

PICTORIAL BIOGRAPHY AMBEDKAR

B.M. LEELA KUMARI





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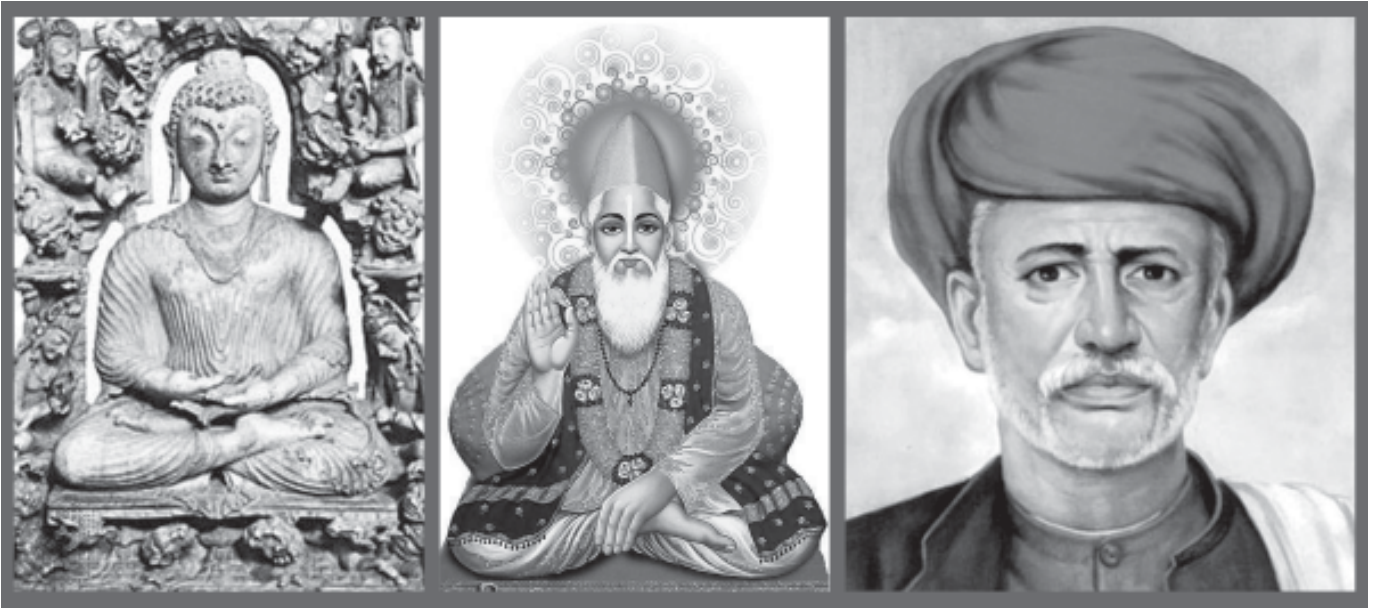
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TO ...



BUDDHA

KABIR

JYOTHIBA PHULE

GURUS of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

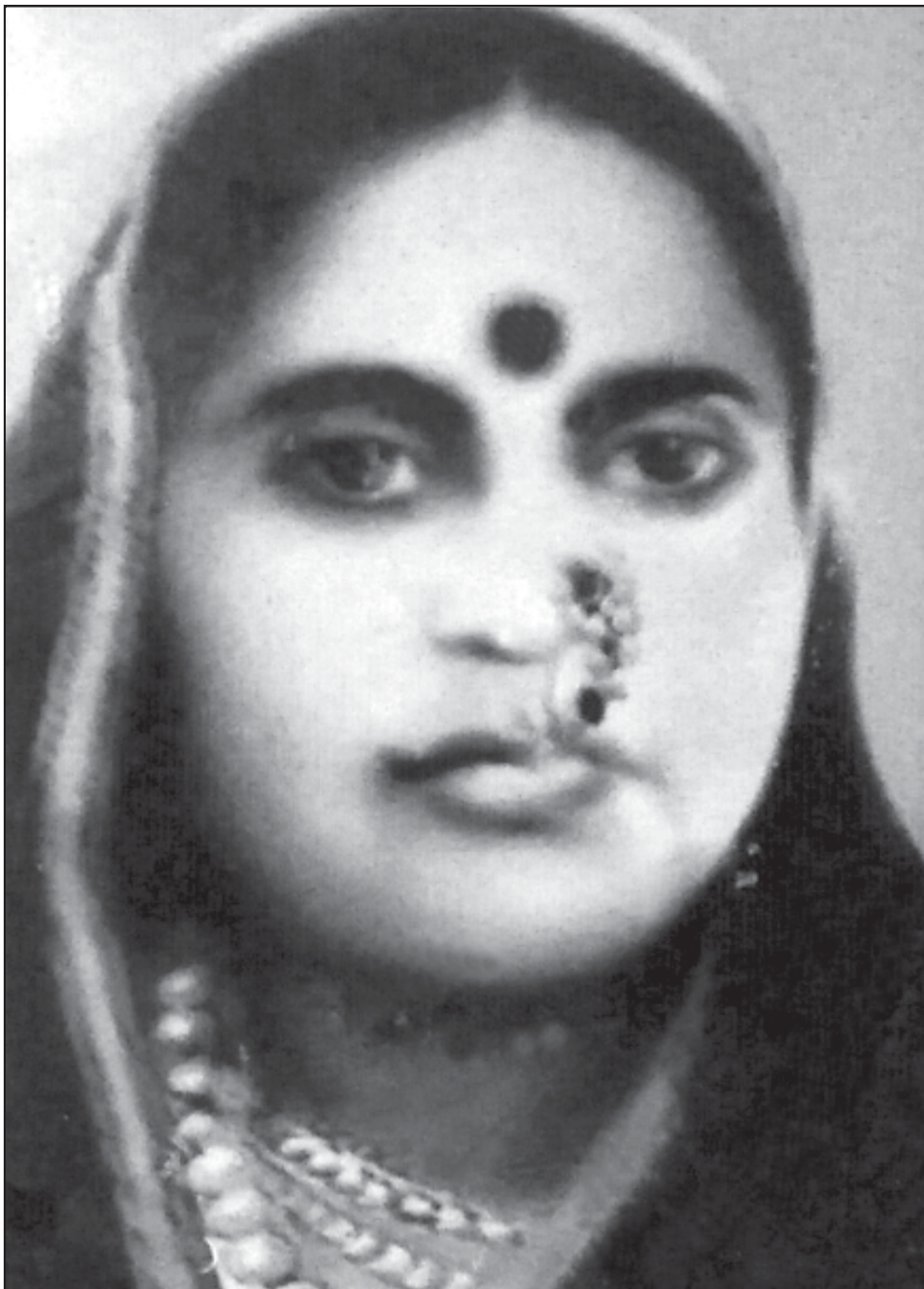


Thanks...

To All our Senior Ambedkarites and Lieutenants who preserved this National Treasure. We take this caravan ahead to our future younger generations for eternal purpose.



1891: In **14 April**, Bhimrao is born in the British-founded town of MHoW (Military Headquarters of War) in Central Provinces (today's Madhya Pradesh) to Ramji Sakpal and Bhimabai; MHoW near Indore, was and still is a cantonment.



1894: Subedar Ramji Retired from Military Service and moved to Dapoli and Next to Satara

1897: Bhimabai (Bhim rao's mother) passes away in Satara.



1900: November 7, Bhimrao joins the government high school in Satara. He got his primary education at a school in Dapoli, a small town in Ratnagiri District, in Konkan Maharashtra.

The Maharashtra government declared 7 November 2017 as the first 'Student's Day' in the state. This is the day BR Ambedkar joined Satara's Pratap Singh High School.



Office of the Government,
Agricultural High School,
Satara, 15th July, 1949.

This is to certify that the Birth Date of Master
B. R. Ambedkar, as per mentioned in General Register of
this High School, is 14-4-1891 (Fourteenth April, Eighteen
ninety one).

