CHAPTER III
THOUGHTS OF DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR ON NATION BUILDING POLICIES OF INDIA

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3.1 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar’s Views on Nation Building:

The nation building has been a complex phenomenon it covers overall Development of nation state i.e. economic development, population growth spread of literacy, development of mass media, social development and military capability. The approach of nation building in the late 20th century has of necessity to be different to be with statecraft of Machiavelli and Hobbs. (Kothari Rajani, 1976, p.7) Before independence nation building denoted techno-economic tasks of the type performed by government agencies like the railways, public works department etc. (Ramakant and Upreti B.C. 1991.P.143) Nation building is a continuous process. It is a quest for perfection, which remains an ever-changing phenomenon. Thus no nation can claim to have been built to perfection.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar’s contribution to the nation building is his direct participation and role in the formulation of certain development policies and planning. Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar involved in policies making once as law minister in the central cabinet of independent India during 1947-51 and earlier as a member of the viceroy’s Executive council, in charge of the labour, Irrigation and power portfolio.
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was an eminent economist. He was the first Indian to write comprehensive economic study, which included theoretical issues as well as concrete economic problems. He was the first Indian to write on national dividend for India a historic and analytical study. His ideas regarding fiscal policy, and administration, provincial autonomy and problems of Indian people, poverty, unemployment and inequalities, stagnant agriculture and distorted industrialization were outstanding. His assertions that (I) Social exploitation and injustice were prevalent in every country and (ii) political and economic phenomenon were dependent on each other are relevant even today (Nagar V.D and Nagar, K.P., 1995, PP.1-15). Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar approached and examined the problems with such foresight that his analysis and treatment of some of them is very much relevant even today. (Patil, V.T., 1995, P.166).

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar got his M.Sc. for his thesis on, “The evolution of provincial finance in British India” and he was awarded D.Sc. for his thesis on, “The problem of rupee” his evidence before the Hilton-Young commission was his important contribution to the discussion of currency problem in India. On different occasions he has dealt with the problems of landless labourers, smallholdings, Khoti system, collective farming, land revenue and abolition of landlordism. He has expressed his thoughts on nationalization of industries, food position, socialism and social equality. In his budget speeches he has discussed taxation problems.
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar wrote two important books on economics i.e. (a) The evolution of provincial finance in British India and (b) The problems of the rupee. He has given a thought on integrated economic philosophy for Indian development and programme of action. Based on it is revealed in the manifestoes of the independent labour party and scheduled caste federation and in his speeches on the constitution of India, in the shaping of which he played a most prominent role. (Kuber, W.N.: 1991, P.248)

3.2 Indian Nationalism:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's perception about Indian nationalism started with different objectives, which amounted to the social welfare of the marginal section of the society. He wanted equality and civic rights for those persons who were deprived of them for thousands years past without the development of lower strata of the society, a nation can't get momentum for its overall development and can't strength in real sense. He had full faith in the greatness and traditional culture of his country and the dignity of his countrymen, Nationalism in him started as a protest, both external domination and internal oppression. He held the British Empire responsible for the negligence of the social welfare of Indian people. He argued that status granted to people was “midway between that of the serf and the slave”. According to him, these enforced servility and bar to human intercourse were due to untouchability, which involved not merely the possibility of discrimination in public life. He said that our own government would amend the whole social and economic code of life without abolition of untouchability,
a nation can’t get united and national brotherhood could not be appreciated by the untouchable and even higher castes. The British government would never be able to play such a role. For that purpose it required government, which is of the people, for the people, and by the people that will make this possible.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar remarked, “the British government did not energetically and enthusiastically work for the restoration of the right of the depressed classes and that it did not exercise its power to strike at the untouchables. (Desai, A.R., 1959, P.246). Unless the citizen of India secured political power and unless that power was concentrated in the hands of the socially suppressed section of Indian society. It would not be possible to completely wipe out all social, legal and cultural disabilities under which that section suffered. His main objective was on the freedom of the people. Without freedom, nationalism become a means of internal slavery, forced labour and organized tyranny for the poor and servile classes.

Dr. Babasaheb argued that, “it is entirely wrong to concentrate all our attention on the political independence of our country, and to forget the foremost serious problem of social and economic independence. It is suicidal to imagine that political independence necessarily means real all-sided freedom. (The Times of India: March 21st, 1940.)

Unity and integrity of the country, not only political but also social, was his prime objectives. According to Richard Hartshorne’s theory of state He profess
the horizontal integration of the national communities. In addition to that the vertical integration of the state by abolishing the social hierarchy is equally important. He accepted one language for all countrymen who would smoothen the way to democracy and removal of racial and cultural tensions in our own land. Through one common language- Hindi. He had vision to have two things: a sense of unity and oneness and a strong feeling of nationalism. He had deep faith in India’s cultural unity. He laid stress on the need of fighting against provincialism, linguist, and communalism.

According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Indian nationalism has developed a new doctrine, which he called the divine right of the majority to rule the minorities according to the wishes of the majority. He remarked, “any claim for the sharing of power by the minority is called communalism, while monopolizing the whole power by the majority is called nationalism. He recommended all kinds of hypocrisy and oppression in the name of religion and nationalism. His thoughts of nationalism and patriotism implied economic, political, social and cultural equality and liberty and moral values. His thought and nationalism demanded not only the liberation of every poor person of the country but also the freedom for all subjects and subjugated masses even in free countries.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar emphasized that people should make the political democracy a social and economic democracy. The problem before the country was whatever people would place the country above their creed or creed above country. “But if the parties place creed above country, our independence will be
put in Jeopardy- and probably be lost forever” so people must determine, “to defend the independence with the last drop of our blood”. He warned that up to this time people were blaming the British but now they had no such excuse of blaming the British for anything wrong”. (CAD: Vol. XI, P.977)

The present day problems of the Indian economy are very serious. Mounting unemployment, rising number of poor people, growing social tensions brutality on oppressed groups, concentration of resources, lack of proper distribution of income, negligible access of marginalized sections to public facilities, labour unrest, gender based discriminations, pitiable levels of living of urban slum dwellers, agriculture-industry mismatch, failures in the land reform sector, foreign exchange crisis, faster population growth and lack of moral values and nationalism are some of the issues of concern in our economy. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a economist, who tried his best to raise these issues after the First World War. His contributions firstly as a professional economist and later on as a sound social scientist, a forceful Parliamentarian, a real social reformer and a propagator of human love and peace shows a true testimony to his affection and approach for the development of the nation. He had a scientific forecasting power. That is why his life and career was fully dedicated to key social-economic issues, which the nation is facing currently.

