

Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas: Realising Ambedkar's Vision through Policy Action

Dr. Deepika Gupta

Assistant Professor

Department of Public Administration

Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat

Email-ID- dvgupta@vnsgu.ac.in

Mob. No.- 9012082608



Abstract:

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's constitutional philosophy envisioned an India rooted in justice, equality, and human dignity, principles that continue to shape the nation's democratic evolution. In the 21st century, the governance mantra Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas embodies a deliberate effort to translate these constitutional ideals into practical policy frameworks under the vision of Viksit Bharat@2047. This paper aims to investigate how modern governance in India reflects Ambedkar's tenets of social justice, participatory democracy, and inclusive growth through welfare and reform-oriented policy initiatives.

Methodologically, the study adopts a qualitative analytical framework utilizing policy document analysis, thematic interpretation, and a comparative review of significant flagship programs such as Digital India, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, PM Awas Yojana, and the Aspirational Districts Programme. The analysis is contextualized within the theoretical framework of Constitutional Morality and Developmental Governance, tracing the alignment between Ambedkar's ethical democracy and contemporary statecraft.

The paper posits that Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas represents not just a political vision but a normative transition towards a governance model centered on people, founded on equity, empowerment, and ethics. It further argues that the implementation of Ambedkar's ideals into governance practice signifies a pivotal shift from constitutional aspiration to constitutional action, redefining development as a moral obligation rather than merely a material goal.

Introduction:

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, recognized as the principal architect of the Indian Constitution, envisioned a nation founded on the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity, and justice. His conception of democracy transcended mere political representation; it encompassed moral, social, and economic dimensions. Ambedkar asserted that political democracy must be built upon the pillars of social and economic democracy to guarantee the genuine empowerment of citizens. Over seventy years post-independence, his vision remains a guiding force in India's developmental dialogue and governance, particularly as the country aims for Viksit Bharat@2047, a fully developed, inclusive, and equitable India by the centenary of its independence.

The current policy framework, Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas, embodies this vision by converting constitutional principles into practical governance strategies. Established as a guiding philosophy for inclusive governance, it represents collective involvement (Sabka Saath), fair development (Sabka Vikas), and public confidence in the

system (Sabka Vishwas). These tenets reflect Ambedkar's emphasis on the ethical foundation of democracy, where the legitimacy of the state is upheld by principled leadership, civic engagement, and justice-oriented policymaking. This triad also reaffirms the government's dedication to ensuring that no segment of society is left behind in the developmental journey.

India's developmental trajectory in the 21st century, characterized by transformative policy initiatives and welfare programs, has endeavoured to fulfil Ambedkar's vision of a just and egalitarian society. Key initiatives such as Digital India, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, PM Awas Yojana, Skill India, and the Aspirational Districts Programme are not solely economic strategies but also social tools aimed at inclusion, empowerment, and dignity. These programs resonate with Ambedkar's advocacy for state-driven social transformation through institutional frameworks of equality and justice.

Thematically, this paper positions the concept of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas within the theoretical context of Constitutional Morality and Developmental Governance. Constitutional morality, as defined by Ambedkar, pertains to the ethical behaviour of both the governing and the governed in maintaining the essence of the Constitution. Conversely, developmental governance focuses on responsiveness, transparency, and policymaking that revolves around citizens. The intersection of these two viewpoints provides a moral and institutional framework to comprehend how modern Indian governance implements Ambedkar's principles in policy practice.

Methodologically, the research employs a qualitative approach, extracting insights from the analysis of policy documents, thematic interpretation, and a comparative assessment of significant social welfare programs. By connecting Ambedkar's constitutional philosophy with current developmental governance, this paper aims to explore how policy actions in contemporary India transition from constitutional aspirations to constitutional realizations.

In conclusion, the introduction lays the groundwork for investigating whether Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas signifies not merely a political catchphrase but a transformative ethical framework, where governance is viewed as a moral endeavour and development as a collective national objective, thereby aligning Ambedkar's legacy with India's vision of Viksit Bharat@2047.

