

Social Harmony Presented in the Literature of Ambedkar

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1. Introduction

If we study the life of Dr. Ambedkar very closely, we can say that his entire life was for social equality. He had to tolerate lots of injustice in order to get the education and job due to social inequality. In Varna System of Indian Society the lower caste people had to suffer a lot. Apart from Dalits even females have very worst condition in society. Small workers were also suffering misery condition. So Dr. Ambedkar had tried constantly to get justice to all such people and to establish social equality. In order to create social equality, he had tried various attempts, the creation of literature is one of them.

Due to his vast reading and high thinking, Dr. Ambedkar is considered as one of the pioneer Indian thinker to start the social movement. As a consequence of his long vision, he has provided us lots of researchable literature. Out of which most of the material is written by himself. The present literature is highly thoughtful from social point of view.

2. Attempts of awareness by Ambedkar's Books & Magazines

With the help of various books & magazines Dr. Ambedkar has tried to establish harmony in Indian Society. Out of which important books & Magazines are as under:

2.1 Caste in India

In this book he presents his thoughts and tried to show that Indian society is the mixture of Aryans, Dravids and Mongolian castes.

2.2 Annihilation of Caste

In this book he says that labour division is not based on the caste. He says that caste system should be demolished totally. Caste system is a hindrance for social unity. To sustain the democracy caste system should be removed. To resolve this issue he emphasized on intercaste marriage.

2.3 Who were Shudras ?

The revolt against cast system had begun in 19th century as well but it was on primary basis. But with the attempts of Dr. Ambedkar it reached to the next level. He researched the traditions & history of India very deeply and as an emotional intelligent person, he made a new path. As a result of his triumphs various books were written which can be considered a revolt against varna system. If he had reserved his thinking just like other reformers in 19th century, than the orthodox Hindus had never took him so seriously. In this book he has given a vision to create a new path for Dalit workers by Applying his thoughts & principles. On the other hand he also tried to aware Hindus. To solve the contemporary problems of Dalits, he tried to change the attitudes and bring the awareness among both the Varnas. So with reference to the creation of research

principles and its practical implication, this book can be considered the finest creation.

2.4 Muknayak

He sheltered the magazines to spread the problems of untouchables to entire society. By his attempts the first edition of 'Muknayak' was published on 31st January, 1920. He tried this to accept the leadership of Muksoceity. Since he was a lecturer in Sidanham College, he gave the responsibility of untouchable society to Pandurang Nandram Bhatakar. He went to London for his higher study. So in his absence this magazine was not published. He wrote 14 articles on various subjects in Muknayak. He stated that, "This magazine is important for Suggestions to solve the injustice being to the untouchables like us and to discuss the development of Dalit Society." This magazine remain successful to sustain the importance of untouchables among political field.

2.5 Extruded India (3rd April, 1927)

Dr. Ambedkar was its editor. Its first edition was published on 3rd April 1927. This Magazine was continued for two and half years. In edition of 'Extruded India' on 2nd July 1927, Dr. Ambedkar has written "Hindus are discriminated at south. There are special compartments for Britishers in railway. If we do not like such issues than how can we neglect the untouchables in our society." This is how he criticized orthodox upper class people. Gradually he begun to write in 'Janata' Magazine. 'Janata' Magazine was renamed with 'Enlightened India.'

2.5 Content of Magazines

He covered all the contemporary, issues in various Magazines. Just like 'Mahad Satyagrah' and 'Parvati and Nasik Temple Satyagrah.' He sites an example that once in Mahd village there was a rumour that the Chavdar lake of Mahad was being spoiled by untouchables, the people of village had begun to dig new wells. On this issue he criticized that "By digging the wells near the lake, they are going to drink the same water. But they think that the water will be filtered by land. So the religions of such orthodox people is never going to die that is the matter of satisfaction."

The title of his various articles are always meaningful. 'Childgame of Removal of Untouchability', 'Notice to Hindu Religion', 'There is a Mirror, If you have the nose than see your face.' This is how he tried to uplifts, the Dalits on every stage. He tried to bring the awareness among the society about the problems of Dalit.

2.6 Attempts to give Social equality to Female

Dr. Ambedkar tried to bring social and other reforms not only for Dalits, Servant, but also for woman – an important part of Society. Here not only for Dalit women but for the women of all the societies, he had tried to uplift them.

According to him the development of any society is based on how much rights and opportunities are given to women of that society. He said that any society is evaluated with the condition of woman of the particular society. No state can develop without the development of woman. According to Dr. Ambedkar nobody can progress without education. So the female education is not only necessary but also inevitable. Female education should be focused for rapid progress. Ambedkar has worked hard for the gender equality. Important steps taken by Ambedkar are as under.

On 10th November, 1938 in Mumbai assembly Dr. Ambedkar presented a private bill for birth prohibition Act. At that time he was the leader of free labour organization. At that time he was the prominent leader to defend birth prohibition. At that time most of the leaders here in the opposition to use artificial instruments for birth prohibition. Even Gandhiji emphasized on self control and patience. Most of the congress leaders of Mumbai assembly had the same point of view. So they opposed Ambedkar. Along with Dr. Gilder, The health minister, all the MLAs opposed Dr. Ambedkar for this Act.

By referring Hindu Code Bill, Ambedkar favoured female. He proved that Hindu Code bill is very important for female equality. He opined that females should be given the rights in property and they should be given the freedom.

As a first law minister of free India when he presented Hindu code bill, there was echo in entire country. Dr. Ambedkar determined to give rights to Indian women and Dalit Women. Apart from worried about the oppose of the bill, he demanded the support from PM Nehru. But eventually PM Nehru rejected the bill.

Reference

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To release the woman from severe pain of centuries various Acts were formed. Like the acts related to marriage, divorce, property, dowry, child marriage etc. Out of which some acts like special marriage Act-1954, Hindu Marriage Act 1959, Hindu inheritance act-1956, Hindu adoption act-1956, Dowry prohibition act-1965, child marriage prohibition act etc. were passed. With the help of these acts Indian women got the chance to live secure life. Due to such efforts of Ambedkar. The woman can live with proud, they can do a job. Ambedkar's progressive attitude is responsible for all such status of woman.

3. Conclusion

One of the Gujarati Poets presented in his poem:

“પકડો કલમને ક્યારેક એમ પણ બને,
કે આ હાથ આખેઆખો બળે એમ પણ બને.”

In this lines the poet says that literature can not be created out of zero gravity. Behind it there must be some jealous or like-dislike. Just like literature, social scientist affirms that the research in social science can not be done in Zero gravity. Necessity is the mother of invention By referring his own miserable condition Dr. Ambedkar felt necessary to find the roots which leads them in such condition. As an emotional intellectual he raised certain questions like What is caste ? Why Varna System ? How was its background ? How it got change with the passage of the time ? To find the answers of such questions, he went into the past. He reached to the roots of Indian literature and as a consequences certain books and magazines are created to which we can call 'Intellectual Revolt.'