CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

SUGGESTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSION

The present study is an honest attempt to provide the socio-economic analysis of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s thoughts and also presents the relevance in the context of the present India. This study adequately proves that Dr. Ambedkar’s social and economic thoughts are very much important today also, and more importantly it has lot of utility and significance in the present Indian society. But the present study is solely based on the secondary sources of the data, and it did not consider the primary sources of data and information at all. This study concludes that the relevancy of Ambedkar’s thoughts is reflected in the vision of the leaders of this country. Whenever any country faces difficult situations, challenges, whether it is a political or economical, the intellectuals and politicians at some point or another need to search their own country's history for the solutions. The historical events, its people and their thoughts, that has shaped the country and its people future, proves to be the vital elements for the solving the current challenges of the country.

A brief summary of the chapters are as follows:

Chapter 1 is comprised of ‘Introduction of the subject on the Social & Economic thoughts in today’s relevance’, ‘Significance of the Study’ and ‘relationship of Constitutional theories with the practical applications of these thoughts’. Theoretical
explanations have been explained in order to support the current study and also to
determine the relevance of this study, previous researches have been also undertaken.
Various intellectual discussions of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar were incorporated for the in
depth knowledge of the particular study. This chapter also describes the background
of the research topic containing dimensions, scope and parameters of the thoughts.
‘Significance of the Study’ offers the viable importance of these thoughts in the
current scenario and helps in need of identifying the impact of these thoughts on
current functioning of the institutions/organizations. Each theoretical paradigm
conceptualizes Ambedkar’s thoughts or views from one of two perspectives: social
and economical. Social thoughts have relevancy in the context of establishing of ideal
society and economic thoughts for the general people for their well-being.
‘Objectives’ of the study are base and foundation for providing the appropriate
platform to the current study.

Chapter 2 is ‘Review of Literature’ which is an evaluative report of selected past
researches in the area of study and gives a theoretical base for the research and helps
to determine the nature of the current research. In this chapter various researches
have been studied which have been associated with Ambedkar’s views on various
facets of the study. It also investigates the scope for future research on the related
problem and used as a literature background for the current research.

Chapter 3 discussed about the noteworthy contributions of researchers based on Dr. B.
R. Ambedkar’s thoughts on various aspects of Constitutional parameters associated
with social, economic, castes, labour, etc.

Chapter 4 deals with the Methodology including theoretical techniques and
applications used to obtain results from the secondary data collected from published
& unpublished documents of Libraries. Thereafter the required data were analyzed and inferences/interpretations have been made. All relevant data/opinions sought from these sources are also embodied into this report. Hence, the research design is exploratory and descriptive. Exploratory because the researcher has explored dimensions of social and economic variables and described those variables in a quantitative and qualitative manner so that it can be concluded the relevancy of these thoughts in the present society. After a brief description of the study, design and approach for collection and analysis have been discussed.

Chapter 5 contains the Discussion. The results were examined in support of each assumed hypothesis and it has also supported by the other researcher’s findings. It also discussed the importance of the result and connects with existing knowledge of the subject.

Chapter 6 discusses about the ‘Summary’, ‘Conclusion, Suggestion and Future Directions for Research’. In the summary part the chapter wise summary is there which gives an instant overview of the work done. The conclusions describe the objectives in detail and hence justify the framework of the study. The suggestions throw light on the critical issues and provide the base for future research. Further this chapter discusses about the Implications of the study. This section gives the practicality of the project in the real time situations.

Bibliography comprises of all the authors and their works which are duly acknowledged. The references used to complete this study were compiled under the bibliography in alphabetic order. Bibliography is enclosed at the end of the thesis for the reference.
After carrying out the detailed research and after drawing related conclusions, short concluding remarks are made as follows –

6.1.1 DR. AMBEDKAR’S SOCIO ECONOMIC IDEAS IN THE NEW SPECTRUM [AMBEDKARISM]:

The economic ideas of Dr. Ambedkar can be explained by observing chances in the fields of economic scenario from nineteen thirties to fifties, truly, his economic thought had gained momentum in the nineteen forties through his serious research work. The resent study can be said to be significant from the following aspects:

on one side Dr. Ambedkar was contributing his social movement and on the other hand he was developing his own strategies. Dr Ambedkar’s socio economic ideas received a climax when he submitted a memorandum to the constituent assembly on the behalf of scheduled caste federation on the year 1947. The debate of state secularism which is very original as made by Dr Ambedkar can be stated in the new context of Indian constitutional culture i.e Liberty, equality, fraternity and social justice.