Even today, Indian economy is mainly rural based where the symptoms of inequities land distribution, semi-feudal production relations, constraints of extension of green revolution, negligible availability of service sector and
disguised unemployment are observed. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar published a paper in the Journal of Indian economic society in 1918, stressed the need of balancing farm size and productivity of crops, emphasized the reflex effects of agricultural sector for industrialization of the economy and explored the growth path of employment generation. These thoughts are still relevant for our labour-surplus economy.

The relevance of his thoughts may also be seen in his advocacy for freedom for all end of slavery, a federal structure of the country and abolition of rural evils like Khoti systems and to bring land revenue under the net of income tax. To consider agricultural income tax is a contentious issue at present. But the political interests political parties and leaders unable to take a concrete decision. As a result inequitable distribution of income is a reality in the national economic scenario particularly in states where cultivable land is unevenly possessed. As a result feudalism is in existence, landholders having big size land are free from income tax. Regarding the role of purchasing power of the rupee for the help of the poor, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar advocated that it was of primary importance for the poor and not its change value as discussed by several other economist of the present day. He concluded further that the stability of the currency in terms of gold was favourable to gold merchants. In contrast, its stability in terms of goods and services will affect all sections of society. This theoretical conclusion is highly relevant even today. His contributions may enthuse one to conclude that the 20th century history of Indian economic thought has commanded ample of Ambedkar’s
contributions. His approach in economic thinking is a topic of lively debate and will remain so even in the 21st century. (Shyamalal and Saxena, K.S.: 1998, PP. 24)

Recent years several social scientists attempted to examine Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar’s ideas in the classical paradigms of economic development. Some others try to analyze the relevance of Ambedkar through Marxian framework. Needs for a methodology to read understand and analyze Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

3.3 Industrial Development for the Nation Building:

In the present contest, National Security mainly thirsted upon economic development of the country/nation. During the cold war period, the emphasis was on development of military capabilities, but very soon it has been manifested that the economic development is the basis to overcome any eventualities of physical arms conflict. Therefore, for newly independent country development of basic industries with the maximum state support and patronage was the necessity for India. However, it was well accepted by the first Prime Minister of India and to certain extent further carried out by other Prime Ministers of India.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar preferred fast industrialization in India for many reasons. He maintained that, “Industrialization facilities consolidation it is barrier against future subdivision and consolidation”. He was of the opinion that industrialization in India an absolute necessity capital formation through industrialization to him was important. As it could utilize the surplus labour of the
countryside for production purpose. Ambedkar had visualized what we now refer to as the forward and backward linkages of industrialization.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was aware that surplus agricultural labour had to be accommodated in industries if we want to solve the problems of unemployment. As such, he insisted on capital-intensive agriculture as well as industry. In this regard he was totally opposed to Gandhian views, Gandhi held that it was only the labour intensive method of production that could solve the problem of rural unemployment in India.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar preferred industrialization within the framework of a mixed economy, which was state management and state ownership of industry. He suggested the nationalization of life insurance and transportation. When we analyze Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar views on land reforms and industrialization not in their isolation but in their integrated and industrialization form, we gain an impression that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was able to visualize as a true economist. He was able to grasp the nature of the production function of agriculture. (Patil, V.T.: 1995, PP. 149-153)

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar advocated and insisted on considering agriculture as an industry. However, the Government never has considered this policy. But by the end of 20th century, India politician and public thought of giving industrial status to agriculture. Today after fifty-five years of independence demand has increased by large section of society to consider agriculture as an industry.
3.4 Policies for the Nation Building (Economic Policies):

A policy concerned with nation building includes economic policies of the country, human resource development policies (education policies) and the policies related to eradication of poverty. These policies implementation gives impetus to the countries economic strength. Economic development of the state and the emancipation of its citizens economically are the basic purposes of a state. Country like India, which has got its independence from British colonial power with its economic and political freedom. In order to suffice the ambitions of the people to develop themselves economically to meet their day-to-day requirements and exercise their political freedom and sovereignty right in real sense, economic self-sufficiency is necessary.

A country can not built its economic strength in a very short period of time, because it need to build its human resources through proper education policies and other welfare activities/provisions. It is also essential to uplift the poverty-stricken section of the society, at least to overcome of their day-to-day basic requirement. India being a poor country, as about 48% population was living under poverty. Therefore, these three stupendous stakes were main components of our nation building and to make the country economically and politically viable.

3.5 Nation Building Policies adopted by Government (Economic Policies) :

Economic security has become prime factor in the constituents of national security, with shift/change in the concept of national security in the recent time. But, as such economic development could only provide military and political or
even diplomatic strength to the country. Therefore, here the review of the 
economic policies adopted since our independence can give us proper 
understanding of our economic security.

The concept of policy and planning was not altogether new to India. Even 
under British rule, there had been a good deal of thinking on the subject of 
planning in India. In 1937, the Indian national congress set up the national 
planning committee under the Chairmanship of Pandit J. Nehru but owing to the 
political vicissitudes the work of the committee remained suspended from 1942 to 
1946. (Mishra S.K and Puri V.K: 1986, P.653) The committee was able to submit 
its plan only in 1949. This committee recommended that the state would have to 
play a vital role in the development of infrastructures base. In addition to this, 
several other plans were drawn up.

3.5.1 Bombay Plan: In 1940 Bombay Plan was prepared by eight Bombay 
industrialists, it clearly stressed that future development of this country should 
take place in the capitalist framework.

3.5.2 People Plan: The Tata-Birla plan provoked the Indian federation of labour 
to put forth an alternative plan, which was christened as the people’s plan. It laid 
special emphasis on agricultural development through nationalization of land.

3.5.3 Gandhian Plan: Ex-member of planning commission, principal S. N. 
Agarwal put forward still alternative plan often referred to as the Gandhian plan. 
The objective of this plan was decentralized economic structure with self-
contained villages.
3.5.4 Post War Reconstruction Plans: In 1944, the old British Government of India set up a planning department under the chairmanship of Sir Ardeshir Dalal to draw up a number of development schemes to be undertaken after the end of the II world war. In 1946 the interim government set up an advisory planning Board to review the whole problem of planning and to make recommendations to the government in regards the action to be taken there on.

3.5.5 The Colombo Plan for India: In March 1950, the government of India appointed a planning commission with the Prime Minister as the Chairman. The commission was asked to draw up the Colombo plan for India, which was later on fitted, into the broader framework of the plan for South and East Asia. The Colombo plan was a six-year plan. Its object was to improve standards of the people, production of foodgrains, Industrial raw materials and finished goods. The Colombo plan, as such, was not adopted in India, but its important schemes of development were later incorporated in India’s first Five-year plan.

