



Dr. BHIMRAO RAMJI AMBEDKAR: A SOCIAL REFORMER

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Abstract

Although there have been many social reformers in Indian history, the reforms made by Ambedkar will always be remembered by the people of India. Ambedkar was a great visionary who contemplated the freedom and life of every individual born in India. The fact that our country is currently governed in an orderly manner is due to the reforms introduced through the Constitution authored by Ambedkar. The fact that our country is currently governed in an orderly manner is due to the reforms introduced through the Constitution authored by Ambedkar. He stated that the future of the nation can be steered in the right direction only through education. The reforms he introduced for the marginalized sections of society brought about a transformation in India's social structures. The reforms introduced by Ambedkar for women—transcending caste and religious boundaries—are and will always remain worthy of appreciation by future generations. The reforms he introduced for the working class served to put a stop to the exploitation of labor. The reforms that Ambedkar brought to India, using the Constitution as a tool, serve as a guiding star—or a vessel—for the equality of the Indian people.

Keywords: Boundaries, Individual equality, Social justice, Constitution.

INTRODUCTION

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is popularly known as Babasaheb. Ambedkar played a vital role in Indian history. His contributions made unforgettable mark in India. He was also one of the famous social reformer he played many roles as political leader, economist, educationist, writer, legal expert. He struggled a lot to form such a society for best, mostly fought for equal rights. He was also a lawyer who can analyze the law wonderfully. He titled as an 'ARCHITECT OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION'.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was born on April 14th, 1891 in the Indore district, in Madhya Pradesh. His parents were Ramji Moloji Sakpal and Bhimabai Sakpal. His date of death is on 6th December in Delhi, India. Ambedkar has served his life against caste discrimination, untouchability and social injustice. He believed that all should get equal opportunities and rights in society.

Ambedkar's Social Reforms:

Ambedkar thought the a tool that could change humans life is education he said, that education is the way for self respect and come to know their rights. Ambedker devoted his all time and talent in the development of people's lives to be treated equally.

Ambedker's life teaches us many important and precious chapters about character , dedication, behaviour, awareness , impartiality and civilization. Many people are inspired by him not only in India but also thought the world who work for social justice .

Dr. B.R.Ambedkar is honored as a efficient social reformer because of his energetic efforts towards society to wipe out the discrimination against caste and untouchability. He believed that inequality based on caste was a main problem to the development of Indian society. He fought for the rights of every person who deserves their equivalent rights and dignity irrespective of their caste or social origin .

In the year of 1924, the Bahishkrit Htakarini Sabha was established by Ambedkar to support and encourage the well being of needy populations. The association inspired every individual towards schooling and literacy as well as manage the issues faced by under privileged citizens. In 1927 , The Mahad Satyagraha ,a historic movement was led by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar to get identical rights neglected community water reservoirs.The campaign claim for their authority to utilize Civic resources like other residents. The Mahad Sathyagraha became an important turning point in the movement for impartiality and fundamental movement known as Kalaram Temple Entry Movement in Nashik. The caste -based limitations challenged the protest prohibited members of oppressed minorities from entering the Temple.

Ambedkar motivated the citizens by these movements to evolute self -respect and stand up for their fair opportunities.The significance of harmony, knowledge and planned undertakes to bring out public transformation. The hardships of Ambedkar brought the consciousness of equality, prestige and societal fairness in India. Ambedkar's contribution to the constitution played a vital role and remains one of the most precious of his legacy.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar trusted that every section of community should benefit through the social justice.He championed women's,enlightenment of claims uniform prospects. If Women were not allowed to their equivalent possibilities and opportunities the society could not accomplish absolute advancement of women . The Hindu Code Bill was supported by Ambedkar as a Law Minister. Which suggested the amendments relating to Hindu personal laws and women's rights. After conflicts over then government handling of the bill, he vacated from his post as Law Minister in 1951.

Ambedkar also worked for the welfare of workers. He also promoted security, working situations and equal wages and rest times during work. Being a part as a social reformer and national leader , He was a accomplished author. Some of his crucial contributions consist of :

- ANNIHILATION OF CASTE :The book refers to an influential work on social reform and public rights in India it is published in 1936.
- THE PROBLEM OF THE RUPEE:It is about the study of economic -system and currency allied problems this book is published in 1936

- **WHO WERE THE SHUDRAS:** It is published in 1946, Ambedkar observed the historical situations of shudras at the time of independence.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar writings made the public question in just social practices and get to know that the education is essential in life . His thoughts continued to Indian society and stimulate further generations. To understand the development of modern India the Ambedkar's contributions are very important.Like women's rights and workers welfare and literature.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar did not see politics as just a way to gain power . They felt the political representation was necessary to protect the rights of the disadvantaged people of society to ensure justice for them.

In 1942 , he served as a member of the viceroy's executive council as a legal member . In 1946 , he became a member of a constituent assembly . He served as the First law minister after India's Independence .

Ambedkar's main goal in political life was to provide equal opportunities protect the rights of people and strengthen democracy. He wanted every class to be ad-equality represented in the political system.his political service were an important part of the development of Indian democracy.

Ambedkar also worked a lot and extensively for the right of worker and daily wage labors. He evolution of the country and their worships should be recognized and respected by society and he treated equally.

During this time as a member of labour party between 1942-1946, he worked on issues such as working hours, individual growth and power and water. He advocated for better working conditions, adequate rest and fair wages for workers .he believed that if the living standards of workers improved families society and the country would proper.

A significant role is played by him to reduce the working day from 12 hours to 8 hours. His contribution to the debates on workers' welfare is not able in the history of indignant labour. As per Ambedkar's ideas the advancement of a nation does not mean just increasing wealth. It also requires providing dignity, security and better living conditions to the workers who create the wealth.his service sustain to mention the fundamental of fair treatment and social security for population.

Conclusions

The services rendered by Ambedkar to India are invaluable.Education is particularly notable in Ambedkar's reforms.He instilled the belief in every Indian that change in society is possible only through education.He led numerous social movements, arguing that caste discrimination, untouchability, and social inequalities in Indian society act as barriers to the progress of the people.The social reform movements led by Ambedkar were instrumental in raising public awareness about social justice and equality in India.Driven by the desire to extend social justice to all sections of society, Ambedkar introduced numerous reforms aimed at securing women's rights and the welfare of workers. He believed that policy changes were necessary to reduce poverty and eliminate economic inequalities.Many of the writings of Ambedkar are highly useful for understanding social issues and fostering awareness among the people. The fact that every Indian

in India today is able to live with freedom and equality is a testament to the achievement of Ambedkar. Every Indian should strive to build an India rooted in equality and humanitarian values.

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