Theoretical Background

The philosophical and ideological basis of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas is profoundly aligned with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's understanding of constitutional morality and his aspiration for an egalitarian democratic framework. Ambedkar's intellectual contributions to contemporary Indian political theory are founded on three interconnected pillars as social

justice, constitutional morality, and ethical democracy, which collectively outline a vision of governance as both a moral and developmental pursuit.

Ambedkar's concept of constitutional morality, influenced by George Grote's analysis of Athenian democracy, underscores the importance of fostering respect for constitutional values among both leaders and citizens. For Ambedkar, democracy transcended being merely a governmental structure, it represented a way of communal existence, rooted in the principles of equality, liberty, and fraternity. He contended that in the absence of constitutional morality, political institutions are likely to devolve into tools of power rather than instruments of justice. Thus, constitutional morality serves as a normative guide that directs policy-making and governance frameworks towards equity and inclusiveness.

Inextricably linked to this is Ambedkar's concept of social and economic democracy. He posited that political equality is meaningless without the parallel achievement of social and economic equality. This belief was the foundation of his support for state-driven initiatives in education, labour, health, and social welfare. His assertion that "political democracy cannot endure unless it is underpinned by social democracy" positions the state as a transformative force, charged with the responsibility of ensuring distributive justice and dismantling systemic inequalities.

The theoretical continuum connecting Ambedkar's concepts with contemporary governance can be described as Developmental Constitutionalism, a fusion of constitutional ethics and developmental policy. This framework indicates that the legitimacy of governance is contingent not only upon policy results but also on the adherence to constitutional principles. In this regard, Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas serves as a practical application of developmental constitutionalism, where the state's dedication to inclusive growth and citizen trust acts as an ethical extension of Ambedkar's social philosophy.

Furthermore, the theory of Participatory and Inclusive Governance offers an analytical perspective to comprehend how Ambedkar's ideas resonate with India's current policy direction. His focus on the involvement of marginalized communities in political and administrative frameworks anticipates the participatory governance models of today. The empowerment of local institutions through Panchayati Raj, along with policy innovations such as the Aspirational Districts Programme, reflects Ambedkar's advocacy for decentralized and accountable administration that is responsive to the populace's needs.

Another theoretical aspect pertinent to this discussion is Ethical Developmentalism, which asserts that the quest for growth must be anchored in moral accountability. Ambedkar's interpretation of democracy as a form of "associated living" suggests that development lacking

a moral foundation perpetuates inequality. Therefore, the modern Indian state's endeavour to connect Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas with welfare initiatives signifies a transition from materialistic growth paradigms to value-driven governance, where equity, empowerment, and ethics are central to national advancement.

Consequently, the theoretical framework of this research positions Ambedkar's normative vision within the current context of developmental governance. It emphasizes how constitutional morality serves as the ethical basis, social justice offers the ideological guidance, and participatory democracy acts as the operational mechanism through which India's governance philosophy aims to achieve Viksit Bharat@2047. This integration of Ambedkarite thought with contemporary policy practice represents a transition from constitutional idealism to constitutional action, transforming democracy into not merely a governmental system but a continuous moral endeavour for collective advancement.

I. Translating Constitutional Ideals into Governance Practice

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's constitutional philosophy remains a guiding principle for India's governance and development discussions. His understanding of democracy as both a political framework and a moral obligation is deeply ingrained in the institutional culture of the Indian state. Ambedkar envisioned a constitutional system that ensures not only formal equality under the law but also substantive equality of opportunity through intentional state intervention. He posited that the true test of a democracy is reflected in its treatment of its most vulnerable citizens. In this context, the modern governance philosophy of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas emerges as an effort to convert constitutional ideals into practical policy frameworks.

This triad embodies three interrelated aspects of democratic governance. Sabka Saath (collective participation) highlights the importance of cooperative federalism, citizen involvement, and inclusivity in governance. Sabka Vikas (development for all) emphasizes the fair distribution of resources and opportunities. Sabka Vishwas (trust of all) underscores the significance of transparency, accountability, and ethical governance as the foundation of state legitimacy. Collectively, they represent a shift from elitist developmental models towards a citizen-focused and morally anchored vision of governance.

