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LAW AND ECONOMIC REMEDIES FOR SOCIAL LIFE

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Abstract

This paper highlighted that existing structure, problems and issues of Indian society. Law made changes to abolish different kind of practices existed in the Indian society like Sati, Child Marriage, Class systems, and superstitious beliefs and religious dominance by enforcing legal services. Enforcing the legal services to society was change though implementing laws to ban the sati system, fix marriage age for both male and female, equal participation in constitutional rights, secularism highlighted in the Indian constitution. For attaining economic welfare, law made enormous changes in fix the minimum wage, consumer protection, environmental issues, business and trade related in term of economic development of the country for the society in different eras..

Keywords: Varna system, Avarna, Itihasa, Ithigam, Narcotics

INTRODUCTION:

The economic system of a country always decides the pattern of social life. The production process and authority determine the behavior and activities of society. Culture and norms are very different from this kind of economic progress and process. When economic problems arise, government

authorities and individuals try to prevent internal and external disturbances. The economic system helps to develop the economy at a faster rate. Sometimes, unfortunately, the economy collapses for some reasons viz. economic reasons or non-economic reasons. When the general price level increases that affects the income of the

people without any intimation. Moreover, day by day when the economy grows, problems will arise as many are as concerned. Then attainment of welfare of society is a questionable one. When the economy collapses it affects social life. Law is a tool to implement and to ensure the welfare schemes for the entire people of the country with inclusive policies and programs.

In India, human resources are more abundant than other natural resources. Population growth is increasing at a rapid rate; India is the most populous country in the world. Due to that social, political, economic and administrative problems are arising more common. The government should be eradicated and compensated for the existing issues. To cut-down these issues and problems, Law is an only useful weapon. Long years ago, Law has been handled with care in the field of salvation and tribunals. Solving these problems that have existed in society for a long time is a complicated one. When, use the weapon of law hard, society faces severe consequences that could be positive or negative, dangerous and prohibited. Moreover, these problems cause additional problems in different manners.

Law and economics have a symbiotic relationship, where law provides the structure for economic activity, and economic principles are used to analyze and design legal rules. The field of law and economics studies how legal rules impact economic behavior and outcomes, such as the efficiency of resource allocation, market regulation, and risk management. Economic theory is also used to understand how laws affect individuals and firms and to assess whether legal rules are socially desirable.

SOCIAL PHENOMENA IN INDIAN CONTEXT

For example, sati has been practiced for more than 500 years in India. Not only this, similarly, child marriage, untouchable, land acquisition and caste dominance prevailed in Indian society for long. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar said a man will agitate himself when he or she realizes being a slave. An individual cannot change alone; he needs some tools in a unique way like law. Then only humans or society will realize the importance of the law to society. Society simply follows supernatural powers and believes without scientific reasoning. Religion and the caste system are the backbone of the reasons people follow and believe. For more than five centuries, these are the only reasons for

economic and political problems in the country. In India, the Hindu religion has been followed by a larger number of people in India. Most of them live and are unaware of the origin and nature of the Hindu religion and caste system. It reflects shades in socio, economic and political life of the people. Varna system destroyed and polluted the common society system and favored only for few who they dominance the society.

Indian society has traditional culture and beliefs compared with western culture. In the ancient period, the people followed many religions all over the country that came from the people how they live. The statements have been given by inscription people followed without opposition. Because, old stories became epic poems or novels that became Itihasa or great story mahan katha. In religious aspects, through these types of literature works exhibit moral stories to be followed. Based on these norms and values pointed out how the people will and follow Ithigam in their entire life. Ithigam refers to a popular or traditional belief, legend, or anecdote that has been passed down through generations. It is a story or set of beliefs based on tradition rather than verifiable fact. In India, not only Hindu religion, every religion has this kind

of beliefs that means no one asks the question about religious practices, functions and customs and omens. If someone ask questions regarding religious matters critically they will be punished in front of the temple or people for violating holy rules and regulations of the religion.

