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One Day National Online Conference on Thoughts and Works of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar CERTIFICATE



This is to certify that,

Dr./Prof./Mr./Miss. Taterao Baburao Nikalje of Sant Bhagwan Baba Arts College Sindkhed Raja

..... actively presented a paper entitled Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar And indian women empowerment

..... in National Level Online Conference

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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar & Indian Women Empowerment**Taterao Bapurao Nikalje**

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Introduction :-

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was not only the father of Indian constitution but, he was the emancipator of Indian women. He strongly realized that social and economic democracy must precede political democracy. He was not concerned about the untouchables in India but he was equally worried about the degrading position of Indian women. He fought for their liberation from male chauvinism, women should have equal position with that of men in the society. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar stated that women should be given all around development importantly social, education and their were being and social culture rights. He emphasis that each and every section of Indian women be given their due share and it is a must to maintain and protect dignity and modesty of women.

Keywords : Democracy, position of Indian women, liberation, development.

Role of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in Indian women's liberation :

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is the emancipator of Indian women. We found that Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar movement was trying for women's liberation. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had tried to give them right to live as equal as man & offered them the right to salvation through the Indian Constitution before the establishment of Indian Constitution, Hindu Religion denies the knowledge and the right of renunciation to women. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had worked for women's empowerment and given equality, fraternity and freedom to women.

India is one of the most ancient countries in the world. But it is backward due to the bad customs in male-dominating community, women are treated as subordinate still the potentials remain largely unrecognized and their contributions are often overlooked. They have no realization and understanding that their victimization, suppression, degradation and betray all have been done by men authorities became of illiteracy, traditionalism, prejudices, economic dependency and unfavorable political opportunity structure women had no right to take education. In Manusmriti the ancient Hindu code book, the status granted to women is quite visible and they were put it the lower rug of humanity as they were treated as per with animals and slaves by the proprietors of Hindu Dharma. Women's placing in the society was not as per with other human being she cannot move or do anything at her will. From the verses of Manusmriti "Dhor, Ganwar, Shudra, Pashu Nari---- Ye sub tandan ke adhikari". After the Lord Buddha, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is the main emancipator of Indian women. He worked for women and implemented favorable Laws in the Indian Constitution in to that Laws todays women are in the high position in every sphere in India. In the last half of the 20th century whole world had started to talk about women's problem that seeking explanation of how and why women have less power than men and how this imbalance could be challenged and transformed. The major hypothesis of women exploited in the patriarchal society. When we studied about the concept of women's liberation, we come to know that this concept was already present in the Buddhist Philosophy in different forms. Lord Buddha was always against the exploitation of women and patriarchal system. The lord Buddha did not subscribe to gender discrimination.

The position of women under Hinduism is well known that of Laws of Manu, "By a girl, by a young women or even by an aged one, nothing must be done independently even in her own house. In childhood a female must be subject for her father, in youth to her husband, when her lord is dead to her son a women must never be independent. Her duty was to look after for her family without any

education which is the right weapon to cut the social status, economic betterment and political freedom. As a result of this statement on 20th July 1942, The all India Dalit Mahila Conference was organized and 25000 women attended Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was highly pleased with the awakening of women. As the chairman of the drafting committee, he tried an adequate inclusion of women's right and special provision for women's. While all other general provision is applicable to them as to men in the Indian Constitutions.

He incorporated the values of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Indian Constitutions and on the direction and guideline of the constitution of Indian various revolutionary laws giving equal status to women and men have been enacted in order to remove all disparities dissimilarities against women. In 21 century the woman get her education, social and political rights and she pruned herself in all walks of life. The upliftment and the empowerment of Indian women in 21th century are possible only because of the efforts taken by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar said that, "The powers political, religious or economic and merely means but social movement in unique means thought which revolution come into being movement only the values, equality, freedom, justice and fraternity are established to achieve these objectives Buddhism in the only option.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar considered that whenever the Indian women will not come into the equal right as men economic and social relation as the pillar of India's democracy. Social condition in India before the creation of our constitution was Indi dualistic i.e. based on the principle of inequality in the social structure, welfare of all laws and respect of each other equality, justice for all, fraternity, were missing, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar know that it was very important to create democracy and social justice in Indian social structure.

During the 19th century some genuine efforts were made to bring about the liberation of women. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule did pioneering work for providing access to education for women. Probably by the inspiration of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, his wife Savitribai Phule became the first Indian women Teacher.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar continued the pioneering work of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and his wife he realized that the real progress of the woman could not be achieved without liberating the women themselves. In December 1927 during the Mahad Tank struggle, second day Dr. B.R. Ambedkar addressed to women who marched in the procession along with men, man alone cannot right this menace. The women should participate in the struggle against the tyranny of caste system. The main theme of his speech was importance of participation women in the struggle of depressed, "Every women should prepare for a cultural change and must abolish your slavery yourself respect in the most vital factor is live without man is a mere cipher to live worthily with self-respect one has to overcome difficulties. Do not fear in any case your spouse and sons if they are drunkards. Send your children to school education is a necessary for female as it is for males. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar realized that the main reason for the suffering of women is the grant of degrade status to women in the religion. Due to that reason Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was resulted in the constitution of India granted equal status wall in the citizens irrespective of sex, religion. Thus the women were got equal status lawfully.

When Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a member of Bombay Legislative Council. He taught for the Maternity benefit bill of recognize the dignity of women. As a Law ministry & India, He introduced the Hindu Code Bill on 5 Feb 1951 Hindu Code Bill Introduced only four new thing is their existing law. The were abolition of the doctrine of night by bright right over properly to women share to daughters from the parental property and provision for divorce. In addition if insisted upon the consent of the wife to the adoption of a son by the husband a daughter was petitions to be adopted.

Conclusion :-

Constitution of Indian is based on certain universal values, ideas and principals. These values ideas and principles have their origin in Buddhism. Human right like equality, Freedom, Right to live etc. forms and integral part of constitution off almost all countries equality concept has been adopted in constitution of India under its Article 14. In India all persons are equal irrespective of their religion, race, caste, sex, social and Economical status etc. Article 19 which speaks about right of freedom created happiness in society. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar did a mysterious work for the upliftment and empowerment of women. The Ambedkar movement launched from 1920 onwards, women activity participated and acquainted the self-confidence to voice their issues on various platforms in 21th century the women get their education, social and the empowerment of Indian women in 21th century are possible only because of the efforts taken by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Now the sky is the limit for the every Indian women.

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