

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Political Thoughts

Shubhangi Nivrutti Lavate

Dr. Patangrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya,

Ramanandnagar (Burli)

Mobile No. : 8329562139

E mail: lavatesulbha@gmail.com

Abstract:

Dr. Ambedkar says, Democratic Government is the best government in all. Democracy is the only way by which we can change the society. Freedom of the person is protected in this government. There are various types of democracy. But Dr. Ambedkar appreciates parliamentary democracy. Why Dr. Ambedkar appreciates parliamentary Democracy?

Key Words: social democracy, social justice, one vote-one value.

Introduction:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is called as a 'Great Indian of the Millionaire.' He is the great thinker, philosopher and practitioner in his age. He is the modern Manu. He dedicated his life for the upliftment of the down trodden society of the India. He is the sculptor of Indian constitution. This great personality born on 14th April 1891. He completed his education of the initial stage in Dapoli and High school in Satara. He passed his Matric at the age of 16. With the help of the scholarship given by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad, he completed his education in Elphinston College. Then he went to America for the further education. He achieved his higher education in Columbia University. He completed his M. A. under the guidance of Seligman, one of the world famous Economist. 'The Evolution and the Growth Casts in India' was the subject of his research in M.A. Further he achieved Ph.D. in 'National Dividend of India – A Historical and Analytical Study'. After one year, he completed his M.Sc. in 'London School of Economics and Politics.' When he was doing service in Badoda Sansthan, he was ill-treated by Savarna people. Because he was born in untouchable society. In 1917, he worked as a professor in Sidney Ham College. With the help of Rajarshi Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj's financial help, he went London in 1920. There he completed his M.Sc. degree in Economics. He published his research under the title 'The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India. In 1923, he achieved D. Sc. Degree. The title of his research was 'The Problem of Rupees.'

In 1930, he represented him as a leader of down trodden society. In 1942,-1946, he was the member of labors in Executive Board of Governor General. In 1946, He elected as a member of constitutional Committee. He elected as a member of constitutional committee in 1946. He was awarded D. Lit in Columbia University. Dr. Ambedkar was a versatile personality. He had a mastery over numerous aspects. One of the most important aspect of his personality was his mastery over economics. He was the world famous economist. He had written so many thesis on the base of economics. Some of the famous among them are- 1. Ancient Indian Commerce 2. National Dividend of India – A Historical and Analytical Study 3. The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India. 4. Small Holdings and in India and their Remedies and 4. The Problem of Rupees.

Subject explanation

Dr. Ambedkar's Political Thoughts:

Democracy:

Dr. Ambedkar says, Democratic Government is the best government in all. Democracy is the only way by which we can change the society. Freedom of the person is protected in this government. There are various types of democracy. But Dr. Ambedkar appreciates parliamentary democracy. Why Dr. Ambedkar appreciates parliamentary Democracy? The following are the reasons of it: People's views, opinions are regarded in this parliamentary democracy. Elections are taken within specific period and conducted without corruption.

Parliamentary democracy promotes to develop the innate qualities of an individual. Individual/person is an undividable constituent of the political life. It makes wide an individual's attitude.

The government is elected by the in this parliamentary Democracy. All the representatives are elected by the people. The change is happened in a peaceful manner.

It is a huge platform to express people's complaints. All the complaints are solved with the help of this government.

The political parties can organize the people's views/opinions only in this parliamentary democratic government system. The opposite party can criticize the established government. If any wrong decision against the people's welfare is taken by the established government then the opposite party can oppose it and can take a proper decision against it.

Though Ambedkar advocated parliamentary democracy, he was doubtful about this government system to be followed in India. He says, if we accept government system in India, there will be bad effects of it. The majority of British parliament is political and the base of Indian majority will be cast. Further he expands this point that, Minority societies will be neglected. Because there will not be any restriction on majority to make enter to minorities in political system. The effect will be that minorities will be exploited by the majorities. Further this parliamentary democratic system will lag behind and transform into imperialism. So Dr. Ambedkar puts forth some conditions before us:

There should be representatives of minority community in cabinet.

Those representatives should be trustworthy who are elected by minority community, If they are not trustworthy, they should not be participate in this government. Executive board should be free from parliament in which most of the representatives are elected from majority community.

Obstacles in the success of Indian Parliamentary Democratic System:

According to Dr. Ambedkar, Indian society is strictly adhered to blind-belief, traditions and customs. The society which is adhered to the old concepts cannot accept the the new democratic principles. Another obstacle is 'Varna system' and non-cooperation of casts in India. The voting is done on the basis of cast. So all the politics is stirred by the castism. Illiteracy is another obstacle in ii. Most of the people in India are illiterate. In Dr ambedkar's view, parliamentary democracy is totally a new concept for Indians. It is British concept. They are totally unknown about it. The British people had taken the great efforts to make the parliamentary democracy success. But Indians are not ready for that. In the opinion of Dr. Ambedkar, economic asymmetry is the main obstacle. Some people are economically strong and innumerable people are living poor condition. Tolerance is very important for democracy. Acceptance of the convenient thoughts and suppression of the contrast thoughts is the dangerous situation for the democracy. If this situation last for a long time, then it will be transformed into autocracy. The attitude of worshipping God is the tradition of Indian society. It is deep rooted in India. It is not occurred in another nation. In the field for religion, worship of God leads to the ultimate truth and in the field of

politics, it leads to downfall of an individual. He further states, an individual may be so great, we should not render their freedom to anyone.

Which factors can make the democracy successful in India?

According to Dr. Ambedkar, The established government should give the first preference to national development. It should not be self-centred. There should be an innate feeling of love for the nation among the people. The feeling of national integration should grow among the different people of different society. Minority communities should treat properly. They would not feel that they are not safe. There should not be injustice for minority communities. They should feel that they are enjoying freedom and their rights are safe. The role of opposite party in democracy is very important. The opposite party can criticize the established government. If any wrong decision against the people's welfare is taken by the established government then the opposite party can oppose it and can take a proper decision against it. The fundamental rights should be manifest in the constitution. But there should be the right to make the change in the right as per the circumstances. The fundamental rights should be protected. The responsibility of the protection the fundamental rights goes to the court. The character of the citizens should be good. If they are good in character then should not be any place to immoral, corruption and illegal money.

Conclusion:

Though there are so many obstacles in the way of democracy, Dr. Ambedkar says, Democratic Government is the best government in all. Democracy is the only way by which we can change the society. Freedom of the person is protected in this government.

Referances:

1. Dr. Shrikant V. Deshpande: Bharatiya Rajkiya Vicharwant. 1st edition. Vishal Mudran. Nagpur, 1991.
2. Dr. Shantaram Bhongale: Adhunik Bharatiya Vicharvant.
3. K. D. Boralkar: Bharatiya Rajkiya Vicharwant.