3.5.6 Objectives of Economic Policy and Planning:

The long-term objectives of economic planning in India have been stated in various above plan documents. Broadly the principal objectives are a) economic growth b) Self-reliance c) reduction in income inequalities d) removal of poverty e) social security. (Mishra, S. K. & Puri, V.K., 1986; P. 654.) These policies are essentially the policies of nation building.
3.5.7 The Strategy of the Development Plans:

In the context of development planning strategy refers to the basic long-term policy of realizing certain objectives. In the earlier phase of planned development in India, the main emphasis was economic growth and therefore the strategy aimed at the realization of this objective only. (Kabra Kamal Nayan: 1997, P.86) There were three main aspects of the strategy of development plans in this period.

A) Building up a sound base for future economic growth.

B) A high priority to industrialization.

C) Emphasis on development of capital goods industries.

For achievement of entire development of country, Government of India started five-year plan. In July 1951, the planning commission presented a draft of the first five-year plan (1951-56). The objectives of first five-year plan were based on two important visions. a) Correcting the disequilibrium in the economy caused by the war and the partition of the country. b) It proposed to initiate simultaneously prospects of all round balanced development, which would ensure a rising national income and a steady improvement in living standards over a period.

3.5.8 India's First Five-Year Plan 1951-56:

The nation building process (economic security) initiated in a formal way, with the formulation of First Five-Year Economic Plan of the country. The first five year plan began in 1951-52. In 1951 we had a very severe food crisis. The first five-year plan was a success beyond anticipation. For the purpose of the plan the Indian economy was divided into two sectors the public and private. For the
In the public sector the government laid down specified targets of and also assumed the financial responsibility for their fulfillment. The topmost priority was given to agriculture followed by transport and communications, social service and industry. In the industrial field development was almost completely left to the private enterprise the state share being almost insignificant. (Chakravarty Sukhamoy, 1987, P.19) And this was done despite the fact that enterprise had failed to develop industrial potentialities of the country in the past in the manner expected. It was a grave blunder to have left the entire industrial field to private industrialism.

According to the first five-year plan result came out i.e. the national income increased by about 17.5% during the five-year period. The per capita income during the plan period showed an increase of 10.5%. The plan envisaged an increase in the investment from a level of 5% to about 7% of the national income. Agricultural production showed striking improvement during the plan period. The balance of payment turned out to be more satisfactory than was originally expected. The achievements of the first plan in the field of production were quite encouraging. Industrial production also increased steadily by about 40% during the plan period. During the plan period there was a considerable enlargement of social services.

In short, the first five-year plan was instrumental in bringing about a marked improvement in the level of production, both in agriculture and industry. This economic growth has boosted confidence among the people for consortia efforts in the direction of nation building.
3.5.8.1 Observation on the First Five Year Plan:

For a poverty stricken country like India, it was essential to enhance the productivity of the country and eradication of poverty. These two-fold objectives were considerably achieved by this plan period. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar emphasized the similar objectives in his writings and he has advocated the upliftment of downtrodden. However, the planners had no clear social objectives and they seemed to be content with maintaining and strengthening the existing out of date socio-economic structure.

3.5.9 India’s Second Five-Year Plan 1956-61:

National Security definition as given by the K. Subramanyam that country should able to protect its core values and achieve the status of egalitarian society by minimizing the gap between rich and poor. Therefore, the principle of socialist state was adopted by our constitution makers seems to be more appropriate and that reflected in the economic policies adopted through the Five Year Planning.

Within the broad framework of the socialist pattern of society the second five-year plan had been formulated with reference to the following principle objectives:

a) To increase national income.

b) Rapid industrialization with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries.

c) Reduction of inequalities in income.

d) Distribution of economic power.
The second plan was certainly bigger and broader in conception than the first plan. Two important features of the second plan were a) It placed more emphasis on physical planning rather than financial planning b) the second good feature of the plan was that it showed a welcome in favour of industry, particularly heavy industry. The main emphasis as already indicated of the first plan was an agriculture, irrigation and power intended to build up the basis for industrialization. The plan had a target of 25% increase in national income.

The second plan had few achievements to its credit in the sphere of agriculture. The state government showed little keenness to implement land reforms legislation enacted by them from time to time. During the second plan there was a substantial step up in the rate of investment, especially in directions calculated to accelerate the economic development of the country. During the second plan, the increase in national income was 20 per cent as against a target of 25 per cent. The second plan also saw the establishment of three new steel plants in the public sector and the expansion of the two units in the private sector. Another significant development has been the rapid growth of machine-building industries, increasing the indigenous content of industrial products manufactured in the country. A number of hydro-electric and thermal power projects were constructed during the period, expansion in road transport, shipping and air services, new research institutions were established, expansion of health services. At the end of the second plan, the backlog of unemployment was estimated at about 9 million.
3.5.9.1 Observation on the Second Five Year Plan:

The working of the second plan had also revealed a number of organizational deficiencies and weakness both on the policy-making as well as executive levels in the administrative setup of the union and state governments. The second plan failed to create any dent on Indian poverty. During the plan years living standards deteriorated, economic inequalities widened, economic benefits failed to accrue to the lowest strata of society, the socialist objectives further receded into the background, regional disparity accentuated, inflationary forces strengthened and reinforced, agriculture remained more or less static, irrigation potential went unutilized, land reforms neglected etc.

3.5.10 Third Five-Year Plan 1961-62 to 1965-66:

The basic framework of our economic policy constitutently reflected in the Third Five-Year Plan, since our independence. With the experience of two five-year plans third five-year plan started from 1961-62 to 1965-66. Third plan amounted to Rs. 10,400 crores. Rs. 6,300 crores investment in the public sectors and 4,100 crores in the private sectors with following objectives.

a) To rise national income by over 5 percent per annum.

b) To achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports.

c) Maximum utilization of manpower resources of the country and ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities.
Due to the war years of 1962 and 1965 it was directly impact on entire development programme of the government of India. There was target of 14 % rate of growth of industry per annum; the actual growth rate was only 5.7% per annum. The food grains production came down to around 72 million tone during 1965-66 from 82 million tones in 1960-61. In short third plan ended in a miserable failure in almost all fronts due to various reasons such as unfavorable monsoons, shortage of foreign exchange, inflationary pressure, Indo-China and Indo-Pakistan wars. These wars proved that, how external interventions could hinder the economic development of the country.

Indian economy had to content with many difficulties during the third year. The little success recorded by the previous plan was virtually wiped out by the third plan.

By the end of the third plan, indigenous production of crude oil was expected to reach a level of 6.5 Millions tons, the programmes for power development both for public and private sector aggregated Rs. 1089 crores. New institutions for research in fields like petroleum technology and for the development and production of scientific instruments were to be setup the labour policy enunciated in the third plan aimed at strengthening measures to improve relationship between workers and management. Within the framework of the plan efforts should be made to ensure that the employment effects were spread out more widely and evenly than in the past.
3.5.10.1 Observation on the Third Five Year Plan:

The overall performance of the third plan was less than satisfactory. There were shortfalls all around, barring few industries. The average rate of growth was 3 per cent per annum, i.e. 2 per cent than the targeted rate of 5 percent. The growth of national income in an agricultural country like India is determined to a very large extent by the rate of growth of agricultural production. Agriculture unfortunately had not been in good shape during the third plan. Delay in the implementation of land reforms shortage of coal, power, transport, and monopoly in the Indian economy.