It is the free thinker’s culture and it is Ambedkarism. It would be easier to understand provisions of the reservation in the Indian constitution in the background of proper analysis of the economic ideas of Dr Ambedkar. Welfare of state is based on concept of welfare state on justice, social, economic and political.

Country which has to be nationally integrated politically and economically coordinated and socially intellectually and spiritually uplifted in such a system, the States cannot stand in the way of legitimate and comprehensively planned development of the country in the manner directed by the Central Government.

The question of legitimacy of particular actions of the Central Government taking us in particular directions can often be tested and determined only by the verdicts of the
people at appropriate times rather than by decisions of Courts. For this reason, they become matters for political debates rather than for legal discussion. If the special needs of our country to have political coherence, national integration, and planned economic development of all parts of the country, so as to build a welfare State where "Justice-Social, economic and political" are to prevail and rapid strides are to be taken towards fulfilling the other noble aspirations as noted in the Preamble strong Central directions seem inevitable.

In this connection theories of development such as – classical theory of development; Karl Marx theory of development, theory of social change, crisis in capitalism, Schumpeter and capitalistic development, role of agriculture in economic development, importance of land reforms, efficiency and productivity in agricultural, new technology and sustainable agriculture, globalization and agricultural growth, pattern of industrialization in developing countries have been studied in this study. Further various aspects such as terms of trade between agriculture and industry, Infrastructure and its importance have been studied.

By clear understanding the Indian socialism we can boldly step ahead for recognizing multiple facets of the Indian welfare state. Dr Ambedkar’s socio economic ideas have been reflected through ‘Judicial Activism’ and the enforcement of socio-economic rights In this chapter International Aspect of Economic Development have been studied by discussing various angle. Further it has been observed that there is a need for balanced approach to study relevance of Dr. Ambedkar’s socio economic thoughts.

In this research work Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s vision of state socialism has been debated and discussed. The entire effort of Dr. Ambedkar was to bring a total change in Indian society by bringing socio economic change. He aimed to elevate the standards of
living of poor and he emancipated women and weaker sections through his well range of thought. The removal of untouchability and social disparity created through legal frame can be described as a major contribution of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

The totally new vision of sovereign secular socialist republic is evolved by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar’s serious scholarship in the field of political economy has been shared here by explaining his concepts and theories of state socialism in a systematic manner.

The new theory of state socialism that Dr. Ambedkar wanted to project was based on his serious efforts to shape India in to a well developed welfare state in which equal opportunity is given to all castes and creeds for their balanced development. The sole aim of Ambedkar was to eradicate poverty from grass root level. He felt that agricultural system is mainly responsible for the chronic poverty in rural India. He wanted to develop various Indians to absorb, educate youth for providing them employment. He had suggested rapid industrialization of Indian society to overcome poverty which is a part of Indian agricultural system. Supreme Court of India interpreted DPSP as essential responsibility of the state governments to achieve welfare of the people. Many provisions in the DPSP have been elevated to the level of fundamental rights.

This long journey of the Supreme Court of India has proved that the DPSP were relevant in the proclamation of state socialism, from the very first case, State of Madras V. Champakam Doorairajan to the present prevailing trend of reading the directive principles into fundamental rights has demonstrated the Apex Court’s realization for the Directive Principle Jurisprudence as a progressive enactment made by learned members of constituent assembly.
6.1.2 RELEVANCE OF DR. AMBEDKAR’S ECONOMIC IDEAS:

The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the central and state governments of India, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies. These provisions, contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India, Welfare schemes for the weaker sections are being implemented both by the Central and state governments. To evaluate various social and economic provisions including Indian constitution and to explain their relationship with Dr. Ambedkar’s ideas with a special reference to the ideas of Dr. Ambedkar.

