academic world about interdisciplinary research as to what actually interdisciplinary. Currently, many definitions of interdisciplinary are used in order to conceptualize the processes by which people navigate and assign meaning. Truly interdisciplinary research means study of one subject with interface of other subjects. In this work Law as well as Economics, Political-Science and Sociology have been used here to study Dr. Ambedkar’s State Socialism has been studded in this work by adapting interdisciplinary research methods.

Currently there is no paradigm on which Social Science scholars have to work on interdisciplinary research. Every subjects is a new challenge and it requires separate approach to look at the problem.

2.3 Conceptual frame:

About the conceptual frame it has been observed that “The scientific procedure consists in evolving, defining and manipulating concepts or symbols with a view to contributing variously to the established corpus of systematic knowledge and/or to establish some new

\[\text{Ibid., p-21}\]

bit of knowledge. In his passage from concrete sense data to the higher and higher levels of abstraction the man of science is constantly shaping, formulating, relaying on and using relevant concepts.” 21 In this work following concepts have been defined:

- State socialism
- Indian constitution

(a) State socialism: This is a concept developed by Dr. Ambedkar to eradicate various problems related to Indian conditions. The purpose of Dr. Ambedkar was to bring equality in Indian society. He has reflected his goals in preamble and DPSP. According to Dr. Ambedkar was means to serve people. It has been pointed that “Ambedkar portrayed democratic socialism in his writings as an ultimate solution of the problems India is facing today.” 22

(b) Indian constitution: Indian constitution is an ideal constitution having distinct provisions useful for Indian conditions. He had carefully informed spirit of enquiry in Indian social system. The social justice philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar has been reflected in various sections in our society. The ideas of Dr. Ambedkar are manifested in the nook and corner of Indian constitution. The social democracy he had evolved was based on new dimensions of socio cultural relations in India. He said that “What does social democracy mean? It means a way of life which recognizes liberty, equality and fraternity as the principles of life.” 23 About directive principles of state policy it has been observed that “But whoever captures power will not be free to do so what he likes with it. In the exercise of it, he will have to respect these instruments of instructions which are called the Directive Principles. He cannot ignore

23 Rao Chandrashekhara RVR and V.S.Prasad, op cit., p-76
them. He may not have to answer for their breach in a court of laws but he will certainly have to answer for them before the electorate at election time. What grant value these directive principles possess will be realized better when the force of right contrive to capture power.”

Khosla observed that “A central figure was Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, who had emerged as the voice of the low castes. Despite only entering the Constituent Assembly upon the resignation of a barrister from Bombay, he soon became the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.”

Khosla has further observed that “Ambedkar recognized the powerful character of the Constitution. He considered it flexible and robust, capable of catering to both the grievances of everyday governance and the troubles of extraordinary times.” Administration is also a means to serve the people. According to Dr. Ambedkar “Administrative personnel must be re-educated in their social outlook and a substantial number of SCs must be inducted into various levels of administration.”

Dr. Ambedkar was not merely a theorist, but he was having a practical approach. It has been rightly pointed that “Dr. Ambedkar had the capacity to take his followers with him and guide them. At Mahad and at Nasik Kala Rama Mandir, he led the Satyagraha of thousands of his followers. It was a struggle against the age old social tyranny. Nobody expected immediate success but he created confidence in the minds of his followers and enthused them.”

Dr. Ambedkar always kept the welfare of his community before his eyes and used all his brilliance to ameliorate the conditions of his community. Khosla has observed that Dr. Ambedkar and the constituent assembly had merely done the best they could. They were

26 Ibid., p-xvii
27 Chavan, Sheshrao, op cit., p-89
28 Ibid., p-91
29 Ibid., p-93
limited, like the greatest of individuals, by the boundaries of their vision and the constraints of their time. Khosla has thus appreciated the commendable task undertaken by the constituent assembly and Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar himself said in the constituent assembly that the principles embodied in the Constitution are the views of the present generation or if you think this to be an over statement, they are views of the members of the constituent assembly. Future Indians, Ambedkar noted could continue the constitutional conversation and change the text as they deemed fit. A wiser era could ensure, and the Assembly’s greatest achievement had been to give people the power to determine their own destiny.” Ambedkar’s state socialism was a bold step in this direction and this has been examined by using exploratory research design.