As a result, the rich became richer and the poor became poorer. Naturally, the masses saw nothing in the third plan, which could enthuse them to put in their best for the fulfillment on its various targets. The economic benefits of the post independent period economic development were not really reaching the target population below the poverty line. Therefore, number of people below the poverty line could not be reduced, which is, in fact, the main drawback of the implementation apparatus of our country and the administrative future has been manifested.

3.5.11 Annual Plans 1966-67 to 1968-69:

The planning commission to the Parliament on 7th April 1966 presented the annual plan for 1966-67. While taking into account the basic objectives and strategy of the fourth plan as a whole the plan reflected recent developments which had serious repercussions on the economy of the country and less than
adequate and less than “anticipated” progress in the third plan. The chief feature of the annual plans was their moderate size within the limits of available resources. The aggregate outlay over the three year period of these annual plans was Rs. 6,626 crores. Due to considerable strain in the country the financing of the annual plans posed serious difficulties. Government purchases and the rupees cost of interest on foreign loans due to devaluation in June 1966 made it extremely difficult to find resources internally and externally.

In the three annual plans, the country had to go through still another drought.

1) Million tones of foodgrains import.
2) Industrial sector, the targets were not reached.
3) The saving income ratio declined to 8.2% from 10.3% in 1965-66

Fortunately 1967-68 National income rose by 8.9% in 1968-69 this improvement arose from a good harvest which was partly due to adoption of new agricultural strategy and partly the outcome of a good monsoon. Here, the technological inputs into agriculture sector started giving results, which has became most significant achievements.

3.5.12 Fourth Five-Year Plan 1969-74:

The main objective of the revised fourth plan was economic stability and social justice. The most important was price stability. The objective of the plan was to accelerate the country’s economic growth without an inflationary rise in prices
as had been the case during the earlier three plans some of the important objectives of the fourth plan.

A) To achieve growth and stability.

B) To be self-reliant.

C) To increase national income by 5.5% per annum.

D) To stabilize price level in the case of foodgrains and other essential commodities.

E) To accelerate the speed of development.

F) To correct regional imbalance to increase more employment opportunities.

G) To attain social justice.

H) To restructure public enterprises.

These objectives are important from the point of view of national security of India, both internal as well as external aspects. Objectives such as self-reliant and stabilization of price level as well as correction of regional balance are the manifestation of the external and internal security measures.

The total outlay of the fourth revised plan was Rs. 24,882 crores of this Rs. 15,902 crores were in respect of public sector and Rs. 8,980 crores for the private sectors.

In short absence of general price stability Bangladesh development and Indo-Pak war in 1971 and abnormal drought in 1972 were hurdles of the economic development of India.
The revised fourth five-year plan was significant from another point of view as well. The public sector had been given a more predominant place in the final than in the drafted plan. A significant aspect if the fourth five year plan was a more pronounced accent on the promotion of equality and social justice, this was to be achieved through measures to reduce concentration and to promote wider diffusion of wealth, income and economic power and improvement in the condition of the common man and weaker sections by enlargement of opportunities and educational facilities.

For correcting regional imbalance, the planning commission selected in September 1970, 78 industrially backward districts in 14 states for concessional finance from various financial institutions for starting small and medium industries. The fourth plan not only emphasized establishment of the opportunities of employment, it also aimed at the establishment of a national minimum. The fourth plan proposed to strengthen democracy in its social and economic aspect through refashioning of institutions. It emphasized land reforms, specially the giving of security operations to the cultivators.

3.5.12.1 Observation on the Fourth Five-Year Plan:

The fourth plan had been criticized on a variety of grounds. The fourth plan document made no attempt to offer a detailed analysis of the shortcomings and failures of the third plan. There was only a small sections entitled “Review of Existing and Social Situation” in chapter I of the fourth plan. The major weakness of the Fourth plan was low rate of growth. Low productions targets small size of
the plan, and plan was not socialistic. In fact the socialistic objective was conspicuous by its absence in the fourth plan. The plan did not offer much promise of narrowing down the gap between the richer and poorer sections within the country. There was no mention in the plan document of radical land reforms such as co-operative farming or co-operative village management or even of lower ceilings on land holdings. The percentage of investment expenditure on social services had also declined from 16.3 in the third plan to 15.7 in the fourth plan. In social services, education was perhaps the worst sufferer. In fourth plan following important aspect neglected by policy makers. Inadequatness of additional resources mobilization, partial manpower planning, lack of concrete employment policy absence of clear-cut price policy etc.

3.5.13 The Fifth Five Year 1973-74 to 1978-79:

The plan was to be more step to the establishment of a fully democratic and socialistic society to achieve the goals of removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance some of the following important principle objectives of the fifth five year plan.

a) To remove poverty.

b) To attain self-reliance.

c) To achieve 5.5 % over all average growth rate per annum.

d) To increase production employment opportunities.

e) To reduce inequalities.
3.5.13.1 Termination of the Fifth Plan:

In 1977 Janata government came to power at the center. They terminated the fifth plan, which prepared by congress party. For further planned development it chose to give up planning every five years with fixed objects and targets, under the overall control of a perspectives plan which itself was revised in every plan as the important parameters changed like population growth rate, actual GDP growth rate, foreign assistance availability or set objectives regarding the standard of living. Instead of a new type a plan Janata government launched rolling plan from April 1978 for the 5 years period 1978-83 which aim and objectives as following:

a) Higher production.

b) Greater employment.

c) Encouragement to household and small industries.

When the Congress party introduced the new sixth plan in 1980-85 the planning rejected the Janata approach and brought back Nehru model.

The fifth plan had gone through three revision stages, the approach, the draft, and the final revision. This last reviewing the first three years progress reformulated the targets from all the five years. The Janata party on coming to power, terminated the fifth plan one year ahead. Achievement in fifth plan was savings were to rise from Rs.759 crores to Rs. 2460 crores.
3.5.13.2 Observation on Fifth Five-Year Plan:

In the period of fifth plan agricultural production declined by 3.6 Mt. from the 1973-74 level of 104.7 Mt. The decline in the consumption of fertilizer from 2.8 Mt. to 2.6 Mt. The fifth plan began with a look of stagnation due to slow expansion of production capacity in fourth plan because of sluggishness in investment.