The researcher has studied the various books and articles written by Dr. Ambedkar and to highlight his economic thoughts and ideas which have a continuity and evolution. Further, she has developed a new outlook regarding Dr. B R Ambedkar’s social and economic thoughts relevant in context of present scenario. Dr Ambedkar’s Economic Ideas Reflected in the Constitution is the backbone of this part. The present research problem is very much relevant in the age of globalization on which the schedule castes, scheduled tribes are suffering great deal. They can be strengthened by understanding Dt. Ambedkar progressive economic ideas, Granville Austin, a constitutional expert has pointed out in the book ‘Indian Constitution: cornerstone of the nation’, Dr Ambedkar described the distribution of revenue better than any financial system but within the defect that the provinces are very largely dependent for their resources upon grants made to them by the centre.”

Dr. Ambedkar’s economic ideas have been studied systematically. For this purpose, the constituent assembly debates have been carefully studied to evaluate the present problem. Intervening in a discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on October 10, 1927, Dr. Ambedkar argued that the solution to the agrarian question "lies not in
increasing the size of farms, but in having intensive cultivation that is employing more capital and more labor on the farms such as we have." (These and all subsequent quotations are taken from the collection of Dr. Ambedkar's writings, published by the Government of Maharashtra in 1979). Further on, he says:

"The better method is to introduce cooperative agriculture and
to compel owners of small strips to join in cultivation."

During the process of framing the Constitution of the Republic of India, Dr. Ambedkar proposed to include certain provisions on fundamental rights, specifically a clause to the effect that the state shall provide protection against economic exploitation. Among other things, this clause proposed that:

- Key industries shall be owned and run by the state;
- Basic but non-key industries shall be owned by the state and run by the state or by corporations established by it;
- Agriculture shall be a state industry, and be organized by the state taking over all land and letting it out for cultivation in suitable standard sizes to residents of villages; these shall be cultivated as collective farms by groups of families.

As part of his proposals, Dr. Ambedkar provided detailed explanatory notes on the measures to protect the citizen against economic exploitation. He stated:

"The main purpose behind the clause is to put an obligation on the state to plan the economic life of the people on lines which would lead to highest point of productivity without closing every avenue to private enterprise, and also provide for the equitable distribution of wealth. The plan set out in the clause proposes state ownership in agriculture with a collectivized method of cultivation and a modified form of state socialism in the field of industry. It
places squarely on the shoulders of the state the obligation to supply the capital necessary for agriculture as well as for industry."

Dr. Ambedkar recognizes the importance of insurance in providing the state with "the resources necessary for financing its economic planning, in the absence of which it would have to resort to borrowing from the money market at high rates of interest" and proposes the nationalization of insurance. He categorically stated: "State socialism is essential for the rapid industrialization of India. Private enterprise cannot do it and if it did, it would produce those inequalities of wealth which private capitalism has produced in Europe and which should be a warning to Indians."

Anticipating criticism against his proposals that they went too far, Dr. Ambedkar argues that political democracy implied that "the individual should not be required to relinquish any of his constitutional rights as a condition precedent to the receipt of a privilege" and that "the state shall not delegate powers to private persons to govern others". He points out that "the system of social economy based on private enterprise and pursuit of personal gain violates these requirements". Responding to the libertarian argument that where the state refrains from intervention in private affairs - economic and social - the residue is liberty, Dr. Ambedkar says:

"It is true that where the state refrains from intervention what remains is liberty. To whom and for whom is this liberty? Obviously this liberty is liberty to the landlords to increase rents, for capitalists to increase hours of work and reduce rate of wages."

Further, he says:

"In an economic system employing armies of workers, producing goods en masse at regular intervals, someone must make rules so that
workers will work and the wheels of industry run on. If the state does not do it, the private employer will.

