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Contribution of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar in the Field of Social Justice

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Abstract

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, was a towering figure in the fight for social justice in India. As the principal architect of the Indian Constitution, he laid the foundation for an egalitarian society by advocating for the rights of the oppressed, particularly the Dalits and marginalized communities. His contributions extended across legal, political, and social spheres, shaping India's commitment to equality and justice. Born into an untouchable caste, Ambedkar personally experienced caste-based discrimination, which fueled his lifelong mission to eradicate social hierarchies. He championed the cause of Dalit rights, advocating for their access to education, employment, and political representation. His leadership led to the inclusion of constitutional safeguards such as the abolition of untouchability (Article 17), reservation policies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and fundamental rights ensuring equality before the law (Article 14). Beyond law and politics, Ambedkar worked extensively on social reforms. He led movements like the Mahad Satyagraha (1927) for access to public water resources and the Kalaram Temple Entry movement (1930) against caste discrimination in religious places. His efforts emphasized education as a tool for social upliftment, urging Dalits to empower themselves through learning and self-respect. Dr. Ambedkar's advocacy extended to women's rights, labor laws, and economic reforms. He played a key role in shaping the Hindu Code Bill, which sought to grant women equal rights in marriage, inheritance, and property. His vision of social justice was not limited to caste but encompassed gender and economic inequalities as well. His relentless struggle against discrimination and commitment to human rights continue to inspire movements for equality and justice. Ambedkar's legacy remains a cornerstone of India's democratic and social framework, making him one of the greatest reformers in history. This paper explores Dr. Ambedkar's work, including his pivotal role in drafting the Indian Constitution, advocacy for marginalized communities, and reforms in education, labor, and social equality. The paper further discusses the relevance of his ideas in modern times and how they continue to inspire movements for social justice globally.

Keywords: Social justice, Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Constitution, Marginalized communities, Equality, Human rights.

Introduction:

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar (1891–1956), widely regarded as the father of the Indian Constitution, was a transformative figure in the fight for social justice. Born into a Dalit family, he experienced caste-based discrimination from an early age, which shaped his lifelong struggle against social inequality. This paper delves into his tireless efforts to promote equality, focusing on his legislative contributions, advocacy for marginalized communities, and the broader implications of his vision of social justice. Ambedkar's experiences with discrimination profoundly shaped his vision and activism. His dedication to eliminating caste-based inequities and uplifting marginalized communities was revolutionary and laid the foundation for transformative social change (Jaffrelot, 2005). Ambedkar's tireless advocacy for social equality is evident in his multi-dimensional contributions, ranging from the eradication of untouchability to establishing a progressive legal framework for independent India (Omvedt, 1994).

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His life's work exemplifies an unwavering commitment to ensuring liberty, equality, and fraternity for all individuals.

Ambedkar's vision of social justice extended beyond eradicating caste discrimination; it encompassed a broader framework of empowerment through education, labor rights, and the redistribution of socio-economic opportunities. His pivotal role as the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee was instrumental in embedding principles of justice and affirmative action into India's legal fabric (Rodrigues, 2002). His efforts culminated in provisions such as Article 17, which abolished untouchability, and policies aimed at socio-economic upliftment. Furthermore, Ambedkar's advocacy for women's rights through the Hindu Code Bill and his emphasis on education as a tool for empowerment underscored his inclusive approach to achieving social justice (Omvedt, 1994). These contributions have had a lasting impact on India's democratic institutions and continue to shape contemporary discourses on equality and inclusion.

Ambedkar's legacy extends far beyond India, as his ideas resonate in global movements for justice and human rights. His critical stance on the caste system and his efforts to address systemic discrimination highlight the intersectionality of social inequalities based on caste, class, and gender (Jaffrelot, 2005). Modern scholars recognize the enduring relevance of Ambedkar's vision in addressing issues of systemic racism, economic disparity, and political disenfranchisement worldwide (Rodrigues, 2002). By championing the cause of the marginalized, Ambedkar redefined the parameters of social justice, ensuring that his ideas continue to inspire individuals and movements striving for an equitable and inclusive society. His life serves as a reminder of the transformative power of leadership grounded in empathy, education, and justice.

