

Constitutional Directions for Socio-Economic Justice and Political – Educational Empowerment.

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Abstract

Key Word: Fundamental Rights, State Directive Principles, Women Empowerment, Marginalized Society protection and preservation of environment.

The constitution of India itself regarded as the Bible of the Socio-Economic justice and equal opportunity in every walk of life of human being. The stereotype society of India which compel the majority of people of too remained as marginal on the ground of caste and economic status. Thus the farmers of our constitution with due effort made an effort to insert such provisions which engender a conducive environment to cater the socio-economic needs and specialties.

Introduction:

Particularly the third and fourth part of our constitution focuses on protection of human rights with opportunity of equality. The fourth part under title “State Directive Principles of State Policy” gives certain directions to government both at state center level to adopt such policies, these policies can provide an opportunity of education, employment, women empowerment, justice to all, environment protection, protection of weaker section and dignity of women’s.

The government of India since its independence has taken numerous steps to promote the ideas of ideas of constitution which are inserted in the fourth part of constitution entitled “State Directive principle of State Policy” in order to establishment of Socio-Economic Justice. the society of India restored on stereotype traditional values which creates trench among people as poor and rich, as touchable and untouchable and liable to access the social service from other class. All these culminated in poverty, socio-economic inequality and deprivation civil and individual rights though as citizen.

But after the inception of constitution in the year 1950 on 26th January. The governments inclined towards implementation of State Directive Principle of State Policy to save the society from inequality of status and income to create conducive environment for development.

Objectives of the Paper:

1. To find out the constitutional directions to ensure socio-economic justice
2. To find out constitutional Directions for Educational empowerment and social security.
3. To search out the government efforts in compliance with Constitutional directions.

The Article 38 and 282

Article 38, directs the state to strive to secure a social order establish a social order which empowers and upholds people's social, political and economic rights. This is manifested by ensuring this social order by the government. the government of India since independence to achieve the direction under article 38 adopted the Tax policy to generate the revenue for upliftment of poor.

The Article 282:

Under this article the gives the direction the both state and Central government to borrow the money for public expenditure more particularly for the upliftment of poor and social security for weaker section of society. thus government introduced various social security schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Surksha Bima Jojana, Atal Pension Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP)Employee Provident Fund(PPF) Widow Pension schemes etc , Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.,

Article 39:

The article 39 gives the following directions

- 1.39(a) state shall strive to make adequate means of Live hood to all regard less of gender discrimination.
2. 39(b)&(c) state shall strive to ensure the ownership and control of material resources are distributed to serve the common good and prevent the concentration of wealth and means of production that harms the community.
3. 39(d) The state shall strive to ensure equal pay for equal work without gender discrimination.

4. 39(e) state should take all such nesserary steps to ensure the conditions in which workers (both men and women) and tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not compelled to work in the name of economic necessity.

5. 39(f) under this article the constitution gives the direction to the state government to formulate the policies for the all-round development of children.

In order to realize all these aspirations of constitution inform of direction government both at the state and central level have introduced the programmes for the development of workers and children to cater them with health and financial assistance. Under legal frame work to save the children it passed the law to prevent child labour and educate them government inserted right to education, in the constitution.

Article 40

The Article 40 of the constitution directs the both state and central government state governments for democratic de-centralization by establishing the local self-governing bodies.

The government to achieve this end of constitution introduced the 73rd and 74th Amendment to the constitution to establish local self –bodies. The gram panchayats at the village, Taluka Panchayats at Tehsil level and Zilla Panchyats at district level, in urban area municipal corporations are established. Thus the governments achieved the aspiration of constitution.

Article 41:

The article 41 of constitution directs both states and center to introduce policies and programmes to mitigate unemployment, social security to old age and disabled persons, within the capacity of economic and development of state. to realize this dreams of constitution the governments introduced MNNREGA (MAhatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Gaurantee Act to provide 100 work to each family in the rural area, Deen Dayal Upadyay Grammen Kaushalya Yojana, Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana to provide employability opportunity for skilled labours. National Urban Live hood Mission for disabled persons social security government introduced the pension schemes and reservation in educational institutions and employment in government sector jobs.

Article 42 of the constitution

This article gives the direction to create human condition for workers in work place and maternity relief. In compliance with this direction both states and central government made the provision for six-month maternity relief leave with payment.

