

# **Dr. H. N. SINHA ARTS AND COMMERCE COLLEGE, PATUR.**

**FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT  
B.COM. I SEMESTER II  
SUBJECT : COMPULSORY ENGLISH**

---

**PROSPECTS OF DEMOCRACY IN INDIA  
DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR**

# INTRODUCTION

---

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891-1956)

Popularly known as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar toiled tirelessly for the rights and betterment of untouchables in India.

He became first Law Minister of Independent India.

As a chairman of Drafting Committee of Constitution he played very important role.

He was awarded the Bharat Ratna,

the highest civilian award posthumously in 1990.





# DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

© EssayBanyan.com





Most Indians speak with great pride as though their country was already a democracy.

There is a Republic, there must be a democracy. It is also supposed that where there is Parliament which is elected by the people on adult suffrage and the laws are made by the People's Representatives in Parliament elected after few years, there is the democracy.

In other words, democracy is understood to be a political instrument and where this political instrument exists, there is a democracy.

Democracy is quite different from a Republic as well as from the Parliamentary Government.

A democracy is more than a form of Government. It is primarily a mode of associated living. The roots of Democracy are to be searched in the social relationship, in terms of associated life between the people who form a society.

## **What does the word 'Society' cannot?**

---

The qualities which accompany this unity are a praiseworthy community of purpose and desire for welfare, loyalty to public ends and mutuality of sympathy and co-operation.

Indian Society consists of an innumerable collection of castes which are exclusive in their life and have no common experience to share and have no bond of sympathy.

The existence of the Caste System is a standing denial of the existence of those ideals of society and therefore of democracy.

# Indian Society is so embedded in the Caste System

---

Everything is organized on the basis of caste.

Enter Indian Society and you can see caste in its glaring form.

**Caste system reflects in:**

- **Marriage**
- **Politics,**
- **Industry,**
- **Commerce,**
- **Charity**

## Special features of the Caste System

---

### 1. Caste system is accompanied by **Graded Inequality.**

Caste are not equal in their status. They are standing one above the other. They are standing one above another. They are jealous of one another. It is an ascending scale of hatred and descending scale of contempt. This feature of the Caste system has most pernicious consequences. It destroys willing and helpful co-operation.

## 2. Difference between Caste And Class

---

Caste and class differ in the fact that in the Class System there is no complete isolation as there is in the Caste System.

The Caste System accompanied by inequality.

The higher caste act in one recognised way and the lower caste must respond in one established way.

The result is that the influences which educate some into masters, educate others into slaves.

It results into a separation of society, into a privileged and a subject class.



### 3. Caste is bound to one occupation

---

Society is no doubt stably organized when each individual is doing that for which he has aptitude by nature in such a way as to be useful to others; and that it is the business of society to discover these aptitudes and progressively to train them for social use.

But there is in a man an indefinite plurality of capacities and activities which may characterize an individual.

A society to be democratic should open a way to use all the capacities of the individual.

Stratification is stunting of the growth of the individual and deliberate stunting is a deliberate denial of democracy.

# How to put an end to the Caste System?

---

The first obstacle lies in the system of graded inequality which is the soul of the Caste System. Where people are divided into two classes, higher and lower, it is easier for the lower to combine to fight the higher, for there is no single lower class. The class consists of lower and lowerer. The lower cannot combine with the lowerer. For the lower is afraid that if he succeeds in raising the lowerer, he may well himself lose the high position given to him and his caste.

---

The second obstacle is that, the Indians Society is disabled by unity in action by not being able to know what is its common good. Plato has said that the organization of society depends ultimately upon knowledge of the end of existence.

Everywhere the mind of the Indians is distracted and misled by false valuations and false perspectives. A disorganized and factional society sets up a number of different models and standard. Under such conditions, it is impossible for individual Indian to reach the consistency of mind on the question of caste.

Can education destroy caste?

The answer is 'Yes' as well as 'No'.

---

An educated person belonging to the higher caste is more interested after his education to retain the Caste System than when he was not educated. For education gives him an additional interest in the retention of the Caste System namely by opening additional opportunity of getting a bigger job.

But education may be solvent if it is applied to the lower strata of the Indian Society. It would raise their spirit of rebellion. In their present state of ignorance, they are the supporters of the Caste System. Once their eyes are opened they will be ready to fight the Caste System.



THANK YOU

---