3.5.14 Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-81 to 1984-85:

The sixth plan was launched in 1980. It was launched under severe constraints of sluggish growth in the infrastructures sectors. The principal objective of the sixth five-year plan was.

a) To achieve significantly the rate of growth in the economy targeted a growth rate of 5.2%.

b) To achieve economic and technological self-reliance through modernization.

c) Reduce poverty and unemployment.

d) To conserve existing sources of energy and to develop new sources of energy.

e) To reduce inequalities in income and wealth.

f) To reduce regional inequalities.

g) To have harmony between short term and long term goals of development and to ensure ecological and environmental balance.

h) To promote active involvement of people in the process of development.
In sixth five year plan there was 3.8 per cent annual growth in agricultural output. But the actual growth rate was 4.3 per cent. The sixth plan targeted to achieve 6.9% annual growth in industrial output. But actual growth rate was 3.7% per annum. The sixth plan was an employment, and anti-poverty oriented plan the employment generation of the order of 46 million persons was the target under the sixth plan. For additional employment generation was envisaged through integrated rural development programme and other such programmes.

This plan was employment oriented rather than directly production oriented and hence the investment pattern and production patterns are oriented to high employment sectors.

The Janata government terminated the fifth plan earlier by one year and substituted its last year by an annual plan for 1977-78. Inspite of 27 years of planned growth the unemployment problem continues on a large scale and hence the VI plan was oriented to its solutions. Several innovations were adopted in arriving at estimate of unorganized or informal unemployment, weekly unemployment including under employment measured in person -days or person years.

Major achievement of sixth plans which emphasis on integrated rural development, Reorientation of education system, Irrigation and power. The plan envisages higher degree of self-reliance, while promoting liberalized trade etc.
3.5.14.1 Observation on Sixth Five-Year Plan:

Even, till 1985, after 38 years of our independence, the economic priorities and major policies remain the same. Although it shows political and economical policies consistency, but in other way, it has proved the major drawback in our policy implemented, hence a kind of frustration occur in the policy making level. Another way of looking at this phenomenon is that, it was conscious effort to restrict the flow of benefits reaching towards the lower strata of the society.

In sixth five-year plan GNP rose at a lower rate 3.5 % than the 7.2% of 1977-78. Industrial growth rate was only 8% and agricultural only marginally improved to 13.9% in 1977.78.

3.5.15 Seventh Five-Year Plan 1985-86 to 1989:

After the death of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi had started new approach for economic development. The main principle objectives of seventh plan:

a) To decentralize planning and to ensure full participation of people.

b) To generate maximum possible productive employment opportunities.

c) To alleviate poverty.

d) To attain self-sufficiency in food grains production.

e) To improve the quality of life.

f) To voluntarily adopt small family norms.

g) To fully utilize available resources.
h) To achieve self-reliance.

i) To develop new sources of energy.

j) To conserve ecological and environmental balances.

k) To integrate science with the process of development.

l) To improve the efficiency, modernization and competitive position of our industry.

Seventh plan was drafted with a note of optimism created by the impressive performance of the sixth plan i.e. the accomplishment of the targeted growth rate of 5.2 per cent. As a result of the seventh plan average growth rate would be 5% per annum.

In the seventh plan the Integrated Rural Development Programme was strengthened as an effective instrument of poverty alleviation by reducing their vulnerability from limited access to productive resources, through micro-enterprise development by its sub programme known as training of Youth for self-employment which offers opportunities for training and improvement in skills that the beneficiary can manage the capital asset he receives successfully. In addition to programmes of self-employment, Rural manpower programme, The crash scheme for rural employment, the pilot intensive rural employment programme development of women and children in Rural Areas, the food work programme, National rural employment program, Rural land less employment programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yozana which have all generated considerable enthusiasm among rural people.
3.5.15.1 Observation on Seventh Five Year Plan:

In spite of good vision in seventh plan and good policy declared by government but in practically result was not good. Corruption, lack of proper employment policy and neglected socialistic approach for becoming egalitarian society. These are some causes to failure of Seventh five-year plan.

3.5.16 Eighth Five-Year Plan 1992 to 1997:

This plan envisaged after the major geopolitical change world over and in different security environment. The cold war period is over by now and therefore emphasis on arms build up and military security was shifted to the non-military dimensions of security. A national security has now considered more with the economic and political security rather than tradition security threats of the cold war period.

The fourth version of the eighth plan was the one, which was really implemented during the period 1992-97. The following objectives were accorded high priority in the eighth plan.

i) Generation of adequate employment to achieve near full employment level by the turn of the century.

ii) Containment of population growth through active people’s cooperation and through an effective scheme of incentives and disincentives.

iii) Growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food and also to generate surplus for exports and
iii) Strengthening the infrastructure like energy, transport, communication, irrigation in order to support the growth process on a sustainable basis.

3.5.16.1 The New Development Strategy:

In 1991-92 right from the beginning of the year, the production in the industrial sector showed a tendency to fall. Inflationary pressure, which had begun to increase in 1990-91, reached a peak level of 16.7 per cent in August 1991. Growth of real GDP in this period of crisis decelerated sharply and was as low as 0.8 per cent in 1991-92.

The government which assumed office in June 1991 headed by P. V. Narasimha Rao responded to the crisis in two ways.

A) Took some emergency action to restore confidence in the government ability to manage the balance of payment. Among the emergency actions devaluation of the rupee by around 18% in July 1991 and shipment of gold to the bank of England to raise $600 Million were particularly important. The government decided to introduce substantial reforms and adopted a new development strategy. The new approach involved four major policy initiatives

a) Macro economic stabilization through fiscal correction.

b) Trade policy reforms to provide stimulus to explore

c) Industrial policy reforms to provide greater competitive stimulus to industry and

d) The financial sector reforms, to improve its performance.
These policy measures are expected to restore the health of the economy and put it back on the development path. The main objectives of the new development strategy a) foreign capitals flow, industrial deregulation, and administered price policy and financial sector reforms.

The eighth plan identified maximization of employment and social transformation that is the “Human development” as its focus. The major achievement of this plan was the impressive growth in area of production and yield of oilseeds at the expense of coarse cereals. The eighth plan carried out many of the programmes and schemes from sixth plan, in particular with necessary refinements, modifications to address themselves sharply to the problems they seek to overcome.

3.5.16.2 Observation on Eighth Five Year Plan:

In the eighth plan period government adopted new economic policy, the structural reforms like liberalization of economic activities from various controls to integrate the Indian economy particularly the industrial, monetary and trade sector with the world economy. But it can believe that these changes would not have much effect on the rural development, employment and other social sectors.

3.5.17 Ninth Five-Year Plan 1997 to 2002:

The focus of the ninth five-year plan can be described as growth with social justice and equity. The ninth plan is based on a careful stock taking of the strength of our past development strategy as well as its weakness, and seeks to provide appropriate direction and balance to the ninth plan will be to usher in a new era of
growth with social justice and participation so that each and every element of the society can become effective instruments of a participatory planning process.

