ABSTRACT

Ayyankali toiled his whole life for uplifting the downtrodden commune. At the same time in North India there was an, another man who was a jurist, politician and social reformer. He also worked for the same as the South Indian. The North Indian was Ambedkar and the South Indian was Ayyankali. Ayyankali indirectly accomplished the concept of Ambedkar of “Educate, Agitate and Organize”. He conceptualized freedom in a drastic way, for him freedom is shaped through action. He made the impression of an aristocrat, wore clean white cloths and a turban. He openly rebelled against the injustice towards the lower caste. He followed the politics of emancipating all the oppressed. He was titled as Pulaya Raja by Gandhi. Progressively, Ayyankali emerged as a leader for the oppressed irrespective of their clan. He actively took part both in the sadness and happiness of that of all oppressed irrespective of the clan they belongs to. He performed whatever he preached. He was nominated to SreeMulam Popular Assembly in 1912 and he was the member until his death. As being a member of the India’s first state legislature he raised the problems of the downtrodden in front of the King as well as the Diwan more especially for the right to property, right to education, right to reservation, right for wage and so on. He considered the society as his own family.

KEY WORDS: Ayyankali, downtrodden, oppressed, leader.

REFERENCES