

Polity of Backward Classes in Maharashtra (1925 to 1956)

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Abstract :-

As historian said, "History means the character of great persons." Considering It we consider this definition the history of dalits in India is nothing but the study of the character of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. He devotedly worked for down trodden people. In the period of 1930 to 1956. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Led untouchable movement at the Level of said, politicly and religious without any rest.

On 15 th August 1936 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar established 'Independent Labour Party' To give the concerte base to his political work.In the election of Mumbai assemby in 1936 he won to tal14 seats with open catagary. He made the Law of the removal of khoti Vatal and the removal of Mahar vatan with the help of his elected followers/members but touchaaddes neglected this I.L.P. It would be different history of India it Dr.B.R. Ambedkar would be make the friendly relation with communist party.

The Second phase of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's political movement began from 1942 because in this year Dr. B. R. Ambedkar had established Schedule caste federation at national level and specially this party got good response from Bengal,Panjab,Uttar Pradesh,Karnataka and Maharashtra. The great personalities like N.shivraj,R.L vishwas,Gopal singh,Badriprasad Valmiki were this Schedule caste Fedration party but even through this party could not get success. Because in Joint election constituency the open category voter never gave the vote.I favour to dalit candidate. So that Dr.B.R.Ambedkar tried to make the unity of the all castes people. So that Republican Party of Indian was the Last option of Dr.B.R. Ambedkarand political movement.(In 1960) But the expectation of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar totle colapsed have because distinct district parties claim the name of RPI. There are more than 50 factions of RPI in 2009.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has the vital importance in the history of the constitution India. He fought for the rights of the untouchables to get the opportunities in the area of social, political and religion. The history of dalit movement means the life and character of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Great Historian carlyle said that "History means nothing but the biography of great person". According to this definition the history of Indian dalit movement is nothing but biography of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar between 1950-56 Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the central figure of the Dalit movement in India.

Generally the rise of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Started the political and social movement after the period of 1920 the period of 1990. We know that Dr. B.R Ambedkar was highly qualified leader a great political thinker and a scholar of social system of India. He wanted to make aware

develop his followers that's why he started three types of movements throughout his life i.e. social, political and religious.

In the history there are so many types of movements like social reforming, idealism movement and dalit movement etc. In India the condition of untouchables was so critical. Untouchables were treated inhumanly. Was the basic reason to rise the datil movement (Dhasal 2002). To define the concept of dalit created by dalit writer. About the word of dalit Dr. Gangadhar Pantavne said "dalit is a symbol of (Caste change) and social revolution". One who tries to introduce his cultural identify so such people are dalits. (Jogdand 1991)

In the history of Maharashtra there were three stages of political movement. They are pre Ambedkar movement during Ambedkar period, post Ambedkar political movement.

In this research paper the research scholar has tried to take the follow up of Dr. B.R.

Ambedkar's political movement in India and Maharashtra. To evaluate the dalit movement of Maharashtra and to criticize the polity of untouchable movement.

There were three steps of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's movement of Downtrodden community of India.

In the first step Dr. Ambedkar's started social movement about social issue's such as casteism, untouchability and awareness of social reforming movement between 1924 to 1930.

In the second step Dr. Ambedkar tried to aware the political power of untouchable as well as Economics development and Educational progress of backward classes between 1930 to 1956.

In the third step Dr. Ambedkar started a movement of religious awareness and conversion to Buddhism in 1956.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has started political movement in India after 1920 because he understood that political power is the key of the development of untouchable people so that Dr. Ambedkar founded Independent labour party on 15 August 1936 of Mumbai. At that time Dr. B. R. Ambedkar declared the aims and objectives of ILP he did not want to ILP the party of untouchable but the ILP should work for Labour because according to Dr. Ambedkar Labour has no caste, No class, in his worship. The problems of Labours were the problems of all community so that Dr. Ambedkar understood that the all labours should be the member of ILP. ILP argued for Indian labour class all also stressing on the nature of caste structures and need for its annihilation Dr. B. R. Ambedkar put forth the so end caste in not mere envision of labour but division of labours based upon graded inequality.

At that time in the 1937 provincial election conducted in accordance with government of India act 1935. ICP secured a total 14 seats out of 17 in which they contested. This included reserved and 3 general seats out of 4. In 1938 ILP organized a march of 20,000. Tenants with the support of congress socialist party from the kolan region of Bombay in same year joined ILP with communists for organizing bubby textile labours

in the issue of a bill presented in the assembly to control the strikes by the labours.

