

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Thoughts on Atamnirbhar Bharat: An Overview

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ABSTRACT

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was popularly known as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. He was born on April 14, 1891 in Mhow village in Madhya Pradesh. Ambedkar was a leader, jurist, social reformer, political thinker and Politician. He is also known as the, “Father of Indian Constitution.” Throughout his life, he fought for the rights of the Dalits and other socially backward classes. New challenges and opportunities have emerged for India in the 21st century. The political and economic equality among citizens is present, but it is not equally distributed in social or economic areas. Successful democracy is not a socioeconomic tool provided by the Indian constitution, which must be executed properly by various government forms to create welfare state. The welfare state is necessary for the genuine attainment of Atamnirbhar Bharat. Dr. B R. Ambedkar's socioeconomic perspective suggests that the government will provide a free education and health facility for all individuals, which is beneficial as he believes it will make India renowned as an exceptional human resource. India's democracy is undoubtedly the largest in the world. A more efficient democratic system requires the appropriate utilization of resources to benefit the common people. Every citizen is entitled to receive access education and healthcare facilities, which in turn help provide effective services for the nation. Atamnirbhar Bharat, a new government initiative, promotes local talent and generates new employment opportunities for people. The National Education Policy 2020 will help India to become a Vishwaguru by creating ogivable bases for an Atamnirbhar Bharat. The objective of the Atamnirbhar Bharat is to make India self-reliant by strengthening the economic system of the country and to give a new direction to the Development journey of the country.

Keywords: Atamnirbhar, Human, Challenges, Change, Democracy, Medical, Education, Status, Strong, Policy.

There have been many great men in our country's history. Certain people are born as great and others become great through their actions. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was one of the great sons of modern Indian philosophy. A vocal advocate for social justice and a compassionate revolutionary, he was also the architect of India's constitution. His legacy is undeniable. A new social structure that reflected principles of social justice, liberty and equality and brotherhood was visualized by him. Over time, he struggled to achieve religious awakening, social reforms, and adulthood. His religious beliefs centered on justice, truthfulness and human rights. He dedicated his life to both the upliftment of the poor and national integration and communal harmony. The birthplace of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was in Mhow, Madhya Pradesh's Mahar community, which was an unaffiliated area, on April 14, 1891. The fourteenth child was him. His father was a Subedar Major in the Army. Following his primary education in Satara, he joined the Government High School, Satéra. The school years were tough, humiliating and full of hatred, as Bhim, the untouchable child faced. In order to create a just and equal society, Ambedkar

challenged the traditional social order of Hindu society. It shows his deep love for all humans. Hence, his philosophy is centered on the promotion of human welfare through social and political channels. His aim was to provide untouchables with appropriate political privileges, education, and cultural amenities as the foundation of the constitution. He struggled almost forty years to restore their human rights and to give them a respectable place in the society. So, his main objective was spreading education self-reliance and improving the economic conditions of the depressed classes.

The modern era presented India with new challenges and opportunities. To address social and economic problems and disputes, India must adopt the role of Atamnirbhar Bharat. Dr. Ambedkar believes that the political and economic equivalence among citizens is not present in today's society, but it is still uneven. Indian Constitution does not provide a successful democracy or economic tool that can be implemented by the Government in an appropriate manner by their legislature, executive and judiciary to create societal welfare. This statement is

problematic. A welfare state is necessary to make Atamnirbhar Bharat in a real sense. Atamnirbhar Bhatat, a new Government initiative, seeks to encourage local talent and generate new employment opportunities. To make India self-reliant, the Atamnirbhar Bharat is organized to enhance its economic system and provide a fresh start to the country's development journey.

Simply, being self-reliant involves avoiding the need for external aid. Swaminathan Aiyar, an economist, suggests that 'Atamnirbhar' can be understood as having both self-sufficiency and self-sufficiency. In the 1960s and 1970s, India's self-reliance efforts were unsuccessful, and repeating them is not recommended. The term 'Self-Reliant' in Hindi, also known as Aatm Nirbhar, signifies having less dependence on others or not being dependent on them. Even after India liberated from British rule in 1947, it was dependent upon another with limited resources. Today, India is achieving self-sufficiency in all areas. To avoid a potential downturn in the economy caused by the Covid 19 global Pandemic and turn it into 'an opportunity,' Prime Minister Narendra

Modi has announced an economic package of Rs 20 lakh crores under Aatm Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan in May 2020. Aatm Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan was declared to achieve self-rule for India and provide a boost to the economy that has been severely affected by the 19-year outbreak.

