



Dr. Ambedkar View On Indian Nationalism : An Analytical Study

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ABSTRACT

Nationalism is a broad concept that shapes to the "emotion" in conerct form which based on culture, language, history, tradition, land etc. of a country. In order to realize the concept of nationalism, individuals, groups, communities, organizations, parties, places country, songs, literature, leaders, etc. have a major role which gives direction to nationalism according to their own interests. In this article has tried to understand nationalism in the context of India's great legalist BR Ambedkar. Nationalism is a broad and revival approaches in Ambedkar's thinking. Which provides a holistic guidance in the reconstruction of Indian society. His nationalism is for the resurrection of the dipressed class, which not only talks about political freedom but also talks about social equality, self-reliance, economic equality etc. Ambedkar's nationalism is defined as a collective self-power rather than individual. This study understand to Ambedkar's nationalist ideas and his practical effects, which proves their relevance in Indian society and global context.

KEY WORDS

Western Nationalism, Indian Nationalism, Nationalism and British India, B.R. Ambedker, Value of Class, Community and Nationalism.

INTRODUCTION

With the development of human civilization, it started that the first human was involved as a family, then human to the family Constituted as a community, the community has united itself as religion and today the imagination of human has associated himself as a nation-state. The nation state is the most surprising event in the composition created by humans, which only gives fantasies a union form. In the global discussion of the social scientist, nationalism is as

relevant today as the nation state. These scientists conducted a comparative study of many ideas, but in the present context, the conclusion was that in the creation of the nation state

Nationalism is still the most permanent and living idea and which will continue to build an organizational unit in the coming generations.

In the modern era, an institution like a state has been formed on the basis of nationalism. It is a solid form of nationalist ideas in which the nationalists have considered language, culture, history, regionalism, tradition etc. as a unit and they gave theoretical approach to the nationalist idea. In the modern time Nationalism is center in Nation-State as the most organized structure in ideological form. Human has provided the institutional basis of the imagination of nationalism so that the universal of nationalism An attempt has been made to reconcile with ideas like freedom, equality and democracy. The most important of which is success in the revolution of France.

Nationalism in India has come from the West. During the independence movement, nationalist leaders started adopting western methods to wander the movement, so that the western concept of nationalism is considered parallel to the concept of Indian nationalism, but Indian nationalism is not a copy of Western nationalism, there is also a basic difference between the two. In which primary difference is Indian nationalism influenced by a moral-spiritual concept that we look as non-violence, satyagraha, noncooperation, indigenous movement etc. during national movements while Western nationalism is a cultural concept. Which provides predominance to a language, culture, tradition etc. The example of which is the unification of England.

In this article, we will try to find out the views of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar's nationalism, he is the most famous Indian leader, thinker. BR Ambedkar, who was born in a dalit family, he was called the constitution maker on the strength of his incomparable ability. Who was a great Indian jurist as well as an economist, social reformer and politician and Dalit thinker, a constitution draft committee was headed by him, Ambedkar served as Law and Justice minister in the first cabinet of Jawaharlal Nehru on the basis of his deep legal thinker. he also known as Babasaheb by his followers.

Literature Review

Desai, A.R., Social Background Of Indian Nationalism (6Th-Edn) ,Popular Prakashan, 2005: This literature focuses on expanding and expanding the ideas that have been the source of official history in India. These ideas influence the politics and representation of the nation.

Keer, Dhanajay. Dr. Ambedkar: Life & Mission. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan, 2005: The great social reformer of India is based on literature. This idea highlights the causes and objectives of Ambedkar. He is recognized by these. The author has tried to limit his thoughts with his contribution. The author has shown the way for the liberation of the downtrodden class in his life character mission.

John A. Armstrong, Nations Before Nationalism, UNC Press Book, 2017: Women have always faced injustice because of their gender. In recent years, the definition of feminism has changed a lot, supporting movements on issues other than equality and emancipation. Women also want a nation of their own.

Omvedt, Gail. Ambedkar: Towards An Enlightened India, Penguin Publication, 2017 : present Literature, the author has studied the contribution of various nationalists to the rise of nationalism in India, in which Ambedkar's nationalism is the main one, which has described the nature of the Indian territory.

Yengde, Suraj. The Radical in Ambedkar: Critical Reflections. Penguin Random House India Private Limited. 2018: author has discussed the contribution made by BR Ambedkar towards equality and fraternity in India America has described the definition of nationalism for Dalit class in little Dalit movements Intellectual class has recognized him as the architect of the Indian Constitution But some ideas are considered limited to reservation from leaders.

