



DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF WOMENS IN INDIA

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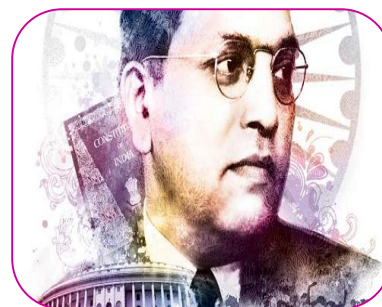
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ABSTRACT

The article proposes and intends to recount the rights and development of woman in the Ambedkar's view. The first part deals with introduction. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar the great personality's women emancipation and empowerment. The second part deals with Objectives and the Status of Women's Development in the eve of post-Independence period women are the victims of social, political, religious, and economic subordination and deprivation in Indian society. The third part deals with the Dr. Ambedkar role in women rights. Were many leaders fought for the Women's Rights in India but Babasaheb was framed women rights in Indian constitution. The fourth part of deals Dr.Bhimrao Ambedkar framed many laws for Women in India as follows Women Labour Protection Act and Maternity Benefit for women, Labour bill Divorce Act Right over parental Property ,Leave Benefit to Piece Workers. The last fifth part deals with women liberation to women rights in Indian constitution and conclusion.



KEY WORDS : status of women, Ambedkar's women rights, Women development laws in India

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the great architect of the constitution of India. He was one of the great personalities, who made dynamic change in the society. Dr.Ambedkar's analyse various social and political problems which were based on economic Dimension. He has always been a source of stimulation and activism, and in fact, he visualized that our future social system had to be built on the basis of social doctrine, liberty, equality and fraternity. Thought the constitution has given equal rights to women yet we all know the sad predicament of girl child. Education is as needed for females as it is for males. If you know how to read and write, there would be much improvement, also works for women's empowerment; his spent all his life appropriate for women's rights and their developments. Has made significant efforts on the pathway of liberation.

Almost through its all issues he spoke on the gender equality, swagmen education and exposed the problems related to women and other depressed class. He was also a strong advocate of family planning measures for women in Bombay Legislative Assembly. The principle of gender equality is enshrining in the Indian Constitution in its preface, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental duties and ordinance principles.

1.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To understand the Status of Women's Development in the post-Independence period.
2. To know the Dr.B. R. Ambedkar ideas about Women Rights.

3. To study the Laws for Women in India.

1.3. STATUS OF WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT IN THE EVE OF POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD:

Women are the victims of social, political, religious, and economic subordination and deprivation in Indian society. Also they are treated unequally and cannot participate in democratic activities equally with men. Democracy becomes meaningless and paralyzed unless fifty per cent of its population participates in the democratic decision-making processes and joins in the economic, social, and political activities. Elements of Women Development: Sociological, Educational, Economical, Political Psychological Developments.

A careful analysis of women's position shows that as usual, the upper-class women have benefited much more in all respects of development. Women belonging to lowest rung of social hierarchy and lower economic status, are left for behind in development process. The urban-rural divide, even now, is quite wide. In the states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, and Rajasthan women, in terms of development indicators, are very backward.

1.4. DR.B. R. AMBEDKAR AND WOMEN RIGHTS IN INDIA

His contribution was great in the field of women's empowerment who advocated for the liberation of women and gender equality in India. If there any persons worked for women's liberation in India. Without Dr.B.R. Ambedkar, at least whatever so changes the position of Women today in India would be only question mark? There were many leaders fought for the women's Rights in India. Most of them were failed in their action. But Dr.B.R Ambedkar was the only person who changed the effort via Law.

After independence in 1947, Babasaheb became the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar attributed the low status of women in India to the gender discriminatory principles laid down by Manu and in order to improve this he suggested a number of provisions in the constitution. The idea was not to deprive the women of their rightful due in the society.

Bearing in mind the great contribution made by women to social, political, economic and cultural life and the part they play in the family and predominantly in the background of the children. Persuaded that the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women as well as men in all field. Taking into consideration that it is necessary to insure the universal recognition in law and in fact of the principle of equality of men and women.

Article 14 Equality before law- The states shall not deny to any person equality before law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

Article 15(3) enables affirmative discrimination in favour of women. Article 39 – Equal means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work.

Article 16 –Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment – (1) there shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state.

Article 39(a) - Equal rights to have an adequate means of livelihood.

Article 39(d) - Equal pay for equal work. The contribution of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar for women empowerment in India is completely ignored and hiding. For three years, he fought to get the Bill approved. It was the greatest ever social reform in India. It is nothing but declaration of women rights. It spoke of giving back dignity to Indian women and giving equal rights to men and women. They are Rights to property, Order of succession to property, marriage, divorce, guardianship. It was by any time a revolutionary measure and first step towards the recognition and empowerment of women in India.

1.5. DR.B.R. AMBEDKAR FRAMED MANY LAWS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA AS FOLLOWS

Dearness Allowance Women Labour welfare fund and ESI Provident fund Act and Women Labour Protection Act and Maternity Benefit for women, Labour Bill Divorce Act, Right over Parental Property, Leave

Benefit to Piece Workers, Revision of Scale of Pay for Employees, Restoration of Ban on Women Working Underground in Mines etc.

No marriage before age of 18 years Maintenance allowance from husband on getting legally severance and Widow can adopt a child. Equal pay for equal work irrespective of the sex. Even I don't know how many Indian Women's know the contribution of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar who fights for equal rights for women and for their voting rights. Today our constitution granted voting rights to all Indian women as a right because of him. But before Independent India, it is not easy task for everyone 'right to vote' even men also. Mostly the Right to vote was given only to those the rich, the landed and the taxpayers. Some people may claim Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms granted votes to Women. But it was under condition (like man) to some women in province only not for whole part in India.

1.6. CONCLUSION:

In most South Asian countries, the status of women is low, and their social-economic conditions are much more depressed than that of men. In India, while the constitutional and legal status of women is equal to that of men in all respects, the reality is that they suffer in all spheres of social and economic life. The empowering strategies would need to be further sharpened to make them effective and result oriented. The vision for the future should be built on the achievements to date and fully reflect a gender perspective.

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