[Signature]
Head Master,
Govt. Agri. High School, Satara

VPN/-

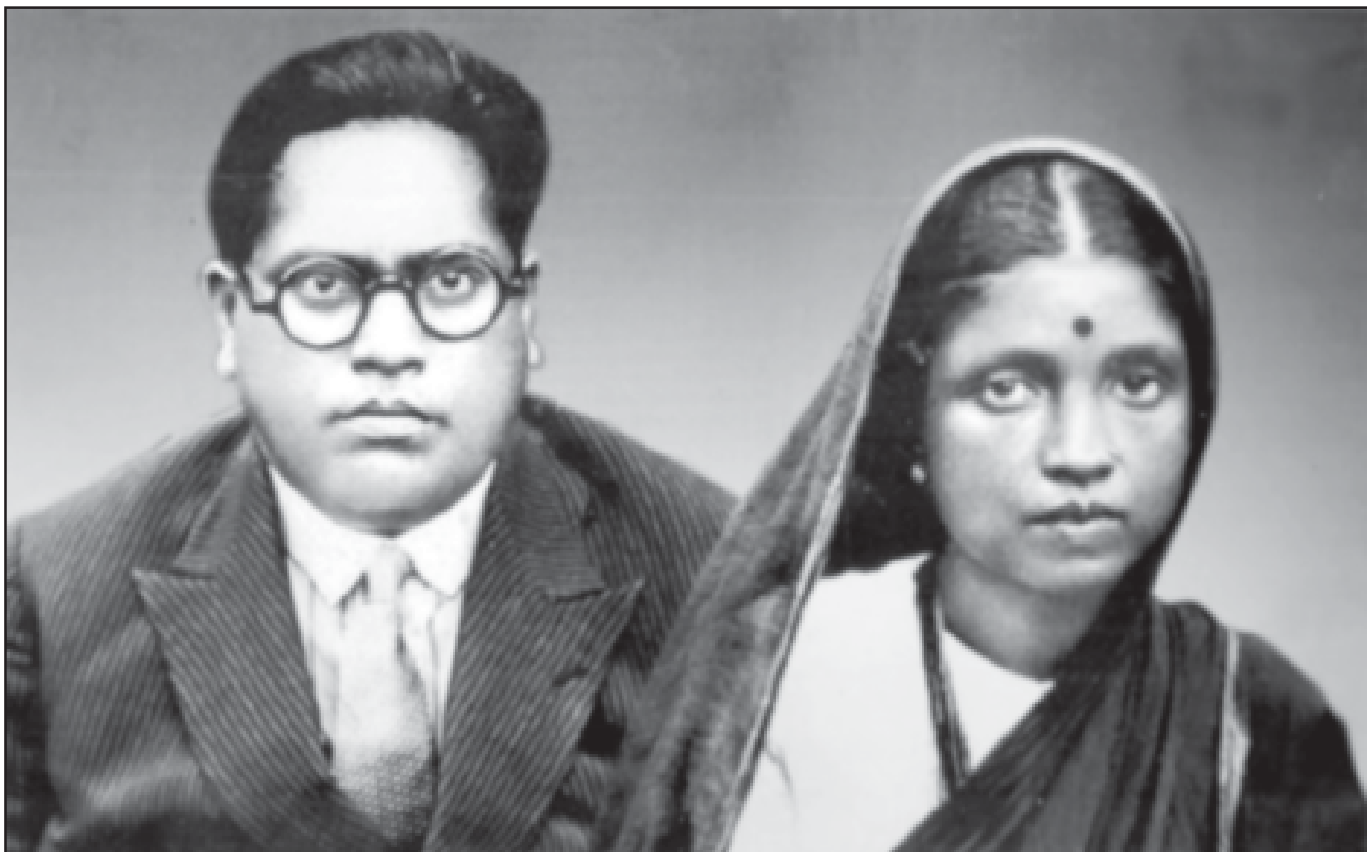
1900	Singhdeo Babu Shri	Satara	19	6	1895	Singhdeo Babu Shri
1901	Gangadhar Kashinath Desai	Satara	2	10	1895	G. A. Desai
1902	Dasarao Hanu Venkatesh	Karve				
1903	Pishwanath Vishnu Balwanth	Tarad	5	1	1899	P. V. Patwardhan
1904	Prabhakar Vitthal Anandam	Satara	17	9	1896	P. V. Anandam
1905	Bhiva Ramji Ambedkar	Satara	14	4	1891	B. R. Ambedkar
1906	Kashinath Ganpati Jagadip	Satara	15	3	1891	K. G. Jagadip
1907	Shri. Hanu Ganesh	Satara	14	10	1894	S. G. Hanu
1908	Shri. Hanu Ganesh	Satara	25	2	1894	S. G. Hanu

1900: November 7, Bhimrao's
Date of Birth Certificate. Name in
the School Register

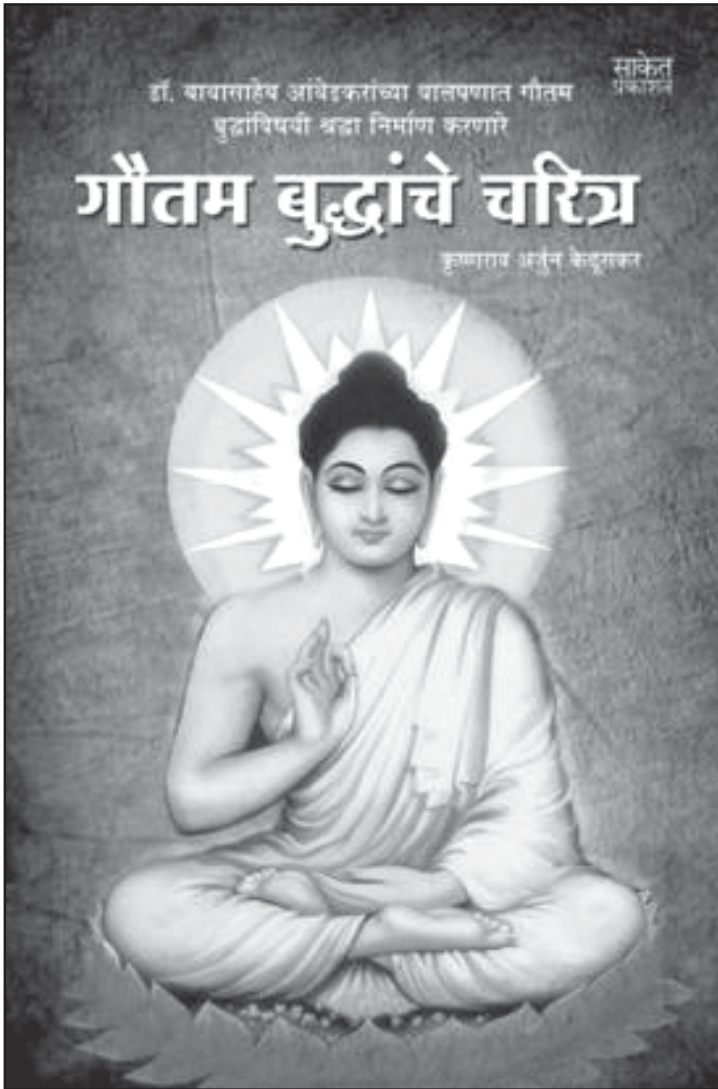


ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL - BOMBAY (1872)

1904: Bhimrao joins the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.



1906: Bhimrao marries Rami (Ramabai), daughter of Bhiku Walangkar , one of the relatives of his mother at a simple ceremony in the vegetable market in Byculla.



1907: Matriculation from Elphinstone High School, Bombay, with 382 marks out of 750. The community organizes a celebration. Krishnaji Arjun Keluskar, well-known Marathi author and social reformer, presents him with a copy of his new book, *Life of Gautama Buddha*. This probably is Ambedkar's first "encounter" with Buddha.



Bombay : Improve ment Trust Chawl, No.1 (BIT) Parel Bombay. Here Dr. Ambedkar Stayed in room nos.50 & 51 for 20 to 25 years from the age of 14 till he became Barrister from Grey' inn London in 1924

1912: Graduation from Elphinstone College, affiliated to University of Bombay. His BA has papers in Persian and English. He scores 449 out of 1000 marks. While he is studying for his BA, Bhim's father runs out of funds. Keluskar helps Bhim get a scholarship of Rs 25 rupees a month from the Maharaja of Baroda.

1912: 12th **December**, son Yeshwant is born.





1913: Joins in Sayajirao Geakwad Maharaja of Baroda State Force as a lieutenant.



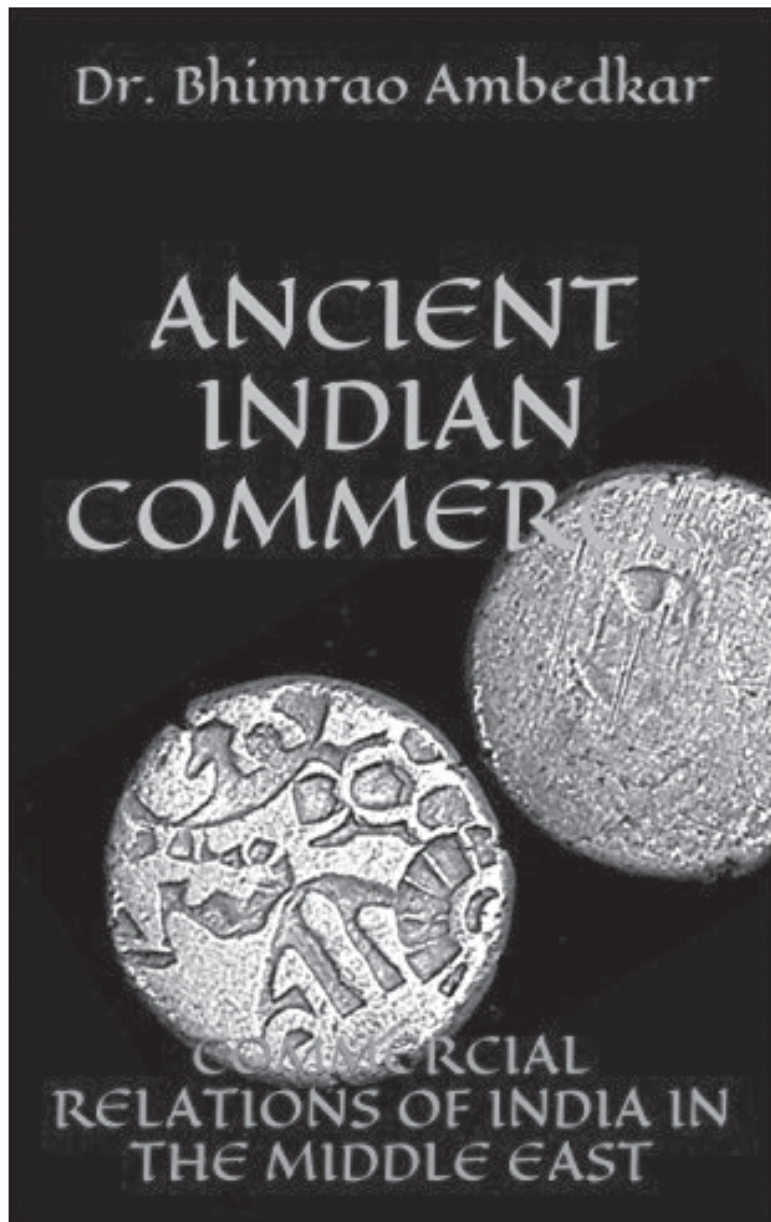
1913: On **2 February**, Bhim's father, Ramji Sakpal, passes away.