The quality of research output principally depends upon Research design. While designing a specific research, the researcher has to very smartly abstract the whole thing that he is going to undertake during the research endeavor. All the hypothetical conceptions pertaining to the given research must be noted at the outset and some selected tentative hypotheses may be formulated to be tested at the end-this is the first and foremost criteria that the researcher follows during the designing phase. The statistical measures and variable to be studied should be nicely chalked out. In this work every care is taken to overcome all this difficulties in a systematic manner.

2.4 Exploratory research design:

Research design is one of the vital aspects of any kind of research. Without an idea research design it is quite impossible to pursue a successful research. Therefore, an effective and intelligent researcher must put earnest effort of designing his research perfectly suiting to his

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30 Khosla op cit., p-xviii
31 Ibid., p-xviii
goal. Here for the study of Dr. Ambedkar’s state Socialism Exploratory research design is most suitable.

Before a builder or architect can develop a work plan or order materials they must establish the type of building required, its uses and the needs of the occupants. The work plan flows from this, Similarly in social science research the issues of sampling, method of data collection (e.g. questionnaire, observation, document analysis), design of questions are all subsidiary to the matter of ‘what evidence does he/she needs to collect. In Exploratory research design, when the subject is new and unexplored this design is used here. The cause and effect relationship has to be explored this design is most suitable.

The need for design and planning is most evident when errors and inaccuracies have to be eliminated. Contextually, research design is needed because it facilitates the smooth sailing of various research operations, thereby making research as efficient as possible yielding maximal information with minimal expenditure of efforts, time and money. All this benifites have drawn here by using Exploratory research design.

Any subject which is having cause effect relationship can be justified by using this design. Further when the subject is relatively new and unexplored this design is most suitable. Bhandarkar and Wilkinson have observed that “Exploratory studies have in the main, the purpose of formulating a problem for more precise and structured investigation or of developing hypotheses.” About the suitability of this design Prof. Katz has rightly observed that “Exploratory studies represent the earlier stage of science.” It has been further observed that “Path breaking explorations research is particularly complex affairs. One starts from a

32 Sellitiz Johoda and Cook “Social Relations Research” p-17
33 Bhandarkar and Wilkinson op cit., p-102
This subject being dynamic and path breaking this design amply suits. The important three stages in this design have been discussed below:

2.4.1 Three stages in exploratory research design

A. Survey of literature: Survey of literature plays a key role in the exploratory design. It helps to collect relevant data and to develop right frame work. It has been rightly observed that “Frequently an exploratory study is concerned with an area of subject matter, which explicit hypotheses have not yet been formulated. The researcher’s task then is to review the available material with an eye on the possibilities of developing hypotheses from it.” The ideas and vision of Dr. Ambedkar reflected in his works can be crystallized to understand his state socialism and its various ramifications. All the latent aspects of Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism will be presented to explore various ramifications of the socialism in nutshell. His major works will be explained to highlight the distinct nature of his state socialism in this research work. His works as well as other scholarly works related to the subject will also be studied here. Selltiz Jahoda and Cook have observed that “Professional organizations, research groups and voluntary organizations are a constant source of information about unpublished works in their special fields.” Here the researcher has contacted these groups and up dated the information about state socialism. It has been observed further that “The most fruitful means of developing hypotheses is the attempt to apply to the area in which one is working, concepts and theories developed in quite different research contexts.”

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34 Ibid., p-104  
35 Bhandarkar and Wilkinson, op cit., p-104  
36 Selltiz Jahoda and Cook, op cit., p-50  
37 Bhandarkar and Wilkinson, op cit., p-105
studied, the subject being interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary. Here 10 books on the subject have been reviewed to understand the problem in current context.

B. Social Experience study: In exploratory research documentation of social experiences is an important stage. For this purpose social survey has been conducted. About social experience survey Bhandarkar and Wilkinson have rightly observed that “Some people in the course of their day to day experience, by virtue of their peculiar placement as officials, social workers, professionals, etc. are in a position to observe the effects of different policy actions and to relate to these problems of human welfare.” 38 Dr. Ambedkar’s thoughts have been alive in India in the form of social movements and his vision has been truly manifested in the areas like education, social work, as well as social justice. It has been rightly pointed that “The best method of selecting informants may be to ask strategically placed administrators working in the field one desires to study, to point out the most experienced and informative people.” 39 Here the study of social segments has been conducted here in this report. Sharp and effective questions were raised and data received is presented in this work. It has been further observed that “In an experience survey, the best way to determine the sample size to identify the point during the process of interviewing.” 40 Here 300 Dalit social workers will be approached to examine Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism reflected in Indian constitution.

