

Ram Manohar Lohia - Philosopher, Thinker, Politician

Rama, Krishna and Shiva are the three great dreams of fulfilment in India. Everyone's path is different. The perfection of Rama is limited, in the free or complete personality of Krishna and in the unlimited personality of Shiva, but each is perfect. O Mother of India, give us the mind of Shiva, the heart of Krishna, and the deeds and words of Rama. Create us with limitless mind and free heart as well as the limitations of life. Reference: The English Monthly Magazine Mankind, August 1955.

Today, if we talk about the oppressed people, we talk about equality and inequality, then the names of two people come out. One of them is Dr. B.R.Ambedkar ji and the other name is of Ram Manohar Lohia ji. Ram Manohar Lohia ji is one of those personalities who changed India. If the path he has shown to transform India is implemented, we will really build an India that we all want. But it is the misfortune of all of us that we have not really understood Ram Manohar Lohia ji.



Ram Manohar Lohia ji was a Gandhian, a freedom fighter and we know him for his anti-caste movement through his Socialist Party. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia ji was born on 23rd March 1910 in Akbarpur. His father's name was Harilal and mother's name was Chanda. As his father was also educated, he paid a lot of attention to Ram Manohar Lohia's education. After passing intermediate examination from Banaras Hindu University, he went to Berlin for his higher education. He returned to India in 1933 after completing his education and in 1934 he formed the Congress Socialist Party. Lohia was heavily influenced by socialist ideas. He devoted his entire life to

propagating the idea of socialism. He gave birth to the concept of neo-socialism. He formed the Nav Samajwadi Party in 1955.

Ram Manohar Lohia ji strongly supported the principle of equality. According to him equality is the first essential condition of a person's freedom. Freedom cannot be possible without equality. He has said that if freedom has to be curtailed in the establishment of equality, then there should never be any hesitation for it. According to Ram Manohar Lohia ji, no one should be discriminated against on the basis of religion, caste or creed and all people should be provided with equal facilities. This was his theory of equality. He says that if the freedom of some people has to be curtailed to give equality to certain sections, the States should take appropriate steps for that. He says that whether it is big men, whether it is small men, the children of all people should read together from the age of at least five to ten. Ref – Samata aur Sampannta. In the same book he wrote, only way to make a nation wealthy is through equality. Not only equality and wealth are binary but equality is the way to achieve wealth. After reading these thoughts of his, it seems that his ideas of equality and prosperity are obvious.

Ram Manohar Lohia ji gave the principle of seven revolutions. He had passed seven resolutions in the United Socialist Party in 1966. The seven revolutions they wanted to bring about were as follows:

1. Gender equality.
2. The elimination of inequalities based on apartheid.
3. The end of birth and caste related inequalities
4. The end of repression by foreigners and the creation of the World Parliament.
5. The elimination of economic inequalities based on personal property and the planned growth of commodity production within the country.
6. Opposition to encroachment on individual rights.
7. Opposing war weapons and follow the principle of civil disobedience.

Through these seven revolutions, Ram Manohar Lohia ji was dreaming of an India that would provide equality in social, economic and gender justice. If we look at his views more closely, he was a person with the idea of building a rewarding India, non-Congressism, non-Englishism and non-Casteism.

Ram Manohar Lohia ji was insistent of inter-caste or inter-group marriage. In his book 'Hindu banam Hindu' he wrote Inter caste marriage should be obligatory for government jobs. Ram Manohar Lohia ji believed that caste system was the first reason for the plight of Hindustan. Which in many ways still seems to be true today. Ram Manohar Lohia ji has vehemently opposed caste. They say that there should be opposition in every case to the determination of social prestige on the basis of caste.

In the same book 'Hindu banam Hindu' he wrote, as long as casteism is fixated in human brains, gender equality is not valued by all or wealth and administration are interdependent, the rabidness will continue to wreck Indian history & will keep it passive. They strike hard at racism through their thoughts. Whatever malpractices and wrong traditions are present in the society, the far-reaching consequences of them are the biggest obstacle to the progress of the nation. Ram

Manohar Lohia ji also thought that such leaders emerged from among the Shudras who would not only lead the Shudras but also the upper class would feel proud to consider him as their own leader.

In his book 'Samata aur sapannta' he says, if everyone believes he is independent, then everyone should equally take the responsibility of defence, and should equally participate in martyrdom. He inspired all the people to forget the spirit of high and low and stand together shoulder to shoulder to protect the nation. This is only possible if we treat everyone equal. The India of Ram Manohar Lohiaji's dreams comes before us with the best of ideas of social, economic and gender justice.

Ram Manohar Lohia In general, leaders of the socialist ideology strongly attack Indian culture and religious way of life. Many Dhurin socialists are seen expressing the extreme idea that they are Hindus. Against the backdrop of all this, Ram Manohar Lohia does not deny the noble and binding principles of religion and culture! If the later generations of Lohia, who inherited the legacy of socialism, had picked up on this virtue, his contribution to social construction would have been unprecedented.