Ambedkar's vision of state-driven social transformation is reflected in numerous welfare and reform-oriented initiatives that promote participatory development and social empowerment. The constitutional tenets of justice, equality, and fraternity are put into action through programs such as Digital India, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, PM Awas Yojana, and the Aspirational Districts Programme. Each initiative tackles structural inequalities through state

facilitation rather than mere charity, echoing Ambedkar's assertion that "political democracy cannot endure unless it is founded on social democracy."

II. Ambedkar's Vision and the Ethic of Inclusive Development

Ambedkar's concept of inclusion extended beyond mere representation; it was inherently transformative. He regarded social inclusion as essential for national progress. His definition of democracy as 'a mode of associated living' suggests that a nation's moral strength is reflected in its ability to elevate all its citizens, especially those who have been historically marginalized. In his perspective, the welfare state must proactively dismantle the hierarchies of caste, class, and gender to achieve true equality.

In this regard, the governance framework of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas represents a moral reimagining of development, shifting focus from GDP-centric evaluations to the ethics of empowerment. Ambedkar's principles facilitate this transition in two significant ways. Firstly, they reconceptualize governance as a collaborative effort between the state and its citizens, rather than a hierarchical administrative approach. Secondly, they integrate moral accountability into development, positioning policy as not just an economic tool but as an ethical endeavour in nation-building.

The focus on inclusive growth also reflects Ambedkar's support for planned economic development. His influence on the foundational principles of the Reserve Bank of India and the framework of the Finance Commission was driven by the belief that distributive justice is crucial for political stability. Initiatives like Jan Dhan Yojana and the Mudra Loan Scheme embody this philosophy by broadening financial access. By empowering small business owners, women, and marginalized communities, these programs align with Ambedkar's conviction that economic self-sufficiency is the cornerstone of dignity.

Furthermore, Ambedkar's dedication to gender equality is reflected in modern initiatives such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and Sukanya Samridhi Yojana. These programs, by integrating education, security, and empowerment, reinterpret constitutional equality into policy. Likewise, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, beyond its objectives related to sanitation, symbolically addresses the dignity of labour and the elimination of untouchability, issues that Ambedkar advocated for throughout his life. Therefore, inclusive development under the principles of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas is not merely a new policy innovation but rather a continuation of Ambedkar's social ethics within contemporary governance.

III. Policy Innovations as Instruments of Social Justice

Ambedkar regarded the state as a means for social revolution. He contended that laws and institutions should be crafted not only for maintaining order but also for ensuring justice.

The flagship programs of contemporary India embody this philosophy by merging welfare delivery with empowerment.

- 1. Digital India and E-Governance:** This initiative democratizes access to information and public services, promoting transparency and closing the digital divide. It brings to life Ambedkar's concept of knowledge as power, where technological inclusion serves as a form of social justice. By making governance more accessible and accountable, Digital India transforms Ambedkar's vision of informed citizenship into a reality of the 21st century.
- 2. PM Awas Yojana:** Ambedkar believed that adequate living conditions are a right rather than a privilege. The provision of housing, especially for economically disadvantaged groups, fulfills the constitutional mandate of advancing social welfare and human dignity. The PM Awas Yojana (Housing for All)'s emphasis on women as beneficiaries in property titles further aligns with Ambedkar's progressive stance on gender.
- 3. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao:** This initiative tackles both gender disparity and educational access concurrently. It emphasizes the necessity of behavioural change and community involvement, reflecting Ambedkar's conviction that social change demands both cultural and institutional reforms.
- 4. Aspirational Districts Programme:** By pinpointing and focusing on the more disadvantaged districts, this program exemplifies Ambedkar's vision of fair regional development. It promotes decentralized governance and encourages cooperative federalism, fundamental aspects of his democratic philosophy.

Collectively, these initiatives actualize Ambedkar's constitutional ideals into a governance framework that is responsive, inclusive, and accountable. The ethical core of these programs is found in their shift from paternalistic welfare to participatory empowerment, transforming citizens into active partners in development rather than mere recipients of assistance.

