

Social Justice and equality in respect of Bharat Ratna.

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Abstract- Bharat Ratna is most prestigious civilian award of the Republic of India. In view of this jewel of India, Babuji, Bahunayak, K.R. Narayanan and Mountain Man gave extraordinary efforts in Nation Building in the field of human endeavour and public service to achieve social justice and equality. We cannot ignore those personalities who have made our country proud by excelling their own fields and bringing us international and national recognition. Some Nation builders loosed and suffered from this honour. In this research paper an attempt has been made to analysis the term and condition for awarding in respect of social justice and equality for Democratic value and dignity.

Keywords— Prestigious, Jewel, Extraordinary, Social justice, Endeavour, Depressed, Castism, Bahunayak, Untouchable, Social Authority, Mountain Man, Carve, Nation building, Award.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bharat Ratna (Jewel of India)

It is most prestigious civilian award of the Republic of India. It is instituted on 2 January, 1954 the conferred on recognition of exceptional service and performance of the highest order without distinction of race, occupation, position or gender¹. It is amended in December 2011 to award in the field of arts, literature, science, Public service and human endeavour². Prime Minister recommends the Bharat Ratna to president to award any of Indian or International personality. It is circled by several controversies and multiple public interests and litigations filed against the conferral of the award³.

Analysis-

Bharat Ratna and Babu Jag Jivan Ram

Babu Jag Jivan Ram (5 April 1908 to 6 July 1986) called popularly as Babuji⁴. He was an independence activist and politician from Bihar. Among the builders of modern India Babuji was a great man who served and sacrificed for the nation with his thought, speech and action. He appeared on national level as an educated, meritorious patriot, social reformer and organizer in pre and post freedom. He had been suffering dishonour from childhood due to casteism. So he organized the deprived section of society on national scale. He was the founder president of All India Depressed Classes League. 14 Members of Depressed Classes League allied with Congress and won the election of 1936. Under the 1935 Act. Scheduled caste were given representation in the legislation. In which Babuji is also elected unopposed. Congress nominated him as the secretary of Bihar Legislative Assembly in 1937. Babuji and his followers participated in the Civil Disobedience, Satyagrah (truth force) and Quit India Movement. He was imprisoned at Hazaribagh Central Jail and released a year later in 1943.

England sent the Cabinet Mission to India to accord independence and facilitate self Govt. in India by establishing Executive Council and Constituent Assembly, exploring ways to frame a constitution in 1946⁵.

In 2 September, 1946 he became the youngest Labour Minister in Nehru's provisional Govt. He was a part of high profile Indian Delegation of conference held by International Labour Organization on 16 Aug. 1947 in Geneva. He was elected president of ILO. He was member of Constituent Assembly who drafted India's Constitution. He went to serve as a Cabinet Minister with various fortfolios for half of a century as a member of Indian national Congress.⁶ He is described as the father of Progressive Labour Legislation, Nation builder, crusader for social justice, Father of Bangala Desh. He is known as an organizer of Public Distribution System and Green Revolution. He is recognized as Massiha of Dalit, sincere and dedicated political leader, a committed public servant, Freedom fighter, Social reformist, revolutionary, true humanist and believer in Democracy and Democratic system. He holds the record for being the longest serving Cabinet Minister in India.⁷ Founding member of Congress for Democracy and Founder of Congress (J). The Bharatiya Dalits Sahitya Akademi was founded in 1984 by the then Dy. Prime Minister Babuji for fulfilling the unaccomplished dream of Baba Saheb

Ambedkar to eliviate Dalits darkness of injustice, inequality and inhuman treatment. It's hole responsibilities were offered to Dr. S.P. Sumanakshar as the founder President. He served as president of the Bharat scouts and Guide (sep. 1976 to April 1983)⁸

There are many editorials, articles, Research Papers and Books are written by Authors named so heading- Man of Dedicated service, A unique political personality, A Nation Builder, Torchbearer of Democracy, An Able and Great Administrator, Vital Role in Restoring Democracy, Successful Seasoned Parliamentarian. A man of Vision and Determination. According to these editorials Babu jag Jivan Ram was really a rare Nation Builder and Visioner. The Constitutional body uppermost all officers, Ministers, journalists and social and political activist of his contemporaries tributed respectfully and honourably but not demanded to award the Bharat Ratna for Babuji, surely feeling of social injustice and inequality in Democratic System of India.