B, Chakrabarty. Politics, Ideology and Nationalism: Jinnah, Savarkar and Ambedkar Versus Gandhi, Published by SAGE Publishing India 2020: In this literature, the author tries to see Indian nationalism in a new perspective, it explains the study of Indian nationalism as well as it has used Indian nationalism to understand Indian nationalism in the context of Jinnah, Savarkar, Ambedkar and Gandhi.

Scope of the Study

This research will focus on the nationalism of Dr. Ambedkar, the great social reformer of India.

Ambedkar's contribution towards nationalism is to be studied and in a society where the social gap is very deep. Central theme of his work is that democracy should be understood not merely in procedural terms, as an election by a majority, but as what he calls 'substantive democracy'. The present area of research is to promote nationalism in a democratic country like India, many British colonialism in India, its creation is not only procedural, nor should election be its only objective, the aim of the research will be based on mutual respect, including human rights, uniform civil code. The Constitution meld together in ways that work to mask more complicated and revolutionary, the political establishment has sought to limit his concerns to the question of reservations. This money will identify about nationalism how nationalism will be proved with social justice because India is a huge country different sanskrit language caste region etc demand justice for their rights and it will be known that nationalism is all these types of bravery. This remarkable volume seeks to unpack the radical in Ambedkar's. This study will identify about nationalism that how nationalism will accommodate with social justice, because India is democratic country and in India there is very diversity. Find out how nationalism will face diversity. There are many groups in the society, this creates a very important thinking, this very culture or finance. The Constitution meld together in ways that work to mask more complicated and revolutionary, the political establishment has sought to limit his concerns to the question of reservations. Research will try to study the successful programs in support of it and throw light on what happened during the rule so that nationalism can be studied effectively. For this, his thought will be studied the western ideology of nationalism will be studied.

Research Methodology

Under the historical perspective, interpretations and analyses will be studied based on the methodology. A comparative analysis of the various assertions for nationalism, their aspirations, goals, dynamics and responses on the part of different classes of Indian society. Western nationalism and Indian nationalism will be part of comparative study, in which different thinkers approaches will be helpful in trying to understand the meaning of nationalism. Under the scientific method there will be use of observation, description, explanation, inductive generalization, deductive rezoning, prediction the different factors of nationalism will provide specific means of nationalism in different context. This different context will understand the different aspiration and demand of society.

Study Area

1. Understanding the concept of Nationalism with special reference to India and Indian society.
2. Investigating the organizational context of nationalism during the freedom struggle and post freedom struggle.
3. To see the changes that were introduced by the western thinkers, politician and Indian thinkers, politician in India
4. To examine whether nationalism in the context of classes of Indian society with their social value.
5. To specific features of nationalism with accommodation of diversity in democracy.
6. To study of nationalism and Pre British rule India to after independent India.
7. The role of B.R.Ambedker in particular sphere of Nationalism

Data Sources

Primary sources will be researched and references and so on, under the qualitative method, the interview method, Telephonic interview, Radio appeal and questioner will be used.

Secondary Sources will be used Parliament library, internet, Diary, Biography, letter, Books, Autobiography, Articles, reports, News Paper, Journals, Parliamentary debate and constitutional debate, discussion, etc.

Limitations

The study presented will present a fundamental idea on Western nationalism and Indian nationalism. Apart from this, Ambedkar's idea will be known on nationalism and the impact of nationalism on Ambedkar's idea will study and at the present time will be limited to the study of the relevance of Ambedkar's idea on nationalism.

Western Nationalism:An Critical View

Nationalism is the most powerful ideology in the modern world, so its study cannot be ignored even in the present time. As an ideology and movement, nationalism had a strong impact in the American and French revolutions, yet it could not become a part of the historic investigation until the middle of the nineteenth century and it could not even be a part of the social scientific study until the early twentieth century.

“In the study of nationalism by nationalists thinkers, autonomy, unity, identity is mainly considered as these three subjects and ideals, which Rousseau, Herder, Fichte, Choris and Maazini have made him popular in Western and Central Europe. They have also reduced more specific goals of nationalist movements, most of which have been established and motivated by intellectuals. The main task of these movements was that people build a nation based on their identity in which it has become possible to understand this pattern, which is described by Miroslav Horch in Eastern European case. Starting with an élite of intellectual-tulles, the movement has later excluded the professional who has often worked as political agitators, and finally widespread in other areas of society. , all movements have not reached this final stage. Sometimes the middle regions have been careful to include the lower levels.