In this concluding study Dr. Ambedkar’s socio-economic ideas have been explained in the new context of globalization. Especially the relevance of his ideas as reflected in the Indian Constitution have been highlighted by scrutinizing provisions in the Directive Principles of State Policy and Further compared original thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar propagated by him in the form of state socialism.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is one such great thinker, leader and intellectual of its time in India who has not only changed the life of millions of untouchables but shaped India as a biggest democratic nation by writing its constitution. This study has explored some of Dr. Ambedkars’ social and economic thoughts that had great impact on Indian economy in current scenario. The following excerpts are:

6.1.2.1 AGRICULTURE AND LAND REFORMS

Agriculture is the main occupation of India today also, on the ground that it is the source of the employment and livelihood for the majority of the people in India, especially for the socially and economically backward communities of our country. For example, about 48% people from the SC category are agricultural labours and they have only 28.17 percent cultivators. It is also observed that industrial activities and business activities have been concentrated in the hands of the few households and people especially business community like Tata, Ambani ,Mittal, Birla, etc. Only exceptionally, we see the business and industrial activities that have been started by the backward castes in India. About 77% SC families have been engaged in the primary sector of the Indian economy, is a thing of concern. Dr. Ambedkar was of the opinion that political power is a master key by which you can open each and every lock. In this background if we try to examine the political representation in India, it
becomes clear that the rich people and the upper caste people get political representation to the greater extent possible.

Besides this, opportunity of Ministership at both the state and union government level is given to the upper caste and economically sound people and families only. Yes the political representation is given to the backward communities as per reservation norms and rules only. We cannot get an example of political representation is given to the dalits, backward castes on the seats for open constituencies. It is a fact that the people from social and economic backward backgrounds who have got opportunities on the higher and important posts like IPS, IAS, IFS, Judges and others is rare and a very few.

Today also we have belief that social and economic backward castes cannot be considered for the open posts even though they are qualified, qualitative and suitable. On the contrary, the class fourth and inferior status jobs are provided to the backward communities. Likewise, in the informal employment the prominent share has been given to the socially and economically backward communities in India. The reservation in employment for the backward communities as an affirmative action has been provided in the Indian constitution since its implementation, but it is not being implemented honestly and rigorously, but endeavoured to avoid the reservation on the number of counts. In the private sector no social and economic backward communities are considered for the key and important posts. It is also observed that in the emerging field like film industry no entry is got to the backward communities, is a fact. Same is the case of the cooperative sector of the economy; it is seen that no backward communities as successful co-operators in the country like us. The incidence of both the unemployment and poverty is higher on the backward communities in India, is a thing of concern. The trend of increasing concentration of
wealth and assets is taking place in the hands of a few households and contributing to
the growing economic inequalities in India. The foregoing explanation is a sufficient
proof of the relevance of the economic analysis of the caste system in present India
given by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

His thoughts on agriculture are found in his article "Small Holdings in Indian and
their Remedies" (1917) and also in "Status and Minorities" (1947). He mentioned that holdings of lands by few people is an acute problem of Indian
agriculture which has various disadvantages, like difficulties in cultivation and
utilization and resources, increasing cost, low productivity, inadequate income and
low standard of living. According to Dr. Ambedkar Productivity of agriculture is
related to not only with the size of holdings of land but also with other factors such as
capital, labour and other inputs. Therefore if capital or labour etc is not available in
adequate quantity and quality, then even a large size land can become unproductive.
On the other hand small size land become productive if these resources are available
in plenty. With this thought the 'Land Ceiling Act' is passed after Independence.
He also mentioned about the slavery and exploitation of Labour bounded under caste
system is extremely bad for economical development and fought for its abolition.
His other suggestion for solving agriculture problem are collective farming, economic
holding of land or equal distribution of land, Large scale Industrialization, Provision
of money, water, seeds and fertilizers by the government, cultivation of waste land by
allotting waste land to landless labour, minimum wages to labours, control and
regulation of private lenders of loan to farmers.
6.1.2.2 INDIA'S CURRENCY PROBLEMS

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's thoughts have a great impact on current Indian currency system. Under British rule when India Govt. was struggling with falling value of Indian Rupee, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in 1923 wrote 'The problem of Rupee, its origin and solution. He focused his studies and research on the condition of Indian currency during British India. He wrote research thesis on it. In his thesis, he argued that the gold exchange standard does not have stability. The developing countries like India cannot afford gold exchange standards, and besides this, it also increases the risk of inflation and price rise. He proved with statistics data and reasons how the Indian Rupee has lost its value and hence the purchasing power of Rupee is falling. He suggested that govt. deficit should be regulated and money should have a circular flow. He also suggested more attention should be given on price stability than exchange rate stability.

