

Vol 5 Issue 11 August 2016

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

Chief Editors

Ashok Yakkaldevi
A R Burla College, India

Ecaterina Patrascu
Spiru Haret University, Bucharest

Kamani Perera
Regional Centre For Strategic Studies,
Sri Lanka

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Dr. T. Manichander

Sanjeev Kumar Mishra

Advisory Board

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka | Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania | Mabel Miao Center for China and Globalization, China |
| Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest | Xiaohua Yang University of San Francisco, San Francisco | Ruth Wolf University Walla, Israel |
| Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil | Karina Xavier Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA | Jie Hao University of Sydney, Australia |
| Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania | May Hongmei Gao Kennesaw State University, USA | Pei-Shan Kao Andrea University of Essex, United Kingdom |
| Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania | Marc Fetscherin Rollins College, USA | Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania |
| | Liu Chen Beijing Foreign Studies University, China | Ilie Pinteau Spiru Haret University, Romania |
| Mahdi Moharrampour Islamic Azad University buinzahra Branch, Qazvin, Iran | Nimita Khanna Director, Isara Institute of Management, New Delhi | Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai |
| Titus Pop PhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania | Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur | Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain |
| J. K. VIJAYAKUMAR King Abdullah University of Science & Technology, Saudi Arabia. | P. Malyadri Government Degree College, Tandur, A.P. | Jayashree Patil-Dake MBA Department of Badruka College Commerce and Arts Post Graduate Centre (BCCAPGC), Kachiguda, Hyderabad |
| George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi | S. D. Sindkhedkar PSGVP Mandal's Arts, Science and Commerce College, Shahada [M.S.] | Maj. Dr. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director, Hyderabad AP India. |
| REZA KAFIPOUR Shiraz University of Medical Sciences Shiraz, Iran | Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur | AR. SARAVANAKUMARALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY, KARAIKUDI, TN |
| Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur | C. D. Balaji Panimalar Engineering College, Chennai | V.MAHALAKSHMI Dean, Panimalar Engineering College |
| Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya | Bhavana vivek patole PhD, Elphinstone college mumbai-32 | S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University |
| | Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust), Meerut (U.P.) | Kanwar Dinesh Singh Dept.English, Government Postgraduate College , solan |

More.....



DR. AMBEDKAR JUSTICE TO THE INDIAN WOMEN

Dr. Prakash M. Badiger

M.A., Mphil, PhD.,

Guest Faculty, Dept of History, Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi.

ABSTRACT:

In this paper I would like to identify the efforts of Dr. B. R Ambedkar as an true patriot of humanist, I won't go to his early life and other factors, only it is to know that why he should be considered as an true jurist.

KEYWORDS: *true patriot of humanist, living organism.*

INTRODUCTION

Because of his effort to give justice to the entire creature on the land Indian soil, he never made any discrimination to any living organism, he as concern over the both leaving and non-living organism. So it is most important to see the ideologies of the Dr, Ambedkar towards the development of women in the contemporary world of scientific era.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Principles of Dr. Ambedkar to enrich the condition of the women of this country.
2. To record the hard earned freedom of women and record the unique contribution of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar towards the empowerment of Indian Women.
3. To preach the Ideologies of Dr. Ambedkar for the emancipation of women.

The present study is the most important because of the there is a gender discrimination existed in all over the world, and India is also victim of it. Such condition the government is trying to reduce the gab which existed in our society to create humanitarian society, by providing women a equal status with men in all the sector, such as economic, political, social and the cultural atmosphere by the dint of rule of law or through the constitution.



SOURCE FOR THE STUDY

The research method used in this p is historical and analytical. The thesis is based on the original works of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. All the writings of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar that are published by the government and private publications are widely used in the present study. In addition, books and articles on Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, his life, work, mission and achievement written by different authors, periodicals and articles in the newspapers constitute the secondary sources. A part from this the resources from the different government agencies and reports were also used in the present study. The related research material available in the Internet is also made use in the present study

Significant

He was very critical of Manusmriti as it

openly conferred inferior status upon womenfolk; they could not hold property; they were denied right to education; and were always treated as inferior to man. Dr. Ambedkar's efforts to uplift women have proved beneficial, because what he wanted for this purpose through the Hindu Code Bill was given to the womenfolk after his demise.

Nazeer H.Khan's book (ed) titled "B.R. Ambedkar on Federalism, Ethnicity and Gender Justice" published by Deep and Deep, New Delhi, 2001, is an evaluation of Dr. Ambedkar's contribution to law and politics. The book deals with Ambedkar's opinion on three aspects, namely Federalism, Ethnicity and Gender Justice. This book is a collection of articles on the above mentioned three aspects in particular and legal issues in general. The scholars who want to make an exhaustive study on Dr. Ambedkar, may find this book very educative, informative and of great relevance. Mohammad Shabbir's book titled "Ambedkar on Law, Constitution and Social Justice/edited by Mohammad Shabbir" Rawat Publications. New Delhi, 2005, deals with diverse burning issues, which are directly related to individuals, society, state, law and constitution revolving round the concept of social justice. It focuses on poverty jurisprudence highlighting the problems of the scheduled castes, backward segments, weaker sections and minorities searching the ideal solutions of their problems, and also suggesting ways and means for tackling them successfully. The central theme of the book examines different problematic issues from the touchstone of Ambedkar's humanistic philosophy championing the cause of downtrodden. This book has potentiality of enriching human rights jurisprudence. Indeed, this is a potent addition to existing knowledge of law, constitution and social justice."