"The Constitution is not a mere lawyer document, it is a vehicle of life, and its spirits are always the spirit of age."

Dr. BR Ambedkar

Objectives:

1. To examine the contributions of Dr. Ambedkar to the field of social justice.

2. To analyze his role in shaping India's Constitution and legal framework.
3. To evaluate the relevance of his ideas in contemporary society.

Data and Methodology:

The research utilizes qualitative methods, including the analysis of primary and secondary sources such as Dr. Ambedkar's writings, speeches, and historical records. A comparative approach has been adopted to evaluate his impact on social justice movements in India and globally. The study also incorporates insights from scholarly articles, books, and contemporary reports.

Contribution to Social Justice:

1 Early Life and Education:

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, born on April 14, 1891, in Mhow (now Dr. Ambedkar Nagar), Madhya Pradesh, experienced severe caste-based discrimination as a member of the Mahar caste, deemed "untouchable" at the time. These early encounters with exclusion and systemic ostracism, such as being denied access to water at school, profoundly shaped his resolve to fight for social justice (Moon, 1991). Despite these adversities, his father, Ramji Maloji Sakpal, encouraged him to pursue education, fostering resilience and ambition (Keer, 2016).

Ambedkar's academic achievements were remarkable. After matriculating from Elphinstone High School in Bombay, he earned a scholarship from the Maharaja of Baroda to study at Columbia University, where he obtained a Master's degree and a Ph.D. in Economics. His dissertation, *The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India*, reflected his analytical prowess and exposure to democratic principles during his time in the U.S. (Zelliot, 2004). Later, he pursued advanced studies at the London School of Economics and became a barrister from Gray's Inn, using his education as a tool to critique systemic injustices and advocate for change (Paik, 2014).

Dr. Ambedkar championed education as a means to empower marginalized communities. In 1945, he established the People's Education Society to provide quality education to disadvantaged groups and famously declared, "Educate, agitate, organize." His educational reforms and advocacy laid the foundation for policies aimed at equitable

access to education in independent India (Jondhale & Beltz, 2004).

2. Abolition of Untouchability and Caste Discrimination

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's fight against untouchability and caste discrimination remains central to his legacy. He challenged deeply entrenched caste hierarchies through activism, education, and legislative reform, transforming India's socio-political landscape. As the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution, he introduced Article 17, abolishing untouchability and making it a punishable offense, alongside affirmative action policies to empower marginalized communities (Gupta, 2006; Mendelsohn & Vicziany, 1998).

Ambedkar led impactful social reform movements, including the Mahad Satyagraha in 1927 to secure Dalits' rights to public water and the Temple Entry Satyagraha to challenge caste-based restrictions on temple access. He also famously burned Manusmriti to denounce caste-based oppression (Sharma, 2005; Kumar, 2002).

Ambedkar's emphasis on education as a tool for liberation led to the formation of the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha, promoting educational opportunities for Dalits. His slogan, "Educate, Agitate, Organize," encapsulated his approach to empowerment (Omvedt, 2011). His advocacy for Dalit representation at global platforms, such as the Round Table Conferences, further highlighted caste oppression internationally (Dirks, 2001). His work laid the foundation for modern anti-discrimination laws and affirmative action policies that continue to inspire movements for equality and justice.

4.3. Drafting the Indian Constitution

As the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee, Dr. Ambedkar played a pivotal role in embedding principles of justice, liberty, and equality into the foundational legal framework of India. His advocacy for fundamental rights and affirmative action policies ensured that historically disadvantaged groups received protections and opportunities. Provisions for reservation in education, employment, and political representation were groundbreaking measures that sought to rectify centuries of systemic injustice (Rodrigues, 2002). Ambedkar's vision was not limited to political freedom but extended to

achieving social and economic equality as part of India's democratic ethos.