Every society follows the culture and tradition as per their rules and regulations and norms and values. Karl Marx viewed superstitious beliefs like “narcotic” because that gives temporary comfort and illusion to society it is similar to a drug. Societies follow these superstitious beliefs that prevent people from understanding and confronting the real social and economic problems that cause their suffering. They were believed that religion provided a way for the oppressed to cope with their difficult reality, giving them a sense of hope in an unjust system. Ultimately it is kind of hindering their ability to recognize their exploitation and fight for change. To achieve true liberation and understand the world, Marx argued that people must shed these illusions and work to transform their material circumstances.

The relationship between religious practices and caste system is literally different, but both systems were used to segregate the people into different groups and classes. The

different groups may be caste wise, occupational wise, professional wise and based on birth were classified. Allocation of works and jobs were distributed and gave the orders to be followed based on instruction. The Varna system was followed and implemented across the country by governments. In society, classes were classified, people were segregated and their lifestyle also decided. In reality, a large portion of people suffered due to these systems. Depressed people are tortured and exploited because they have no offer to select a job, work, occupation and lifestyle. Economic status, social status and political and administrative status were affected. So those questions have no answers, no one is there to support them; they are simply called “Sutras”. People were opposed to the practices of the Varna system in the society they were called as “Avarnas”. Avarnas were tortured and injured and their family members were dislocated in different places. They were segregated into a new place called “Cheri” or slums.

In olden days, depressed and backward classes were severely affected by these practices, and picked up their lands and collapsed the entire identity name, surname, deity and their culture “who they were”.

IMPORTANCE OF LAW

For every society law ensures the security and responsibility to maintain the law and order and through rules and regulations. Social problems like corruption, caste, inequality, male dominance, sexual harassment are core of the points to evaluate and highlights to prevent across the society. Society has two divisions, one is rich and other is poor. Poor people face troubles and kinds of exploitation by the rich. Poor works but rich earns, exploitation is overflowing. Every day poor people lose their standard of living. On the other hand, without work, the rich get maximum remuneration and grants in different ways. In the financial context, law ensures the protection of the entire society through implementing laws to facilitate justice. Social security's not given to workers properly, law ensures and makes it faster to implement the laws regarding issues of other financial and monetary. Money lenders and other non-banking financial institutions exploited the people's money in terms of injecting a high rate of interest. People lose their money without knowing the ways to lose the money to cheaters. Law only protects their life by enacting and making the law strictly without bias. The introduction of the money laundering act is a very important one to

ensure the condition of cheating the money matters.

THE ROLE OF LAW IN PROVIDING ECONOMIC REMEDIES

The legal system is used to create and enforce economic policies that address social problems and ensure a basic standard of living for all citizens. For making enforceable rights, various national constitutions and international agreements, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), recognize rights to adequate food; housing, education, and social security were established. These rights create a legal obligation for states to work towards their fulfillment.

Providing legal recourse, every individuals and groups can access remedies by courts for violations of socio-economic rights. Not only this, government provides essential services or compensation for how much people harm. In India, for example, the Supreme Court has interpreted the constitutional “Right to Life” to include the right to a livelihood and shelter, making socio-economic issues judicially enforceable.

To Enforcing social regulations, Governments use legislation to control the

economic activities of private companies to ensure social justice cheating the citizen in different forms. Those are comprises laws mandating fair wages, prohibiting child labor, and ensuring safe working conditions. Law enforcement is important for securing vulnerable groups from types of exploitation like wealth, wage and labour by haves in the society.

Proper wealth distribution is needed one, Legal frameworks govern taxation and social transfer policies aimed at mitigating inequality. For instance, progressive taxation systems collect more from higher earners to allocate the funds to public services namely transportation, creation of industrial estates and units, and social safety benefits. This is challenging one, when legal action can implement the fairness of resource allocation will be possible by governments.

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMICS

Rabie (2016) highlighted important points to understand the existence of an economy is base for the formation and sustenance of society. No society can survive without an economy efficient enough to meet basic wants and needs of its members of the family as well as society. Every economy satisfy the sole purpose of meeting the growing needs of people as life conditions

change. Economy, therefore, is a component of society; and society is the framework within which economy functions. Because of this relationship, every society has its own economy, and every economy reflects the needs and cultural attributes of society, as well as the major traits of the civilization in which it lives.