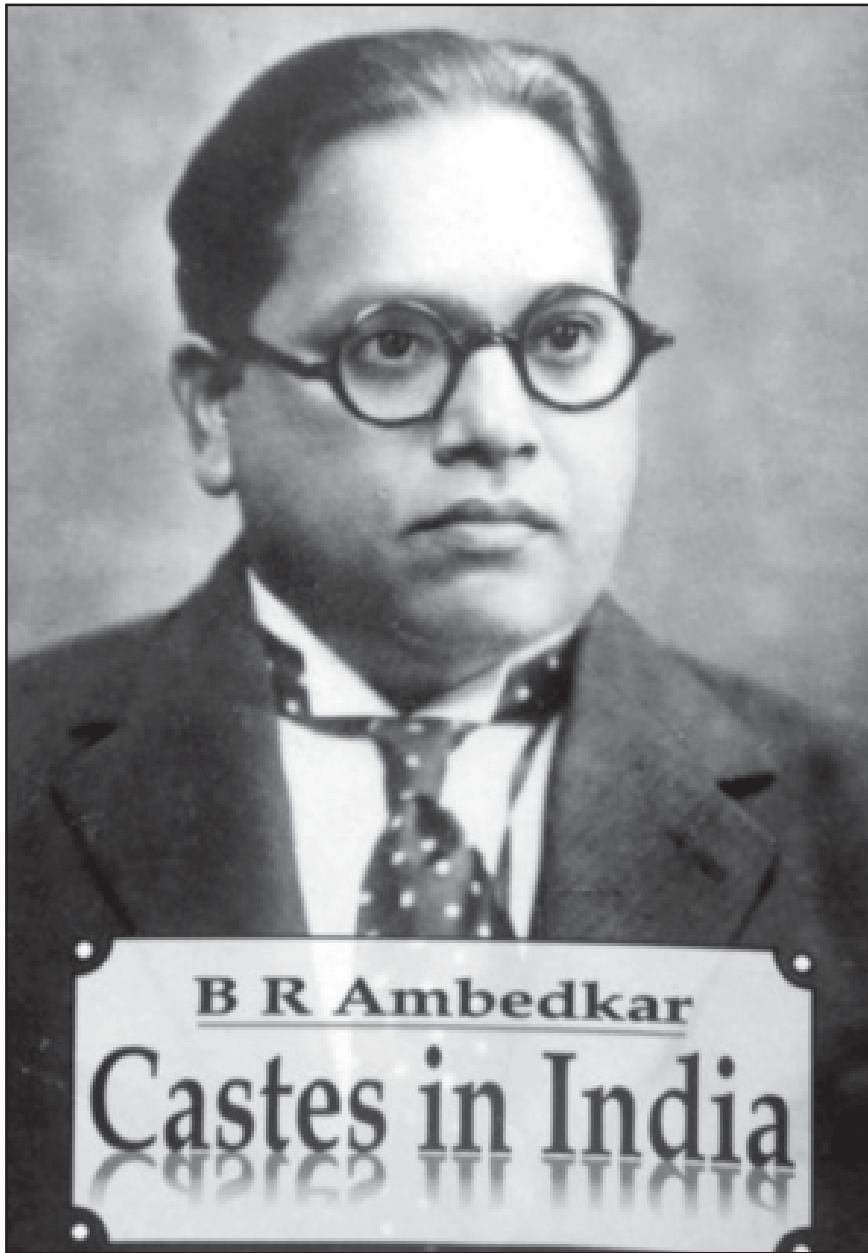


1913: July 20, Ambedkar admitted in Columbia University, New York for higher studies.

1915: May 15, Submitted Thesis on “Administration and Finance of East India Company”.

1915: On June 5, Ambedkar is awarded an MA. He majors in Economics; Sociology, History, Philosophy, Anthropology and Politics were the other subjects of study. For his MA, he wrote a thesis titled “Ancient Indian Commerce”.





1916: On **9 May**, Ambedkar reads a paper titled “Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development” at Dr Alexander Goldenweiser’s anthropology seminar. It is published in *Indian Antiquary*, Vol XII (New York) in May 1917.

1916: In **June**, Ambedkar writes another MA thesis, *National Dividend of India – A Historic and Analytical Study*. It was published later with a new title “The Evolution of provincial finance in British India”

1917: Columbia University conferred a degree of Ph.D. to Ambedkar.

THE EVOLUTION OF PROVINCIAL FINANCE IN BRITISH INDIA

A STUDY IN THE PROVINCIAL
DECENTRALIZATION OF
IMPERIAL FINANCE

BY

B. R. AMBEDKAR

Sometime Professor of Political Economy at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay

Author of “The Problem of the Rupee,” “Castes in India,” “Small-Holdings in India and their Remedies”

WITH A FOREWORD BY

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN

Professor of Economics, Columbia University, New York

LONDON

P. S. KING & SON. LTD.

ORCHARD HOUSE, 2 & 4 GREAT SMITH STREET
WESTMINSTER

1923

Register No. *B. 520* *Ambedkar Bhimrao P.*
 2nd Yr Last Term 1916-17 2nd Yr Summer Term 1917-18
 The London School of Economics and Political Science.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

All fees must be paid in advance, if possible two clear days before the first meeting of the class which the student desires to join. Form may be paid in the office or sent by post, in which latter case the remittance must be accompanied by a form of application for admission properly filled in and addressed to THE DIRECTOR, the London School of Economics, Chase Market, W.C. Cheques, &c., must be made payable to the Hon. W. F. HERVEY, and crossed London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

The office is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; and during term, for the convenience of students, from 5.30 to 8 p.m.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY. NAME IN FULL.

SURNAME <i>Ambedkar</i>	CHRISTIAN NAME OR NAMES IN FULL. <i>Bhimrao. P.</i>	Mr., Mess., Miss, Mrs.
LONDON ADDRESS. <i>21 Cromwell Rd. S.W.</i> <i>London</i>	PERMANENT ADDRESS. (If London Address is not permanent.) <i>Bombay</i> <i>India</i>	
OCCUPATION. <small>If in the Public Service, or in the service of a Railway, Bank, Insurance Company, or other semi-public body, please state Department or Office.</small>	ACADEMIC STATUS. DATE OF BIRTH IF UNDER 21: UNIVERSITY OF COLLEGE <i>Bombay & Columbia</i> DEGREE OF STANDING <i>M.A.</i> <small>Undergraduates of London University are requested to state month and year of matriculation.</small>	
NUMBER IN CALENDAR	COURSES THE APPLICANT DESIRES TO TAKE. <i>Full Course.</i>	FEES PAID. £ s d <i>10 10</i>

Usual Signature _____

Date _____ - 19__

1916 : in July, Ambedkar goes to London, and in October, joins Gray's Inn to study Law. Ambedkar also takes admission at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). Ambedkar requests the Maharaja of Baroda to grant him permission to pursue his studies in London.



1917: Ambedkar starts working on his thesis, but he is informed that the period of his scholarship is over. Ambedkar returns to India after spending a year in London working on the thesis for the MSc (Economics).

MILITARY					
Serial No.	Name.	Examina- tion passed	Caste.	Age.	Date of com- mencement of Service.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Attache: a Probationary					
<i>Continued.</i>					
60	Mr. Rameshchandra Sadasivrao Phule.	Matric.	Maratha.	23- 5-1894-	8-11
61	" Vishwanath Gangajirao Phule.	Matric, N.S.E. (Industry).	Do.	27- 4- 1898-	11-11
62	" Sayal Chalm Hasmal Khatke.	Matric.	Mahomedan.	28- 1- 5-17-	4-22
63	" Anandrao Ramrao Bandarkar.	"	Maratha.	25- 6-1890-	5-12
64	" Jitendra Ranji Ambekar ...	B. A.	Parvari.	23- 9-1893-	1-12
65	" Baputabai Ganajirao Khatke.	"	Maratha.	30- 7- 0-15-	6-14
Military Secretary.					
(1), Rs. 225.					
66	" Govindrao Keshavrao Ambekar.	B.A. 1st L.L.B.	Prabhu.	22- 1- 0-12-	4-01
Chitnis.					
(1), Rs. 80 to 100.					
<i>With 14% annual increment of Rs. 10</i>					
67	r. Maheshrao Baburao Khatke ...	P.H. Military Department, Pune.	Marathi D.	22- 6- 0	1- 7-07



**Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III
of Baroda sponsored
Dr B R Ambedkar s college
education and the
reforms of JyotiRao Phule.**

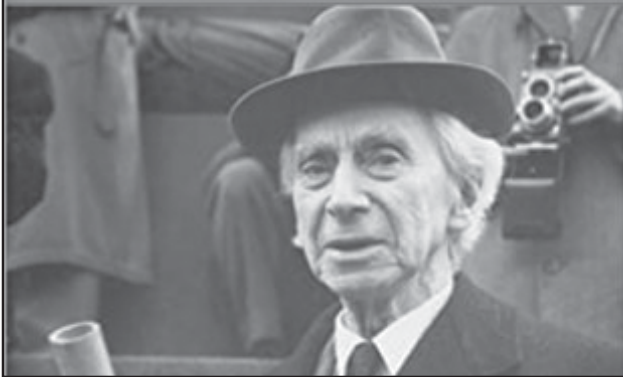
1917: In **July**, Ambedkar is appointed Military Secretary to the Gaikwad of Baroda; he had agreed to join the Baroda service as a condition of his scholarship.

In **September**, Ambedkar travels to Baroda to take up his job. Ambedkar meets Annie Besant in Calcutta.

