

poor is not a religion but punishment. Hence hinduism is to be rejected completely.

Ambedkar's concept of dalit revolution:

Indian society is on the verge of collapse. It will be dangerous to postpone its regeneration. Caste Hindus are unfit for this talk. In India genuine proletariat class does not exist. In Indian context dalits are new proletariats. In Indian context dalits are new proletariats. The most oppressed section of Indian society. Dalits are vanguard of revolution. The revolutionary potential of dalits is much more than their western proletariat class. Indian dalits are victims of capitalism, feudalism, imperialism and casteism. Indian society does not give any opportunity to upgrade hence there is no option except revolution. True democracy in India will emerge when untouchables will come out of these deep slumber and struggle for dignity.

Technique of revolution:

He talks about revolution through constitutional means. He favoured separate electorates for untouchables. Those who are socially segregated should also be politically segregated.

Critical evaluation:

Ambedkar accepted Buddhism this shows his political passivism pacifism. Poona pact was his political defeat despite being leader of untouchables he could not adopt philosophy of class struggle. According to mainstream theories of revolution, revolutions are violent. However we can not overlook Ambedkar's contribution to dalits. Even Gandhi suggested pacific, peaceful revolution.

Ambedkar's idea of democracy:

Political progress is impossible without reformed society. Fight for democracy at social level is more important than political level. He says society can be more oppressive than state. It means social reforms must precede the political reforms. Society has more means and scope of exploitation. People should have right first before power to protect them. It will be blunder to reverse this order. As an ideal democracy is inconsistent with caste system. Democracy is based on the idea of fraternity. People separated on the basis of caste can not form nation. Formation to

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exist it is not sufficient to have similar customs and habits but there has to be a deep sense of spiritual sharing. Caste system prevents this.

Ambedkar was supporter of parliamentary democracy but in Indian context he supports Presidential form of government. In Britain Parliamentary System works on political majority. In India communal majority exists and not the political majority. American system works on separation of power. It prevents majority from controlling minority. Ambedkar gives suggestions for successful democracy.

- i) No tyranny of majority over minority
- ii) Separate electorates in segmented societies
- iii) Equality before law
- iv) Existence of effective opposition
- v) Veto power with the public
- vi) Insistence on moral order.

Advantages of parliamentary systems

- parliamentary system ends hereditary rule
- representative have to seek confidence of people at regular intervals
- laws are made by the people
- Ambedkar believed that self government is not enough. It should come with good governance.

Indicators of good government

- i) impartiality of justice
- ii) clean administration
- iii) government above sectional interests
- iv) government aiming to improve socio-economic standards of life of people.

Ambedkar's vies on state

His theory is known as functionalist theory of state. State is important because it provides internal security as well as security against external invasions. He does not idealize state like Hegel yet he wants that citizens should perform their duty and

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perform state like liberal state is a means. He was against civil disobedience it may lead to anarchy. He suggests constitutional measures for redressal of grievances. He prefers states over society because laws of society can be more tyrannical than state.

Ambedkar's idea of socialism

His socialism emerges out of his concern for upliftment of dalits. Political democracy without economic democracy carries no meaning. Fundamental rights have no meaning for unemployed. A hungry man can be forced to relinquish his rights for securing subsistence. Untouchables are not only lower in social hierarchy but also in economic hierarchy. He supports democratic socialism. His programme includes

- i) agriculture and industry decrease state control
- ii) land reforms
- iii) industrialization and modernization
- iv) condemning inequalities

Ambedkar on Women

He attached for downgrading the status of women. Women were not gives equal rights with respect to education and property. Women in Indian society can not be treated free in any respect. According to Manu women are supposed to live decreased controlled vigilance of men. Buddhism provided equality to women. freedom to women. He prepared Hindu Code Bill for improving the status of women in India. It was resisted by caste hindus. It was one of the reasons that Ambedkar resigned from government.

Ambedkar as a Constitution maker

Ambedkar is known as modern Manu. He is known as chief architect of Indian Constitution. He was chairman of Drafting Committee. However, Ambedkar's position as a constitution maker is debatable. Ambedkar himself admitted that he has done what he was asked to do. He will be the first person to burn the constitution of India.

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Constitution of India reflects the ideology of Nehru, Patel, Rajendra Prasad and Mualan Azad. Ambedkar's position was secondary. His job was a technical job, for example -

- i) Ambedkar favoured presidential form of government
- ii) Ambedkar wanted separate electorates for untouchables but Indian constitution adopts system of reservation.
- iii) He considers Indian villages as dene of ignorance yet article related to Panchayati Raj was introduced in Indian Constitution.
- iv) He pleaded for socialist economy but it could not embodied.

However this does not mean that Ambedkar has no influence on Indian Constitution. His legacy is includes article 14, 15, 16 and 17

- i) detail provisions for protecting rights of and religious minorities.
- ii) the nature of Indian Federation Federal in form and unitary in spirit.
- iii) constitutional provision for depressed section.

Assessment Ambedkar as a leader

He was acknowledged as leader of untouchables but he could not attain stature of Nehru, Patel and Azad. He himself adhered that he is leader of community. He could not transform caste status into untouchables into class status. Still considering the time to which he belongs his contributions for cause of untouchables can't little.

Vision of New World Order

Political

- Expansion of UN reforms
- UN SC reforms.
- panchasheel principles
- multi polar world
- South Co-operation

Economic

- development aid to
- multilateralism
- IMF reforms
- WTO negotiations
- revamping of international financial architecture

- Climate change environmental degradation - terror funding, money laundering
- - trade and investment
- Opposition to unilateralism
- Resurgence of Asia and representation of
- development of third world countries
- keeping, peaceful resolution of disputes
- development
- world free of poverty, hunger, malnutrition, infections disease, goal achievements.

B and Post – B is continuity. They share fundamental assumptions and concepts. They believe in scientific technique. They believe in inter disciplinary approach. Robert Dahl calls them empiricist and trans-empiricist to show the continuity.