
ORIGINAL ARTICLE



**DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR'S THOUGHTS ON
INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY**

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INTRODUCTION

According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar parliamentary democracy has all the marks of a popular government, a government of the people, by the people, for the people. In parliamentary democracy, there is the executive who is subordinate to the legislative and bound to obey the legislative. The judiciary can control both the executive and legislative and keep them both within prescribed bounds. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar says parliamentary democracy has not been a standstill. It has progressed in three directions. It began with equality of political rights by expanding in the form of equal suffrage. Secondly, it has recognized the principle of equality of social and economic opportunities. Thirdly, it has recognized that the state cannot be held at bay by a corporation which is anti-social in its purpose. Parliamentary democracy produces the best result in the long run, because it assigns great significance to virtues like ability and co-operation, mutual respect and self help, discipline and devotion to work, for the happiness of the millions of people.

Today we see so many challenges before Indian parliamentary democracy. Communalism, religious, terrorism, castes, all round corruption, socio-economical problems and center-state relations also. We know that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is the founder father of parliamentary democracy. So we need to think his thought is relevant today. So in this paper focus & discussed on why Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar accepted parliamentary democracy? etc.

HISTORY OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is the greatest political thinker of India. Outwardly this may seem strange that in India, like was the monopoly of the Brahmin religion and was completely denied to other castes for thousands of years. However, here no contradiction is involved. It was the very privileged position assigned to the Brahmin that became the cause of the retraction. In Indian society, property, illiteracy, caste, distinction are the positive dangers to democracy. In these situations educational facilities and economic help should be provided for

those who are illiterate and backward on one hand and on the other who want to wipe on the roots of caste system in order to safeguard the interest of democracy. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar explained in the constituent assembly that the Buddha's Sanghas were parliamentary type of institutions and that in their functioning modern parliamentary devices like resolution, divisions, whips, etc., were used. These elements in our heritage made it possible and easy for India to adopt the parliamentary system of democracy. Besides, as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar told the constituent assembly, the drafting committee chose this system because the preferred more responsibility to stability which slip into authoritarian exercise of power Mahatma Gandhi while acknowledging our debt to Britain with regard to parliamentary government has observed that the roots of it were present in ancient India in the system of the village panchayats.

IMPORTANCE OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was conscious of social and economic inequalities which corrode of the Indian people. Babasaheb said, we must make our political democracy a social democracy as well as. Political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the lease of it social democracy. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar paid serious attention to religious notions that prokote democracy. Dr. Ambedkar viewed the religious foundation of caste as the fundamental obstacle to democracy in Indian on the one hand and the Buddhist doctrine of liberally, equality and fraternity as the foundations for democracy on the other hand. We know that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's faith in democracy. Dictatorship may be able to produce result quickly effective in maintaining discipline but cannot be one's choice as a permanent form of government. Democracy is superior because it enhance liberty. People have control over thr rulers. Among the different forms of democratic government, Ambedkar choice fell on the parliamentary form. In this case also he was in agreement with many other national leaders. Dr. Ambeds was sa strong supporter of democracy. According to him, it was only form of government through which basic social, economical & political changed would be brought about with bloodshed. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar personally favored parliamentary system of democracy. This system could more apporopriate to make lunity of the country. This system makes administration run more effectively & efficiently. So, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar feels that parliamentary form of democracy faced with the problem of adjustment between majority – minority in Indian communities.

FEATURES OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

As per thought of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar following features are essential for parliamentary democracy.

- 1 Parliamentary democracy is an instrument of bringing about change by discussion with peacefully.
- 2 Parliamentary democracy is way of relizing drastic changes in the social and economic spheres of the society.
- 3 It is usefulness depends upon its relationship with the other spheres of society. Elections, parties and parliaments are formal institutions of democracy.

- 4 Parliamentary democracy was based on liberalism.
- 5 Establishing democracy is a revolution , which would be a revolution in the social structure and attitudes of the people.
- 6 In the place of hereditary inequality, the principles of brotherhood and equality must be established.
- 7 Therefore, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar supported the idea of the parliamentary democracy in India.

INDIA ADOPTED FORM OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, democracy means fundamental changes in the social and economic life of the people and the acceptance of those changes by the people without resorting to disputes and bloodshed. He wanted to establish the principle of one man, one vote and one value not only in the political life of India but also in social and economic life. He wanted political democracy to be accompanied by social democracy. He gave central importance to social aspects of democracy over political aspects.

India is a Union of states. It is a sovereign socialist democratic republic with a parliamentary system of government. The republic is governed in terms of the constitution of India which was adopted by the constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949 and came into force on 26th January 1950. The constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features.

CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

As per view of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar following conditions must be fulfilled for the successful functioning of this of government.

- 1 Peoples contribution are necessary for the effective working of parliamentary democracy.
- 2 Political parties are important to effective working of parliamentary democracy.
- 3 Parliamentary government is known as responsible government mainly because the executive is constantly watched and controlled by the opposition.
- 4 Neutral and non-political civil services.
- 5 A country must have a constitution.
- 6 People and politician must follow honest and responsible behavior in the society.
- 7 Minority must feel free, safe and secure in the nation.
- 8 Caste system could become the most difficult obstacle in the successful functioning of democracy.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion it can be said that this research gives closer and analytical insight into the thoughts of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and provides an answer to the question of whether we, Indians, achieve religious tolerance, human equality and freedom, true democracy, gender respect in the society, justice and peace in the light of political philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar whose memory will ever guide the nation on the path of justice, liberty and equality.

- 1 It is only responsibility of government but its our duty to co-operate government.
- 2 All citizens of India use their rights in right sense. No connect relation between 'note&vote'.
- 3 Education is compulsory for awareness & understands their rights.
- 4 Use of 'Right to information' to control the corruption and immoral way.
Otherwise no one can protect our democracy in future. In the period of globalization, liberalization & privatization, we will need to fulfill the conditions for success of democracy as per guided by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for developing the society for stronger India.

REFERENCE:

- 1 Constitution of India.
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