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BABASAHEB DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR CONTRIBUTION FOR WOMEN SOCIO - POLITICAL RIGHT'S

Dr. Prakash S. Sharma

Department of Women Studies, Gulbarga University Kalaburgi.

ABSTRACT:

"Founding Father of Modern India" Revolutionary Dr.B.R.Ambedkar who voiced as the first person in India for the 'Universal Adult Franchise' before the Southborough Commission. Later before the Simon Commission for all Indians without bias in gender, Caste, Class, literacy and religion. Even I don't know how many Indian Women's know the contribution of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar who fight 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 tax payers. Some people may claim Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms granted votes to Women. . How many laws may come these atrocity peril will be end only when the Women themselves destroy all these shackles of slavery. I strongly believe that social education and political elevation of women are the foundations for all this change. That's why Dr.B.R.Ambedkar insisted on the education of girls. He strongly believed that if a boy gets education, he is the only person to get educated in a family. Perhaps, if a girl child is educated in a family, the whole family is benefitted.



KEYWORDS: Women socio – political rights And Constitutional Rights..

INTRODUCTION

Sexual orientation uniformity, sex principle gushing, organizing, initiatives, money related opportunities are the basic parts of ladies strengthening. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar understood this at his time and incorporated into the procedure of social changes. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar began including ladies in the battle, for annihilation of standing

frameworks and upliftment of the oppressed areas. He understood this couldn't be accomplished without freeing the ladies themselves. He inspired ladies and tended to them to take part in battle against station biases. During the Mahad Tank Struggle, ladies walked in the parade alongside men. He urged ladies to arrange themselves. Awed by the enormous social affair of ladies at ladies' meeting held at Nagpur on twentieth July,

1942, he advised ladies to be dynamic and abrogate conventionalism, ceremony and standard propensities, which were adverse to their advancement. The pretended by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, as executive of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution, has left engraving on the social woven artwork of the nation after freedom, and formed the socio-political texture of the India today. It would have been

an alternate India without him and, in a likelihood, a significantly more discriminatory and out of line one. He endeavored to manufacture India's good and social establishments another and took a stab at a political request of the sacred popular government that is delicate to burdened, acquired from an earlier time or induced by winning social relations. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar had the most astounding scholastic qualification for an Indian of his time, and his learnedness and grant have been generally recognized. The vision of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar about ladies is expressly delineated in Indian Constitution. Uniformity of genders is unequivocally upheld by the constitution through articles 14, 15 and 16. The guideline of sex balance is revered in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. He set out the establishment of social equity and there can be no social equity without sexual orientation fairness.

In his paper on "Casts in India: their mechanism, genesis and development", Dr.B.R.Ambedkar described how women were treated cruelly by the way of sati, enforced widowhood and girl marriages just to maintain strict endogamy in a caste. The social evils regarding women in Hindu religion as well as in Muslim society were highlighted by him. As a researcher, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar extensively studied the position of women in both the religion (and also in the other religions) and thrown light on denial of rights to her and ultimately the status of individual. He stated that the consequences of purdah system on Muslim women were that it deprives her of mental and moral nourishment.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar sought that Buddhism awards women, status equal to men and considered women capable of attaining spirituality. By adopting Buddhism, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar expelled in just for underprivileged segments including women and accepting the dignified equal status. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar denied worshipping Hindu deities, ultimately freed women from inhumane customs, rituals and superstitions and made the way for her liberation.

WOMEN SOCIO – POLITICAL RIGHT'S

Empowerment envelops developing and building capacities of individuals, communities to make them part of the main stream society. Education is the only mean by which societies grow out of oppression to democratic participation and involvement. It is a powerful tool for empowerment of individual. Over the generations, marginalized sections and women in Indian society were denied the opportunity to education. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar put all his efforts to guarantee the educational opportunities without any discrimination to all the citizens of India.

The British rule abolished detestable practices like sati but passed several laws to protect customs and traditions of Hindus. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar is an architect of Indian Constitution. He provided strong constitutional safeguards to women. The Special Marriage Act sets four essential conditions for a valid marriage i.e., monogamy, sound mind, marriageable age and the parties should not be too closely related. There are some grounds available to the wife only, both in Hindu and the Civil marriages. Provided to the women. Violent and forceful abortions and abortions without consent of women are crime under section 313.

The Hindu Succession Act gives male and female heirs almost equal rights to inheritance. Section 14 says that any property possessed by a female Hindu shall be held by her as full owner and not a limited owner. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar introduced Hindu Code Bill in 1948 which was revolutionary in confinement of proprietary rights to women but when not accepted by the parliament, he resigned from the ministerial post from the cabinet in 1951.

Increasing incidences in women harassment in all way, violence, crime and humiliation insisted on her is only because of political apathy, which failed to kept social dogma. Education system, employment opportunities, tremendous population, inflation and non-availability of resources to strive are the barriers for development among people. Sheer influence of modern lifestyle and adopting technology doesn't mean improvement of individual and society.

The societal frame work meant to make women subordinate or subjugated need to be dismantled. Active participation of women from all the strata could make it possible. Many notable women activist are working on issues like environment, health, poverty etc. Those who indulge in social reforms were not supported, not even by women.

Much is talked about women empowerment today but it is more economic, political and health related. The issues of social empowerment of women need to be raised higher and given utmost importance then only it could complete phenomena. Women empowerment has five components: women's sense of self-worth; their right to have and to determine choices; their right to have access to opportunities and resources; their right to have the power to control their own lives; both within and outside the home; and their ability to influence the direction and social change to create a more just social and economic order, nationality and internationally.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar strongly believed that women empowerment can be achieved by welfare of women. The activities of empowering women worldwide should follow the vision of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar.

Providing By Constitutional Right's

- 1) The Indian Constitution provides for Equality before Law(Art.14),
- 2) The State shall not discriminate any citizen on the grounds of , religion, caste, race, sex , place of birth or any of them (Art 15),
- 3) Equal opportunities to all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment under the State (Art16),
- 4) Equal pay to all for equal work for both men & women (Art.39d).
- 5) right to work to education and public assistance in certain cases (Art 41),
- 6) Provision of just and human conditions of work and maternity relief (Art 42) ,
- 7) Provision of uniform Civil Code to all the citizens throughout the Indian Territory (Art 44).

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar by his scholarly arguments in framing/ debating Indian Constitution get put his seal of equality for women by getting them right of vote to equalize her position in running the State affairs.

CONCLUSIONS:

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was the first person who brought "Equal pay for equal work irrespective of the sex" in India in terms of Industrial workers as a Labour Minister in the Viceroy executive council. On this regard he said, "We have also taken care to see, and this is an important point, that women shall be paid the same wages as men. It is for the first time that I think in any industry the principle has been established of equal pay for equal work irrespective of the sex." our Constitutional right (Article 326) i.e. "Right to Vote" to some people. Now all Indians have right to vote without bias in gender or caste or class or literacy or religion. It was "Founding Father of Modern India" Revolutionary Dr.B.R.Ambedkar who voiced as the first person in India for the 'Universal Adult Franchise' before the Southborough Commission. Later before the Simon Commission for all Indians without bias in gender, Caste, Class, literacy and religion. 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 tax payers. Some people may claim Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms granted votes to Women. . How many laws may come these atrocity peril will be end only when the Women themselves destroy all these shackles of slavery. I strongly believe that social education and political elevation of women are the foundations for all this change. That's why Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar insisted on the education of girls. He strongly believed that if a boy gets education, he is the only person to get educated in a family. Perhaps, if a girl child is educated in a family, the whole family is benefitted.

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