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## DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR AND EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

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### ABSTRACT:

*Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is most significant modern Indian social reformer with an unparalleled work of women. In modern Indian period there Indian period their have been Social reformers right from Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Mahatma Gandhi all these reforms had Sympathetic and humanitarian attitude towards women. Naturally they tried prevent oppressive Practices like child marriages and sati practice. Also they advocated the practice of remarriages of widows and giving women equal status with men in various field to like education.*

**KEYWORDS:** modern Indian , social reformer , women equal status.

### INTRODUCTION :

In the equality of social reformers Dr. Ambedkar's place is distinct. His philosophy Slavish Victimization of women by male dominated society in India.

### WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION DR. AMBEDKAR'S PERSPECTIVE:

Ambedkar's work for women's liberation can be evaluated from a different Perspective in comparison with the contribution of rest social reforms.

Dr. Ambedkar's ultimate aim was bringing comprehensive social changes with respect to annihilation of caste system and oppressive religious practices. Naturally his thinking about women's emancipation is a part of his comprehensive perspective of

fundamental social change. Hence he vocalized fundamental issues regarding injustice done to all women in the present social order. All round development of women was his observation .

Dr. Ambedkar was revolutionary in his thought . he dedicated his life for upliftment of dalits for their education and awareness of their basic right .similarly fighting for the right of women and their emancipation for a part of his anti unsociability campaign .

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is most significant modern Indian social reformer with an unparalleled work in the interest of women .

### DR. AMBEDKAR ENCOURAGED PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN SOCIAL MOVEMENT:

Dr. Ambedkar motivated the participation of women in all the agitation he undertook in his life time. It all started with the

movement for the water of Chavdarlake in Mahad. It was followed by the agitations launched for temple entry to the backward communities the struggles in social participation was also shared by the women under the guidance of Dr. Ambedkar. this alone is quite sufficient to declare Dr. Ambedkar to be a social revolutionary. The suffocated breath of the dalit women was given relief by his efforts. They started to express themselves by adopting different means and forms of writing.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar makes appeal for equal contribution of men and women in the struggle for social equality hence his

public meeting would have considerable number of women. Almost invariably he would have a special session for women in his meetings in which he would guide them in various significant issues; he would meet the women in personally and advise them. The women started to exhibit resistance against injustice done to them by society as women initiated into the stream of social movement by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar they recorded spontaneous participation in Ambedkar's Chavdar lake movement in Mahad. The same enthusiastic contribution by women was seen in the temple agitation called on 7<sup>th</sup> April 1930 in Nasik to Kalaram temple. In spite of prohibition orders issued by the police women joined the manpower in conflict with the establishmentarians in Hindu religion. They had to face imprisonment Gitabai Dani was awarded one and a half months imprisonment. There was one incidence where a Dalit girl stopped the Hindu pujari when he asked her to get out of the temple premises.

#### **ACCOMMODATED WOMEN IN POLITICAL FIELD:**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is rightly said so has been the first reformer who fought for the political rights of women in India. In his deposition before the Simon Commission on 23<sup>rd</sup> Oct 1928 Dr. Ambedkar asserted that all the women who had come of age must be allowed the right to vote along with mature men. At the round table conference in England he reiterated his demand for the right to vote for the entire mature Indian citizens.

#### **PROPOUNDED FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION:**

Dr. Ambedkar was a loyal adherent of Mahatma Phule's Philosophy, For Dr. Babasaheb Mahatma Phule was an ideal in the field of women's emancipation He founded Milind College in Aurangabad for the convenience of lady student of the Milind College a city bus was started by the efforts of Dr. Ambedkar. later a hostel for girls was built there.

#### **DR. AMBEDKAR FAVOURED CO-EDUCATION:**

Dr. Ambedkar had supported co-education. He supported the educational system that allows both men and women equal opportunities of enlightening. By learning collectively. His article published in 15<sup>th</sup> July 1927 issue of Bahiskrit Bhaarat strongly condemns the Hindu orthodox belief and it can be derived from his writing that he considered the practice of segregating boys from girls on moral grounds totally whimsical. What is morality according to Babasaheb? Both men and women should maintain their dignity of behaviour and self-restraint in the company of one another That is real morality.

#### **STRONG OPPOSITION TO CHILD MARRIAGES**

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was totally against the practice of child marriages He considered them unscientific. He asserted that marriages in tender ages must be prohibited for healthy generation.

The children of the couples married at the tender age developed different physical and psychological deformities. The untimely imposition of mother hood made the child wife weaker and exhausted. India in the past had not been able to deliver many geniuses since the practice of child marriages was rampant. The tired bodies due to early marriages couldn't produce psycho-physically healthy successors.

In his speech addressed to the student in Mumbai on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1938 Dr. Ambedkar reiterated that girls must have the right of selecting their future life partner that marriages should not be imposed on girl. He father said that he loved books more than his and children. The most important thing in a marriage is the bilateral acceptance of each other by the marrying couple. Only physical attraction without mental understanding will make marriage unsuccessful.

#### **SUPPORTED SO INTERCASTE MARRIAGES**

In his treatise titled Annihilation of Caste 'Dr. Ambedkar Claims that women are the entrance to castesim. Marrying within castes is the root- cause of indian castism continues.

The measures like 'Sahabhojan' not sufficient to eliminate the evils of asterism . the only alternative according to Dr.Ambedkar is interacts marriage in the 21dec 1928 issue of Bahishkrat Bharat he writes that the mass meals of healthy person won't cause leprosy and in the same way interacts in the Belgon District Bahishkrit council held on 23 march 1929 afterwards .

### PROPOSED FAMILY PLANNING:

The women who deliver many more babies suffer from different ailments. They grow older untimely. Hence Dr.Ambedkar's advice in family planning is more relevant in the present context.in his speech delivered to the dalit student on 12 dec 1938 he asserted that family planning was a vital aspect of women's life and health. In the capacity of member of provincial council he proposed an government resolution in the interest of family planning through his party. But the resolution defeated on the floors of the council.

### WOMEN AND THE IMPORTANCE OF CHARACTER:

Dr.Ambedkar emphasized the significance of women's character in his speech executed on 16 june 1936 to the prostitutes in Bombay .He appealed these women to the out of this undignified profession . the prostitutes had convened Babasaheb Ambedkar had announced that he would fill the entire India with Buddha's philosophy.

### First Ever Minister to giveup Power for Women'S Right:

Dr.Ambedkar is belived to have incorporated all possible provision in favour of women in the Indian Constitution .for women's right to property the Hindu code bill was composed by Babasaheb.

The Main aspects of Hindu code bill are:

1. Equal right of Hindu women in ancestral property
2. Right for divorce for woman
3. Maintenance
4. Prevention of polygamy by law
5. Widow's right in husband's property

When he saw that the said bill was not going to be passed and consequently women in India would not get economic justice he resigned from his post of law minister in the cabinet . Thus he showed rare courage and accountability to his principle by resigning from the much sought of after political power . Indian history shall be recognizing Dr.Ambedkar to be the first intellectual leader who sacrificed his chair and power for his loyalty towards women's issue.

Dr.Ambedkar's work for women's emancipation is of vital significance. Is work for women was not only for liberating them from socio religion cluches but also for resurrecting their position in the society with their rights and justice. He condemned the fundamentalist elements in both Hindu and Muslim religions. He emphasized the importance of women's Character and loyalty.

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