To provide medical treatment at free of cost to labours and to their family members government of India establishes the ESIC model hospitals in every district of India.

Article 43 of the Constitution:

This article directs the state to ensure such condition to enjoy leisure and cultural right by every worker. To enjoy leisure and culture rights governments made provision s for leisure in working hour, and restrict the working hour to 8 hours after 8 hours working it considered as the overtime work which liable to avail extra financial assistance and incentives.

Article 44 of the constitution:

This article directs to institutionalize common civil code irrespective of religion. In India in delivering justice in the matter family, marriage, divorce and property division shariyat of Muslim Personal Law Board guidelines in followed.

In this matter the government gail partial upper hand by introducing ban on Teen Talaq. To adopt Family Planning in Muslim community put the ban on human it violets the rights of Muslim women. The Shariyat also allowed the men of community to practice polygamy which also violets the rights of women of this community.

Article 45:

This article directs the governments both at state and center level to provide free and compulsory primary education within the ten years of commencement of constitution.

In this field every state government introduced numerous schemes and education policies to fetch them to education from shackles of poverty of their parents. It introduced Sarv Sikshna Abhiyan , Right to Education Ban on Child Labour BEti Padao and Beti Bachao scheme, Eklavya scheme

Article 46:

Under this article constitution advice, the state and central governments should take necessary steps to promote educational interests of weaker section society more particularly scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people.

In the first hand to promote educational interest, social dignity and economic prosperity constitution itself established the National Commission for Scheduled Caste under Article 338 further by introducing the 89th constitutional amendment to the constitution it constitutes separate commission for Scheduled Tribe by inserting new article that is 338A. The main function of these commission is to be investigate

the socio- economic condition to promote educational interest of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people children.

Apart from these the governments in all states have introduced many financial assistance schemes in form of scholarships, residential schools and reservation in traditional and professional courses.

After independence National Fellowship for scheduled Caste and Tribal students who are pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D in different state and central universities. National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for SCs and STs students introduced by central government aims at financial assistance those who pursuing higher education in abroad from this category. Scholarship for meritorious students of universities from this category in form of prize money introduced in Karnataka government. for orphan children education government introduced the SWANTH Scholarship Gagan Bharari Shiksha Yojana for scheduled Tribes.

Article 47th of the Constitution:

This article emphasis for promotion of nutritional food among children and women and to safe guard the health of youths in particular and people in general by prohibiting the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs.

In compliance with constitutional aspiration governments formulates many laws to prohibits every state has the authority to prohibits the consumption but India is failed to put the ban on alcohol production and consumption.

While to promote nutrition among children and women 'Integrated Child Development Services Programme (ICDS)in 1992, Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)was launched in 1970-1971, Balwadi Nutrition Programm Crèches for Children of working and Ailing Women, more than twelve thousand crèches were opened in 1994.

Article 48:

The Article 48 of the constitution emphasis for organizing the animal husbandry and agriculture on modern and scientific lines. To realize this dreams of constitution the government of India takes the step in 1960 to converted into as modern industrialization. Government distributed high yielding seeds. In the green revolution government inserted it's all efforts to modernize the agriculture through irrigation, fertilizers and establishing agriculture research center to certified the soil capability. In every 5years economic planning governments reserved funds. In third five years economic Planning from 1961 to 1966 generally considered to have given the most importance to agriculture. In 2005-2006 to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector in India.In 2007 UPA government implement the Rashtriya

Krishi Vikas Yojana to provide funds to developed and implement their own agricultural development plans based on their specific needs and priorities. In 2014 central government introduces the scheme of National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology to enhance agricultural extension services. It aims at improve agricultural practices, increase productivity and ensure food security by disseminating knowledge and technologies to farmers. After the 5 years economic planning in every financial year budget. Both governments at state and central level introduced the subsidy to purchase modern equipment's in form of tractors, pump set and to drilling to bore well.

To increase dairy farming and to save high milk yielding cows the central government and state governments takes numerous steps. In the first hand government established the National Dairy Research Institute in Karnal of Haryana State. It aims at undertake the research for cross breeding new cows. Technology for the storage of high quality bull semen. But the government has to take severe action against cow slaughters still beef exporting is rampant in India.

Article 49:

The article 49 directs to the government to protect and preserve the historical places in form of monuments which have national importance and representation of our pristine culture.

