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The present research has been carried out in view of the objectives of the study. The findings of the study are based on the basic conceptual framework and in the context of redefined concept of security of India.

A narrow view of national security restricted to its military aspects would not reflect the current realities in the national and international security system. The concept of national security is multi-dimensional concept. It encompasses socio-political, military, economic and cultural dimensions. In view of this, an attempt has been made in this research work to examine Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar’s thoughts on security related aspects and to indicate as to how they are relevant to India’s national security.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was prolific writer a renowned economist, an assiduous anthropologist and sociologist, an eminent constitutional lawyer, a foremost social reformer, a profound thinker, the brightest star and a jewel of India. He was a profound thinker like Karl Marx and Rousseau and profound visionary and a nationalist to the core. He was chief architect of Indian constitution. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar suggested various policies for unity and integrity and sustainable development of India. He could able to study problems and requirements of India from various angles, therefore, able to
reach correct solutions, right direction to build India into a strong and secure nation-state.

In view of the objectives and hypothesis of this research work, a security model has been developed to carry out detailed study on the thoughts and ideas of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar pertaining to India’s national security vis-à-vis implementation of his ideas by the government of India. The efforts also been made to observe the implications of non-implementation of his ideas. The findings of the research are follows.

1) Policies for the Nation Building:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar’s contributions to the nation building are, his direct participation and his role in the formulation of certain development policies and planning. As an economist, he propounded ideas for economic development, rapid growth and all around development. He demanded land reforms and industrialization. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar’s views on nationalization of industries, Banking Insurance showed his long-term outlook for nation building through economic development of India. A newly independent country should have more consortium efforts to build its industrial base in a short span of time and that private entrepreneurship should not be totally taken granted from the viewpoint of national security and even for the social security of the down trodden section of the society.

However, situation now has changed after considerable scientific and economic development in the country fro the last 50 year, with certain policies
suggested by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar have been implemented by the government time to time, apart from the new policies timely implemented. Therefore, some of the economic policies seem to be progressive as per the requirement and the ability of the individual entrepreneurs. But certainly at that point of time the policies for economic development suggested by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and many of his economic and nation building policies adopted by the Nehru Government of the newly independent country were appropriate and necessary.

2) Policies for the National Integration and Assimilation:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar laid a great stress on associated life, common activity, common culture, common language, and communication, which are essential for democratic life and help in promoting national unity and security. From national security point of view, he rejected duel citizenship and prefers single citizenship for all Indians. And gave a priority for national assimilation and Integration of Indian society through various dimension. He suggested policies for social Integration, social justice, labour policy, women development policy, education policy and eradication of poverty. According to him this five factors were very important for overall development modern India. These policies although have not been implemented properly in India but principally accepted by government of India and remain as a focus of attention of the planning commission.
Policies for the Regional Integration:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had vision as how to integrate vast diverse Indian Population. He suggested smaller states for administrative purpose and official language of every province shall be the same as the official language of the central government. He suggested one state-one language and not one language one state. But government did not adopt his policies, therefore regional disparity, North Vs South, Misuse of Article 356, regionalism, Interstate border dispute due to overlapping of bilingual population in interstate border areas, Interstate water disputes, the agitation in Punjab, Kashmir, Mizoram, Nagaland, Bodo and Gorkha Andolan are the issues in present context.

Policies for Social Integration:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had played important role for social integration. He made various provisions in Indian constitution. Which are reflecting in Indian constitution and various government policies, such as: -

- Social Justice:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar wanted to create casteless and classless society through the process of constitutional provisions. He had vision for India there would be no discrimination between man and man or exploitation of the weaker section of the society by the dominant group. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar visualised social justice from wider perspective of unity and security, nationalism, democracy, and human rights. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar made various special provisions for down trodden society for social justice, and several such policies
related to social justice have been adopted by government of India. He specifically mentioned strategy for social integration, i.e. eradication castes – through banning the caste practices. He suggested there should not be any discrimination based on caste, and people should prefer inter-castes marriages for speedily assimilation of society of different castes into the casteless society.

Secondly, he was of the opinion that education up to the age of 14 should be made free and compulsory. That develops the minimum understanding and common social values through school education, which is essential for the national integration and assimilation.

- **Labour Policy:**

  Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was of the opinion that the labour of India should be looked after by the government from the point of view of their health, their security and their progressive contribution in the Indian economy. The policies should be directed towards the human resource development, hence labour welfare and labour health policies would contribute for the better human resources in the near future. In view of the long-term perspective, policies of nation building such labour policies would contribute positively.

- **Women Development Policy:**

  Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar wanted to eliminate anomalies and change the Indian society through a democratic way. When he was a law minister he included Hindu code bill for women's, but unfortunately, political leaders and parties for the consideration of their Hindu centiments and political losses opposed that bill.
However, later on government of India realized that there is no way but to provide constitutional support and guarantee to the development of women. Therefore, government of India divided four parts of that bill and gave various rights to women. Because of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar’s vision, Indian women are participating in the process of nation building and sustainable development of India.

- **Horizontal Integration:**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar also has suggested very definite policies for regional (horizontal) integration of India, i.e. 1) Regionalism should be curtailed by making centre more strong and not allowing any regional government to ceased from the central government. 2) Regionalism could be controlled by while reorganizing the states of India. One language one state formula should not be used and many more state should have been created out of big states of India. At that time of reorganization of states, Indian government did not accept that formula, hence the consequences are, regional political parties based on languages have developed, for example, Telgu Desam Party, DMK Party and many more regional parties have emerged, which diluted the national perspective and threatened the central authority for regional parochialisms.

