

Role Of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar In Making The Economic And Socially Strong Democracy**Dr. Magare Suresh Kacharu**

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Abstract

Bharatratna Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is a Architect of Indian Constitution as well as creator of new modern India. He has played an important role in making the constitution of India which helps to make the social and economic strong the democracy. The constitution of India is a comprehensive document contains elaborate details for a good government for this country. It comprising 395 Articles and 10 schedules. It has been amended many times. These amendments made from time to time to meet the needs of changing the Indian society which helps the development of country as well as to make the economic and socially strong democracy. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the versatile scholar personality of India. He was a great academician and social reformer who made outstanding contribution as an Sociologist Educationalist, Economist, Anthropologist, Champion of human rights, Leader of masses, politician, Great Philosopher, Lawyer, Journalist which helps to increase the welfare of the society. It is also reflected by his work. Dr. Ambedkar has written on various social and economic issues with broad perspective which is useful to solve the basic problems of India. So India can play an important role as a emerging economy of the world with the helps of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's directives and their valuable thought.

Key words : Indian Constitution, Creator of modern India, Economic and social strong democracy, Articles, Fundamental Rights, Directives Principles, Equality, Preamble, Welfare states, Secular state, women empowerment, Education, Development, Society, etc.

Objectives of the Article :

- 1 To study of the Thoughts of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar regarding the various issues of India.
- 2 To discuss on the role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in making the economically strong democracy in India.
- 3 To study of the role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in making the socially strong democracy in India.
- 4 To explain the importance of the Indian constitution.

comprehensive document contains elaborate details for a good government for this country. It comprising 395 Articles and 10 schedules. It has been amended many times. These amendments made from time to time to meet the needs of changing the Indian society which helps the development of country as well as to make the economic and socially strong democracy. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the versatile scholar personality of India. He was a great academician and social reformer who made outstanding contribution as an Sociologist Educationalist, Economist, Anthropologist, Champion of human rights, Leader of masses, politician, Great Philosopher, Lawyer, Journalist which helps to increase the welfare of the society reflected in his work. Dr. Ambedkar has written on various social and economic issues with broad perspective which is useful to solve the basic problems of India. So India can play an important role as a emerging economy of the world with the helps of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's directives and their valuable thought.

Research Methodology :

This research article is based on the secondary data sources. The secondary data sources includes books, reports, periodicals, newspapers, websites, etc.

Bharatratna Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is a Architect of Indian Constitution as well as creator of new modern India. He has played an important role in making the constitution of India which helps to make the social and economic strong democracy. The constitution of India is a

The preamble of Indian constitution is as under "We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist secular democratic, republic and to secure to all its

citizens justice, social, economic and political liberty of thought expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and opportunity; and to promote among them all; fraternity assuring the dignity of individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. In our constituent assembly in 26th day of November, 1949, do hereby, adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution. The strong economic and social democracy as well as welfare of the society and economic development strategy country are reflected in the preamble of constitution of India.

Though the Indian Constitution is in written document but it is sufficiently flexible. It is more flexible than rigid. Due to its flexibility, it has been possible to amend in it which would be helpful to make the economic and social strong democracy in India.

The combination of federal and unitary characters is unique feature of the Constitution of India. Article 1 of the constitution declares that the sovereign democratic republic of India shall be union of states. President of India is the head of the country. Under the Indian constitution every men and women above 18 years of age has been given the right to elect representative for the legislature of the country. The real executive power is vested in the council of ministers whose head is the Prime Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the lower house. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the people for a period of five years. Therefore, this types of government is called "Responsible Government" to the people of India.

There is a provisions of guarantees of fundamental rights for the Indian citizen. Right of equality, freedom, religion and constitutional remedies are enumerated fundamental rights of Indian citizen. The fundamental rights are guaranteed to every citizen of India in part III of the Constitution and are deemed to be a distinguishing feature of a democratic state. Whenever these rights are violated, the remedies in the nature of writs, i.e Habeas Corpus, Mandamus prohibition, Quo Warranto and Certiorari are granted. Moreover, the fundamental duties are intended to serve as a constant reminder to every citizen of India. The Indian citizens are required to observe certain basic

norms of democratic conduct and democratic behavior.

Our Constitution also provides a various directive principles for India to development of India. These directive principles of state policy contained in part IV of the constitution set out the aims and objectives to be taken up by states in the governance of the country. The Constitution help to make a welfare state /citizen as well as to make a strong economic and social democracy for India with the help of directive principles.

An independent judiciary is very important feature of our Indian Constitution. An independent and impartial judiciary with a power of judicial review has been established under the Constitution of India. It is a custodian of the rights of citizens. A secular state is also very important feature of the Indian Constitution. A secular state has no religion of its own as recognized religion of states. It treats all religions equally.