MR. RUSSELL AND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SOCIETY

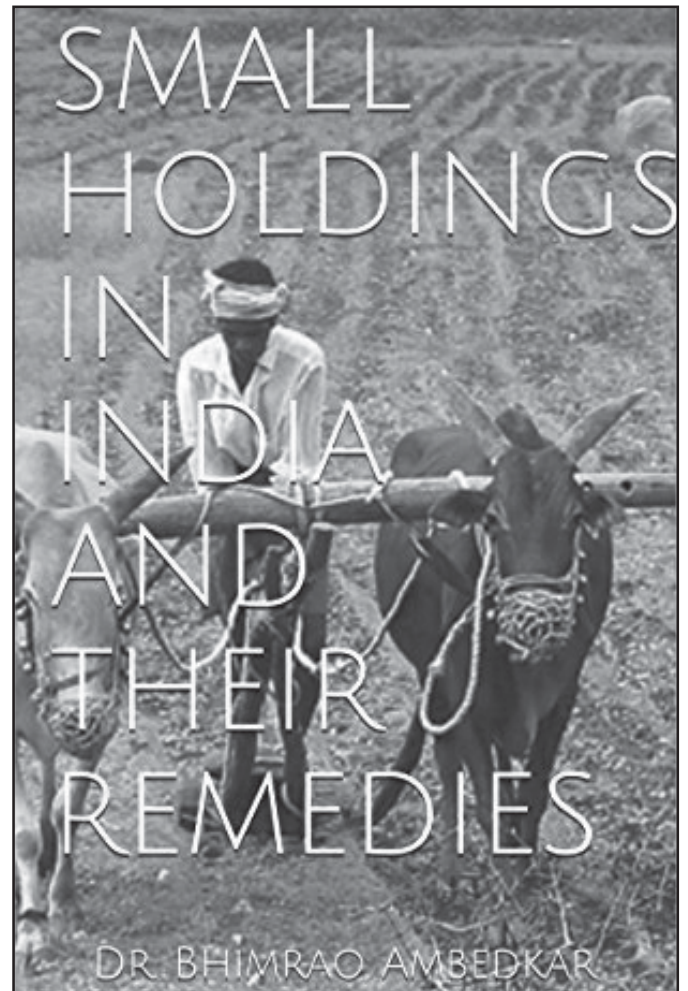
Principles of Social Reconstruction

DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI AMBEDKAR



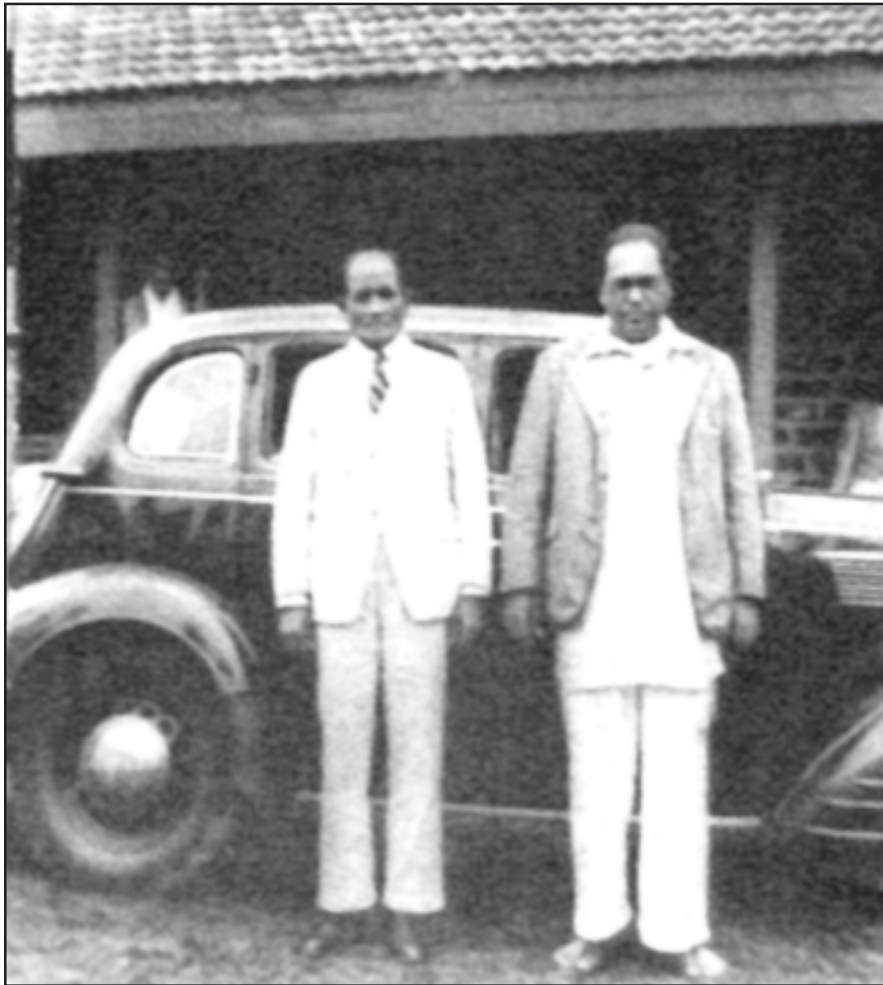
1918: In the new *Journal of Indian Economics*, he reviews Bertrand Russell's book *Principles of Social Reconstruction* under the title "Mr Russell and the Reconstruction of Society".

In the new *Journal of the Indian Economic Society*, he publishes *Small Holdings in India and Their Remedies*. He publishes his paper *Castes in India* in the form of a book.





1918: November Ambedkar becomes Professor of Political Economy in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, in Bombay.



1919 : Ambedkar testifies both orally and in writing before the Southborough Committee, which is investigating franchise matters in the light of the planned Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. Ambedkar demands separate electorate and reserved seats for Depressed Classes, in proportion to their population.



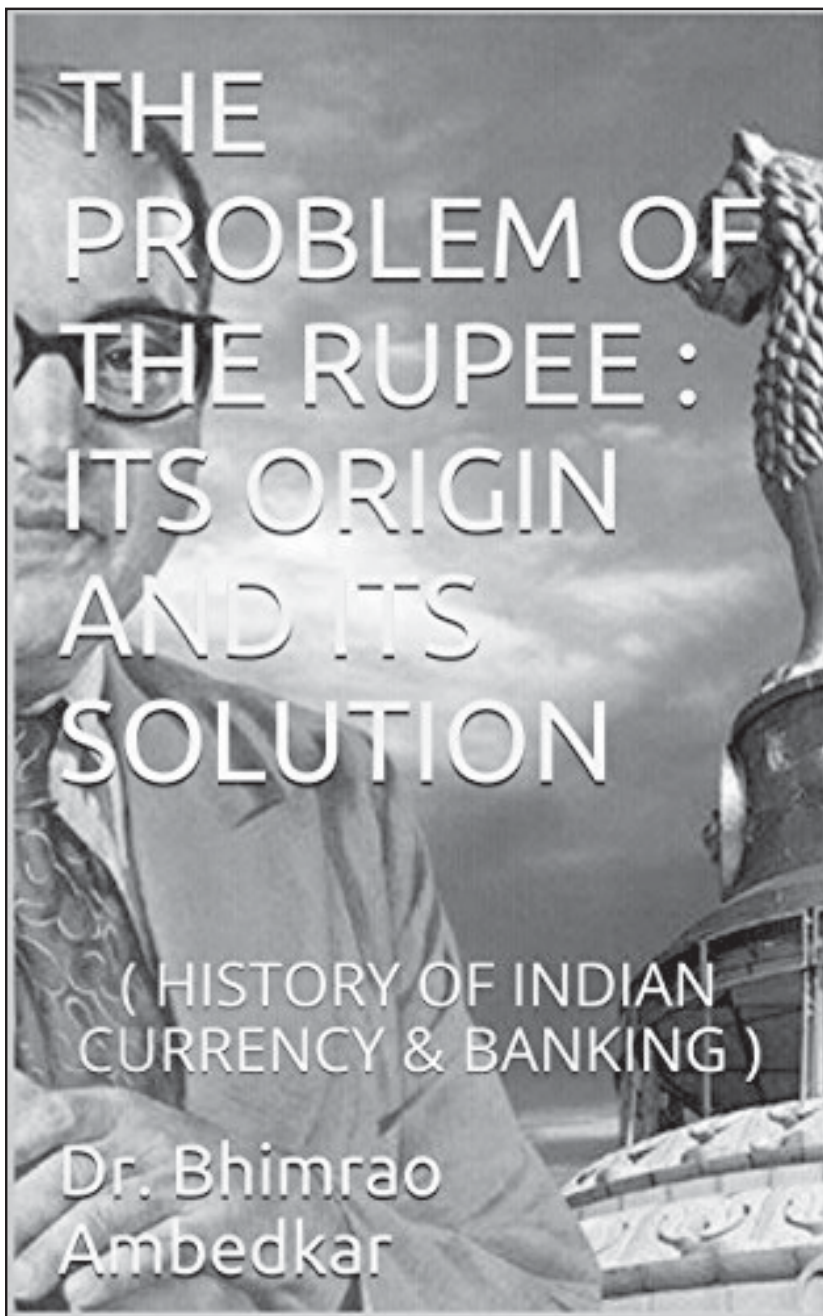
1920: 21st **March**, Ambedkar presides over a conference of Untouchables, in Mangaon in Kolhapur state. Shahuji Maharaj is in attendance, too.

1920 : In **May**, Ambedkar is a prominent personality attending the first All-India Conference convened by Untouchables presided over by Shahuji Maharaj of Kolhapur.

Ambedkar resigns from his teaching job at Sydenham College to return to London. The Maharaja of Kolhapur and Naval Bhatena provide financial support.



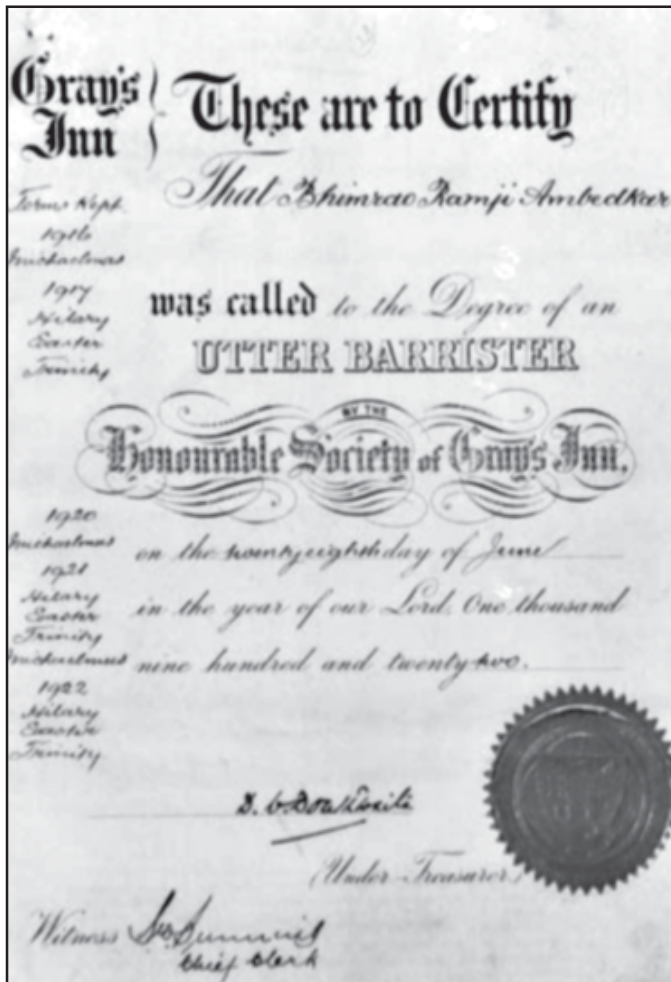
1920: In **September** Ambedkar attends the London School of economics and also Gray's Inn to read for the Bar. He is a frequent visitor to the British Museum, where the likes of Marx, Engels, Mazzini and Lenin worked.