6.1.2.3 VIEWS OF TAXATION POLICY

Dr. Ambedkar expressed his views on taxation in the manifesto of 'Swatantra Majdur Party' in 1936. He opposed Land Revenue and its system and their taxes as the burden of these taxes are significant on the poor sections of the society. He suggested some taxes as follows.

- Tax should be imposed on payers’ capacity and not on income.
- Tax should be less on poor and more on rich.
- Tax exemption should be given up to certain limit.
- There should be equality between different sections in tax imposition.
- Tax should not lead to lowering the standard of life of the people.
- Land Revenue tax should be more flexible and should not levy on agricultural land.
- He suggested that Indian tax system at that time was based on discrimination and inequality.

6.1.2.4 NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRIES

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar thought that fast development of India is impossible without Industrialization. According to him creating large scale employment produces essential goods for mass consumption. It utilizes raw materials, reduces foreign dependence and increasing security to labour and ultimately leads to the overall economical development of the country. The private sector industries cannot make big industries for want of large scale investments. So, government should come forward to start large scale industries. The smaller industries should be kept in private sector. The insurance and transport companies should be nationalized. Rights to strike should be given to labourers. After the independence the industrial policy of the Indian government is in keeping with Dr. Ambedkar's expectations.

6.1.2.5 STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Ambedkar believed that the strategy for Indian Economic development should be based on suppression of property eradication of inequities and ending exploitation of masses. He emphasized exploitation has many dimensions and facets. In fact in the India, social or religious exploitation is no less oppressive than economic exploitation and it should be eliminated.
6.1.2.6 DEMOCRATIC STATE SOCIALISM

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has presented a Democratic State Socialism to the constitution committee. The main focus points are as under:

- All basic industries should be owned and run by the state.
- Insurance and agriculture should be nationalized and managed by the state.
- Maintenance of Productive resources by state.
- Just Distribution of Common produce.
- Provision for compensation of land or industry acquisition in the form of bonds.
- The distribution of village and among the families in a village for collective farming
- No discrimination as landlord, tenants and agriculture labours.
- All agriculture input like capital, seeds fertilizers etc would be provided to collective farming by the government.
- Distribution of agriculture income only after payment of land revenue tax.
- Punishment according to rules who do not follow

Dr. Ambedkar stressed on this point that this state socialism to be included in the constitution so that no legislature could change or reject it. But it could not come into existence as the constitution committee rejected it. It is suggested that the conditions of labour, farmers and poor people would have different if this has not been rejected.

6.1.2.7 FREE ENTERPRISES ECONOMY

Dr. Ambedkar had already suggested free economy, globalization, liberalization and privatization as early as in 1923 now Indian Government has adopted this policy. In
this respect Dr. Ambedkar was a century a head. He had stressed that the value (Price) of a rupee must be kept stable if the policy of free economy is to be successful.

6.1.2.8 POPULATION CONTROL - FAMILY PLANNING

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's contribution to economic development and progress of women is significant. According to him, participation of women in the economic development is impossible without developing their social status and equality. But due to bad economic conditions of women in India, India's economic progress is hampered. So it is important to improve the economic condition of women and give those equal rights and freedom of occupation.

6.1.2.9 CONCEPT OF HUMAN CAPITAL

Dr. Ambedkar argued that concept of human capital in India is useless if the poorer and down trodden untouchable Dalits are not recognized by other classes as human being with equal social prestige and religious basis. It is therefore impossible to use this human capital in the economic development of India.

It is a fact that the caste system is in existence in India at present in the 21st century also. Just its nature and modus operandi has been changed a lot. When there is existence of the caste system in India, then no doubt its economic dimension of the working is observed in Indian economy today also, is a fact. It is therefore of vital importance to explore the relevance of the economic analysis of the caste system given by the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar with reference to present India.

6.1.2.10 OPPOSITION TO HINDU ECONOMY

Dr. Ambedkar denounced the Indian economy as Hindu dominated economy. He came out with hard hitting critique of this Hindu economy. He showed logical flaws
in it. Caste System is not merely the division of labour but a division of labourers also. It is not based on natural aptitudes or skills. It is a major obstacle to economic development. It reduces mobility leading to inefficient production. Untouchability is worse than slavery. It is a system of exploitation.