4. Reforms in Labor Rights

4.1 Eight-Hour Workday-Dr. Ambedkar introduced the eight-hour workday, reducing the previously standard twelve-hour shifts to protect workers' health and ensure work-life balance (Jadhav, 1991)

4.2 Maternity Benefits for Women Workers-He advocated for maternity benefits, recognizing the unique challenges faced by women in the workforce.(Rodrigues, 2011)

4.3 Industrial Dispute Resolution-Played a key role in framing the Industrial Disputes Act (1947), facilitating conciliation and arbitration to resolve conflicts between employers and employees.(Gore, 1993)

4.4 Minimum Wages and Social Security-Championed the concept of minimum wages and social security measures, such as provident funds and gratuities, to provide economic stability for workers.: (Galanter, 1984)

4.5 Support for Trade Unions- Encouraged the formation of trade unions, enabling workers to collectively bargain for better wages and working conditions.(Thorat, 2009)

4.6 Focus on Marginalized Workers- Advocated for integrating marginalized communities into the workforce, providing them with opportunities for skill development and employment.(Kamble, 1993)

5. Empowerment through Education

5.1 Belief in Education as a Tool for Liberation

Dr. Ambedkar believed that education was the most powerful tool for uplifting marginalized communities. He emphasized that education fosters critical thinking and social responsibility, stating, "Cultivation of mind should be the ultimate aim of human existence." (Pawar, 1997)

5.2 Overcoming Barriers to Education

Despite facing caste-based discrimination in his own education, Ambedkar became a symbol of resilience. His academic journey included earning a Ph.D. in Economics from Columbia University and a law degree from Gray's Inn, London (Gaikwad, 1991)

5.3 Establishment of Educational Institutions

He founded the People's Education Society in 1945 to promote education among Dalits and other marginalized communities. This society established colleges like Siddharth College in

Mumbai to ensure quality education for the underprivileged (Sharma, 2005)

5.4 Advocacy for Universal and Inclusive Education

Ambedkar stressed the importance of universal education for creating an equitable society and worked toward implementing policies that ensured access to education for disadvantaged groups (Moon, 1991)

5.5 Empowering Women through Education

6. Advocacy for Women's Rights

Key contributions	Details	References
Advocate for Gender Equality	Emphasized equality for women in education, employment, and property rights	Chakravarti, 1998
Drafting the Hindu Code Bill	Proposed reforms in Hindu personal laws to grant women equal rights in marriage, inheritance, and property ownership.	Keer, 2016
Focus on Education for Women	Advocated for women's education as a means to uplift communities and drive societal progress.	Paik, 2014
Critique of Patriarchal Structures	Criticized religious texts like Manusmriti for perpetuating gender and caste oppression; symbolically burned the Manusmriti in 1927.	Sharma, 2005
Support for Labor Rights of Women	Introduced labor reforms, including maternity benefits and equal pay, to improve economic conditions for women.	Rodrigues, 2011
Women's Participation in Movements	Encouraged marginalized women to participate in social and political movements to voice their concerns and fight oppression.	Rege, 2006
Vision for Social Reform	Promoted women's empowerment as essential for building an equitable and just society.	Moon, 1991

7 Religious Freedoms and Conversion to Buddhism

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was a staunch advocate for religious freedom, viewing it as essential for individual liberty and social equality. He criticized Hinduism for perpetuating caste-based oppression and publicly rejected its discriminatory practices, including burning the Manusmriti in 1927 as a symbolic act against caste hierarchies (Sharma, 2005). On October 14, 1956, Ambedkar led a mass conversion of Dalits to

Recognizing the intersectionality of caste and gender, Ambedkar advocated for the education of women as a means of empowering both individuals and society (Paik, 2014)

5.6 "Educate, Agitate, Organize" Mantra

Ambedkar's famous slogan highlighted the critical role of education in raising awareness and inspiring collective action to fight oppression and inequality (Zelliot, 2004)

Buddhism in Nagpur, marking a historic rejection of caste-based oppression and embracing a faith rooted in equality, compassion, and rationality (Omvedt, 2011). This movement gave rise to Navayana Buddhism, a modern reinterpretation of Buddhist teachings to address social and economic inequalities (Singh, 2005). Ambedkar's conversion to Buddhism not only inspired the Dalit Buddhist movement in India but also reinforced his vision of an egalitarian society (Zelliot, 2004).