Indian Nationalism

The main reason for the rise of nationalism in India has been cultural changes and colonial rule. Nationalism is a defined event in India. Self-Rule and Swadeshi complement each other for the establishment of nationalism. Some social and political groups composed movements based on nationalism to protect Swadeshi and self-development from external culture. The agitating group in nationalism considers their country's culture, language, tradition, knowledge etc. the best compared to other countries. Which is a matter of pride that they create a sense of nationalism. During the movement of nationalism, there is an atmosphere of fear among individuals so that no one is against it. The main basis of nationalism in India has been attraction towards religion and culture. In which the role of regionalism has been important, cultural and linguistic regionalism has further raised in nationalism. Indian nationalism established a strong identity in the British colony. After the establishment of the Congress, the movements against various British policies in India contributed significantly to the propagation of nationalism. Different nationalism thinkers strengthened the attempt of nationalism with their great ideas. After the British colonial, nationalism and condensed in which music, character, leader, actor, national symbol, festival, etc. created an important role in nationalism. Various regional identities in India have separated nationalism identity. As a result, the spirit of nationalism weakened. Personal thoughts dominated nationalism. People created the idea of their nationalism based on their identity, which weakened the idea of the single universal concept of nationalism. At present, the leaders of various organizations have started redefining nationalism which some groups accept if some groups are accepted. Indian nationalism needs to be reconsidered and re-prepared. In a democracy like India, majority and minorities have the right to exercise their rights, but the multiculture has more power according to its number, but cannot use his power to implement its agenda,

which ineffective the relevance of nationalism. Nationalism in India is a view to a polar concept that committing the concept of unity in diversity.

British System and Indian Nationalism

The general perception of nationalism was prevalent in India during the British Raj. The main reason for nationalism in India was during the British rule, economic, political and social exploitation that stimulated Indians towards nationalism. The movements of nationalism have played the most role in the middle class. The exploitation system of the British Raj has been considered an insult to India by the middle class, which is an injustice to the Indian, which affected the Indian most.

During the British Colony, Indians lacked active participation in policy making. Because Indian was forbidden to be involved in legislative works.

There was a contradiction between the middle class and the bourgeoisie over nationalist activities. What should be the basis of the movement against British exploitation about the idea, nationalism or moral conduct. The indigenous movement is considered to be the main turn of this dispute. After this movement, a common dispute starts between the youth and western educated old class over nationalism. It has been at its highest peak during many movements launched under the leadership of Gandhiji. During these movements, unity was created among Indian people. The most active participation in it has been of the educated middle class. The middle class communicated nationalism in the urban area. Between major urban areas - class intelligentsia, while non-cooperation movement expanded Movement and significant popular participation shows.

Ambedkar view on Nationalism

Nationalism is the curiosity of the people. Those who present their basic concepts through its different aspects in which their social political economic consciousness emerges. It has the importance of the unit which is associated with a similar concept that leads to the development of nationalist consciousness. It is necessary to know the basic emotions of nationalism that can be defined in some words. Nationalism is a propagation of social concept that is expressed by the person, community, religion, caste etc. living in the nation. It is a group of people who create equal ideas. It creates the concept of the corporation, which has a formal connection with groups, families, communities. Due to which the group creates a nation as a group unit, who maintain their thoughts around this. Nationalism is a dual feeling that spreads with both individual and group. Both are connected to each other. The nation is created by the creation of the association of both. It is the conscious spirit of the person and the family that binds people together in a group. It is the basis of the struggle arising out of social, economic and political circumstances. Who wants to eliminate the disabilities born of these circumstances. Those who are against them want to eliminate them. It is not a selfishness or greed feeling, it is an impulse that creates a nation state by building a national spirit related to their group.

Indian media, academics and intellectuals established BR Ambedkar as only a Dalit thinker who presents a narrow mindset towards BR Ambedkar. Which has become the prevailing perception of the Indian public. Ambedkar's thinking has not been limited to social reforms, he has contemplated a nation like social justice where the repressed class can get recognition. This Ambedkar performs intellectual dimensions. Dr Ambedkar may be accused of alleging that he did not participate in the national freedom movement against the British rule, it would not be appropriate to doubt his President's sentiments. The end of casteism, creation of equal society, women education and empowerment, establishment of democratic values, importance of modern ideas in place of traditional religious values, strong central Government etc. Ambedkar's nationalist concept. Ambedkar present the circumstances and experience of his social democracy.

