
Democracy as Social Revolution: A Critical Study of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Speeches

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Abstract

Democracy is not merely a political system but a social philosophy that ensures liberty, equality, and fraternity among all citizens. This research article critically examines three landmark speeches delivered by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on July 11, 1942; December 22, 1952; and May 20, 1956. These speeches reflect his comprehensive vision of democracy in India and the world. Dr. Ambedkar viewed democracy not only as a form of government but also as a way of life that promotes social justice and human dignity. His speeches highlight the importance of political power for marginalized communities, the essential conditions for the success of parliamentary democracy, and the social obstacles—particularly caste—that hinder democratic development in India. Through textual analysis and historical context, this article

explores Dr. Ambedkar's ideas on political representation, equality, constitutional morality, public conscience, and the annihilation of caste. The study argues that Dr. Ambedkar's concept of democracy is revolutionary because it emphasizes social transformation without violence. His speeches remain relevant today, offering guidance for strengthening democratic institutions and ensuring inclusive development.

Keywords: *Democracy, Dr. Ambedkar, caste system, equality, constitutional morality, political representation, public conscience, social justice, parliamentary democracy*