IV. Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas as Developmental Philosophy

Beyond being merely a political slogan, Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas represents a developmental philosophy rooted in ethical principles. It signifies a fundamental transition from bureaucratic governance to moral statecraft. The core concept is that democracy should not only facilitate growth but must also ensure that this growth is accompanied by justice, transparency, and trust.

From the perspective of Ambedkar's theoretical framework, this embodies the principle of Constitutional Morality, which requires both rulers and citizens to operate within the ethical limits established by the Constitution. Consequently, governance transforms into a moral duty to uphold individual dignity while promoting collective advancement. The element of trust (Sabka Vishwas) reinforces Ambedkar's belief that democracy thrives not through coercion but through consent, which is built on credibility and justice.

This developmental philosophy also encapsulates the notion of cooperative and competitive federalism, wherein the central and state governments collaborate as partners in development. Ambedkar's deep-seated belief in federal structures as tools for balanced governance is evident in this context. Initiatives such as the Smart Cities Mission, Digital Governance, and PM Gati Shakti illustrate a cohesive approach to development that aligns efficiency with equity.

Moreover, the focus on ethical leadership and participatory institutions indicates a transition towards Developmental Governance, a paradigm where moral legitimacy enhances administrative efficiency. Within this framework, citizens are viewed not merely as subjects but as stakeholders, and development is assessed not solely by the accumulation of wealth but by the enhancement of human capabilities and freedoms, a vision that closely resonates with Ambedkar's humanist interpretation of progress.

V. Challenges and the Road to Viksit Bharat@2047

While the philosophy of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas possesses transformative potential, its actualization is fraught with challenges. The ongoing existence of socio-economic disparities, regional inequalities, and the digital divide presents significant barriers to achieving genuinely inclusive growth. Ambedkar's caution that "democracy in India is only a top dressing on an undemocratic soil" continues to hold relevance, serving as a reminder to policymakers that entrenched hierarchies can undermine even the most well-meaning policies.

- 1. Structural Inequality:** Caste-based discrimination, gender bias, and unequal access to opportunities persistently obstruct inclusive development. Although welfare schemes cater to immediate needs, comprehensive reforms in education, land ownership, and representation are vital for achieving sustainable equality.
- 2. Institutional Accountability:** Ambedkar underscored that effective governance necessitates moral integrity within public institutions. Challenges such as bureaucratic inertia, corruption, and political populism can diminish public trust, the very foundation

of Sabka Vishwas. Enhancing institutional ethics through transparency laws, performance audits, and civic education is of utmost importance.

3. **Balancing Growth with Justice:** Rapid economic growth frequently results in disproportionate advantages. Ambedkar's vision for development emphasized distribution over accumulation. Thus, it is essential to align economic reforms with redistributive policies, environmental sustainability, and social welfare to realize the goal of Viksit Bharat@2047.
4. **Digital and Knowledge Divide:** Although digital transformation improves efficiency, disparities in digital literacy pose a risk of generating new forms of exclusion. Addressing this divide through education, multilingual content, and enhanced rural connectivity will be crucial for ensuring the inclusiveness of future governance.
5. **Cultural Transformation:** Ambedkar consistently maintained that social change cannot be accomplished solely through legal or policy interventions; it necessitates a shift in societal attitudes. The effectiveness of inclusive policies relies on fostering values of empathy, equality, and fraternity within civil society.

To address these challenges, the path toward Viksit Bharat@2047 must merge Ambedkar's ethical framework with practical policy formulation. Prioritizing education reforms, social entrepreneurship, women's empowerment, and grassroots participation is vital as tools for ethical development.

VI. Discussion and Way Forward

The quest for Viksit Bharat@2047 necessitates that India's developmental path remains firmly rooted in Ambedkar's moral and constitutional philosophy. As the country approaches the centenary of its independence, it is confronted with a dual obligation: to expedite economic advancement while preserving the ethical underpinnings of democracy. The vision of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas offers the essential moral framework for this undertaking.

