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DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR ROLE MAKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

***DR. HANAMANTHA DASAN AND ** DR.I.S. VIDYASAGAR**

**Assistant Professor in Politcal Science Govt. First Grade College Gurumitkal Dt. Yadgir.*

***Associate Professor, Dr.Ambedkar Degree College, Kalaburgi.*

ABSTRACT:

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has been an outstanding and multifaceted personality of India. He was a great academician, a research scholar, a economist , a political scientist, a philosopher, and humanitarian .He was the first man who understand the necessity for a democratic system in India and analyzed the social, economic and political system of India in relation to other countries. When he compared this system with the others countries; and subsequently, realized a very significant changes in the Indian socio- economic and political system. He understands the problems and requirements of Indians which can be fulfilled by establishing a democratic system in India and when Dr. B.R. Ambedkar became the chairman of drafting committee he did all to establish a great democratic constitution for India.

Keywords: ***Constitution; socio-economic system, fundamental rights, parliamentary system.etc.***

INTRODUCTION:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was one of the illustrious sons of India, who struggled to restructure the Indian society on the most egalitarian and humanitarian principles. He was the first Indian political thinker who realized the necessity and applicability of the western pattern of democracy to India. He was multi-dimensional personality—a parliamentarian, a scholar, an Indian jurist, an advanced thinker, a philosopher, an anthropologist, a historian, an orator, a prolific writer, an economist and a constitutionalist of world repute.

India gained independence on August 15, 1947, and the new Congress party-led government appointed Ambedkar as the Union Law Minister. He was appointed chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee. He studied the

constitutions of about 60 countries. It took him 2 years and 11 months to prepare the statute of the world's largest democracy. The Constituent Assembly approved the draft Constitution on November 26, 1949 and the Constitution took effect on January 26, 1950.

The father of Indian Constitution had to face a complicated talk in devising suitable safeguards to meet the needs and aspirations of various groups and classes of people of Indian society. Our national character contains to each individual .Inequality breeds many social and economic problems and these problems are creating hindrance to liberations and development. Within women too, there is inequality, e.g. between Dalit and non-Dalit. The Constitution of India guarantees equality of rights and opportunities to women in reality, it remains mostly on paper and only and there is glaring inequalities in education, health, social status, and employment. But the status of general and Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes in particular has become identical with that of a commodity or property of man, even today. Women are discriminated of income, consumption, assets and education.

Socio-economic Justice for the people The concept of socio-economic justice, as envisioned by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is very well reflected in the Directive principles of state policy. Part IV of the constitution, which is entitled as directive principles of state policy, includes the right to adequate means of livelihood, right against economic exploitation, right of both sexes to equal pay for equal work, right to work, right to leisure and rest and right to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and like. This part also contains some principles of economic and social justice and certain ideals which the state should strive to attain. Article 38, for instance, directs the state to bring about a social order where justice- social, political and economic shall be uniform to all the institution of national life. Article 39, directs creation of conditions where there will be no 'concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment' and to see that the 'ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as the best to sub-serve the common good'.

DRAFTING INDIA'S CONSTITUTION



Ambedkar, chairman of the Drafting Committee, presenting the final draft of the Indian Constitution to Rajendra Prasad on 25 November 1949.

Dr. Ambedkar was an extraordinary patriot, social mastermind, political reformer, philosophical essayist with dynamic thoughts. He represented all political, social and social activities which expanded the explanation of human advancement and satisfaction. He was the spirit for the constitution of India. He campaigned for the advancement of the abused and discouraged classes. He stood uncommon crusading soul, cutting out in this method assumes significant job for himself between the main engineers of current India. In this procedure, Dr. Ambedkar rises not just as a Valliant upholder of the Indian equitable republic, yet too catches the extraordinarily unmistakable spot in the Indian Pantheon as an unordinary scholarly mass pioneer who stirred the social still, small voice of contemporary India.

Upon India's independence on 15 August 1947, the new Congress-led government invited Ambedkar to serve as the nation's first Law Minister, which he accepted. On 29 August, he was appointed Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee, and was appointed by the Assembly to write India's new Constitution.

