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“ ‘Dr. B.R.Ambedkar’ : The Quest for Social Justice”

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ABSTRACT :

Social justice is the spirit and vision of the Indian Construction. Social justice is often defined as the fair treatment of all people, regardless of their social, economic or political status. This article makes an attempt to explore Ambedkar's ideas on Social justice therefore it focuses on Ambedkar's struggles and ideas on Social justice in the Indian context and it finally explores the relevance of his mission for Social justice in the present times.

KEYWORDS : Equality, Fraternity, Liberty, Justices, Struggle, Cast System, Discrimination.

INTRODUCTION :

Social justice is the view that everyone, deserves equal economic, political, and Social justice denotes that all people are treated fairly without any social distinction. It stands for that kind of state whose function are not limited to law and order but are extended to take care of the people who are not in a position to help themselves . According to Amedkar , his Social justice is based on values and self-respect. justice situates through social, political and economic justices regulated by constitution

AMBEDKAR QUOTE :

“Justice has always evoked ideas of Equality ‘of proportion of compensation. In short Justice is another name of Liberty’ Equality and fraternity” (web)

He wrote several book and articles to put forth his theories for problem facing India at that time.

His two well know works. “The Untouchables” and “Dr .B.R. Ambedkar:The man and his Message “ (199).

CONCEPT :SOCIAL JUSTICE :

Social justice men's equal opportunities shall be available to everyone to develop their personalities which associated with equality and social rights.The concept of Social justice, like law, keeps changing it evolves itself into progressively new patterns and expands its dimensions Social justice has significance in the context of India Society which is divided into castes and communities as they bases of superiority and inferiority. The concept Social justice takes within its sweep the objectives of removing inequalities and affording equal opportunities to all citizen in Social economic and political affairs.

AMBEDKAR'S SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY :

Any Social Philosophy hasto be necessarily “an enquiry into society as a whole, striving to analyses its nature as well as the laws that govern it existence its life and its action” Man is the constituents units of all social existence from him all social activity springs. He has his goals and value.

Dr.Ambedkar's Social Philosophy may be said to have two aspects the negative and the positive. In its negative aspects as well may all it , he wanted to destroy the existing unjust social order by denouncing and rejecting the irrational division of society into four Varna of classes viz the Brabamana, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Shudra





based on principal of division of labour and heredity Dr. Ambedkar was a fierce critic of the entire scheme of Manu's Social organization. He rejected Manu's theory in toto. To quote him.

"There is no code of laws more infamous regarding social rights than laws of Manu. Any instance from anywhere of social injustice must pale before it". (Dr.B.R.Ambedkar:-The Man and His Message'. p.141)

Dr. Ambedkar supported liberal theories and held that since every man is born free he has the inalienable right to question to validity of laws and the authority of the rules. Dr. Ambedkar said "The lower classes in India have been completely disabled for direct action on account of chaturvarn system" He wrote in book, who were the shudras and How They came to be the fourthvarna in the Indo. Aryan Society?

"..... For ignorant and uniformed shudras who do not know how they came to be what they are ... Only shudras can destroy Chaturvarna..... I allow the necessity of educating and there by preparing the shudras fally for such a sacred task (B.R.Ambedkar:Who were the shudra?p.13-14).

Therefore Dr.Ambedkar totally denounced the caste system and its called practices. But more than finding a more diagnosis of this deep rooted malady, he was in search of a cure that would make free India a healthy cohesive and progressive political system, based on democracy, secularism and Socialism.

SOCIAL JUSTICE – THE GOAL :

The positive aspect to Dr.Ambedkar's Social philosophy was his concern for justice to the 'untouchables' in particular, and to all the people of India in general to Dr.Ambedkar, democracy was a more comprehensive system encompassing the social, economic and political organization of society. In his own words:

" A Democratic from of government presuppose a Democratic from a society. The formal framework of Democratic is of no value

and would indeed be a misfit if there were not Social Democratic. The political never realized that Democratic was not a form of government, it is essentially a form of Society" ('Dr.B.R. Ambedkar:The Man and His Message' .p.145).

Dr. Ambedkar's main concern was the secularism and democratisation of Indian Society and polity as a pre requisite for dispensing justice to one and all.

AMBEDKAR'S STRUGGLE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE :

Throughout Indian's history B.R. Ambedkar will stand out as advocate of Social justice. Not only did he play an important role in drafting the Constitution, but he also fought for Social justice for the poor. He spent his entire life promoting the welfare of untouchables and the poor in Indian Society.

In such a society, to bring about a great change, Dr.Ambedkar has only about power his logic and thought. He relied on the power of his thought and ordinances Ambedkar was very much influenced by Rousseau's words and he decided to fight for justice based on equality. Dr.B.A Ambedkar wanted economic and social equalities before political equality; he tried his best to ensure that the down trodden got a proper place in society. Hence he gave more importance to Social justice that political justice; on equal opportunity with individual liberty were laid much emphasis to root out the differences created by the cast system of the country

The idea of Social justice as Ambedkar conceived it represents the liberty, equality and fraternity of human beings. The religions he preached is based on university moral principal and is applicable to all times, all countries and all races. According to him, the varna system is responsible for all inequalities and also for the cast system and untouchability. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution declares untouchability is abolished Ambedkar, in his speech before the Constituent Assembly for passage of the



constitution said ' I have completed my work, I wish there should be a sunrise even tomorrow. The new Bharat got political freedom, but it is yet to raise got political freedom, but it is yet to raise the sun of Social and economic liberty.

CONCLUSION :

Dr.Ambedkar's social philosophy emerged from his intense social urge and relentless struggle for the emancipation of the servile classes of India. He develop a particular kind of social ethical philosophy which was characteristically his own . He steadfastly stood for human dignity, freedom, Social justice. His ideas and ideas are relevant and useful for all time, and should inspire of our country today. It is quite appropriate that Birth Centenary Year of this great social humanist is designated as the Year of Social justice as fitting tribute to his memory.

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