In social life, we need money and other economic resources to live on the planet. Economic goods only satisfy human needs. Economics studies not only material things; on the other hand, it gives the importance of non-material things. In early days in our society, history tells us the life of kings and businessmen only. Society faces poverty and unemployment conditions; these are main conflicts to economic and social struggles. People could not afford to live while earning low wages and salary. The consumption of people is very low due to low earnings. In demographic dividend theory, every society tries to reach a stage of low birth rate and death rate, unfortunately India faces high birth and death rate. In the health context, nutrition and hygiene are very low even comparing with Pakistan and Bangladesh neighbor countries.

The economy produces more commodities and services for the consumption of people. People lack use of money and financial

resources; mostly Indian industries face low capital formation and low technological use. India's Gross domestic products are still growing, reaching fourth place in the global growing economy, but it is not enough to make the social life more affordable. Compared with developed countries, India is still a developing country; some reports say India is still an underdeveloped country. In monetary resources and financial resources it lacks the production of large scale industries to run. Unable to produce capital goods like big machinery and tools like production of developed countries' strategies.

ECONOMIC REMEDIES FOR SOCIAL ISSUES

Economic remedies for social issues use market-based incentives and financial regulations to correct social injustices. For workers and employees in the society, ensuring fair wages and bargaining power is more significant. Labor laws enforce to receive minimum wages and protect the right to collective bargaining through establishing Trade unions and its activities to smooth the progress works of the members with employers. From an economic perspective, this address of this indication is very huge respect. Bargaining

power is important tool between employers and employees that lead to decisive fairer wages and greater productivity for welfare of both classes.

Through giving Social safety benefits to employees, they can survive with minimum wage at affordable. Introduction of different schemes in the agricultural sector, industrial and service sector that ensures basic income and employment guarantee. Like MGNREGA in India helping more than millions of agricultural workers daily to get minimum 100 days work in a year. Public assistance programs provide a floor of economic security for other most vulnerable and backward classes in different sectors. Government schemes and programs reduce the risks on unemployment, illness, and old age in the employee's life by enforcing the laws to maintain it.

Through introducing policies and programmes by the Governments try to preserve environmental protection for people's safety life though environmental acts, policies and rules in India like Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, Environment Protection Act, 1986, National Forest Policy, 1988, Forest Rights Act, 2006, Coastal Regulation Zone Notifications (CRZ Notifications), Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 and 2017, Ozone

Depleting Substances Rules, 2000, Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Regulatory policies cut economic disincentives, like fines for pollution, to address negative externalities that harm public health and the environment simultaneously.

These laws encourage corporations to internalize the costs of their actions namely imposing the taxes on the basis of benefit, leading to more socially responsible behavior. Laws protecting consumers against information asymmetry and helping to aware of faulty information and standard and quality of goods and services by Consumer protection act. Rules and Regulations prohibit monopolies and unfair market practices that promote fair competition among the vendors and businessmen. Ultimately, consumers get benefits through enforcing law to maintain the lower prices and better products in the markets.

For implementing economic welfare to society and ensure the social life, many critiques were arising. Instead of their benefits, economic losses cause the social issues that cause significant problems and issues. Economic analysis gives often prioritizes efficiency that causing to ignore the form of equity and social justice. Implementing the policies only part of the

society receives the benefits at the expense of the majority. In India, vulnerable were demoralized by richest that simply neglects moral values. The standard economic framework may not account for non-monetary values such as dignity, fairness, or human rights. Profit is only motivating that changes the human values into monetary values.

Mostly government enforcing laws to secure socio-economic rights by judicial forming like courts and tribunals, unfortunately real judgments are not favour to victims and vulnerable people they belongs to depressed society, because there is practice of queue jumping prevails. Judges also getting bribes from rich people and judgments will be made favour to them.

Notable litigants get priority for scarce resources over others they need more. In real life, society faces practical limitations. Economic models should be made for human irrationality and the complexity of real-world problems that also leads to inaccurate forecasting. Implementation of reforms can be undermined by governance issues, political influence, and insufficient resource allocation, but it has negative impacts that cause social entity.

CONCLUSION

Implication of economic and legal remedies can be influenced by powerful factors like political system, caste system, monopoly power, lack of administrative decisions and other non-economic factors influencing bad results ultimately society suffers. Society tries to grow, the law and economic remedies having significant role to changing the structure and dilemma at any cost. Only law can change the face of society through enforcing the legal instructions to attain the economic remedies.

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