There are some important Articles which helps to make the democracy strong by socially and economically. Such as, Article-14 is regarding to the equality before the law, Article 15- the state shall not discriminate any citizen in grounds of religion, caste, sex, place or any of them. Article 16 - there will be equal opportunity in employment and appointment. Article 17 - untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. Article 39A - the state shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity. Article 46 - the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people of India. Article 51A (e) - to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religion, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. The constitution of India is a comprehensive document containing elaborate in details for a good government for this country. It is encourage the liberty, equality, justice, secularism and fraternity to the Indian people where its credit goes to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to play an important role in creation of Indian Constitution.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a modern man as well as symbol of knowledge for the world and has

been deeply influenced by the western values of equality, liberty, brotherhood of man and dignity of human soul. He took himself the work of fighting for religious, social and economic equality and proper modern changes in Indian democracy.

He was convinced that democracy was the only form of government which ensured liberty and equality in the society. He said, the bureaucracy form of government in India should be replaced by a government which will be the government of the people, by the people and for the people". According to the Dr. Ambedkar that a democratic government was not possible without form and structure of democratic society. If the social milieu is undemocratic, the government is bound to be undemocratic. Democracy must also be a government for the people. It requires a democratic attitude of mind and proper socialization. Dr. Ambedkar say' that there are minimum four conditions essential for a democratic system in country. In such democracy who in the place of authority must seek mandate to rule after every five years as well as necessity of strong opposition, equality to all in law and administration, a democratic government and an observance of Constitutional morality, etc.

According to the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar that parliamentary democracy is very essential and suit for India where the legislature to express the voice of the Indian people. There is the executive which is subordinate to the legislature and bound to the legislature and there is the judiciary to control above both and keep them within prescribed bounds which result in to make the strong economic and social democracy.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has provided various remedies to the uplift to the Indian women for their empowerment through the Indian constitution. The Hindu Code Bill is fruitful for the Indian women in the civilized society. They created awareness among poor, illiterate women and inspired them to fight against the injustice social and economic practices like Child marriages, Devdasi system, property rights, bad traditions and customs, widow's marriage education rights, so on.

According to Dr.B. R. Ambedkar "The education is a weapon of creation of mental and educational development as well as weapon of

eradication of social slavery, economic development and political freedom. He was very serious regarding the human investment in education and health. He was know very well that India is not going to become an economic super power of the world without the human development. He wants primary education must be free and compulsory to everyone of the society. He compares education with the milk of tigers and adds that one who will drink it, won't sit calm. He says that education is one of the basic needs along with food, clothing, shelter and medicine. According to him, if you want to develop the society then you need to spread up the education. Education will eradicate the bias of people which will result on to minimize the exploitation of society. It means education is the only one way to face the problems created by the dominators. It also creates self confidence among us which leads to the development of an individual and the society.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was in favour of the welfare economics which covers all the aspects of economic and social development of the society, especially welfare of the weaker section and neglected sectors of the Indian Economy. He stated that increasing population is a burning issue in India which creates socio economic problems. Therefore, Government should adopt the family planning strategy to control the population and related problems. Moreover, he stressed on the economic planning to maintain economic democracy in the country. He believed in decentralized economic planning. The government should adopt such a policy which remove the widening gap between the rich and poor.

Dr. Ambedkar was great economist and sociologist. So they are included various provisions regarding the economic and social provisions in Indian Constitution. He stressed on the nationalization of basic industries and the insurance sector of the economy whereas he agreed also for the contribution of public- private sector for the industrial development. According to him that public - private sector co-ordination to remove the defects such as monopoly, inequality and centralization of economic power and wealth.

He stresses also the need for industrialization so as to move survives labour from agriculture to other productive occupations. It is the soundest

remedy for the socio economic development of India. According to him that key industries must be owned and run by state where he opposed to the capitalist economy.

In case of land he say's "An economic holding consist of land and labour must be in a proportion that the contribution of each factor will be the highest. Economic land holding is the adjustment of a piece of land to the equipment for its efficient cultivation. He says that the evils of small holdings in India was not fundamental but it was derived from the parent evil of the maladjustment in her social economy. The consolidation to land holdings is the best remedy for preventing sub division and fragmentation but under the existing social economy.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar wants to establish the social and economic democracy in the country gradually. They are in favors of economic philosophy of "Bahujan Hitay Bahujan Sukhay." They stated that co-operation movement is essential for the development of agriculture, banking, industrial sector, service sector and weaker section of the society. In fact that the movement of co-operation is not implemented properly with its principles in India.

Conclusion :

Bharatratna Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is a Architect of Indian Constitution as well as creator of new modern India. He has played an important role in making the constitution of India which helps to make the social and economic strong the democracy.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the versatile scholar personality of India. He was a great academician and social reformer who made outstanding contribution as an Sociologist Educationalist, Economist, Anthropologist, Champion of human rights, Leader of masses, politician, Great Philosopher, Lawyer, Journalist which helps to increase the welfare of the society. It is also reflected by his work. Dr. Ambedkar has his own vision for the development of India. He has written on various social and economic issues with broad perspective which is useful to solve the basic problems of India. So India can play an important role as a emerging economy for the world with the help of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's directives and their valuable thought. Their thoughts, views, directives, speeches, published and unpublished

records and ideal behavior will be always teach and guide us in present and future for the development of country.

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