



## Dr.BR Ambedkar As An Principal Architect of Indian Constitution

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### ABSTRACT

The name of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar brings to our mind a social reformer, Principal architect of Indian Constitution and messiah of backward classes and women's rights. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, widely acknowledged as Babasaheb, was an Indian economist, historian, jurist, philosopher and politician. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the principle architect of the Constitution of India. Ambedkar's labors to eliminate the social evils like untouchability, caste boundaries and work for women upliftment were significant. The leader, right through his living, fought for the civil rights & privileges of the 'dalits' and other socially backward classes. At present the Nation paid rich tributes to Babasaheb Ambedkar, principal architect of Indian Constitution, on his 125th birth anniversary

### KEYWORDS

#### Early Life and Education

Dr.BR Ambedkar was world popular Philosopher, Famous Social Scientist, Big Humanist, Selfless Fighter, World Record Qualification and Father of Nation and also Father of our Constitution. He has taken the responsibility of scripting the greatest ever Constitution to make Independent India a Modern, Democratic, Progressive, Accommodative and Integrative India. In fact, he was the only person who had been highly qualified, the most talented and visionary at the time of Independence to write the best Constitution for India. He is the person who taught us how to govern India in terms of rights and responsibilities. He spelt out how Legislature, the Executive and Judiciary are required to function within their boundaries. So, Indian Constitution can be called as the Ambedkar Dharmashastra and it empowers every citizen unlike Manusmriti, which divides and discriminates. He was popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar was Principal Architect of Indian Constitution. He was born on 14 April 1891 in an untouchable 'Mahar' family at Mhow, near Indore in the present Madhya Pradesh. He was the fourteenth child of Ramji Sakpal and Bhimbai. Ramji Sakpal (1848-1913) was a headmaster in the Military School in the rank of subedar-major. Bhimbai (1854 - 96) belonged to a well-to-do family of Murbadkars who were also employed in the British army. Bhimrao's family hailed originally from the Ambavade village located in the Ratnagiri District of the present Maharashtra. His official name in the school register was Bhima Rao Ambavadekar. There was a Brahmin teacher in his school with the surname Ambedkar, who somehow had a soft corner for the boy. It was the kindness of this teacher which made him ultimately adopt Ambedkar as his surname. He was a well-known politician and an eminent jurist. Ambedkar's efforts to eradicate the social evils like untouchability and caste restrictions were remarkable. Dr. BR Ambedkar a great scholar, lawyer and freedom fighter along with hundreds of thousands of Mahar's an untouchable caste, converted to Buddhism and changed the face of Buddhism in India. Dr. Ambedkar's conversion was a symbolic protest to the oppressions of caste inequality. Ambedkar experienced caste discrimination right from the childhood. After his retirement from the Ambedkar got married to Ramabai, a nine years old girl, at the age of fourteen. He passed matriculation in 1907. The occasion was celebrated under the presidency of S.K. Bole, a leader of the Satyashodak social reform movement, and he was presented with a copy of the biography of Buddha by the author K.A. Keluskar himself. With the help of a scholarship offered by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda, he completed the B.A. degree in 1912. His higher education

was in the West. There also his studies were financed by the Maharaja, on an agreement to serve in the Baroda state after completing the studies. He took his MA degree in 1915 and Ph.D degree in 1916 from the renowned Columbia University, New York.

After successful completion of his studies at the Columbia University he left New York for London and entered the Gray's Inn for doing Bar-at-Law and simultaneously enrolled himself in the London School of Economic and Political Science. But, when he was half the way through his studies the Maharaja of Baroda called him back, as the period of scholarship granted to him was over.

Back in India he assumed the office of the Military Secretary to the Maharaja. But due to the unbearable humiliation he had to suffer at the hands of caste-Hindus he left Baroda state. For a short while he worked as a professor of political economy at the Sydenham College, Bombay. He resigned from this post to resume his economic and legal studies in London. This time the Maharaja of Kohlapur rendered him financial assistance. Before leaving for London he had given evidence before the Southborough Commission on franchise; and had advocated separate electorate for the untouchables. In 1921 he got his M.Sc. for his thesis 'Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance in British India' He obtained the DSc (Econ) degree in 1922 from the London University for the thesis.