Now, after the 45 years, the government has realized the mistake they have done, and trying to divide the big states, such as Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and so on. With the immediate implementation of the Dr. Babasaheb Baedeker’s formula on the reorganization of state, the India would
have been more united and the filling of regionalism would have been curtailed quite considerably.

3) Policies for the Political Stability:

The Indian constitution has been a finest model for the developing countries as we enter in the 21st century. It is largely due to pioneering vision of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar who is the founder and architect of the constitution of India. India is a multi-culture, multi-ethnic, multi-regional, multi-lingual society with their distinct social structures and organizations, traditions, value systems customs and cultural practices. To bring them together, it was very difficult task but with the right vision, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar suggested Parliamentary democracy, which has proved to be prudent mechanism to accommodate heterogeneous sections of the Indian society. That has been manifested with the working of Indian constitution for the last 50 years without any major constitutional deadlock as comparatively failure of constitutions in our neighboring countries i.e. Srilanka, Nepal, Pakistan and other nation-states.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar attached great importance to the state for national unity and expressed that national unity requires a state in which all sections of the society gets an opportunity to take part in the constitution of its political institution and also share responsibility. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar suggested strong center for India’s unity and security. For strong center, he argued three points i.e. strong center, flexible federalism, and co-operative federalism in the financial relation between center and states. He was justifying the provision for strong central authority. He said
that it was difficult to prevent the center from becoming strong because some states ideologically different from others might like to break unity and integrity of India.

From above security model, we can find out how Government of India directly or indirectly adopted the policies suggested by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for India's unity and security.

4) Defence Policy:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has visualized various issues for India’s national security. He had considered defence and security issues through conceptual lenses of development of nation. For defence purpose he advocated second capital at Hyderabad. He also advocated compulsory military education for Indian youth for awareness of security matters and creates disciplined work culture. But unfortunately, several important policy/ideas of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar have not been adopted by government of India. The consequences of this negligence on the part of government can be seen in the contemporary certain problems of India’s national security. Today India is the only country which shares disputed land borders with two nuclear-armed neighbors. Due to such strategic security environment, India’s security is vulnerable Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar rightly pointed out before 50 years regarding such strategic security environment but government of India did not adopt his policy or ideas. At the time of Kargil war Indian youths were attracted towards armed forces or security matters. If India could have given compulsory military education today’s youth would have been different.
5) Policies for External Security and Foreign Relations:

Government of India has not adopted these policies, which are crucial to tackle the problems of India’s national security. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar advocated that for framing foreign policy consider geographical factors. Geographical factors play vital role for foreign policy. He also advocated that India should maintain relation with democratic country. In politics, there is no place for ‘Panchsheel’. For the Kashmir problem, he gave solution to partition of Kashmir. These are some important thoughts highlighted by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for India’s foreign policy but government of India did not adopt his idea’s or policy following are some consequences we can seen in contemporary problem’s of India’s national security.

Consequences:

A) Last 50 year’s of India’s foreign policy shows that lack of strategic culture in adopting foreign policy and without well-defined geographical factor and national interest we defeat at the hands of China in 1962.

B) Today China claims 90,000 sq.kms. of territory of India.

C) Due to Kashmir problem, South Asia became dangerous nuclear flash point.

D) Due to Kashmir problem, we had three wars with Pakistan.

Above are the some important consequence reflects on contemporary problems of India’s national security. Due to not implement suggested policies of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. It is right time to think and adopt the suggested policies of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.
8.1 Recommendation:

Higher bureaucratic class persons altimetry shape perceptions about the national security in India of both its internal and external dimensions. It is necessary to rethink of concept of India’s national security and need to consider social development and human security approach in the matter of national security as suggested by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. During the last five decades, India has undoubtedly made economic progress, but the rate of progress could not able to do much to eradicate poverty in India as still number of people below the poverty line is alarming endanger to the security of India. This is also the sign of results of governments half hearted efforts to implement required appropriate policies for nation building. Secondly, ad hock approach preferred many times by the policy makers and bureaucratic apparatus of the government. It is necessary to change basic policy related to overall development of the nation-state and need to adopt policies suggested by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for nation building and national security.

National security obviously has to be planned in a holistic framework, with close integration between military and non-military interests. India’s Policy makers will have to pay increased attention to non-military dimensions of national security. India can enjoy no security without building economic power, social integration regional integration, political stability, addressing its long-term energy vulnerability, protecting it’s environment, developing its water resources more efficiently, achieving demographic stability, boosting farm produce and attaining
true food self-sufficiency, and practicing sustainable development. India’s national security planning has to deal with underdevelopment, population pressure, and uncontrolled urbanization, refugee flocks from economically more undeveloped neighbours such as Bangladesh, limited natural resources and ecological degradation. Some natural resources such as water have already endangered conflicts among Indian states and India, Bangladesh, and Nepal.

Globalization has increased the need for harmonizing India’s defence, foreign, economic, social, technological, and internal security policies with each other and with overall national strategy. Human resource development is also an important component of national security in an era of rapid technological progress. In comparison to China’s human resource development India seems to be lag far behind, therefore to cope up challenges of our population volume in the context of resources mobilization, we can not afford to ignore our human resource potential below the poverty line.

India cannot begin to secure its future unless various policies and programmes are unified in a harmonious national vision, as visualized by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. For the better future and to cope up with the challenges of 21st century, we must minimize the internal conflict through confidence building and by practicing concern prudent policies and techniques to economies time, resources and concerted efforts.

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