Manywar Kanshi Ram (15 march 1934-9 Oct. 2006)

Manywar Kanshi Ram carried Baba saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's torch of social movement. He was also a unique leader of Depressed Classes who always kept his people's interest first and instead of building any of his own personal asset, he put his whole life efforts to build a national political party (BSP)⁹ to represent his people to get them equality, liberty, fraternity, justice and opportunity.

He known as Bahujan Nayak, Manywar and saheb was an Indian politician and social reformer who worked for the upliftment and political Mobilization of the Bahujan, the Backward or lower caste people including untouchable group at the bottom of the caste system in India. Manywar Kanshi Ram Saheb founded BAMSEF in 1971, Dalit Shoshit Samaj Shangharsh Samiti (DS-4) 1981. He wrote a book Chamcha yug in which described the term Chamcha (stoonge) for Ram Vilash Paswan and Babu Jag Jivan Ram.

According to above narrated contribution to Nation building in respect of social justice and equality, Manywar Kanshi Ram must be awarded Bharat Ratna. But not awarded due to dirty politics of rulling government of India.

DasharathManjhi (14 January 1929-17 Aug. 2007)

He is known as Mountain Man¹⁰, a labourer in Gehlour Backward and remote area of Gaya in Bihar, India. He was born in sub caste Musahar Under scheduled caste now called Mahadalit whose traditional occupation is farm labour and Rat killer and Eater. They are most marginalized groups in India and have to suffered all kinds of discrimination by the upper caste including untouchability and ill-treatment. When his wife died due to injury caused by falling from a Mountain, he decided to carve a path. According to his strong promise he carved the path of 110 m Long (360ft) 9.1m (30ft) wide and 7.7m (25ft) deep through a ridge of hills using only some simple tools as hammer and chisel. After (1960-1982) 22 year of hard work with empty and dried mouth, he shortened a long distance between Atri and Wazirgunj Block of Gaya (from 55km to 15 km)¹¹. He did the unthinkable and actually carved a Path through a Mountain. He is known for Manually carving a mountain in order to connect Gehlabour and Gaya. He is personality of Bihar. He is a legend who proved that nothing is impossible to achieve. His life gives a moral lesson that a small man, who has no money and no power can challenge a mighty mountain. Manjhi's firm determination to carve the huge mountain gives out a strong message that every hurdle can be crossed, if one has kept a firm eye on his goal. He was also a flag bearer of social justice. He must be awarded for highest order of human endeavour, impowpering will power, sheer realism honesty and social justice and equality.

K.R. Narayanan (27 Oct. 1920-9 Nov. 2005)

K.R.Narayan from south India a brilliant Leader, Academic, Diplomat and Politician served as President of India(1997-2002), Vice President of India(1992-97), M.P(1984-92) and Indian Ambassador to U.S.A, China, Japan, U. K, Thailand and Turkey etc . He described himself as a working president who worked within the four corners of the Constitution. He was the best diplomat of the Country¹² and the first President of India from Scheduled Caste. He touched the all sections of society and followed social authority to benefit the society.

II. CONCLUSION

Bharat Ratna is most prestigious civilian award of the Republic of India. It is rewarded without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex. All of Mentioned personalities are eligible for this award. All are in recognition of exceptional Nation builders and performed the highest level of human endeavour. All must be awarded by Bharat Ratna for social justice and equality to increase democratic values and dignities.

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