C. The inside stimulating cases: It has been rightly observed that “Since the aim of experience survey is to obtain insights into the nature of the problem and useful leads or clues to the possible hypotheses and since the experience surveyor is looking for provocative ideas and

38 Ibid., p-105
39 Ibid., p-105
40 Seltiz Johoda and Cook, op cit., p-50
useful insights, the cases are chosen on the basis of the likelihood that they will be able to contribute such ideas and insights.”

This can help us to understand the social indications of state socialism. It is true that “Scientists working in relatively unformulated or uncharted problem areas where there is little experience to serve as guide have found intensive study of selected examples and especially fruitful method for stimulating insights and for suggesting hypotheses for more structured inquiries.”

The minute analysis of all these interactions can highlight different dimensions of state socialism. It has been observed that “The experience of the social scientists working with this approach has been that a study of certain types of cases produces a harvest of new insights.”

All these aspects can be rightly provided to examine the hypothesis in a systematic manner. Here 10 economists/social workers and scholars in the field of constitution will be interviewed.

2.5 Methods of data collection:

Questionnaire method is one of the most popular methods of data collection by social researchers. It is used for collecting data when number of information is quite large and it is not easy to reach them. In a vast country or in a research project where the informants are spread over vast or inaccessible areas, the information is sought with the help of questionnaires. These are mailed to informants and replies received are analyzed and ultimately presented in the form of a report. This method is known as questionnaire method because information is sought by putting questions and with the help of questionnaire. The method, of course, has its own advantages as well as limitations but due to many reasons it is very much in use these days. In Law research, questionnaire method of data collection is very common. In the study of Dr. Ambedkar state

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41 Ibid., p-105
42 Ibid., p-107
43 Ibid., p-107
socialism Exploratory research design is most suitable. There are two basic sources of data collection in social research.

- Documentary sources
- Field sources

It has been observed that “Data required for research can be made available from various sources. P.V. Young has classified them into two groups documentary and field sources.” According to P.V. Young documentary sources include material already collected. In this work Dr. Ambedkar’s works as well as constituent assembly debates volumes will be used as documentary sources. Further Dr. Ambedkar’s correspondence, his speeches and writings have been published by Govt. of Maharashtra.

As regards field sources P.V. Young has observed that “Field resources may include living persons, scholars, scientists, research workers, leaders, people who have worked with the social group or have studied the problem.” As earlier noted above, survey of 300 social workers has been planned as a field source and 10 experts will be interviewed as insight stimulating cases. Thus about state socialism of Dr. Ambedkar ample books and articles are available. Further websites material is also prolific. Wikipedia has put forth Dr. Ambedkar’s profile and comments on various books. All this material is largely available today. What is more important is along with documentation, there is need of corroboration, correlation, examination and authentication as well as synthesis of sources. According to Arthur Schlesinger “No social scientist can wisely ignore the long arm of the past.” Hence in this work on one side the depth of review of literature has been undertaken and on

45 Ibid., p-9
46 Ibid., p-9
47 Young P.V., “Social survey research”
the other side, critical analysis of web content has been made. In data collection about such a relevant issue three aspects were cared in this exploration.

- The available data published in books and volumes has been chronologically put together and the relevant content scanned properly will be used for understanding theoretical and practical aspects of Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism.

- The ideas developed through his writings will be classified and they will be tested to field work. The report of field work study will present different dimensions of Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism. Insight stimulating cases will further strengthen arguments.

- What is more important is collection of sources and critical analysis of these sources in a new angle. Such critical analysis has been made in each and every chapter and finally in the last phase of the work

P.V. Young has classified the questionnaires into two groups viz. i) Structured questionnaire and ii) Non-structured questionnaire. Structured questionnaire contains definite, concrete and pre-ordained questions with additional questions limited to those necessary to classify inadequate answers or to elicit a more detailed response. Non-structured questionnaire, often known as interview guide is used for focused, depth and non directive interviews. It contains definite subject matter areas, the coverage which is required during the interviews.

For any social science researcher, constructing a questionnaire is a tough and complex task. It goes for endless editing till to get the final shape of the questionnaire. Sharma stresses that the following points should be taken into consideration while preparing the questionnaire:

a) What is the definition of the population about which we seek information?
b) What is the socio-economic and/or educational level of the intended target of our inquiry?

c) What kinds of facts do we wish to learn about them?

d) How accessible are they?

e) How will the questionnaire be administered?

f) What kinds of response patterns will we use?

g) How long should we make the questionnaire?

h) How much control can we exert over ensuring their response to our questionnaire?