"The Problem of the Rupee: Its Origin and its Solution". Taking his Bar-at-Law degree from the Gray's Inn he went to Germany and joined the famous University of Bonn for a higher course of studies in economics. But he could not complete his studies due to shortage of funds. In 1947, when India became Independent, the first Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, invited Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, who had been elected as a Member of the Constituent Assembly from Bengal, to join his Cabinet as a Law Minister and then The Drafting Committee for framing the constitution was appointed on 29 August 1947. The committee comprised of a chairman and six other members. In addition a constitutional advisor was also appointed. The committee members were:

Dr B. R. Ambedkar – Chairman  
K M Munshi (Ex- Home Minister, Bombay)  
Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer (Ex- Advocate General, Madras State)  
N Gopalaswami Ayengar (Ex-Prime Minister, J&K, member of

Nehru Cabinet)

B. L Mittel resigned from the committee. He was replaced by Madhav Rao (Legal Advisor of Maharaja of Vadodara).

Md. Saadullah (Ex- Chief Minister of Assam, Muslim League member)

D. P Khaitan passed away and was replaced by T T Krishnamachari,.

The B.N.Rao ,was advisor of the Constituent Assembly and S.N.Mukherjee, the Chief draft man, render their valuable suggestions to the Drafting Committee. The Drafting Committee has submitted the Constitution to the Constituent Assembly on November 5, 1947. The Draft was Published on February 21, 1948. It was circulated among the members of Constituent Assembly, Provincial and Legislative Assemblies, Press and the people for an open discussion. And after B.R. Ambedkar presented the draft Constitution before the parliament and people of India, and on November 26, 1949 it was adopted by the Constituent Assembly and came into force on January 26, 1950 spotting the commencement of an innovative epoch in the history of India. Speaking subsequent to the achievement of his efforts, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar said, **"I feel the Constitution is workable; it is flexible and it is strong enough to hold the country together both in peace time and in war time."** And our Constitution is in effect since January 26, 1950, and the day is renowned and celebrated as the Republic Day in our country.

The first President of Independent India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad admired the services provided by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and drafting committee in the assembly of the Constitution and said, "I have cautiously observed the day-to-day activities from the presidential chair. Therefore, I respect more than others with how much devotion and strength this mission has been conceded out by the Drafting Committee and by its chairman Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar. We never did a better thing than having Dr Ambedkar on the Drafting Committee and choosing him as its chairman."

On June 5, 1952, The University of Columbia, on its Special convocation awarded the LL.D. degree (Honoris Causa) to Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar in the acknowledgment of his drafting the Constitution of India. The quotation on the degree read as follows: "The degree is being conferred in recognition of the work done by him in connection with the drafting of India's Constitution." The Columbia University flagged him as "one of India's leading citizens, an enormous social reformer and heroic upholder of human rights". Not only was this, but configuration of the Reserve Bank of India in the year 1934 is also based on the thoughts presented to the Hilton Young Commission by Babasaheb. He was a skilled economist of his moment. The one of the eminent economist Amartya Sen, who is also a Nobel Prize winner in the field of economics, had held that Babasaheb is his father in economics. Dr B.R.Ambedkar was in fact a designer of a nation and a universal leader instead of just a Dalit leader or leader of the backward classes. It's just because efforts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar we are pleased with the principles of social justice. Babasaheb is the individual, who with his efforts had build India in her early years. They fought for the independence of India and then strived to build India of their dreams. Some of the following characteristics of the Indian constitution are:

It is written and broad,  
It has the democratic government – Elected Members,  
Fundamental rights and Duties,  
Independent judiciary,  
Single Citizenship,  
Indian constitution is both flexible and non-flexible,  
Federal features of Unitary Government,  
Common civil code and official languages  
Directive Principles of State Policy,  
Universal Adult Franchise and,  
Special Provisions for Backward classes.

### Conclusion:

Therefore to conclude, Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar or Babasaheb's drafting of the Indian Constitution has facilitated the eradication of untouchability and the exclusion of all forms of discriminations based on sex, religion, caste etc. Owing to the entire exceptional offerings, Dr B.R. Ambedkar can be truly entitled as the Principal architect of the Indian Constitution. Nevertheless, it is an unquestionable truth that Dr Ambedkar's vision of the formation of a democratic social arrangement still remains unfulfilled. Various countries all over the world have followed the Indian Constitution.

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