The ninth five year plan which covers the period of 1997-2002 envisages an aggregate investment of Rs. 8,59,200 crores at 1996-97 prices. Rs. 4,89,361 crores in central sector and Rs. 3,69,839 crores in states sector. The share of the center and that of the states including union territories would be 57% and 43% respectively the private sector investment is Rs. 5,50,000 crores.

The specific objectives of the ninth plan as approved by the national development council, which was follows:

A) Priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generate adequate productivity employment and eradication of poverty.

B) Accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable prices.

C) Ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society.

D) Providing the basic minimum services of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, shelter and connectivity to all in a time bound manner.

E) Containing the growth rate of population.

F) Strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.

G) Promoting and developing people’s participatory institutions like Panchayti Raj, Co-operative and self-help groups.

H) Strengthening of women and marginal groups of the society.
I) Empowerment of women and marginal groups of the society.
J) Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilization and participation of people at all levels.

The ninth plan aims at the growth rate of 6.5 per cent per annum of the gross domestic products. To increase production of foodgrains from 199.32 millions tones in 1996-97 to 234.00 million tones in 2001-2002. To bring 15 million hectares of more land under irrigation, to increased production of finished steel from 27.38 Million tones to 38.01 Millions tones. To create 50 Million additional jobs etc.

3.5.17.1 Special Action Plans (SAPs):

The Ninth plan includes a provision of Rs. 21,946 crore for the special action plans of the Prime Minister in five areas of food and agriculture, physical infrastructure, Health, Education, Housing, Drinking Water, Information technology and water resources, the altered priorities as set out by the Prime Ministers SAP are as follows:

1. Doubling of food production to make India hunger free in ten years.
2. Expansion and improvement of social infrastructure drinking water, Housing, Education, Health care and sanitation, Provision of drinking water to every settlement colony within five years.
3. Making India a global information technology power as one of the largest generators and exporters of software in 10 years.
4. Unveiling a national water policy so that it will not go waste and also cleaning up of the water resources.

In this plan period, the aspects of national security emerged and these are reflected in the planning objectives, such as making India as a global information technology power and secondly, water resource policy. These two aspects gain importance with the changing concept of National Security is the beginning of the new century and ending of the 20th century.

The ninth plan focuses on make India hunger free, development of education system, health, housing, Drinking water, Information technology, physical, infrastructure, social infrastructure etc.

3.5.17.2 Observations on Ninth Five-Year Plan:

Result of ninth plan was not good, due to proper economic policy, lack of vision, problems of administrative set-up etc.

3.5.18 Draft Approach Paper of Tenth Five-Year Plan 2002 to 2007:

The planning commission recently discussed on draft approach paper of the Tenth plan 2002 to 2007 and set a GDP growth target of 8 per cent. (Hindu: 28 June 2001) The current rate for the ninth plan is lower at 6 per cent as against a targeted growth of 7 per cent. This declaration rather depressing for more than one reason. First the economy had achieved growth rates. Second rapid economic growth is a minimum condition for poverty reduction. Third this declaration is associated with a decline in growth rate of foodgrains and non-foodgrains production in the 1990s compared to the 1980s from 3.5 per cent to 1.8 per cent
and from 4 per cent to 3.2 respectively. With this discussion the draft approach paper have following objectives in the period of 2002 to 2007.

a) Rapid and sustainable agriculture growth.

b) Employment intensive non-agricultural growth.

c) Relative stability of food prices.

d) A sound system of food security

e) Human resource development

3.5.19 An Overall Assessment:

Economic development, planning and its implementation being an important component of nation building process. An overview of the Five-Year Plans and their implementation is considered to reveal the nation building process in India. What are the major conclusions that one can draw India’s experience with development planning? History shows that perceptions of India’s development prospects have not stayed the same over the last five decades. During the fifties, India’s development prospects were rated high, inside the country as well as outside. It had vision and commitment of planned development, and very low defence spending. During the sixties, the atmosphere changed drastically. Two successive droughts, the declaration of plan holidays for three years, and large-scale imports of food grains under US Public Law 480 brought about a great change in the international perception. Internally also there was initially great uncertainty the savings rate dropped, excess capacity emerged in basic sectors such as steel and capital goods, and there was fear that maintaining food
availability per capita was going to be a great problem in years ahead. However, from the experience of the initial feeling of helplessness a new strategy for agricultural development was forged.

The seventies saw renewed political uncertainty, but in the first half of the eighties India turned out to be one of the few countries which maintained a growth rate of the gross national products exceeding 4% per annum on a trend basis along with single digit inflation in most years. In fact sixth five-year plan (1980-85) achieved an annual average rate of growth exceeding 5% this happened when the world was passing through the great recession. When the high performers in the growth league of the sixties and seventies, such as Brazil and Mexico were mostly recording negative or only mildly positive growth in GDP and with per capita output levels showing large dips all through. After the impressive performances.

The sixth plans seventh plan targeted 5.2 % of G.D.P as result average growth rate should be 5% per annum. In Eighth and Ninth plan government had vision to increase GDP 6% of per annum. But till the date we are not crossed average rate of G.D.P because of following drawbacks in the five-year plans-

The planning process in India has been criticized mainly for defects in the basic strategy. At implementation level it is not difficult to identify certain deficiencies, but most observers of Indian planning would agree that failures on this front emanate from the very nature of economic planning that is being practiced in this country.
1. Absence of financial strategy:

The planning process in India suffered from a number of deficiencies. It goes without saying that the implementation of heavy investment goods sector strategy required heavy resources both domestic and external on both these fronts, however there was a surprising lack of concern and rational thinking and whatever planning was done in the form of ad-hoc measures.

2. Flaws in Industrial strategy:

The implementation of the industrial strategy required massive investment by the central government in a number of industries. This required careful planning of investments defining the time phasing of different industries determining the capacity of existing skilled personnel to carry out the plans, and detailed and in-depth project studies. However, insufficient attention was paid to these aspects. This resulted in delays in completion in major projects.

3. Neglect of employment strategy:

The planners assumed that production and employment are uniquely and directly related consequently no attempt was made to formulate an employment strategy as such. Each plan provided for special schemes like rural development programme, training of youth for self-employment, programmes of self-employment, rural manpower programme. The pilot intensive rural employment programme, national rural employment programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yozana. However, all schemes were hurriedly drawn up, were ill conceived and ad-hoc and consequently doomed to failure.
4. Prevalence of widespread poverty:

Economists have tried to measure the extent of poverty in India and through there are some differences in their estimates. V. M. Dandekar and N. Rath, P.K. Bardhan defined different view about poverty line. This shows that five-year development plans have completely bypassed a vast section of the population.

5. Inequalities in Income & wealth:

Regional imbalances and inequalities have grown in the post independence period though the intention of the planners were just opposite. The growing regional inequalities can be highlighted by a study of per capita income, agriculture growth, spread of industrial growth, expansion of transport and communication facilities, spread of literacy etc.