I.S. Vidyasagar's book titled "Concept of Humanism of Dr. Ambedkar" ABD Publication, Jaipur, 2005 deals with the concept of humanism of Dr. Ambedkar in view of his thoughts based on rationalism, socialism, pragmatism, democracy and human rights. The ideas of Dr. Ambedkar reflect the spirit of humanism right from the beginning of his life-journey to the end of the last moments of his life. Whatever Dr. Ambedkar spoke wrote and taught to the downtrodden, he stressed the need of humanistic approach for the emancipation of the oppressed and the weaker sections of Indian society, especially the untouchables and the womenfolk.

Dr. Ambedkar movement for women emancipation

The Hindu Code Bill was a landmark in the social and legal history of India. Before the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and the Hindu marriage Act, 1955, the Hindu Law needed consolidation and codification because of its scattered and contradictory nature. The Hindu Code Bill was introduced in the Constituent Assembly on 11th April, 1947 by Dr.B.R. Ambedkar with the intention to liberalize the personal laws so as to broaden the freedom of the individual and the equality of men and women in the Hindu social system. The Bill mainly covered: right to property; order of succession to the property; and maintenance, marriage, divorce, adoption, minority and guardianship. The Bill was based on the idea of minority and guardianship. The Bill was based on the idea that law must be stable and yet it must change to answer the felt needs of changing times. The tenants of the Bill were in harmony with the constitutional philosophy of equality of men and women. It was really a part of 'social engineering' as a revolutionary measure. It was abundantly clear from the serious discussion and disputes that took place in the Constituent Assembly.

Although the prominent jurists, social scientists and political leaders took taken interests in the discussion of the Bill, which continued for more than four years, yet it remained inconclusive because of the vehement opposition and reaction of conservative elements of the house of all shades. The opponents continued their obstructive tactics and delayed the passing of the Bill for a considerable

period. Since the Bill could not be Okayed, Dr. Ambedkar ultimately submitted his statement of resignation on 10th October 1951, and left the house in anguish. The Bill was, thus, “killed and buried unwept and unsung” as Dr. Ambedkar lamented. He was the man behind the whole exercise that was, however, mistaken as a critique of the Hindu society and Shastras. Therefore, here are some of his views which reflect as how he intended to reconstruct the Hindu social system by legislative measures in order to promote the growth of a legal system based on liberty and equality.

Bill consist of

“Firstly, it seeks to codify the law relating to the rights of property of a deceased Hindu who has died intestate without making a will, both female and male. Secondly, it prescribes a somewhat altered form of the order of succession among the different heirs to the property of a deceased dying intestate. Dr. Ambedkar was of the firm belief that unless the women themselves did not come forward to fight for the eradication of the social evils, their position in society would not improve, he was very much conscious of the fact that the religious scriptures, particularly the Manu Smriti, contributed a great deal to the deplorable condition of women. Under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar, a number of processions were organized in which Dalit women took part. On 19-20 March, 1927, under the leadership of Baba Saheb, Dalits in large numbers went to the Chobdar tank of Mahad and drank water from it. They then went to the Kalaram temple of Nasik and gained entry into it by force. The Dalits also entered temples in other cities like Poona, Lucknow, Madras, etc., the important point to note is that under the inspiration of Baba Saheb, the Dalit women too did not lag behind. Among the Dalit women who took an active part in these processions, the names of Shantabai and Gita Bai Gayakwad and Meena Bai Shivaraj stand out prominently. Baba Saheb took a firm resolve to burn a copy of Manu Smriti on 25 December 1927. Subsequently, when he became the Law Minister and member of the Constituent Drafting Committee, he tried his best to give equal rights to women in society.

According to Ambedkar, the rising tide of Buddhism brought about a great change in the status of women and Shudras. Shudras and women under the Buddhist period could acquire property, learning, and even rise to the stature of becoming king. Also, there was no bar on women becoming a member of the Buddhist order of nuns. They could thus rise to a status and dignity equivalent to that of a Brahmin.

CONCLUSION

The reformation movement carried out by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar made a great impact on all the sectors of the society. At the All India Depressed Classes Women’s Conference held at Nagpur on 20th July, 1940, Dr. Ambedkar emphasised that there could not be any progress without women. He spoke, “I am a great believer in women’s organization. I know what they can do to improve the condition of the society if they are convinced. In the eradication of social evils they have rendered great services.”¹⁷ He underlined that women should learn to be clean and keep themselves away from all vices. They should educate their children and instill high ambition in them. The children’s mind should be inculcated with the ideas that they are destined to be great. The sense of inferiority complex should be eliminated from their mind and heart.

REFERENCE

1. Ambedkar B.R., Annihilation of Caste, 1944.
2. Ambedkar B.R., Statement of Cripps Proposals, 1942.
3. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: Writings and Speeches, Vol. 14, pt. I, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mumbai,

1995.

4. D.R. Jatava "Sociological Thoughts of B.R. Ambedkar" published by ABD Publishers, Jaipur, 2001.

5. Dhanjay Keer, "Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: Life and Mission", Popular Prakasha, Bombay, 1954

Publish Research Article

International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Books Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ Directory Of Research Journal Indexing
- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- DOAJ
- EBSCO
- Crossref DOI
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Review Of Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-
413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435

E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com