All these aspects have been carefully considered in this work while framing a questionnaire for social survey. There are some limitations in social research which can be discussed below.

2.6 Limitations of study:

Every social research has to explain limitations and delimitations of the research frame, because the vastness of the area can create many complications. The following will limitations of the present work.

• Among the numerous concepts Dr. Ambedkar has developed his idea of state socialism has been focused as prime research area of this research work.

• His views expressed on state socialism will be examined on the basis of his writings such as state and minorities and other books on economics.

• Constituent assembly debates have been used as important source material for this study.

• His state socialism enshrined in Indian constitution in the form of DPSP i.e. directive principles of state policy have been a major area of exploration.
• While conducting survey Maharashtra in general and Marathwada in particular has been designed as area of survey because Dr. Ambedkar’s social and educational work was effective in this area.

We have to understand know the varies aspects in report writing which have been explained below.

2.7 Report Writing:

In any research work after collection and interpretation of data, report writing is a challenging task. Accurate, brief and correct report can be very much useful to present facts. It is in many social research reports provide evidence of struggle for classification of the authors’ thoughts and the responses of the audience. 48 Basic findings are made based on central ideas and the line of action is followed throughout the arguments. 49 According to Sellltz Johoda and Cook, “The obvious criteria for good reporting are accuracy and clarity. Making the report interesting and writing with flair and style is a subsidiary virtue. Accuracy and clarity must be the principle goals.” 50 Thus every care will be taken for making the report creative as well as precise and effective.

A report can be defined as a testimonial or account of some happening. It is purely based on observation and analysis. A report gives an explanation of any circumstance. The last phase of the journey in a social survey is writing of report. After the collected data has been analysed and interpreted and various generalizations have been drawn the report has to be prepared. The report of a survey is thus, the statement that contains in brief the procedure adopted and the findings arrived at by the investigation of a problem. A report is not a complete description of what has been done during the period of survey. It is only a brief

48 Good C.V. “On effective report writing” Phi Delta Kappa, 1941
49 Flesch R.F. and A.H.Lass” The way to write” McGraw Hill, New York, 1955,
statement of most significant facts that the necessary for understanding the generalizations drawn by the investigator. Therefore research writing requires careful thinking and proper planning. A report discusses a particular problem in detail. It brings significant and reliable information to the limelight. In this work exhaustive report is presented.

2.8 Future line of action:

Here future line of action must be explained. In the first chapter we have dealt with the concept on Socialism. It was very well explained here about the views of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on socialism and the debates going on in the constituent assembly for the insertion of the word ‘Socialist’ in the Preamble.

In the second chapter a light on the importance of socialism has been thrown in a much effective manner. It also gave a brief noting on how the petition against the insertion of the word ‘socialist’ was rejected in the Supreme Court.

In the third chapter research design has been presented. The third chapter is based on in depth Review of literature with proper classification and critical analysis as well as synthesis of his writings.

Further, in forth chapter socio economic ideas of Dr. Ambedkar have been examined in new spectrum of globalization. Public Interest Litigation and Judicial Activism which have been the burning topics which are being covered especially because the concept of Locus Standi has been relaxed which has uplifted the status of the underprivileged and the downtrodden people by treating even their letters as petitions. The role of a State in a democratic society has various sub topics which are covered within this section.

The fifth chapter “Relevance on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s economic ideas” includes the rise and fall of Indian Economy, the role of agriculture, etc. The comparison between the economies of India and
China is made to know the lacuna in our growth of economy and what problems are faced by the Indian currency.

Chapter sixth is based on field survey report and illustrates fact sheets about responses of social workers.

The last chapter epilogue will be based on crystallization of ideas and evolution of a new theory.

2.9 Summary:

In this chapter exploratory research design as research strategy has been described and three stages in it have been aptly defined.

The social science research today is interdisciplinary and it has been described as interdisciplinary. The present work is also covering different dimensions of economics, law and sociology. The social and core research today is interdisciplinary and it has been described as multidisciplinary and cross disciplinary and the present work is not except to this. The grammar of science is carefully followed in every research work. Accuracy, briefness and correctness is A, B, C of modern scientific endeavor. The present work has to unfold different dimensions of socialism proposed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The sources regarding Dr. Ambedkar’s state socialism are ample and they require a critical angle. In this chapter research design was explained properly. The use and application exploratory research design was justified. Thus the present chapter has illustrated ideal road map of the present research work.

In the next chapter, Review of literature has been undertaken.