Hence, it is evident that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's concepts of family planning, upliftment of women and human capital and many others are important contribution to the development of the Indian economy as the existing laws and reforms land ceiling Act, minimum wages Act, Distribution of surplus land etc are not effective it is essential to reconsider them in the context of Dr. Ambedkar's perspective. Also as current scenario of Indian economy, inflation, farmer conditions, India's large young labour force not being fully utilised for the economic development, we need to reconsider the thoughts of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and again frame our economic policies towards better economical growth of India.

A detailed analysis of his life and mission reveals that Ambedkar held the basic and fundamental norm, to be equality - social, economic and political, from which he proceeded to lay down a collection of ‘ought’ propositions; in this hierarchy of ‘ought’, the initial fundamental ‘ought’ on which the validity of all the other ultimately rests, the fundamental norm seems to be the social equality, the justification for the rest of the legal reforms and changes he persistently fought for. It was a society full of social inequalities in which Ambedkar was born. The humiliation he experienced in such an in egalitarian society bore on imprint in all thought his life. Ambedkar believed that all man have value capacities, which can be measured easily by their coreligionists. Everyone has some value contribution in the civic order, in which he lives. Therefore, everyone must have an equal voice or share in the determination of the law of his land. He demands that the protection of law, equally
and ethically, status be accorded to every member, without any regard to group morally status. State should allow participating in all democratic institution and be given their legal rights.

Ambedkar believed that the rights are equal and common to all humans. He says that we are demanding equal rights which are the common possession of the entire humanity but due to inhibitions created by the Shastras we have been denied these human rights (Larbeer 2003). He further says that, rights are protected not by law but the social and moral conscience of society. If social conscience is such that it is prepared to recognize the rights, which law chooses to enact, rights will be safe and secure. But if the fundamental rights are opposed by the community, no law, no parliament, no judiciary can guarantee them in the real sense of the word (Larbeer 2003).

It is interesting to observe that Dr. Ambedkar’s economic ideas are most significant in the age of globalization. Minorities, women, weaker sections, requires a special support for their sustenance. The private sector in spite of continuous suggestions is not providing reservation to weaker sections. The survival of the fittest is the compulsion of globalization. In this process, third world countries are suffering a great deal in the process of globalization. Here lies the relevance of Dr. Ambedkar’s ideology. In this chapter a thorough survey of economic ideas of Dr. Ambedkar was made, which shows that Dr. Ambedkar’s views are relevant even after 67 years of freedom. Dr. Ambedkar rightly pointed that “Social democracy means a way of life which recognizes liberty, equality and fraternity as the principles of life. These principles of liberty, equality and fraternity are not to be treated as separate items in a trinity. They form a union of trinity in the sense that to divorce one from the other is to defeat the very purpose of democracy.” Thus transforming political democracy into
social and economic democracy forms nexus of Dr. Ambedkar’s economic ideology. He realized that without social and economic justice, mere political power of one man one vote will be futile. India has to practice the gospel of Ambedkarism to transform our republic into a welfare state.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS:

This study has suggested various measures to build a dream of Nation. The Government should ponder over these following issues seriously:

- The Welfare Policies of Government should be implemented timely and properly. These include education policy, health and family welfare policies.
- The Government should spent on infrastructure facilities such as sanitation facilities, roads, electricity and safety for life, it help indirectly to poor to boosts their energy more effectively and efficiently so that proper utilization of fund will be exhausted.
- Allocation of funds should not be diverted to ulterior motive by the vested interest people.
- Government should appoint a permanent honest monitoring body to see that there is no mismanagement. These monitors should organize regular awareness programs among the marginalized people and provide the detailed information about the government welfare schemes.
- To build up more educational trust or societies for spreading education among them.
- To encourage MSME to conduct their seminars/workshops and other training programs in a large number so that every individual, every organization can take benefit from them. Develop the entrepreneurial abilities and provide adequate facilities to dalits and other weaker sections of society.
In the last six decades of constitutional governance, the Indian State has made many efforts to implement the Directive Principles. This study is suggested that these efforts should be strengthened in lieu of the social and economic perspectives—

1. The Program of Universalization of Elementary Education: The 86th Constitution Amendment Act, 2002 inserted a new Article, Article 21-A, into the Constitution, to provide free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14. All the state and union territory under their powers by publishing government resolution must be making it clear. The right to education must not count on age but the said right is required to follow, up to accomplishing of secondary school certificate, so if the student who has completed the age of 14 years pursuing eight standard must not leave the school due to age obligation. However there are no adequate facilities for implementation of right to education. It should be framed legally in such a way that, making the children absent or refraining him the school, the school system has to make an offence committed by the parents. Then only literacy rate can be improved.