Ambedkar's notion of constitutional morality acts as a perennial guide throughout this journey. It guarantees that governance does not devolve into a mere technocratic function but stays attuned to justice and human dignity. Contemporary policies inspired by Ambedkar's ideology possess the capacity to elevate India into a paradigm of ethical democracy, a framework where citizen engagement, institutional accountability, and moral leadership intersect to redefine the essence of progress.

The shift from constitutional aspiration to constitutional action hinges on three fundamental commitments:

- 1. Institutionalization of Ethical Governance:** Public institutions must embrace constitutional values. Reforms in civil service that prioritize accountability, empathy, and innovation can effectively translate constitutional morality into the culture of administration.
- 2. Empowerment through Education and Knowledge:** Ambedkar viewed education as the paramount instrument of liberation. Ensuring universal access to quality education, digital literacy, and skill enhancement will shape the extent of inclusion in India's narrative of growth.
- 3. Strengthening Social Capital and Civic Trust:** Fostering Vishwas among citizens necessitates a consistent display of fairness, transparency, and responsiveness. Participatory governance frameworks, such as local consultations, social audits, and community oversight, can bolster democratic legitimacy. As India moves towards Viksit Bharat@2047, it is essential that these moral and institutional imperatives remain at the forefront. The vision of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas will achieve its fullest significance only when every citizen feels equally valued, every policy embodies justice, and every act of governance maintains dignity.

Ambedkar once stated that “the soul of democracy is the doctrine of one man, one value.” This principle must persist in guiding India’s developmental path. The future of the Republic relies not solely on economic indicators but also on the ethical integrity of its governance. Thus, realizing Ambedkar’s vision through policy implementation is not only a homage to the architect of the Constitution but also a reaffirmation of India’s dedication to fostering a just, inclusive, and morally robust democracy by 2047.

Conclusion

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s constitutional philosophy remains a vital guide for India’s democratic and developmental progress. His focus on justice, equality, and fraternity was not just aspirational, it provided a practical framework for societal transformation through the moral agency of the state and active citizen participation. In this regard, the philosophy of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas signifies a deliberate attempt to convert Ambedkar’s ethical democracy into actionable policy and governance. It reinforces the notion that democracy should be evaluated not by the wealth of a select few but by the dignity, security, and empowerment of all.

The analysis contained in this paper illustrates that India's current policy framework, through flagship initiatives such as Digital India, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, PM Awas Yojana, and the Aspirational Districts Programme, mirrors Ambedkar's advocacy for inclusive, participatory, and justice-focused governance. These programs represent a transition from welfare as mere charity to welfare as a means of empowerment, resonating with Ambedkar's conviction that social change must be embedded within the state's developmental agenda.

On a theoretical level, the integration of Constitutional Morality and Developmental Governance offers a solid basis for comprehending how ethical values can harmonize with contemporary administrative rationality. The moral aspect of Sabka Vishwas (trust) emphasizes that sustainable governance relies not solely on economic efficiency but also on legitimacy derived from fairness, accountability, and compassion. In this context, Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas transcends political discourse to establish a moral agreement between the state and its citizens, rooted in the essence of Ambedkar's constitutionalism. Nevertheless, the path towards Viksit Bharat@2047 remains unfinished without confronting the persistent issues of inequality, marginalization, and institutional inertia. Ambedkar's caution that political democracy must be founded on social and economic democracy serves as a reminder that progress cannot be separated from justice. The true fulfilment of his vision necessitates viewing development as a moral endeavour, where each policy is assessed based on its impact on human dignity and collective harmony.

As India approaches the centenary of its independence, Ambedkar's principles continue to hold significant relevance. The quest for Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas provides a framework for constructing a nation that is not only affluent but also principled, a democracy that evaluates success through inclusion rather than exclusion, through empowerment rather than exploitation. Ultimately, the realization of Ambedkar's vision through policy initiatives represents the transformation of India's democracy from constitutional promise to constitutional practice, reaffirming that development transcends being merely an economic objective and embodies a moral obligation to the ideals of justice, equality, and fraternity that characterize the very essence of the Republic.

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