When considering that the independent labour party, which shows that then ruling party it was not easy to politics against politics of congress even though Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's representatives were elected and it was a big achievement of that period. After the presentation of removal of khoti vatan system proposal in January 1938 a long March was organised to assembly to give the rights to kull in this long march along with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar comrade Shyamrao Parulekar, Indulal Yadnik, C.P. Joshi, Raut, Chitre etc. leaders led the long march (Dolas 1995). At this moment after giving the letter to the then chief minister Dr. B. R. Ambedkar delivered his speech. In this speech Dr. B. R. Ambedkar called the people to participate in labour party. Which calling he urged, " You, "The way out for them was he organise a labour front without any regard to caste or creed, and to elect to the legislatures those who were their real representative. If they did so, they would house. Shelter, Clothing and they who produced the food and wealth of the nation would not die from hunger". (Ganjre 1975)

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar wanted to change the system with the help of labour Party. For this Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was fighting against the system. As a part of this fight. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar opposed the proposal of industrial issues because according to this proposal 'government was with industrialist' and this was the claim of labour party. In this motion we may come to know the political diplomacy of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Because to sales this issue / problem/question he lied up heath communist party and made a observational strike on 7th Nov. 1938 one day". (Mense, 2013) and a great political pressure held at this moment. If we the one thing is very important that in the political history of Maharashtra that the communist and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar came together and if picture of their lie up would go long the politics of Maharashtra would be different.

In the reviled of 1937 to 1939 Mumbai legislature / assembly completed its own age. In the fit social government and to participate directly in political movement. Generally in the

period of 1936 to 1939 labour party worked a lot to develop labours condition in 1941 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has participated in british viceroy’s executive council he ended the labour party heit any declaration.

The second phase of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s political movement started in the period of 1942. The labour party of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was working only in Maharashtra now the scope / limit / horizon of the labour party was extended up to national lebor. So, that Dr. B. R. Ambedkar founded All India scheduled caste federation. In All India Depressed conference held at nagpur on 20th July 1942 in this national level conference granted few resolution and with 5th resolution Dr. B. R. Ambedkar declared the establishment of All India Scheduled Caste federation as the central organization of the Scheduled Caste of India and appeals to all local political organization of the scheduled Caste of India and appeals to all local political organization of the scheduled Caste to merge into this central organization on and work though out it. This resolution was supported by –

1. Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, Poona (Bombay)
2. Mr. Mangilalm (Rajputana)
3. Mr. B. C. Madal (Calcutla)
4. Mr. P. L. K. Talib Lukhnow (U.P.)
5. Mr. P.J. Roham Ahemednagar (Bombay)

About scheduled Caste federation Mr. B. C. Kamble has written in ‘Ambedkar Charitra’, “Dr. B. R. Ambedkar made All India level Leader of Scheduled Caste people in India after 1942-50 that this is was rhe historical event of dalit political movement all not only in Maharashtra but also in India. After national level party Dr. B. R. Ambedkar tried to establish branch of S.G.F. in provinces. So that in barer provision started the scheduled caste federation and the president of this branch was elected Mr. G. T. Meshram (Narke 2002) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar wanted to develop the party of upto national level.

Because of Scheduled caste federation Dr. B. R. Ambedkar could make impression all over Dr. India. At that time in March 1946 general elections were held for the provincial assemblies the SCF as actively participated in the election. It contested altogether 140 seats. In that election shri

S. N. Mandal from Bengal and Shri R. P. Jadhav from the C.P. and Bearer were elected to the repented assemblies by SCF. In this election Dr. B. R. Ambedkar could not get expected success because of other than Sheduled caste people did not accept the candidate of SCF. even other caste which are in SC as Mang, Matang, Chambhar, didn’t accept SCF not. It means other that Mahar people did accept the candidate of SCF in election at all India level.

After 1945 Dr. Ambedkar activity participated in the politics of India. At this moment cabinet mission came in India. The representative of various political organisation included Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on behalf of SCF meat the cabinet mission.

In 1946 Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was elected to the constituent assembly firstly from Bengal and after Bombay legislative assembly and he became the Chairman of drafting Committee of the constituent Assembly and law ministry of India.

The rule of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was most important in the making of provisions in constitution for the settlement of downtrodden people of India.

In independent India the fiest general election held in 1952 and SCF contested for 34 Loksabha seats.

Standing candidates of SCF for the election of 34 Loksabha seats.

States /Sr.	Bombay	Cp & barer	Madras	Punjab	UP	Rajastan
1	04	03	09	02	08	01

Hydrabad	Himachal Pradesh	Delhi	Vindhya Road
04	001	01	01

Out of these contestant only two candidates were elected. There were Shri P. N. Rajbhuj and other was Shri M. R. Krishna for korim Nagpur. However Dr. Ambedkar who carted from Bombay could not get elected again he contested from Bhandara loksabha by election.

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