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February-2019 Special Issue – 159

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar : Versatile Personality**Guest Editor:****Dr. Manjushree Bobade**

Principal,

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College,

Aundh, Pune 411 067

Executive Editor of the issue:**Dr. Vilas Sadaphal****Dr. Supriya Pawar****Prof. Eknath Zaware****Dr. Tanaji Hatekar****Prof. Kiran Kumbhar****Chief Editor:****Dr. Dhanraj Dhangar (Yeola)**

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From the Guest Editor's Desk

It gives me an immense pleasure to well come all of you on the occasion of Two Days State Level seminar on "Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar :A Versatile Personality" organized by Department of History and Politics of our college.

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha is one of the biggest and reputed education institution in Asia, established in 1919 It was founded by a great visionary social reformer and educationist Padmabhushan Dr. Karmveer Bhaurao Patil with the motto "Education through self-help" The sanstha has its heads office at Satara district of Maharashtra state

Our Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College was established in 1983 .It plays a vital role in social and economic development of students It is college with specious infrastructure, enriched library, well equipped computer lab and many UGC sponsored center along with 36 Short Term Courses.

The department of History and Political Science was established multifaculty in 1983, with a mission to develop interest about History and Political Science as a very important subject The Department offers U.G. programs through which we impart excellent knowledge skill values especially to rural and socio economically deprived students.

In this Two days seminar ,scholars will presented their research papers, with comprehensive analysis on Dr.Babasaheb Amedkar's thoughts on economic,politicale ,educational ,social democratic values and Indian politics In addition to it, this seminar was a very good and productive step for delegates and research scholars to express their views .I am hopeful that the discussion and outcome of the conference will reach to society through our professors, students and participants and none the less through media also.

I am sure that this state level seminar would definitely prove fruitful to all of us, because the thoughts of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar are very important in Indian development.

I admire the faculty of our department and college, along with teaching and administrative staff who always contribute for the success of this kind of function .Hence, I am sure that this two days state level seminar will achieve its grand success.

With Best wishes



Dr. Manjushree Bobade
Principal,
Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College,
Aundh, Pune 411 067

From the Executive Editor's Desk.....

Two day State Level Seminar sponsored by B.C.U.D. Savitribai Phule Pune University and organized by Department of History and Political Science ,Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar College, Aundh, Pune aims at addressing the challenges and opportunities in the study of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's thoughts on constitutional work .

On the occasion of this seminar, we are publishing a proceeding entitled. Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar : a Versatile personality . It comprises the research papers presented in the seminar. We are sure that these papers will be a good source of information for research scholars, professors and students.

We are thankful to Dr.Manjushree Bobade, Principal, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College Aundh, Pune for her valuable guidance to organize the seminar

We thank to the renowned resource persons Hon .Yamaji Malkar, a great- journalist, Hon. Dr.Pralhad Lulekar-Ahamdnagar, Hon. Dr. Rajesh Kharat –South Asian Department, J.N.U, New Delhi , Hon Dr. Lahu Gaikwad, –Professor, Arts, Commerce and Science College Narayangao ,Hon. Dr. Bhujang Bobade –Director , Gandhi Reseach Center ,Jalgaon, Hon. Dr.Vilas Awari ,K.J. Somaiya College, Kopargaon and Hon. Dr. Bal Kambale ,Principal , Dada Patil College, Karjat for their valuable guidance in making this conference a grand success.

We also thank to the B.C.U.D. of Savitribai Phule Pune University for providing financial assistance to this seminar.

At last but not the least, our Sincere thanks goes Mrs. Swati Vasudev Lawange who published this proceeding .

**Dr. Vilas Sadaphal
Dr. Supriya Pawar**

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Our Editors have reviewed paper with experts' committee, and they have checked the papers on their level best to stop furtive literature. Except it, the respective authors of the papers are responsible for originality of the papers and intensive thoughts in the papers. Nobody can republish these papers without pre-permission of the publisher.

- Chief & Executive Editor

Dr. Ambedkar's Thoughts on Women Empowerment

D. L. Khokale

Modern College of Arts,
Science and Commerce, Shivajinagar, Pune

Introduction:

Ambedkar's perception of women's question, emphasized their right to education, equal treatment with men, right to property and involvement in the political process resembled the global feminists demand. The vision of Dr. Ambedkar about women is explicitly depicted in Indian Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar tried an adequate inclusion of women's right in the political vocabulary and constitution of India. i.e., Article 14 Equal rights and opportunities in political, economic and social spheres, Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the ground of sex, Article 15(3) enables affirmative discrimination in favour of women, Article 39 Equal means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work, Article 42 Human conditions of work and maternity relief, Article 51 (A) (C) Fundamental duties to renounce practices, derogatory to the dignity of women, Article 46 The state to promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of weaker section of people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation, Article 47 The state to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health and so on, Article 243D (3), 243T (3) & 243R (4) provides for allocation of seats in the Panchayati Raj System and many others. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. He laid down the foundation of social justice and there can be no social justice without gender equality.