This package is estimated to be 10 percent of GDP. This economic package will cater to the needs of various sections including small businesses, textile industry, domestic industry, laborers, MSMEs. With this, the Prime Minister said that the time has come to make India self-reliant. For this, he called for using local products, promoting and making them global. For this, he gave the Slogan "Vocal for Local. This Aatmnirbhar mission will be implemented in two phases, in the first phase, it will consider all the necessary areas such as medicine, textiles, electronics, plastics, and toys where local manufacturing and exports will be promoted.

Motive behind Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Movement: -

Many countries in the world contribute to India's imports, resulting in a high cost for import bills relative to exports.

All import and export activities across the globe were suspended during the pandemic. They ceased the transportation of goods and services. Despite being difficult to live on, the lack of resources was evident as transportation activities were terminated and imports were not possible. The shortage of hospital beds, PPE kits, Covid test kits and other vital respiratory and medical equipment, including hand sanitizers and N95 masking supplies, was a problem India had. It also faced challenges with transportation. We have come to the realization that it is now appropriate to rely on local manufacturing, products, and innovation. To meet these demands and promote the production of these items in the country, Shri Narendra Modi launched the Aatm Nirbhar Bharat Campaign.

Five Pillars of Aatm-Nirbhar Bharat

Economy: An economy that ensures a big leap in the place of incremental change.

Technology: To promote such infrastructure that becomes the identity of the modern.

Infrastructure: It is based on 21st-century technology-driven systems.

Vibrant Demography: Vibrant Demography, which is the source of our energy for a self-reliant India.

Demand: It will utilize the full potential of India's demand-supply chain. The Aatm Nirbhar Bharat Campaign is a crucial endeavor for the Indian economy's revival and advancement during lockdown. India's economy has the potential to become self-sufficient, but it must comply with government regulations and appropriately allocate government funds. If policies are put in place, there is a great potential to develop both in urban and rural areas. Government must provide all the necessary resources to develop areas that can take innovative measures.

The Five phases of Aatm Nirbhar Bharat are: -

Phase-I: Businesses including MSMEs

Phase-II: Poor, including migrants and farmers

Phase-III: Agriculture

Phase-IV: New Horizons of Growth

Phase-V: Government Reforms and Enablers

The aim is to make the country and its citizens independent and self-reliant in all senses. He further outlines five pillars of Atamnirbhar Bharat; Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and demand.

How can we make Atamnirbhar Bharat, Present Government opinion:

- (i) Providing employment
- (ii) Supporting Business
- (iii) Ease of Doing Business
- (iv) Supporting State Governments
- (v) Boosting Education and Health

Ambedkar suggested the following steps for Atamnirbhar and to raise the finances:

1. Reduction of expenditure on the army
2. Salt Tax
3. Abolition of Prohibition and the saving of the excise revenue.
4. Nationalism of Insurance
5. Compulsory Insurance for the State and Private employees.

India's industrialization was supported by Ambedkar. Despite the gradual nationalization of Industries, he exercised control over employment and dismissal. The need for industrialization

was identified by him as a prerequisite to land reorganization. His opinion was that the industrial sector in India requires State socialism to advance quickly. Private enterprise would lead to the creation of wealth inequality. His wish was for the state to possess and manage both fundamental industries. Some of the economic ideas of Ambedkar are presented here:

- (i) Ownership of Property
- (ii) Economic Democracy
- (iii) Industrialization
- (iv) Land Reforms
- (v) Financial System
- (vi) Currency
- (vii) Nationalization of Insurance
- (viii) Taxation Policy

Constitution and Dr. Ambedkar's economics:

The directive principles in the Indian constitution clearly and truly reveal progressive economic ideas of Dr. Ambedkar. A careful study of the DPSP reveals that these principles depict Dr. Economic-Ideas and Contributions of Dr. BR Ambedkar

Ambedkar's progressive ideas of state socialism. In this context, provisions like the right to work and education are crucial.

The Constituent Assembly was informed by Dr. Ambedkar that a party lacking implementation principles would be at risk of losing in the next elections. Therefore, the political process was left with the task of enforcing these principles (Jain M.P. "Indian Constitutional Law", p-1364). The DPSP has been described as ethical and they enforced constraints on Rulers, as stated in "Indian Constitutional Law". They demonstrate that the progressive economic ideas of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar are not static, but rather evolving based on their study and research. Dr. Ambedkar attributed the root cause of poverty to the weaknesses in the agricultural system, as per his observations on economic development in India. He recommended accelerating industrialization to generate more employment opportunities. Private industries were supported by him through reservations. To prevent exploitation in both organized and unorganized sectors, Dr. Ambedkar recommended the inclusion of agriculture and industries in the nationalization plan as part of the constitutional law through reservation provisions. Reservation for weaker sections in education, employment, and government

services is a measure to enhance the Indian economy, as stated in its constitution. Scholarships in education and job reservations, as well as civil services have provided financial assistance to weaker sections. Furthermore, Ambedkar contended that the law of constitution had to be used to define both the economic and political structures of society in order to achieve democracy's one-person value. The Constituent Assembly's strong opposition prevented Ambedkar from including his state socialism under fundamental rights as a part of the constitution.