To realize this dream of constitution the government passed the act of 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains' in 1958. Before independence in 1861 the Britisha's constitute the Archaeological Survey of India for protection and preservation of historical sites, now it is working as part of Ministry of Culture. Apart from this the Ministry of Tourism is established both at center and state governments. Since 1983 government trying to provide UNESCO Heritage site tag to get more fund to develop tourism and rejuvenation of dilapidated historical places in India. this effort of India made 42 Heritage sites to get UNESCO tag.

Article 50:

Under this article constitution directs the central government to ensure independence of judiciary. The independency of judiciary is essential to establish rule of law and. To examine the constitutionality of actions of executive and policies of legislature and parliament. To ensure independence of Judiciary the appointment and removal procedures of judges of high courts and supreme courts made apolitical. Through the collegium system. To remove judges of high courts and supreme court only on the ground which framed and passed by parliament.

Apart from this High courts and Supreme Court empowered with Judicial review power by which they controlled autocratic style of work and attitude of governments.

Direction for Internal Peace

Under Article 51 of the Indian Constitution, outlines specific duties for the state in this regard, including fostering just and honorable relations between nations, encouraging respect for international law, and promoting the settlement of international disputes through arbitration.

In pursuance of this aspiration of the constitution, the government of India in its foreign policy adopts the Panchsheel Principles these are as follows

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty: this means that each nation recognizes and respect the borders and political independence of the other.
2. Mutual non- aggression: This principle prohibits any use of force or threat of force by one nation against the other.
3. Mutual non- interference in each other's internal affairs: This means that neither nation should interfere in the domestic matters of the other, such as politics, culture or economy.
4. Equality and mutual benefit: This principles emphasizes that all nations should be treated as equals and that cooperation between them should be mutually beneficially.
5. Peaceful coexistence: This principle promotes the idea that nations with different political and social systems can coexist peacefully and cooperate with each other.

Apart from this in the year 1997 India adopted the First Give Theory to help poor nations in their emergency.

Apart from State Directive Principles of State Policy, in the third part of constitution under title '*Fundamental Rights*' gives the directions to safe guard the human rights and social dignity of each individuals.

Abolition of Untouchability

The Article 17 of the constitution prohibits the practice of untouchability, and it declared that the practice of untouchability is punishable crime. In order to protect untouchable people from the practice of inhuman practice Government of India passed Protection of Civil Rights Act and in 1989 government passed another act that is Prevention of Atrocities Act. To establish egalitarian society government increases the financial assistance schemes to inter-caste couples. Constitution authorizes the states and central government to take stringent actions against those people put the

restrictions on Scheduled castes and scheduled tribe people in to temples and other public places.

Direction to protection for individuals against exploitation: Constitution, under Article 23 and 24 directs to state government to prohibits traffic in human being and forced labor, including practices like begar and other forms of forced servitude. And Article 24 of the Indian Constitution prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14 in factories, mines or any other hazardous employment.

To abolition of Begar and Forced labor system government passed the law on The Bounded Labour System Act with aims at abolition of bounded laour and its similar forms of servitude. In 1986 The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, to save the children from child labour system below the age of 14 years.

Direction for women Empowerment:

The constitution provides certain opportunity and power to state and central government to make legislation for their socio-economic and educational empowerment Article 15(1) by prohibiting discrimination against women based on gender in assessment of service of public places and in entry religious places. Article 15(3) also empowers the government to take affirmative action for women. According article 16 of the constitution government has the power to make provisions to provide equal opportunity to enter into government jobs.

For political empowerment recently parliament passed the bill entitled 'Nari Shakti Vandan Abhiyan' to provide reservation in one-third seats of Loksabha it is the 128th Amendment Bill. By passing 73rd and 74th Amendment Bill for decentralization of democracy which insert 243D Article to provide reservation of one-third seats in the local self-governance body

Direction under Fundamental Duties:

The constitution gives the direction to the citizens of India in form their duties, such as abjure from the violence towards the women, protection of public property, adoption scientific temperament in every walk of life. These duties made Indians to understand their responsibilities to wards society.

Conclusion

The preamble of constitution itself avouched that the government both at central and state government came into being to secure socio- economic justice and educational and political empowerment of all section of people. To achieve this end, it directs in

numerous way to the government in compliance of these directions governments passed various acts and implements various social security schemes.

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