1921: On **21 June**, LSE awards Ambedkar an MSc Degree in Economics. His thesis is titled “Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance in British India”. In 1925, It is published as “*The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India*” by P.S. King & Son Ltd; it is dedicated to the Gaekwad of Baroda (“for his help in the matter of my education”), and has an introduction by Columbia’s Prof Edward Seligman.

1922: March Dr.Ambedkar Submitted his Dissertation titled “The Problem of the Rupee” for Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) degree to University of London.

1923 : In March, It is published in London by P. S. King & Son Ltd in . He dedicates this work to his father and mother. Edwin Cannan himself has written the introduction.



1922: In **October**, Ambedkar is also called to the Bar. Ambedkar was not able to take the Bar examination earlier because of his work on the thesis.

Am 28.2.21
3. April
J. B. Ambedkar
10 King Henry's Road
Chalk Farm
London N.W. 3.
25. Februar 1921.

An
Das Ministerium für Wissenschaft Kunst
und Volkbildung Berlin.

Löbliche Behörde

Es ist mein Wunsch an der Universität Bonn (Deutschland),
Volkswirtschaftswissenschaften zu studieren und erlaube ich mir mein
Curriculum vitae zu unterbreiten.

Studien

Akademische Befähigung
Sakara Hochschule } 1901 bis 1907
Ephraim " " }

Inskription an der Universität Bombay 1908, wo ich 1912
den Grad eines B.A. (Bachelor of Arts) erreichte

Inskription an der Columbia Universität, New York Amst
1913 wo ich M.A. (Master of Arts) wurde und im Mai
1916 das Doktorat der Philosophie erwarb.

Inskription an der Universität London 1916. Unterbreche
durch einen Aufenthalt in Indien von August 1917 bis
August 1920. März 1921 habe ich hier mein Studium
wiedert.

Tätigkeit

Von September 1917 bis März 1918 am Krieg- und
Rechnungs-Departement Baroda (Indien).

Professor der Volkswirtschaftswissenschaften am Government College
für Handel und Volkswirtschaft Bombay von 1918 bis
März 1920.

Ich bin Indier. Ich kann deutsch, da es mein
Lebensziel für mein Doktorat in Columbia bildet.

Ich bin politisch unabhängig und kann mich während
meines Aufenthaltes in Deutschland selbst erhalten.

Ich möchte erwähnen, dass mir die Universität Bonn
durch die freundliche Vermittlung von Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi
- die Zusage der Möglichkeit an Doktorat dort
abzugeben gab, falls ich - auf Grund meiner bisherigen
Leistungen - für 3 Semester dort matriculiere und eine
Dissertation erziele.

Das ich erst gestern die Bestätigung erhielt, dass
ich aus Ministerium in Berlin einreisen muss, um
die Erlaubnis für ein Studium in Bonn zu erhalten,
und da der Termin dafür der 1. März ist, war es
mir nicht möglich, alle nötigen Dokumente zu beschaffen.
Ich kann nur vorschlagen:

(a) die Kopie eines Briefes von Prof. Lefman, Vorstand
des Department of Economics an der Columbia
Universität New York an Prof. Michelson, Universität
Edinburgh, worin meine Befähigungen erwähnt werden.

(b) ein Zeugnis des Sekretärs der High Commissioner
for India das bestätigt, dass ich über hinreichende
Mittel verfüge.

In der Hoffnung, dass es mir entschuldigt wird,
falls ich gegen die Formalitäten verstoßen habe
und dass mein Gesuch bewilligt wird.

Zeichne ich,

B.R. Ambedkar

1922 - 23: Ambedkar travels to Bonn University, Germany. Spent some time there in reading economics. However, Professor Edwin Cannan asks him to return to London. It is because his thesis is challenged on political grounds. After resubmission it is finally accepted.



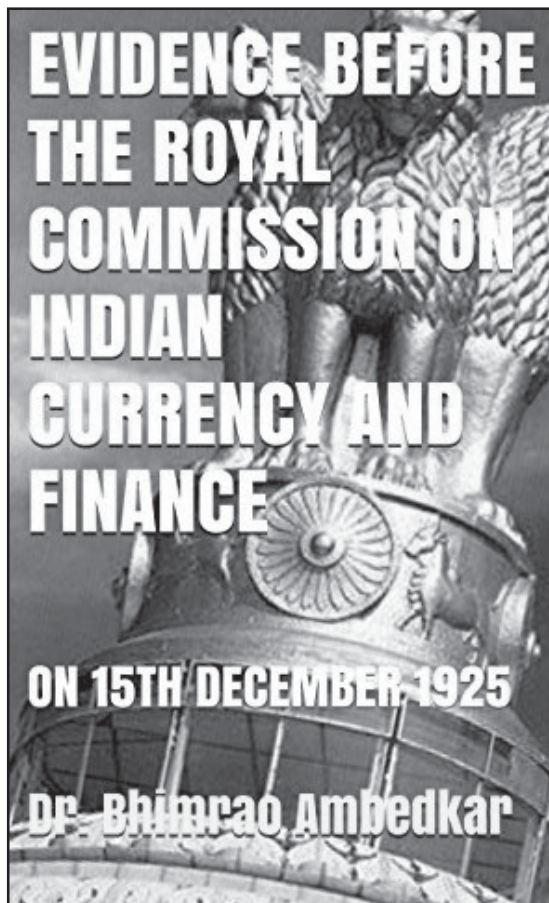
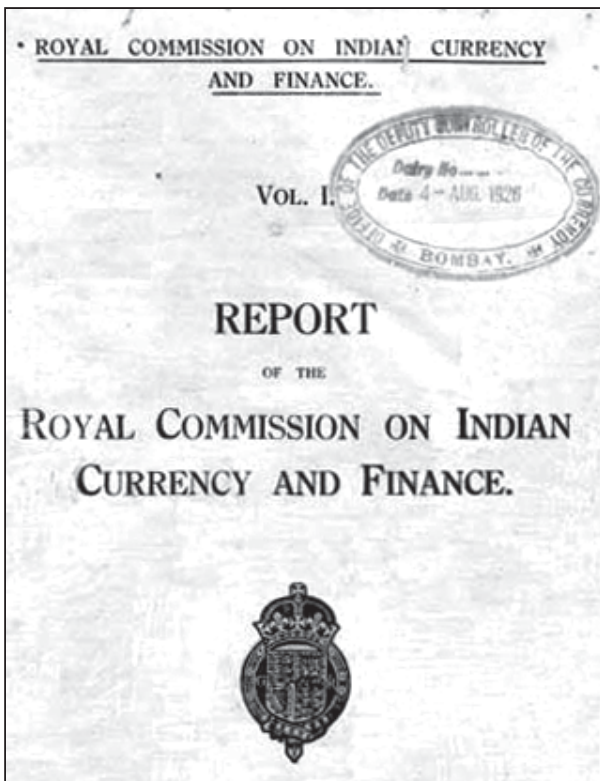
1923: In **April**, Ambedkar returns to India. Ambedkar decides to start practising law. He does not have money to pay for the sanad, though. In **June**, Naval Bhathena comes to his rescue.

1923: June 25, Ambedkar starts practising in the Bombay High Court.



1924: On **20 July**, Ambedkar launches the *Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha* (Group for the Wellbeing of the Excluded), to mobilize Depressed Classes. Its motto is "Educate, Agitate, Organise". Ambedkar is the chairman of the managing committee.





1st APRIL 1935
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (RBI)
FOUNDATION DAY

RBI was conceptualized as per the guidelines, working style and outlook presented by **Dr B R Ambedkar** in his book. It was titled "**The Problem of the Rupee – Its origin and its solution**" and presented to the Hilton Young Commission. The bank was set up based on the recommendations of the 1926 Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, also known as the Hilton-Young Commission.

It was **Dr Ambedkar's** tireless efforts due to which the **Reserve Bank of India** came into existence. On this day we pay our hearty tributes to the master of Economics and the champion of Human Rights, who's vision shaped today's Modern India.

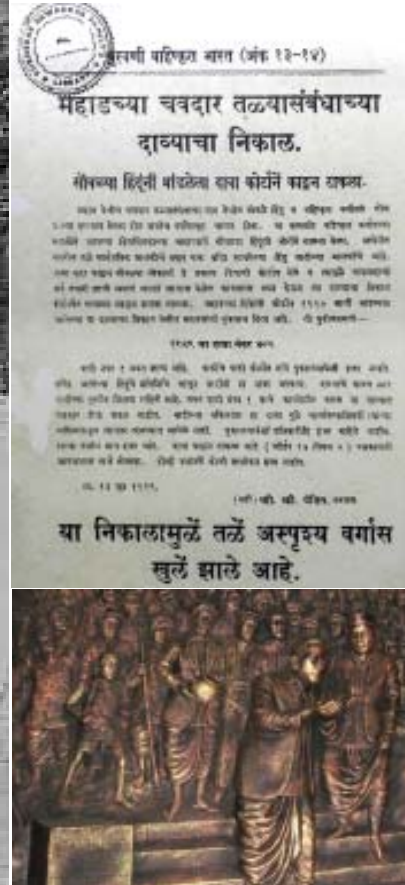
Shri Chhatrapati
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
 Father of Modern India
 Architect of the Indian Constitution

1925: Dec15 Ambedkar submits evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Currency (Hilton Young Commission). Basing on Ambedkar's Book "Problem of Rupee" The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is founded in 1935.