Other Economic Aspects:

a. Free Enterprises Economy: The Indian government has recently implemented a policy of free enterprise in the economy, which was previously proposed by Dr. Ambedkar in 1923. This is surprising given the emphasis on free economy and its potential for success in globalization and privatization. Dr. Ambedkar was a hundred years older than this. The success of the free economy policy hinges on maintaining a stable rupee's value, as emphasized by him.

b. Population Control – Family Planning: The economy of the country

cannot be controlled if population is not controlled, as stated by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. He argued for the implementation of population control and family planning in India. In line with his views, the Indian government has made family planning a national policy.

c. Economic Upliftment of Indian Women: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's involvement in economic development and women's advancement is noteworthy. He emphasized the importance of women's participation. The speaker maintained that women must develop their social status and equality if they are to be included in economic development. India's economic growth is hindered by the unfavorable economic practices of its women. The most significant objective is to enhance the economic situation of women and ensure their equal opportunities for employment and freedom.

Concept of Human Capital: According to Dr. Ambedkar, the concept of human capital in India is futile if the untouchable and impoverished Dalits are not acknowledged by other classes as equal individuals with equal social status and religious convictions. This human capital

cannot be utilized for economic development in India.

Opposition to Hindu Economy: The Indian economy was criticized by Dr. Ambedkar for being superior to the Hindu economy. He presented a severe criticism of the Hindu economy. His behavior revealed logical deficiencies. Both the division of laborers and their own caste system are part of the Caste System. It is not based on inherent skills or aptitudes. Economic development is greatly hindered by it. Inefficient production is caused by reduced mobility. Slavery is worse than untouchability. It's an exploitation system. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's ideas on family planning, women empowerment, and human capital are crucial to the growth of India's economy, but existing laws and reforms such as the land ceiling, minimum wages, distribution of supereminent land etc. must be reevaluated in light of their impact on the Indian economy. The current state of the Indian economy, coupled with poor conditions for farmers and a lack of investment in young laborers, necessitates rethinking Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's ideas to formulate our own economic

strategies for improved economic growth across India.

Conclusion:

In addition to being the father of the Indian constitution, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was also an exceptional political leader and thinker, as well as a respected philosopher, political activist or writer, social reformer and economist. His ideas and thoughts are of great significance to the stability of government and development of the country. Our country's development has been impeded by the widespread prevalence of casteism, communalism, separatism, poverty, corruption, and unemployment. The widespread influence of anti-national forces on the minds of citizens is causing a significant threat to the unify and unite principles of the nation, equality, liberty, sovereignty, stability, economy, and atamnirbharta. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has strong convictions in man and his strength.

The main goal of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was eradicating all types of social, economic and political inequality. His primary philosophy of social, political and economic progress is based on the

principles of unity, equality, justice, and social justice. He contends that socio economic democracy is necessary to achieve political democracy and national unity. Atamnirbhar Bharat Abhyan aims to promote local manufacturing and decrease import dependence on imported goods in various sectors such as defenses, agriculture. This is the main objective of this initiative. The objective is to establish a self-sufficient and financially sound India.

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ISSN: 2959-1376

2024, Vol. 03, Issue 03, 247-256
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.59231/SARI7732>

<https://www.livemint.com/news/india/kovind-launches-book-ambedkar-and-modi-reformer-ideas-performer-implementation-11663339048267.html><https://www.macrotink.org/journal/index.php/ijssr/article/download/18827/14619><https://unstop.com/conferences/national-conference-on-atmanirbhar-bharat-building-a-self-reliant-india-prospects-and-challenges-ahead-dr-br-280462><https://www.investindia.gov.in/atmanirbhar-bharat-abhiyaan><https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/blog/detail.htm?59><https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/topic/self-reliant-india><https://eacpm.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/19-Atmanirbhar-India.pdf><https://www.indemban.gov.in/docs/15977287161.%20English%20Aatmanirbhar%20Bharat.pdf><https://www.narendramodi.in/what-are-the-five-pillars-of-a-self-reliant-india-read-to-find-out-more549630>

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Received on Feb 03, 2024

Accepted on Mar 31, 2024

Published on Jul 01, 2024

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