In terms of per capita income Maharashtra, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and other southern states are far ahead of other states. Many states have continuously remained backward in terms of per capita income. The position of some big states such as Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh seems to be particularly bad.

6. Neglected of spatial factors:

It is a commentary on Indian plans that they paid scant respect to regional and spatial planning. The models that have formed the basis of planning in India were sectorial in character and no regional variables were introduced. Therefore, regional aspects of planning never emerged in terms of an interwoven strategy of
development. Large metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkatta, New Delhi, Chennai attracted all economic activity and worked as great potentials.

3.6 Assessment:

3.6.1 Policies for the Nation Building:

India is multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, multi-lingual nation. The issue of nation building has acquired an increasing momentum over the decades. Nation–Building for India has been closely linked with both domestic, socio-economic, political situation and international political pulls and pressure.

However, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had worked for the nation building before and after the independence. His contribution to the nation building is his direct participation and role in the formulation of certain development policies and planning. He was directly involved in policy making once as Law Minister in the central cabinet of independent India during 1947-51 and earlier as a member of the viceroy’s Executive Council, in charge of the labour, Irrigation, and Power portfolio during 1942-1946.

An independent Department of Labour had been created in November 1937, The department of Industry, which was a part of a combined department of Industry and labour, going to the commerce department subjects like ‘Irrigation’ electricity and others related to public works were also transferred to the newly created department. The policy formulation and planning for the development of irrigation and electric power including hydro electric power thus became the major
concern of the labour department when Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar took over the Labour portfolio in July 1942. (Thorat S. K. 1993, P.6)

The early 1940's when Br. Babasaheb Ambedkar took charge of irrigation and electricity, were a period for the evolution and adoption of the concept of economic planning at an all India level. The post-war plan for the reconstruction and economic development for India was than taking shape. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar’s writing on economic policy was prolific and their perusal offers us an insight into his thinking on sustainable development. A careful analysis of his ideas/policies bring out a well-articulated framework of economic development, and some of these ideas directly influenced the objectives and the strategy of the plan sector under his care. Economic ideas and policies of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar directly and indirectly are reflecting in India’s five-year plans and various other programmes.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was right in believing that rapid growth and sustainable development is possibly only through capital intensive industries which have been adopted by Nehru during the three five year plans. He preferred industrialization within the mixed economy model, with state having a dominant position. He combined land reforms and industrialization to solve the problems of the marginal section of society. In his writings he brought together four issues: production function of agriculture, land reforms the importance of industrialization. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar view on nationalization of industries, Banking, Insurance, Showed his deep study of Indian Nation building process. The
formation of public sector undertaking and establishment of Life Insurance Corporation, and various steps for land reforms was result of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Policy. His advocacy of state socialism and inclusion of the principles of socialism in the directive principles of state policy. And adoption of parliamentary democracy as means to establish socialism deserves careful attention.

In short for the nation-building process Government of India adopted policies, which are suggested by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, those policies related to nation building of India.

3.6.2 Educational Policies:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was one of the modern and scientific thinkers of India. He was more a social philosopher than an academician. His thought of education was seen through his practice in his lifetime. In his view education for that matter university education without subject science and technology could not provide any job opportunities. The human being survives by maintaining their ideals and renewing only by them constantly education. Education is the mean which this is done he thought that the more education in the society the more social interaction among the people. To remove inequalities from society education is to be geared to play a dominant role. It helps to work democracy in the proper sense.

He thought that education is not only a layer for their social mobility but also opens the door for their modernization. He gave thought on curriculum is a
means to realize the educational aims, Ambedkar gave importance to science and technology courses. He was of the view that the curriculum should go a long way in a developing rationality among learners. Rationality tends to give them the capacity to distinguish truth from untruth. Dr. Ambedkar affirmed Plato's views that birth or wealth or any conventional status but by his own nature as descended in the process of education should not determine the place of individual in society.

Education is one of the basic needs along with food, clothing, shelter and medicine. Ambedkar was very particular in developing the primary education. He could see that free and compulsory education for the children up to the age of Fourteen years was included in the directive principle of the state policy in the Indian constitution. Dr. Ambedkar advocated that don't make education commercialization. Education is something which out to be brought within the reach of everyone. Indian social structure composed of different communities. All these communities, caste are unequal in their status and progress if they are brought to the level of inequality and to give favored treatment to those who are below the level (Govt. of Maharashtra: 1982, P.40) In the statement submitted to the Indian statutory commission in 1928, he said that unless compulsion in the matter of Primary education is made obligatory and admission to primary school is strictly enforced, condition essential for education progress of the downtrodden will not come into existence.

In all societies of the world education as an instrument of socialization is considered as a powerful catalytic agent for social change. In the Indian context,
education has an added importance. It is the most effective change-agent for the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the citizens of India. Realizing the importance of education, the framers of the constitution included in the directive principles of state policy provisions for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years and for promotion and with special care also the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and marginal section of the society.

In pursuance of these constitutional provisions series of measures have been taken both by the central government and the state governments to spread education and literacy among all citizens of India. So that through educational advancement Indian will approach scientific development.

### 3.6.3 Constitutional Provisions:

Articles 15 (4), 29, 30, 45-46 and 350-A are the relevant provisions in the constitutions pertaining to educational development of the people. While Article 29 relate to protection of interests of minorities. (Chatterjee S. K., 2000, P.5) The constitutional provisions relating to the educational development may be grouped under two categories (1) provisions which are applicable to all citizens (2) Article 15(4) finds place in the fundamental right chapter of the constitution while articles 45 and 46 have been included in the chapter on directive principles of state policy. (Basu, D.D: 1988, P.67) There is a significant difference between Article 46 and 15 (4) Article 46 enjoins on the state to devote special care for the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the while article 15(4) enables the
state to make special provision only for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens.

The directive principle contained in Article 45 of the constitution enjoins that:

*The state shall endeavor to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution, for free and compulsory education’s for all children until the age of fourteen years.*

After 55 years into independence, not even primary, much less secondary, education is mandatory primary education is compulsory in 161 countries of the world. India is one of the 23 countries where it is not so (UNESCO, 1999) pre 10th class drop-out in private schools in the cities is less 3 percent, while in village government school it is more than 80 percent. Overall 36 percent of the school going children drop out before class 5. 53 percent do so before 8 class and 70 percent before class 10 (MARD, 1996a; P.257). In 1990 only 15.7 percent Indian had completed primary education and 13.6 percent secondary (Hasan: 1997, P.292) Even today, in the 10-14 age groups 58 percent boys, 74 percent of the girls, 81 percent of Dalit boys and 91 percent of Dalit girls are not in schools.

