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## INDIAN DEMOCRACY AND DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR

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**Research Paper - Political Sci.**

### **Abstract :**

*Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's contribution is unparallel and remarkable in the making of modern India. He had a great faith in democratic government, and a great respect for free will. Democratic government, the concept is rather old one. Its origin dates back to 700 B.C., in Greek. In the due course of time, it was considered as a way of life, a system, a principle, an outlook.*

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's contribution is unparallel and remarkable in the making of modern India. He had a great faith in democratic government, and a great respect for free will. He never advocated dictatorship, as it does not favor free will. If the government proper is unable to solve the problems of people, it could be dissolved in a peaceful way, was his policy behind it. Elections are also there, after a stipulated time period. Opposition and newspapers are the positive points of parliamentary government. So he considered democratic thought a must for India. His concept was not traditional one, albeit, be used to consider democratic government is a panacea for all the problems prevalent in India. Democratic government, the concept is rather old one. Its origin dates back to 700 B.C., in Greek. In the due course of time, it was considered as a way of life, a system, a principle, an outlook.



## **Meaning of Democracy :-**

In a popular sense, the meaning of democracy is, by the people, for the people and of the people. Some of the definitions of the renowned western philosophers are as follows.

### **1) Herodotus :**

“Democracy is such a type of government in which the whole power is with people.”

### **2) Prof. Diasi :**

“Democracy is such a type of government where there is comparatively majority of whole society.”

### **3) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar :**

“A type of government, in which revolutionary circumstances are created in the economic and social life of people, without bloodshed.

The definitions of Herodotus and Prof Diasi just touch one or other aspect of democracy, but Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s definition is all inclusive one.

## **The Principles of Democracy :**

- 1) Belief in the conscience of the people.
- 2) Liberty equality and rights
- 3) The Sovereignty of people
- 4) Fraternity
- 5) Majority government, political awakening the rule of law, decentralization of power.

Through the above mentioned principles are the ingredients of democracy, their practical application was not in practice. So be anticipated social democracy from political democracy. Democracy, as anticipated by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

### **1) Economic and social Equality :**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar does not anticipate an imaginative democracy, but he anticipated the social equality, to solve the major problems prevalent in the Indian society. In India, economic equality is seen everywhere. There are only a selected few who do possesses the major part of the economy, whereas there are majority of the people who



are suffering from malnutrition and die of hunger. Farmers are under the heavy pressure of bank debt, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was of the view that unless this gap is bridged democracy in its real sense cannot be counted as a successful one.

### **2) Eradication of Illiteracy and superstitiousness :**

A remarkable weakness of Indian society is illiteracy and excessive superstitiousness. Majority of Indians blindly follow the self proclaimed demi-gods. Because of illiteracy they just indulge in superstitiousness and go away from their duties. It mars the personal development and affects democracy. So Dr. B.R. Ambedkar advised every Indian to adopt and follow the path of science.

### **3) Need of Literate and conscious people :**

In India, the ratio of illiterate people is more. These people cannot differentiate between what is good and bad. Education is an effective tool to differentiate it.

### **4) Politics, without castism :**

Unfortunately, caste is playing an important role in politics. Elections are becoming caste based. This is dangerous for the progress of society and he anticipated the politics without caste.

### **5) Avoidance of personality cult :**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar considers personality cult as a threat to social democracy. In the name of religion, people are blindly indulging in superstitiousness.

### **6) Competent opposite party :**

Through Dr. B.R. Ambedkar anticipated democratic and representative government he always considered the importance of competent, conscious opposite party, so that they could hold a control over the ruling government.

### **7) Support to Fundamental rights :**

The focal point of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's thought is to get one, one's own rights people get certain rights along with their birth viz. right to think, right to behave, likes and dislikes and if all these rights are given to him, social democracy will sprout and grow like anything.

### **8) Independent and Impartial courts :**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has given prime importance to impartiality of the courts. The



courts should consider social welfare as a central, while giving any kind of verdict and should not come under the pressure of legislatures and executives.

### **9) Sacrifice of Violence :**

There is no place to violence in the process of social democracy. For the demand of any rights, he advocated to follow the path of peace. He denied Marxism and communism, though they were the effective ideologies at that time. That democracy is a true democracy, in which an equilibrium is maintained between economic and social life of a person, without any bloodshed.

### **10) Independent courts :**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had great faith and belief in legal path. To create faith amongst people about court he advocated and made a demand of independent court.

### **Conclusion :**

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had a deep insight into democracy. His dream was to bring back the subaltern in the main stream of society. Liberty equality and fraternity are the bedrock of social democracy. If they are separated the whole democracy will collapse. Economic, social and cultural difference should be destroyed. Otherwise the suppressed and oppressed people will revolt against of accepted democracy.

The objective of democracy in modern India is to attain the welfare of people. He anticipated the emancipation of human life in democracy.

Democracy just does not include political system but social system as well. Dr B.R. Ambedkar anticipated liberty, equality, fraternity, justice, secularism, tolerance, cooperation, understanding and to follow legal path for rights, in social democracy.

Democratic govt. is based on the rules and regulations. The various units of govt. legislation, law and judiciary should act in the framework of constitution. The ruling govt. should sideline selfishness, party politics and should aim to attain the human welfare.

The democracy anticipated by B.R. Ambedkar is an ideal one. But it fails to take its concrete form. In the so called modern India, as well, the problems of castism, racism could be seen everywhere and in every sector. These problems will not solve unless there is a decentralization of social cultural and political power.

The injustice done on the minority, backward caste women will devour up the



democracy. We could not make progress unless and until those issues are present. There will be a peace and harmony in India only when we attain the democracy as is depicted in the definition of democracy by B.R. Ambedkar. India is suffering from terrorism, violence, injustice, oppression, robbery etc. The remedy for these problems could be found in social democracy as depicted by Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.

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