8. Global Impact and Legacy

Key contributions	Details	References
Inspiration for Global Social Justice Movements	Ambedkar's fight against caste oppression parallels global struggles against systemic inequalities.	Jaffrelot, 2005
Model for Constitutional Safeguards	His emphasis on affirmative action policies is studied as a model for addressing historical injustices.	Galanter, 1984
Reinterpretation of	Navayana Buddhism promotes rationality, equality, and	Keane,

Buddhism	social justice, influencing modern Buddhist movements.	2011
Advocacy for Intersectional Justice	Contributions to labor rights, caste reform, and women's empowerment highlight the intersectionality of oppression.	Rodrigues, 2002
Ongoing Influence on Global Movements	Inspires anti-discrimination campaigns worldwide, including Dalit rights in South Asia and global equality movements.	Zelliot, 2004

Results and Discussion:

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's contributions have profoundly transformed Indian society by addressing systemic inequalities and promoting social justice. His role in drafting the Constitution of India established legal safeguards against caste discrimination, ensuring fundamental rights and affirmative action for marginalized communities. His advocacy for labor reforms introduced measures like the eight-hour workday, maternity benefits, and social security, improving the lives of millions of workers. Ambedkar's emphasis on education led to the establishment of institutions that continue to empower disadvantaged groups, while his advocacy for women's rights and religious freedom inspired significant social reform movements. His legacy has had both national and global resonance, influencing efforts for equality and human rights worldwide.

Discussion:

Dr. Ambedkar's vision of social justice was rooted in his personal experiences of caste discrimination, which fueled his determination to create a more equitable society. His multifaceted approach, combining legislative reform, social activism, and education, challenged entrenched hierarchies and redefined the parameters of social equality. Ambedkar's work on the Constitution not only abolished untouchability but also institutionalized affirmative action policies that remain a cornerstone of India's democratic framework. His advocacy for marginalized workers and women's rights addressed systemic oppression and promoted inclusivity in labor and social policies.

Ambedkar's conversion to Buddhism exemplified his commitment to equality and rejection of oppressive social systems. By embracing Navayana Buddhism, he provided a philosophical foundation for addressing caste and social inequality, inspiring movements like the Dalit

Buddhist movement. His legacy continues to influence global discourses on social justice, as scholars and activists study his methods to combat systemic oppression.

Despite these advancements, challenges persist in fully realizing Ambedkar's vision, as caste-based discrimination and socio-economic disparities remain significant issues in India. However, the foundational work laid by Ambedkar offers a robust framework for addressing these challenges.

Dr. Ambedkar's Concept of Social Justice - Relevance in the Present Scenario:

- Empowerment of Marginalized Communities:** Education remains critical for socio-economic mobility and empowerment.
- Inclusion and Diversity:** Inclusive development policies inspired by Ambedkar's vision promote diversity in all sectors of society.
- Human Rights and Dignity:** Fundamental rights and human dignity are central to addressing violence and discrimination.
- Intersectionality:** Addressing multiple forms of discrimination based on caste, gender, religion, and economic status is vital.
- Global Relevance:** Ambedkar's advocacy for social justice has inspired movements worldwide, reinforcing democratic values and human rights.

Conclusion:

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's life and work underscore the transformative power of visionary leadership grounded in justice, empathy, and education. His contributions to social justice, including the abolition of untouchability, labor reforms, women's empowerment, and the promotion of education, have left an enduring legacy that continues to inspire movements for equality and human rights globally. As society strives toward a more inclusive future, Ambedkar's vision remains a guiding light, reminding us of the

importance of liberty, equality, and fraternity in building a just and equitable society.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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