1926: Dec The Governor of Bombay nominates him as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council



1927 : Ambedkar leads the satyagraha in Mahad (Colaba District) to secure the right of Untouchables to draw water from the Chavdar Tale(Tank). Ambedkar ceremonially takes a drink of water from the tank, after which local caste Hindus run riot, and Brahmins take elaborate measures for the ritual purification of the tank.



नमुन्याचा अंक. पाक्षिक पत्र.



बाहिष्कृत भार.
दीर्घकालीन पत्र
...

बाहिष्कृत भार.
...

वर्ष १ लं.] मुंबई, रविवार तारीख ३ माहे एप्रिल सन १९२७. [अंक १ ला.

Reg. No. B 2250.

पाक्षिक पत्र.

बहिष्कृत भारत.

संपादक व प्रकाशक - डॉ. भीमराव रामजी आवेशकर.
मुंबई, १५८, ...

आजचे अंक...
...

वर्ष १ ले.] शुक्रवार, ता. ४ माहे नोव्हेंबर सन १९२७. [अंक १४-१५-१६वा.

अनुक्रमणिका
आजकालचे प्रश्न.
...

प्रश्नांनी उभारणी त्याच्या आवडित...
...

1927: On 3 April, Ambedkar launches his Marathi fortnightly Bahishkrit Bharat. He himself is the editor.



1927 : In **September**, Ambedkar establishes “Samaj Samata Sangh”. (Samatha Sainik Dal)

On **2 October**, Ambedkar presides over a conference of the students from the Depressed Classes in Poona.



With (SSD) volunteers at Tadwadi, Bombay

ने. ना. ही. बावानांइय आंचिकर यांनां स्वापिलेला
अखिल भारतीय समता सैनिक दल
 उपनाम :
 अध्यक्ष : मे. ना. पी. बावानांइय प्रविचर
 सरदार गोपालसिंग, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., J.P., B.A.B.L.A.W.
 एम्. बी. टी. एम्. एल. ए. Member of the Finance Committee
 शास्त्र संरक्षक व फायनेसरी क्लायमो मेन्बरी, General. जावं आंचिक फेडररी रोड इमारतपुर,
 छ वि वा ना. (पंजाब), एचक नं- १११७ नागूर १३-३-१९२७

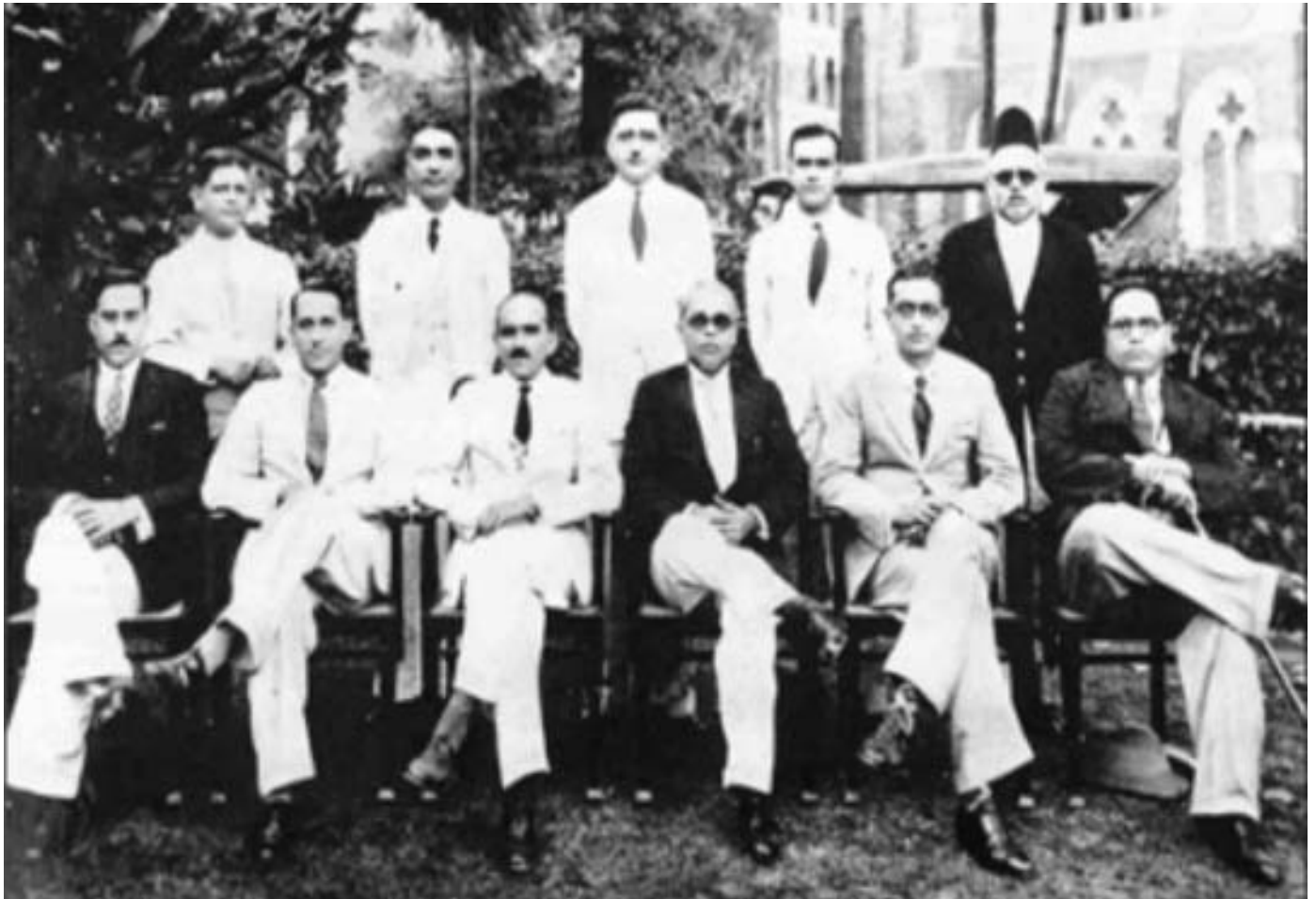
असिकां सोईकें आमिडका
 केर सोईकें रसिफेकें जिकें सोईकें

आमिडे गांव १० ने पात्रे काये श्रीरुकावेदुंगा
 कांलाठे लिफ्टाकें १२ नका केरका कडल आंचिकें अहे.
 धरना लीं कर पाठेकाकी. कांलागी धरि आहे
 पाठेका इलाका केरका नक्षिचा कायिकेकें उडकाका
 आंचिकें कुंसेकेकें आंचिकेकाकी डोकेंतें कांके इरके
 हे लांगवे. इलाका मयकवे सर्व आंगी १२ न
 माळू करकाकीकें आहे पाठेका लीं धरना केंडें उडका-
 आंचिकें कांके लीं कर हांचिकेला पाठेका
 वरील लीं आंचिकेकें ५ न पाठेकाकें मय
 मिसरु काये १११७ २
 १९२७

ALL INDIA SAMATA SAINIK DAL
 Central Head Quarters, BOMBAY.
 No. 5 Date/१३/१९२७.
 Received from Mr. Sheawan
 Rawteke.
 The Amount of Rs. Five only
 On Account of Donation.
 Rs. 5-0-0 Secretary.



1927 : On **25 December**, he addresses a second Depressed Classes Conference in Mahad. and burnt Manusmriti.



1928: June Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar with Professors of Government Law College, Bombay. (Sitting from left) AA Gyzee, TN Valavalkar, AB Vaidya and Dr Ambedkar. (Standing) SB Jathar, MS Vakil, NHC Coyazee,



1928: In **March**, Ambedkar introduces the “Vatan Bill” in Bombay Legislative Council.



1928 : Dr Ambedkar is selected by the Bombay Presidency Committee to work with the Simon Commission. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar with the members of Simon Commission. Sir Simon is seen on the right of Dr. Ambedkar on Oct 23, 1928

1929 : In **May** Ambedkar submits statements to the Simon Commission on behalf of the *Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha* suggesting measures that need to be taken to improve the condition of the Depressed Classes.



1929: On **October 23**, during a visit to Chalisgaon, he meets with an accident, and is confined to bed until the last week of December.



1930: March 2, Ambedkar leads a satyagrah at the Kalaram Temple in Nasik to secure for Untouchables the right of entry into the temple.



1930: On **August 8**, Dr Ambedkar presides over the Depressed Classes Congress in Nagpur, and delivers a speech favouring Dominion status.