The root of the problem has been obvious for long. a) The lower priority accorded to education (Naik 1966, 19) b) Social structure of the Indian society. c) Rigid caste system. These are the main hurdles of the Indian education system. In the globalization era education become professional and costly again there will be gap increase between poor and rich people.
Education plays a vital role in the development of nation. In modern world, education as an instrument of socialization is considered as a powerful catalytic agent for social change. According to the constitution of India, Article 15(4), 29, 30, 45, 46 and 350-A are the relevant provisions in the constitution pertaining to educational development of the people. (Chatterjee S. K., 2000, P.5)

After the 55 years of Independence India has developed a very large system of education and has created a vast body of highly skilled academic people equipped with scientific and technological capabilities, robust humanist, philosophical thought creativity. India is the largest democracy in the world and has the largest educational system as well. Today we have 260 Universities and equivalent institutions, 11594 colleges with 8.01 million students and 3.68 Million teachers. There are 17 central Universities and 10 open universities, of these 148 are general universities, 18 language universities, 20 Engineering and Technology, 18 of Medical, 30 Agricultural, 4 of Law, 5 Women universities, one of Planning and Architecture, 2 of Music, 1 of Museology, 1 of Veterinary science, 1 of Dairy science, 1 of Forest research, 1 each of Fisheries education, Physical education, Population sciences, Armament Technology, Tibetan studies, Hindi, Urdu, Mines, 3 Exclusively of information and technology, 8 of Sanskrit and one each of Yoga, Culture, Journalism and Vedic Studies of colleges, 1511 are women, 131 Autonomous, 664 of Teacher education, 968 Medical and Allied sciences, 171 Medical, 1066 Polytechnic, 329 Law and 540 of Engineering and Technology. (Gautam Hari, Memorial Lecture, July 25, 2001).
However, whatever we have numbers of institutions related to education our education system is neither quite relevant nor very effective. Fifty five years of independence not even primary, much less secondary education is mandatory, primary education is compulsory in 161 countries of the world. India is one of the 23 countries where it is not so. Recently national democratic alliance government made provisions for primary education in fundamental right. But what would happen of this decision we can’t say. If you look pre-10th class drop out rate in private schools in the urban areas is less than 3 per cent, while in rural areas government schools it is more than 80 per cent overall, 36 per cent of the school going children drop out before class 5th, 53 per cent do so before class 8th and 70 per cent before class 10th. (Ministry of Human resource development: Annual report, 1995-96, P.257) In 1990, only 15.7 per cent. Indians had completed primary education and 13.6 per cent secondary (Hason M, 1997, P.292) Even today in the 10-14 age group 58 percent of the boys, 74 per cent of the girls, 81 per cent of Dalit boys and 91 per cent of Dalit girls are not in schools. The roots of the problem have been obvious for long. The lower priority accorded to elementary education (Naik, J.P., 1996: P.19) Because of lack of education 66 per cent children in the age 10 to 14 age group who do not go to school out of that about one third are toiling outside the household. Most of the remaining two-thirds work for their families as farm workers or household help result in increase the child labour. India is one of the very few countries where child labour is not illegal. The role of education as means of maintaining differentiation among social classes,
and concerns that ‘excessive’ and “inappropriate” education for the poor would disrupt existing social arrangements (Weiner Myron, 1991, P.5)

After the evaluation of Indian education system there is positive and negative result. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar advocated give priority to primary education, Military education and compulsory education for the children up to the age of fourteen years. He included education policy in the directive principles of the state policy in the Indian constitution. Because of that directive principle we achieved some target in the education system. But now it is right time to every state implement the directive principles according to Indian constitution.

3.6.4 Eradication of Poverty:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, who was the chief architect of the constitution, was fully aware of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in this country, especially in rural India. Therefore, he spelt out under various Articles the following there for eradication of poverty would uplift the lower strata of the society, economically which will help in nation building, there would be gainful employment to every, leading to prosperity, individual liberty and justice. The state to create the necessary conditions in respect of economic and social development in order to build by such an order, the legislature and the executive can restrict the fundamental rights in order to bring about such an order. In other words, the requirement of fundamental rights, socio-economic justice and rule of law should be balanced with that injuring the democratic fabric of our society. Following are the salient features of the economic programs and policies for
eradication of poverty. Suggested by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar i.e. Nationalization of law, adoption of intensive cultivation. Exploitation of natural irrigation resources, Reclamation of wasteland, deforestation of uncultivable land, proper distribution of food grains, Abolition of food zones and Nationalization of wholesale market. Remunerative prices for surplus foodgrain produced, Availability of credit facilities. Follow we of crop insurance, spreading network of fair price shops, support to national undertaking without closing average for private sector, Economic of wake sections, Nationalization of banks, Abolition of prohibition minimum taxation, but stringers measures against tax evasion, no resort to deficit financing, social justice with labour, National wage policy and labour legislation, workers participation in Industrial management, Industrial housing of a slum clearance, welfare funds in every industry. (Kasare M.L. 1996. P.252)

As a strategy for economic development of India Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar emphasized the eradication of poverty, elimination of inequalities and ending exploitation of the masses. He wanted agriculture as industry, Smooth center–state relation for coordinated economic development and state Intervention for an orderly growth of the nation. His strategies on the development of agriculture, industry monetary are fiscal fields and eradication or poverty are quite relevant even today for sustainable development of India.
According to 2001 census of government of India, 36 percent of population are staying below the poverty line. There are various criticisms adapted to parameters of poverty.

Absolute Poverty: Absolute poverty means that his income or expenditure is so meager that he lives below the minimum subsistence level. Because of his absolute poverty condition, he is not able to maintain his health and efficiency and, in fact may be starving.

Relative poverty: Relative poverty merely indicates the large inequalities of income.

Following are some of the causes of poverty:

a) Slow growth rate of national income.

b) Poor industrial growth.

c) Low productivity.

d) Rigid social structure.

e) Unemployment.

Poverty Alleviation Strategy: Government of India started various programme from 1950 for alleviation of poverty such as A) Integrated rural development programme (IRDP) B) Training of rural youth for self employment (TRYSEM) C) Supply of improved tool kits to rural artisans (SITRA) D) Development of women and children in rural area (DWCRA) E) Jawahar Rozgar Yagna (JRY) F) Employment assurance scheme (EAS) etc.
Above all policies declared by government of India but unfortunately this policies could not be provided to the common people only interest and rampant corruption occur in so called poverty eradication programme.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar main vision was India should become powerful nation-states with over all development through eradication of poverty. He had propounded various policies and ideas for eradication of poverty. He stressed for land reforms for industrialization. He advocated nationalization of land, nationalization of Banks, Insurance's sector.

After evaluation of various programs of government of India which for eradication of poverty which are reflect of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar policy directly adopted by government for example nationalization of Banks 1969, Nationlization of Insurance sector etc.

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