

Ambedkar is known to have developed differences with Congress on several important questions relating to Dalit issues and more or less remains the only spokesman and the pre eminent advocate of the Dalits from 1919, for more than three and half decades in the pre independence period. Though the Congress talked about the necessity of removing untouchability.

Yet it didn't articulate any concrete demand or programme to protect the interests of the depressed classes till 1917. In contrast, mobilisation by Phule and Ambedkar in 1930, was firmly based on the belief that unless the Caste system is destroyed.

Hence in 1942, he formed the All India Scheduled Caste Federation. Earlier, he formed several organisations, the most important being the Indian Labour Party. The Indian Labour Party was an organisation of a different kind in the sense in that

et aimed and attempted to mobilise a  
broader section of the Indian society and  
not exclusively the Dalits.

He sought to use this  
organisation to appeal to wider audience  
including industrial workers and the agricultural  
labourer. Bhausa argues that he formed the  
ULP probably because he was concerned  
that a wider support base than the  
Schedule Caste was essential and hence  
he embarked on a mass class like

Strategy

Post Independence (Ind & Less)

The formation of All India Schedule Caste  
Federation (AISCF) was a very significant  
development in the history of Dalit  
mobilisation in the country though it  
was not much successful and it  
suffered biggest defeat among  
Dalit voters but it created a  
niche for the new form of politics