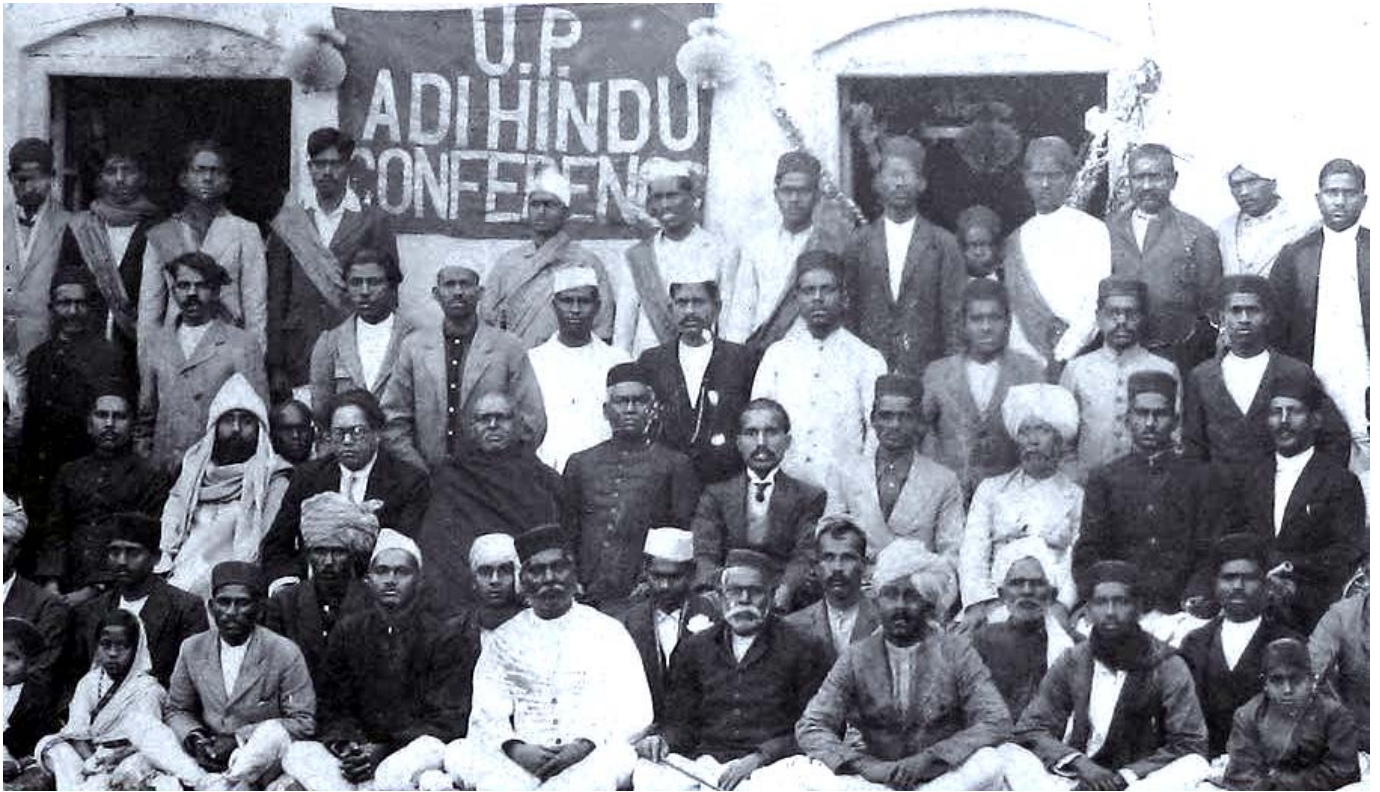
1930 : September 9 Dr. Ambedkar invited to participate in the First Round Table Conference in London by British Government.

King George Inaugurates the Round Table Conference.

1930:November 30 Dr. Ambedkar's Maiden Speech at First Round Table Conference. The British Politicians, Media, praises him for his Clarity of Indian Politics.

1931 : March 1 Dr. Ambedkar return to from London. Massive felicitation at Damodar Hall, Mumbai.





1930: Ambedkar attended Adi Hindu Conference in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. The conference was attended by different ADI movement leaders of all the states. The conference declared Ambedkar as Indian Depressed Classes' Leader to represent them in Round Table conference to be held in London.



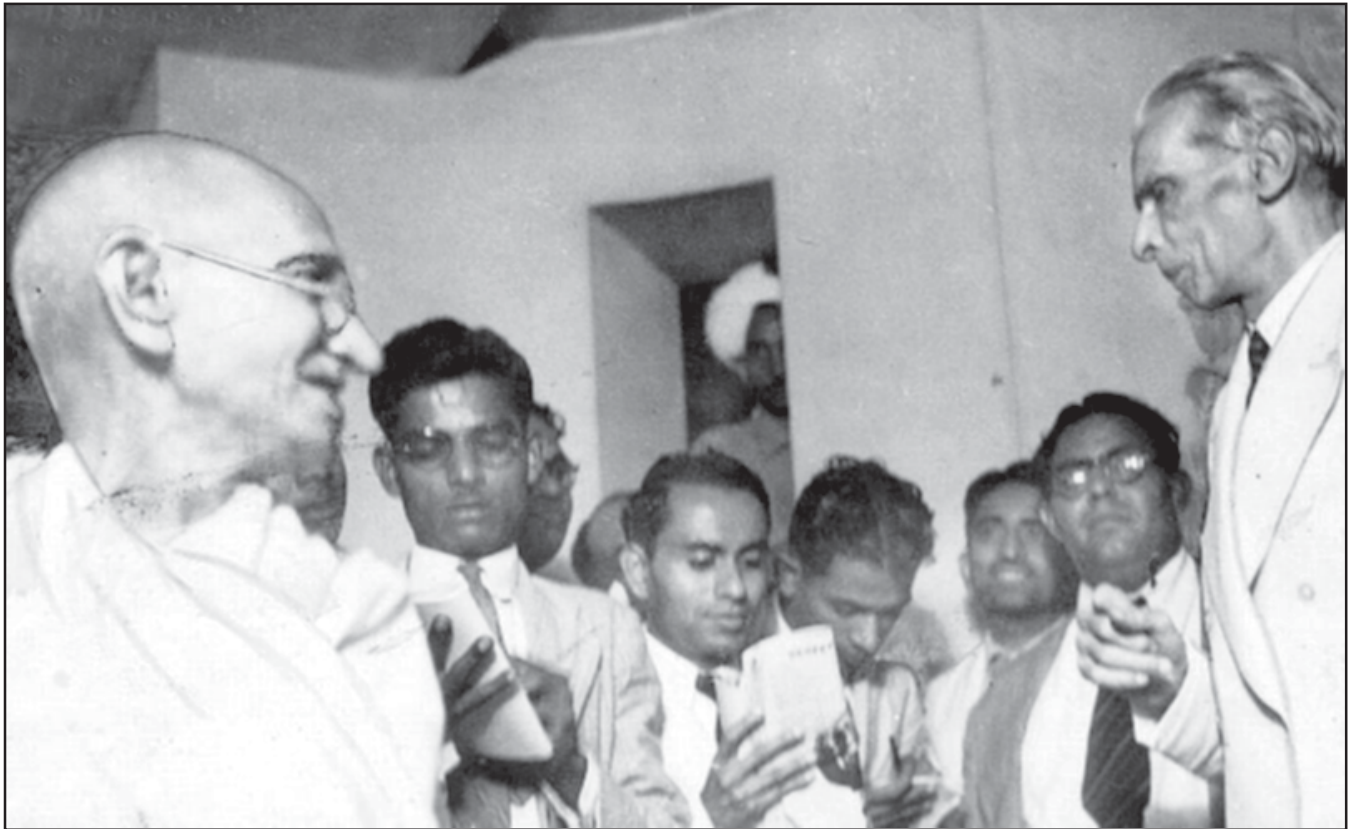
1930-32 (London RTC): Announcement of British Premier Ramsay Mcdonald. (1st Round Table Conference November 1930 - Jan 1931, 2nd Round Table Conference Nov- Dec 1931, 3rd Round Table Conference Nov- Dec 1932),



1931 : August 14 Dr. Ambedkar met Gandhi for the first time at Mani Bhavan, Parel, Bombay



1931: Ambedkar and Gandhi attend the Second Round Table Conference held from **7 September- 1 December**. Direct face to face confrontation between Dr. Ambedkar and Gandhi on the issue of separate electorates for Depressed Classes (SCs).



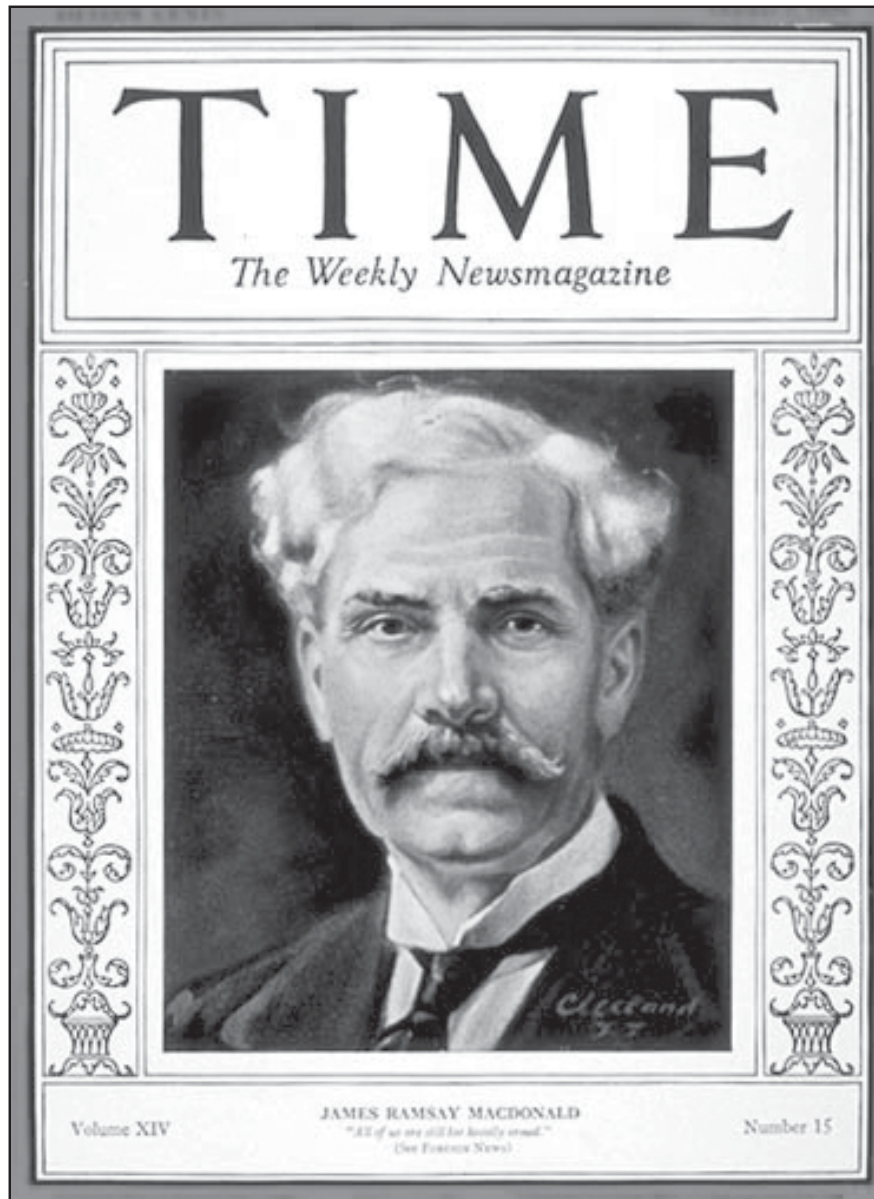
1931 : october 6, Gandhi and M.A.Jinnah. Gandhi offered to concede the demands of the Muslim Delegation, led by the Agakhan, if it Supported him in his opposition to Ambedkar's demand for Separate electorates for the untouchables. The Muslims refused. The offer was made in writing in a document.



