Socio - Legal Contribution of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in Nation Building

Editors Dr. Sharmila Ghuge Dr. Vijeta S. Singh Dr. Bhavesh H. Bharad



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CONTENTS

•	Foreword	vii
•	Preface	xiii
•	About Grand Academic Portal	xv
•	About Editors	xvii
•	Acknowledgement	xxi
•	Contributors	xiii
1.	Important Events of Ambedkar's Life — Dr. Deepak R. Kshirsagar	1
2.	Dr. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Religion, Caste System and Untouchability — Dr. Vijeta S. Singh	25
3.	Dr. Ambedkar's Connection Between Economics and Caste — Dr. Sandesh Shegaonkar	49
4.	Dr. Ambedkar's Social Movement for Upliftment of Downtrodden — Dr. Rupal Savjibhai Patel	76
5.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Socialism — Dr. Varsha D. Patel	95
6.	Dr. Ambedkar's Contribution on Women Development & Empowerment — Dr. Sharmila Ghuge	115
7.	A Relentless Defender of Human Rights: B.R. Ambedkar — Dr. Rekhakumari R. Singh	135
8.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Thoughts on Social and Political Justice	
	— Dr. Naina Singh & Ms. Sneha Sengupta	148

9.	Legal Contribution of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar — Dr. Premchand & Dr. Jasper Vikas	184
10.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as an Eminent Parliamentarian — Dr. Bhavesh H. Bharad	217
11.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Various languages — <i>Ms. Bhavya Marthi</i>	228
12.	Dr. Ambedkar and Concepts of Labour Economics — Mr. Sayyed Irfan G. & Miss Isha Pimpalikar	240
13.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Approach To International Relations — <i>Mr. Ashish R. Gangurde</i>	260
14.	Liminality of Religion and Selection of Buddhism- Annihilation and Acceptance by Dr. Ambedkar	
	— Dr. Preeti Oza	283

10

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR AS AN EMINENT PARLIAMENTARIAN

- Dr. Bhavesh H. Bharad

10.1 Introduction:

Dr. Ambedkar is seen as a revolutionary social activist. Messiah for the laborers and workers' class. He has also invested a huge amount of time and energy in curbing out the Caste System prevailing in India. He, undoubtedly, can be said as the most brilliant and visionary person of all times. He created India the way he had envisioned. A democratic leader, a great economist, a revolutionary and eminent Parliamentarian.

In the crucial period of India's history, Babasaheb Ambedkar has helped India stand independently and confidently. Drafting the Constitution of India, with every minute and vivid details makes it quite a fool- proof Constitution. He has also curbed the social evils of India-Caste System. In his eye- opening speech 'Annihilation of Caste System', he described the cons and malice of the Caste System. His major contribution in the field of uplifting the labour class from the dungeons of oppression providing them dignity of labour and their hard- earned income. With all these, we can never forget his designation as a Parliamentarian.

10.2 Democracy:

Democracy is distinct from both a republic and parliamentary government. Democracy's roots are not found

in any form of government, whether parliamentary or otherwise. Democracy is the best and most favored form of government. The term 'democracy' may have different definitions. For some it is the rule of majority, for some it is the government of the people while for others it is a society with liberty. While the great humanitarian leader, B.R. Ambedkar whatever philosophers describe it as, Dr. Ambedkar had full faith in Democracy. He compared democracy with dictatorship, saying, dictatorship produces speedy results but democracy gives superior results. He believed in democracy to enhance the value of Liberty.

He wanted to imbibe democracy in the lives of people. Ddemocracy is more than just a political system. It is primarily a way of living in community. The roots of democracy can be found in the social relationship, in the associated life of the people who make up a society. He did not want democracy only as a political ideology, but as a way of living for peoplea dignified life. He conceived that democracy can not only improvise the condition of people but also bring a drastic change in the social condition of India. Although he feared that if the Caste system prevails, India cannot achieve real democracy. He therefore, thoughtfully bound the values of fraternity and equality with democracy.

He had certain expectations from democracy- Fraternity and liberty are really derivative notions. The basic and fundamental conceptions are equality and respect for human personality. Fraternity and liberty take their roots in these two fundamental conceptions. Digging further down it may be said that equality is the original notion and respect for human personality is a reflection of it. So that where equality is denied, everything else may be taken to be denied"¹

The questions, resolutions, and adjournment motions brought up in Parliament are merely forms of protest. They do not prevent a government from carrying out a programme because a bicameral legislature is guaranteed majority support. MPs raise questions and give speeches in Parliament to confront their constituencies outside of Parliament, not to check the government.