Objectives

To have a thorough investigation of Ambedkar's thought women empowerment. 2. To Review the journey of Indian society.

Methodology:

To compose this paper, I have utilized auxiliary medium to gather information, which incorporates Articles, reference books, periodicals, newspapers, and web.

Dr. Ambedkar's contribution to women empowerment:

Ambedkar encouraged women to organize themselves. In January 1928, a women's association was founded in Bombay with Ramabai- Ambedkar's wife, as its president. In the Kalram Temple Entry Satyagraha at Nasik in 1930, five hundred women participated and many of them were arrested along with men and were ill treated in jails. The encouragement of Dr. Ambedkar to empower women to speak boldly was seen when Radhabai Vadale addressed a press conference in 1931. She stressed "It is better to die a hundred times than live a life full of humiliation. We will sacrifice our lives but we will win our rights." The credit for this self-respect and firm determination of women goes to Ambedkar. He believed in the strength of women and their role in the process of social reform. The historic Mahad Satyagraha witnessed participation of three hundred women along with their male counterparts. Addressing another meeting of about 3000 women, he, very emphatically said, "I measure the progress of community by the degree of progress which women had achieved. Let every girl who marries stand by her husband, claim to be her husband's friend and equal, and refuse to be his slave. I am

sure if you follow this advice, you will bring honour and glory to yourselves.” Dr. Ambedkar extensively studied the position of women and had thrown light on denial of rights to her. He stated that the consequences of purdah system on Muslim women were that it deprived her of mental and moral nourishment. Dr. Ambedkar wanted to free women from inhumane customs, rituals and superstitions and made the way for their liberation. He started involving women in the struggle, for eradication of caste systems and for upliftment of the underprivileged sections. He realized that this could not be achieved without liberating the women themselves. Impressed by the large gathering of women at women’s conference held at Nagpur on 20th July, 1942, he told women to be progressive and abolish traditionalism, ritualism and customary habits, which were detrimental to their progress. Empowerment envelops developing and building capacities of individuals and communities to make them part of the main stream society. He stated “We shall see better days soon and our progress will be greatly accelerated if male education is persuaded side by side with female education...” So Ambedkar believed that education is the only mean by which societies could grow out of oppression to democratic participation and involvement. He put all his efforts to guarantee the educational opportunities without any discrimination to all the citizens of India. The British rule abolished detestable practices like sati but passed several laws to protect customs and traditions of Hindus. Dr. Ambedkar who was an architect of Indian Constitution, provided strong constitutional safeguards to women. The Special Marriage Act sets four essential conditions for a valid marriage i.e, monogamy, sound mind, marriageable age and the parties should not be too closely related. Violent and forceful abortions and abortions without consent of women were fair crimes under section 313. The Hindu Succession Act gives male and female heirs almost equal rights to inheritance. Section 14 of this Act says that any property possessed by a female Hindu shall be held by her as full owner and not a limited owner. He strongly advocated for family planning measures for women in Bombay Legislative Assembly. In 1942, being a Labour Minister of Executive Council of Governor General, he introduced a Maternity Benefit Bill. The most firm step took by him was the introduction of The Hindu Code Bill in 1948 which was revolutionary in confinement of proprietary rights to women but when not accepted by the Parliament. The Hindu Code Bill-the most formidable legislative measure of modern India, sought among other reforms, to put an end to a variety of marriage systems prevailing in India and legalize only monogamous marriages. The Code also sought to confer on women the right of property and adoption which had been denied by Manu. It put men and women on an equal level in all legal matters. Dr. Ambedkar said, “I should like draw attention of the house to one important fact. The great political philosopher Burke who wrote his great book against the French Revolution said that those who want to conserve must be ready to repair. And all I am asking this House is: If you want to maintain the Hindu system, Hindu culture and Hindu society, do not hesitate to repair where repair is necessary. This Bill asks for nothing more than to repair those parts of the Hindu system which have become dilapidated”.

Conclusion

In his last speech in Indian Parliament he quoted the famous thoughts of an Irish Patriot Daniel O Connal as, “No man can be grateful at the cost of his honour, no woman can be grateful at the cost of her chastity. And no nation can be grateful at the cost of his liberty.” In his famous book “Pakistan and partition of India” he expressed his views about Muslim women and their religious traditions, about wearing veil, their marriages and so on. Muslim women were suppressed under various religious traditions. Towards all the women, irrespective of their



religion, castes and class, Ambedkar had a particular humanitarianism view. He frequently raised his voice against all sorts of injustice towards women. His deep concerns and feelings for all round development of women are expressed from his each sentence and word. Thus, it would be appropriate to call him- a true feminist of independent India.

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