Granville Austin described the Indian Constitution drafted by Ambedkar as 'first and foremost a social document'. 'The majority of India's constitutional provisions are either directly arrived at furthering the aim of social revolution or attempt to foster this revolution by establishing conditions necessary for its achievement.

The text prepared by Ambedkar provided constitutional guarantees and protections for a wide range of civil liberties for individual citizens, including freedom of religion, the abolition of untouchability, and the outlawing of all forms of discrimination. Ambedkar argued for extensive economic and social rights for women, and won the Assembly's support for introducing a system of reservations of jobs in the civil services, schools and colleges for members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and Other Backward Class, a system akin to affirmative action. India's lawmakers hoped to eradicate the socio-economic inequalities and lack of opportunities for India's depressed classes through these measures.[61] The Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly.

DR. AMBEDKAR AS AN ARCHITECT TO INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Dr. Ambedkar‟s drafting of the Indian Constitution has facilitated the abolition of untouchability and the prohibition of all forms of discriminations based on sex, religion, caste etc. Owing to the entire exceptional offerings, Dr B.R. Ambedkar can be truly entitled as the Principal architect of the Indian Constitution. However, it is an undeniable truth that Dr Ambedkar‟s vision of the construction of a democratic social arrangement still remains unfulfilled. Various countries all over the world have followed the Indian Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar had imprinted his mark of endowment and vision in drafting Indian Constitution. His statesman qualities can

easily visible each and every article of Indian Constitution. Ambedkar preferred the parliamentary system In England than the Presidential System in America.

Dr. Ambedkar described the role of President as "He is the head of the state but not the executive. He represents to nation but does not rule the nation. He is the symbol of the nation. His place in the administration is that of a ceremonial device on a seal by which the nation"s decisions are made known. The president of the Indian union will be generally bound by the advice of the Ministers. He can do nothing contrary to their advice nor can he do anything without their advice". He strongly supported for federal system. He said "The Draft constitution is Federal Constitution is a much as it establishes what may be called Dual polity. This Dual polity under the proposed constitution will consist of the union at the centre and the states at the periphery each endowed with Sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively by the constitution……. The draft constitution can be both unitary as well as federal according to the requirements of time and circumstances. In normal times, it is framed to work as a federal system. But in times of war it is so designed as to make it work as though it was a unitary system".

AMBEDKAR'S CONTRIBUTION ON BUILDING THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

• Ambedkar was delegated as the director of the constitution drafting board of trustees on August 29, 1947
• The constitution was received on November 26, 1949, while it came into power on January 26, 1950
• The ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity were taken from the French Constitution.
The Constitution of India contains 448 articles in 25 sections, 12 calendars, 5 indeces and 98 revisions.
• The Constituent Assembly had 284 individuals, out of which 15 were ladies
• The draft was submitted in November 1949. After the accommodation, it took three additional years to finish it
• All the 284 individuals from the Constituent Assembly marked the records on January 24, 1950
• The constitution became effective on January 26
• The National Emblem of India also was embraced around the same time
• The Indian Constitution is known as one of the world's best constitutions, particularly on the grounds that it has just observed 94 alterations.

CONCLUSION

This paper focus for the Role making of Indian Constitution of Dr. BR Ambedkar was to uproot the evil of deep rooted *caste system* and to transform this country from uncivilized state to civilized state. The Indian constitution is evolved as a result of Dr. BR Ambedkar's relentless efforts and strategic approach to the system. The

provisions made by Dr. BR Ambedkar in Indian Constitution which has enabled the *Dalits* and Women to enjoy the prospects of freedom, and to realize their individual identity. The all round development of disadvantaged groups in India (which is getting visible, though at a miniscule level) is only because of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. What ails a sensible citizen today is the lack of interest for the effective implementation of Constitution. The need of the hour is to implement the constitution in its true spirit. It will enable the Indian society to overcome all social and economic evils that the Nation is facing. While Manu introduced social stratification on the basis of caste, Dr. Ambedkar envisioned annihilation of caste in India. Indian Hindu orthodoxy stood by Manu while Ambedkar stood for Dalits and women development in India. Ambedkar defeated Manu through Constitution by incorporating several articles in it to ensure individual human dignity, human rights, equal opportunities and most importantly social justice.

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