



71st CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION

Public Lecture:

(5th Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture)

The Indian Constitution: A Roadmap to Prabuddha Bharat

SPEAKER



Prof. N. Sukumar

Political Scientist
University of Delhi

Join Us On

26th November
2020

Time
11:00 AM

PLATFORM



Meeting Link will be provided on
25th November 2020 @ 9:00 PM

CONTACT

Dr. D.R. Gautam
Research Officer
+91-8447204528

For Registration [Click Here](#)
or Scan the QR Code

No Registration Fee

E-Certificate after the
submission of feedback

Registration Link:
<https://forms.gle/rGaDygiv81qA2VWV9>



Organized by

Dr. Ambedkar Chair,
Tezpur University, Napaam,
Sonitpur, Assam-784028, INDIA

Visit: <http://www.tezu.ernet.in/DrAmbedkarChair/>

Program Schedule

Chairperson	: Prof. Kedilezo Kikhi
Introductory Remarks	: 1) Prof. Vinod Kumar Jain Vice Chancellor, Tezpur University 2) Dr. D.P. Majhi, Director, DAF, New Delhi
Memorial Lecture	: Prof. N. Sukumar, University of Delhi
Interaction with the participants	
Vote of Thanks	: Dr. D.R. Gautam

About the Speaker



Prof. N. Sukumar, Political Scientist, University of Delhi

Prof. N. Sukumar teaches Political Science at Delhi University. His area of interest includes Indian Political Thought, Ambedkar and Dalit Bahujan Studies, Human Rights and Social Exclusion. Currently, he is engaged with the study of caste discrimination in Indian universities. He has published widely in research journals, blogs, etc. and has been involved in both national and international research studies on poverty and public institutions, migration and caste based atrocities. Apart from the classroom, he is also actively involved in grassroots peoples' struggles.

Abstract of the Lecture

The Indian Constitution: A Roadmap to Prabuddha Bharat

The Indian Constitution is often considered a political project but as Granville Austin observed, it was about 'social revolution'. It envisages a radical roadmap for transformation based on parliamentary democracy and a juridical process that ensures liberty, equality and fraternity, while eschewing any forms of violence. The three concepts are mutually operative and cannot exist individually. Only then can an egalitarian society be established. Ambedkar was not satisfied with mere political democracy which he considered meaningless if not substantiated with social and economic democracy. The lecture will cover different aspects of Ambedkar's attempts to usher in social justice while ensuring individual liberty and recognizing the principle of fraternity.