Ambedkar views on "India as a Nation"

India is a Rashtra or a nation, it is a matter of controversy. Ambedkar's idea is given between these two concepts, "Rashtra" was a demand for traditional Hindu leaders based on the ethnic group. Which is only a

group of people related to Hindu culture, while the “Nation’s”, Anglo Indian was the identity of Indianness, this struggle had started since the establishment of the Indian National Congress. Emphasis was laid on the establishment of the nation by both. Both of them never back down the demand for nation building. Anglo Indian has identified the Indian nation with ‘Indians’. It has been used for the people of India. In the words of Anglo Indian “to know India was to forget that there is such a thing as India.”. In this sequence, Hindu leaders and Hindu country devotees also propagated this concept about the Rashtra, which was a narrow idea. Anglo Indian believed that no other view of Indian Nationalism could be replaced. Indian Nationalism presents various components of Indian culture, language, history, tradition, etc., it cannot establish the dominance of any one ideology. As is the purpose of the establishment of a rastra by Hindu leaders. Indian nationalism takes the favor of the self-esteem of multi-culturalism which resembles the idea of Tagore, Subhash Chandra Bose, Raja Ram Mohan Rai etc.

Ambedkar has given two reasons for this that Hindu leaders used a narrow mindset when India ever considered India as an Indian nation. Nationalism and nationalism had become a special quality of countries in the global world. Countries were being built from nationalism. The country was now being established as a nation. Rashtrapati was becoming a universal idea. Which Hindu leaders used a narrow concept in approval. Second, he says that the basis of nationalism is also related to self-rule. By the end of the century, nationalism will become an acceptable principle of building the nation, that is, the path of building the nation will go through nationalism. In any country, nationalism will demand self Government. Which will be the introduction of patriotism. In order to evaluate these ideas in the Rashtra of Hindu leaders, these subject matter used in a narrow approach. A nation is not a person, the nation is a group of people. Which recognizes various cultures, language, class community etc. which is associated with their rights. The nation cares about the self-esteem of these groups that creates a nation.

Values of different Classes and Community of India and Nationalism

India is a country with multi-cultural, multi-linguistic, multi-religious, multi-historic country in which many sub-castes also live. Which is the basis of the identity of the person living here. Which sometimes the person presents as the basis of his mother tongue, mother land, nationality.

India’s social and cultural structure is quite complex. The social structure of the people here cannot be separated from their cultural structure. Even if it is separated, it also becomes the cause of the quarrel. After British colonies, different groups of India struggled for their values. Whose belief was different according to its own culture. The main reason for the development of geo-political unity among social classes all over India was to build a nation among people related to various cultures against colonial culture. In the Depressed class, the foundation of national has been the main centuries-old caste exploitation, freedom from caste discrimination and social coordination, which wants to get on the footprint of Bhim Rao Ambedkar. Various regional groups wanted to build their states according to their culture, which was the basis of their national value.

Various tribal groups of India had their own different perception towards nationalism. Some tribal created their national spirit on the basis of their ethnic groups, such as Santhali, Munda Orao, Ho etc. in Jharkhand, tribes like Santhali, Munda Orao, Ho etc. which have equal culture, equal identity, equal regionalism, similarly Naga tribe demands building a homeland on the basis of its Naga language. The tribe of the Northeast establishes its nationality based on its boundaries.

The value of the nation among the slaves and laborers working in tea gardens, fields and industries is to freedom from exploitation and get their rights.

CONCLUSION

The study presented in Western and Indian perspective presented the idea of Ambedkar’s nationalism, knowing the value of various social groups towards nationalism, it has come to the conclusion that the structure of nationalism in India is on two basis, the first political structure that presents India in a nation, the second

cultural structure in which people promote their regional sentiment. Nationalist thoughts realize their values to different sections. It is important here how the leaders of different groups contain their values from nationalism. If a dissatisfied section of the population is satisfied with the attempt to redefine or re-define the nationalist ideology, it will have a negative impact on the overall democratic image of the country. Nationalism is a dynamic process of social construction and hence the development of nationalism is necessary for the political, economic social development of a nation. The basis of the holding of nationalism is not opposed to humanism or individualism. This is a organized performance of group, culture language, history, etc.

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