2. State Government and Central Government must be taken effective strive for advanced education of scheduled castes and scheduled tribe in their annual budgets and to implement on such provisions as a fast change on their revenues, apart from the sums as may be specified by the constitution must be effectively implemented.

3. To protect workers’ rights and the rights of weaker sections welfare schemes and protective laws have been made for the weaker sections and workers are being implemented both by the Central and State governments. The Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee scheme must be widened by making provisions for
productive and creative work for generating employment both for men and women on large scale.

4. New socio economic development boards must be established on the line of Mahatma Phule Development Board of Maharashtra State, for SC/ST and OBCs and Nomadic Tribes. The provisions regarding surety of educational loans by nationalized banks must be estoppels at least for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes to promote lower income groups. Also the government must be provide free textbooks to students belonging to scheduled castes or scheduled tribes pursuing medicine, engineering other courses.

5. The Government must be considered the directive principles as basic to our social order as they seek to build a social justice society.

6. The Supreme Court judgment about more than two children is not qualified to hold the office which was delivered in Javed v. State of Haryana is required to be seen as a precedent under Article 141 of Constitution of India not only up to the Government service but also for corporate, businessman, professionals such as Advocates, Doctors, Chartered Accountant, Accreditation Card Holder Journalist, Editors, public service providers viz. taxi drivers, auto rickshaw drivers, fruit vendors, footpath stalls, vegetable vendors either prior to the registration or licensing they may be asked to require to furnish a small family Affidavit as like to the public servant and thereafter if they commit breach the license must be cancelled or revoked or the Authority must have the power to take necessary steps against violation as proposed amendment to Article 47A of the Constitution of India.

8. Similarly, The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 provides for equal pay for equal work for both men and women. This should be strictly implemented in future course of time.

9. When SC/ST solders participate in peace keeping operations they must be given special facilities and incentives for their peace services.

10. Though socialism is a word included in the constitution, yet the provisions are not properly implemented. In the wake of globalization the private industries must be compulsorily directed to follow reservation policies for all inclusive growth.

11. The persons belonging to the Scheduled and Scheduled Tribe from whatever income in the financial years they must be excluded 100% from the taxes. Due to specific economic background the said groups are suffered in the long length.

12. Major steps need to be taken in order to prevent an “over-activist” judiciary from transgressing its limits. This can enable to promote social justice and to cover various problems which can be hurdle in the process.

13. The free legal aid clinics must be largely available from grass root agencies to the apex court.

14. The Government must to take the initiative for inter religion and inter caste marriage it shall be promoted & such couples must be protected by bringing effective legislation. many couples who are doing inter caste marriage are murdered, & caste violence is there, so such couples shall be protected by providing free legal aid, concessions and special reservations by a constitutional amendment in article 16 (a) by including caste of such couple’s secular in Schedule of the Constitution.

15. Article 148 is about the appointment of Comptroller and Auditor General but certainly procedure is required to be prescribed for the said appointment impartially, as like the said appointment other important functionary bodies i.e. Central Vigilance
Commission and the National Human Rights Commission, the appointment procedure
is prescribed but the State has still failed to prescribe the procedure for CAG. The
Article 150 is about the account of Union People’s welfare is significant in the age of
globalization It must be implemented.
16. Emphasis on increase the productivity and production by providing physical
capital and Human capital must be given.
17. Freedom to private sector to plan and manage their industries and trade except in
selected areas can be given. Social reservation must be strictly implemented by
private sector.
18. Equitable distribution of National wealth and income among all sections of society
irrespective of castes, creed, gender, region and religions must be assigned properly.
The design of governance must be based on social justice. It plays an important role in
the implementation of Indian constitution. Training regarding democratic values in
Indian constitution must be imparted to every citizen.
19. The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and
protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic
and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.
20. State should take the initiative to get better FDI in social sector. The effects of
foreign direct investment on local firms in developing countries has enhanced local
productivity robustly. The FDI must promote infrastructural growth in the
development of rural areas as well as women and weaker section.
21. State must establish the compulsory shelter homes behind one lakh population one
shelter home. It must be implemented in strict sense.
22. For the promotion to women in employment social security must be provided as per the direction given by the Supreme Court must be strictly implemented in the government and private sector. Presently they are not following such norms strictly.

