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## **THE ROLE OF DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR IN SHAPING THE MODERN INDIA**

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As a great freedom fighter, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar dreamed not only of freeing India from British control but also of making it a nation where everyone had access to true freedom. In the light of his total contribution to Dalits, Society, the Constitution-making process, feminism, economics, politics, nation-building, writing, and torch bearing for the welfare of labourers, B.R. Ambedkar will be studied, critically analysed, and evaluated in the current work. My little effort in the form of this paper focuses on his role in making India what exactly it is today.

### **INTRODUCTION**

We all subscribe to the axiom that some individuals are smart by birth, others are forced to be brilliant, and some become great. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is a member of the final group. Popularly known as Dr. Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, this thinker, philosopher, patriot, social reformer, advocate for dalits, scholar, writer, constitution-maker, economist, outstanding lawyer, and feminist was known by many names. Dr. Ambedkar was a major contributor to the Indian Constitution and has a complex personality. Besides being a jurist and an orator, he mastered as a scholar of comparative religion. But he is rarely appreciated as a national leader with a pan-India vision of a modern country reinforced by ideals of social justice and equality. He served as India's constitution's soul.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

**Dr. B.R Ambedkaras an emancipator of the Dalits :**

B.R. Ambedkar spent his whole life working to improve the lives of Dalits. He denounced the caste system's superiority premise in light of its division and ongoing societal injustice. He fought tenaciously for the rights of the downtrodden class. He was an academician as much as a "man of action". He created a stirring sense of self-



confidence in the Dalits, untouchables and women. Being a staunch social reformer, he favoured the education and equal rights to everyone. He is seen as a beacon of hope for India's oppressed.

### **Dr. B.R Ambedkar- A Social Reformer:**

The foremost reformist philosopher, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, not only witnessed first hand the appalling social conditions, the worst economic conditions, the unjust judicial system, and the traditional religious prejudice against the untouchables, but he also felt its intense pain in his own heart.

### **B.R Ambedkar and Indian Constitution:**

After passing a resolution on 29th August, 1947, Dr B R Ambedkar was appointed a member in the team of seven scholars known as a "Drafting Committee", for preparing a draft of the constitution of the independent India. It is believed that when the writing for the same began, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel considered inviting and advising Sir Guor Jennings, a well-known worldwide constitutional expert of the period. In order to get opinions on the issue, Dr. Ambedkar, the Law Minister, was chosen to serve as the chairman of the drafting committee.

### **Ambedkar and Women Empowerment:**

The Hindu Code Bill, which was tabled in the constituent parliament, was drafted in large part by B.R. Ambedkar, a law minister. It was one of the most difficult laws ever passed in Indian history. It eliminated the long-standing caste system that was prominent in Indian weddings as well as defining who would be regarded as a Hindu. It established the equality of men and women in all legal matters, guaranteed property rights and the right to divorce, provided for equal inheritance for men and women, and restrained the variety of marriage systems that were previously permitted in traditional India by only allowing monogamous marriages. Consequently on being faced by strong opposition from the orthodoxy he argued brilliantly that he is proposing no additional rights which were not already enjoyed *by* the Hindu women in the past.

### **A Chairman for the Welfare of Labourers & Framing Labour Laws :-**

From 1942 until 1946, he served as the Labour Representative on the Governor-Executive General's Council, where his major focus was the deplorable working



conditions. He also had a key role in cutting the factory's operating hours from 14 to 8. He is also credited for drafting a number of legislation for the protection of women's rights. Women's Labor Welfare, the Women and Child Labor Protection Act, and maternity benefits for women are a few deserving of attention. He also saw the framework of the Indian Factory Act. His major worry was that Dalits would migrate from the feudal-agrarian sector to cities in search of work in the burgeoning modern industrial sector as a means of socio-economic flexibility.

#### **B.R Ambedkar as an Economist:-**

His research-based thesis sparked the formation of the Finance Commission of India, and his methods were very helpful in formulating the rules for the RBI Act 1934. He contributed to the establishment of employment exchanges in our nation. He is regarded as a real patriot of modern India because of his significant role in the construction of the National Power Grid System, Central Water Irrigation, Navigation Commission, Damodar Valley Project, Hirakund Project, and Sone River Project.

#### **B.R Ambedkar as a Politician:**

He was adamant that political institutions were responsible for enhancing the current social structures through the use of legislative power. Only when political institutions actively promote social change can they continue to exist. Even Congress was unable to reach a consensus on the subject; therefore Dr. Ambedkar created the Independent Labour Party (ILP) in 1936 to further the interests of workers. He had to face the rigid opposition from the communist parties who wanted control over the political representation of workers even while terminating the caste division & problems of Dalits within the labour force.

#### **B.R Ambedkar: As A Nation Builder:**

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, who Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India, referred to as "a symbol of resistance," was a leading figure in the development of modern India. He is renowned as the "pioneer" who started the "liberation struggle" for India's approximately 65 million untouchables. He significantly influenced the political ideologies of today. In many ways, B.R. Ambedkar was unique from his well-known and accomplished Indian colleagues.



### **B.R AmbedkarAs a Writer:**

As a writer also Dr. Ambedkar brought revolutionary changes in the upliftment of developing India. Some of his major writings are as follows: (1) Essay on Untouchables and Untouchability (2) Small Holdings in India and their Remedies, (3) Buddha and Karl Marx, (4) Manu and the Shudras, (5) Untouchables or the Children of India's Ghetto, (6) Ranade, Gandhi and Jinnah, (7) Statement of Evidence to Royal Commission on Indian Currency, (8) Lectures on English Constitution, (9) Communal deadlock and a way to solve it etc. His works are evidence of the Immensity and depth of his studies, knowledge and the free-feeling thought and magnitude of his qualities which are eloquently reflected in his works.

### **CONCLUSION**

**B.R Ambedkar** was a most remarkable personality even in his short life. Even now, Ambedkarism is essential to attaining social justice, ending untouchability, establishing equality and freedom, and establishing real democracy in Indian society. In conclusion, it can be said that this analysis provides a more in-depth, analytical understanding of Ambedkar's ideas and offers a response to the question of whether Indians have achieved true democracy, religious tolerance, human equality and freedom, gender respect in society, justice, and peace in light of Ambedkar's political philosophy, whose legacy will forever direct the country on the path to justice, liberty, and equality. As a result, we may say that Dr. Ambedkar was a key figure in the development of modern India.

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