23. Importance in industrial development: Agriculture provides raw materials to pour leading industries such as cotton textiles and sugar industries. Not only this, the workers in industries depend on agriculture for their food. Agriculture also must be provided the market for a variety of goods.

24. State must be give Importance in international trade import export and other etc. for creating jobs for women and weaker sections.

25. Accelerated Development of Transport Infrastructure is need of the time. This sector can create more jobs for women.

26. State must be improved quality health services by providing compulsory health services through hospitals and medical colleges. Health for all must include free health care services as well as free medicines.

27. Slum rehabilitation scheme without fixing any cut of date is required to follow strictly. This can be implemented by considering only evidence of citizenship. Once a individual is been rehabilitated in furtherance he shall not try to built another hut.

Today there is a need of forging Marxist revolutionary programme with Ambedkar’s insight into the Indian social structure. The sense of democracy was to begin at the level of consciousness, the mind, where a sub-human status is merely accepted as a ‘divine’ order of things. In order to bring about the uplift of outcastes it is first necessary to awaken them. Any community before it can progress must first develop a consciousness. Ambedkar regarded rights as ‘natural and inherent’ in the individual, and held that ‘the individual has certain inalienable rights’. He built the theory of social & political organization around his central concept of the individual and his
rights. Ambedkar recognized the limitations of law and held that laws could not protect citizen’s right. He remarked that- Rights are not protected by law but by the social and moral conscience of society.

Ambedkar had a tremendous historical sense; he was fully aware that present situations wear the scars of the past. In almost all his academic works, he employed the historical method. Ambedkar digs deep into history to understand the significance of the events he was currently analyzing. It was analytical rather than the dialectical method he used. Thus dealing with the need for legal situations to social problems, he said: “Society is always conservative. It does not change unless it is compelled to and that too very slowly. When change begins, there is always a struggle between the old and the new, and the new is always in danger of being eliminated in the struggle for survival unless it is supported”. The value of his thoughts are substantial precisely because his analysis was based on sound empirical and historical foundations.

Ambedkar wanted to secure national independence which was based on social and economic equity and justice. He wanted to create a new social and economic order in India which would ensure meaningful political democracy. He depicts the ideal society thus:

“If you ask me, my ideal would be a society based on liberty, equality and fraternity---an ideal society should be mobile, should be full of channels for conveying a change taking place in one part to other parts. The path of social reform like the path to heaven at any rate in India, is strewn with many difficulties. Social reform in India has few friends and many critics”.

6.3 LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

The present research is concerned with the study of relevancy of social and economic thoughts in the present context. As such, there are many areas for improvement and
for further research. In particular, we recognize that our study is subject to some important limitations.

The first and most obvious limitation of the present study is limited by cost and time. A second limitation concerns the suggestions made by the study may require policy decisions and institutional support for implementations at the Government level. Finally, the findings of the study can be generalized only to subject to revision of the rules and provisions as per the amendments. The findings from the current study have important implications on application of social and economic thoughts of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, there remain a number of other thoughts such as; legal, cultural, caste system where the relevancy in the present scenario could be equally beneficial. Hence there lies the scope of further study in those areas.

The study should also have the primary data support, which increases the scope, reliability, application and importance of the study. It is therefore there is very large scope in undertaking the number of studies on the present relevance of the social & economic thoughts based on the primary data and information in the context of India, which is thinking of inclusive growth, and economic supreme power in the World. This is possible through the further research in the form of the number of research papers, research projects, dissertations and theses as well on this important subject.