1931 : On 29 January Dr. Ambedkar With Zaffrulla Khan in London Round Table Conference.

1932 : On 29 January Dr. Ambedkar returned to Mumbai after attending the Second Round Table Conference in London. He was accompanied by the British Members of the Franchise Committee and Muslim leader Maulana Shaukat Ali. A huge crowd of followers and admirers welcomed them. Dr. Ambedkar and Maulana Shaukat Ali were taken out in a Procession from Ballard Pier to Byculla. A Photograph of this Procession

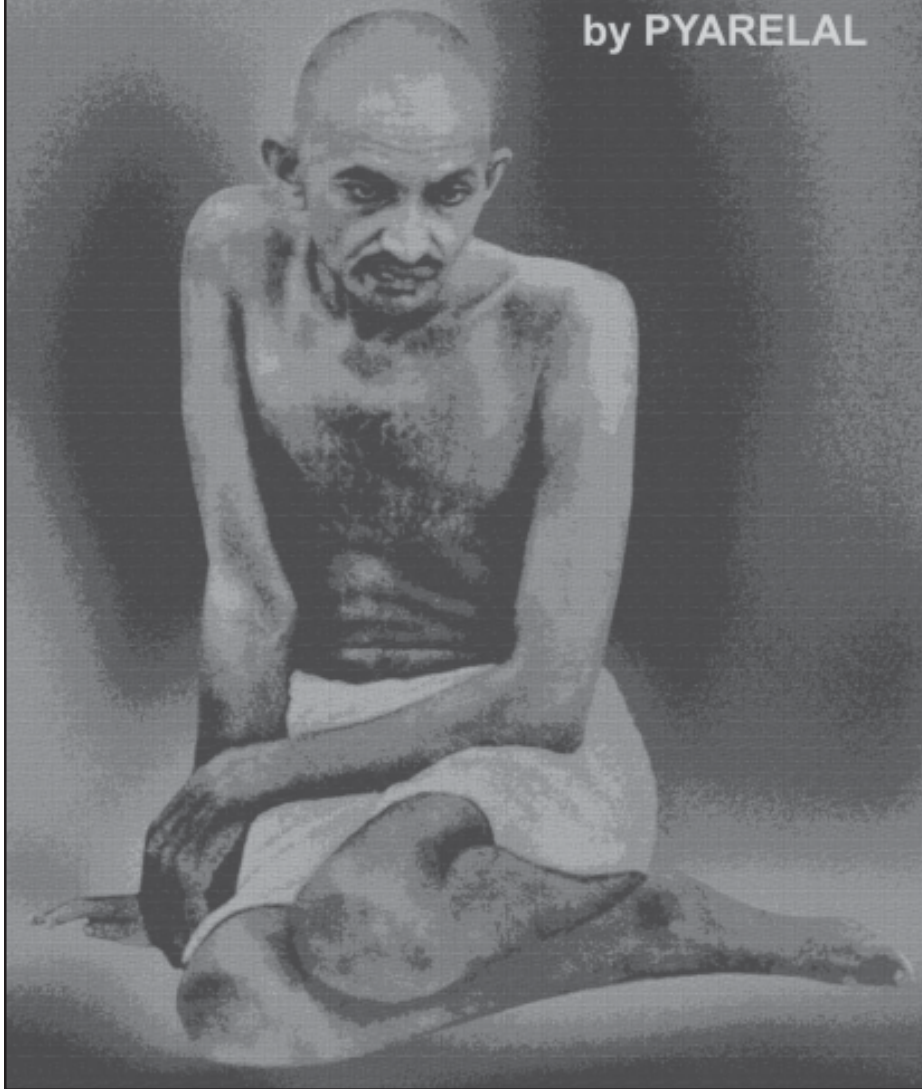




1932 : August 17 British Prime Minister **Ramsay McDonald** Announced 'Communal - Award' granting separate electorates to depressed classes.

THE EPIC FAST

by PYARELAL



1932 : September 19 Gandhi refused Communal Award and Commenced Fast unto death



1932: The All India Depressed Classes Conference, held at Kamptee, near Nagpur, on 6 May, backs Dr Ambedkar's demand for separate electorates for the Untouchables, rejecting compromises proposed by others.



1932: By **September 24**, though, a very reluctant Dr Ambedkar is forced to accept joint electorates, with Gandhi fasting unto death in Yerwada jail, Poona, against the separate electorates granted to the Depressed Classes by Ramsay MacDonald's Communal Award. The result is the Poona Pact. (In 1933, Gandhi replaces his news paper "Young India" with "Harijan", and undertakes a 21-day "self-purification fast" against untouchability.)



1933-34: Dr.Ambedkar participates in the work of the Joint Committee on Indian Legislative Reform (Also Indian Constitutional reform), examining a number of significant witnesses. He also writes a treatise on the Indian Army.



1934: Left Parel, Damodar Hall and came to stay in 'Rajagriha' Dadar (Bombay). This was done in order to get more accommodation for his library which was increasing day by day.



1934 Ambedkar in a family photo alongside wife Ramabai (to his left), son Yeshwant (to his right), sister-in-law Laxmibai, nephew Mukundrao and pet dog Toby (1934), Rajagriha



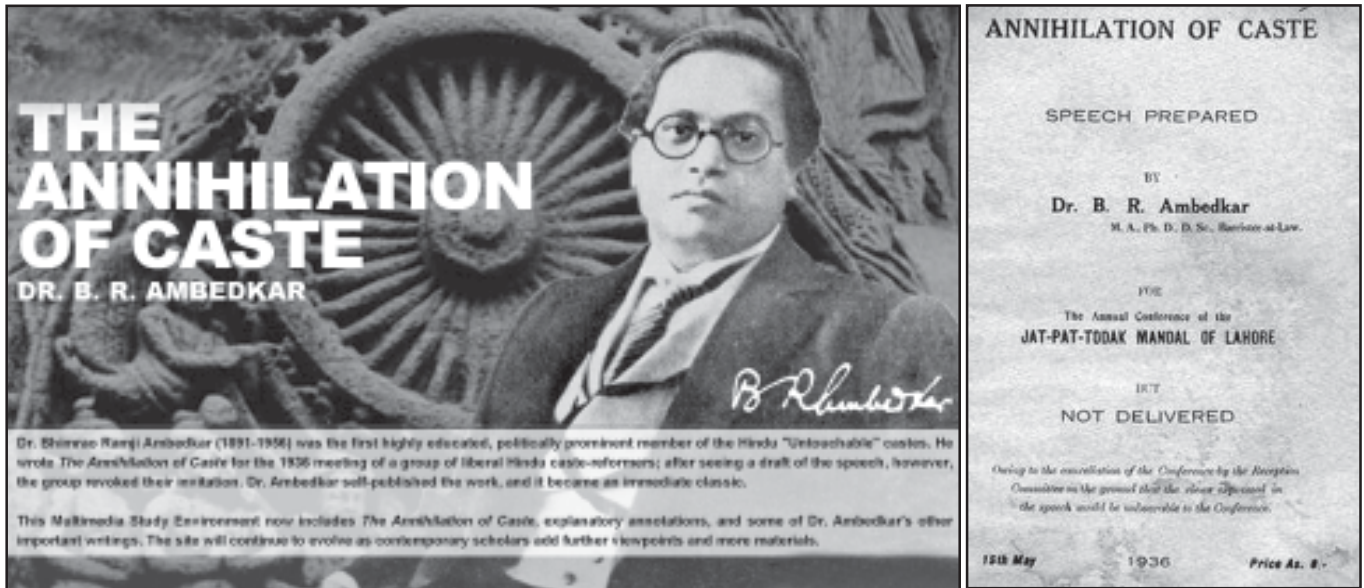
1935: On **May 26**, Dr Ambedkar's wife Ramabai dies after a long illness.



1935: In **June**, Ambedkar is appointed as principal of Government Law College, Bombay. He is also appointed the Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.



1935: On October 13, Dr Ambedkar presides over the Yeola Conversion Conference, held in Yeola, in Nashik district. He advises the Depressed Classes to abandon all agitation for temple-entry privileges; instead, he says, they should leave Hinduism entirely and embrace another religion. He vows, “I solemnly assure you that I will not die as a Hindu.”



1935: December, Ambedkar was invited by the Jat Pat Todak Mandal of Lahore to preside over the Conference. Dr. Ambedkar prepared his historical speech 'The Annihilation of Caste'. The conference was cancelled by the Mandal on the ground that Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts were revolutionary. Finally, Dr. Ambedkar refused to preside and published his speech in book form in 1936.

CENTENARY OF DR. AMBEDKAR'S ENTRY TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK (1913-2013)

Day, Date & Time: Saturday, July 20, 2013, 9.30A.M-6.30P.M and Sunday, July 21, 10.00A.M -1.00P.M (Room No.509, Knox Hall)

Venue : James Hall
Barnard College, 3009 Broadway, New York 10027

Chief Guest : Ambassador of India in U.S.A, Madam Nirupama Rao

Guest of honor : Dr. Christopher Queen, Harvard University
Dr. Marc Galanter, University of Wisconsin
Dr. Kevin Brown, Indiana University
Dr. Gary Tarkatov, Iowa state University
Dr. David Blundell, UCLA
Dr. Shailaja Paik, Yale University

Organized by : Dr.Ambedkar International Mission Inc. U.S.A [AIM]

Co-sponsored by : Department of History, Barnard College, New York
Begumpura Cultural Society of New York

Supported by : Indian Embassy, U.S.A

Milind Awasarmol
[732-822-9348](tel:732-822-9348)

Milind Thamke
[347-601-7356](tel:347-601-7356)

Siddhartha Mhasde
[917-680-0704](tel:917-680-0704)

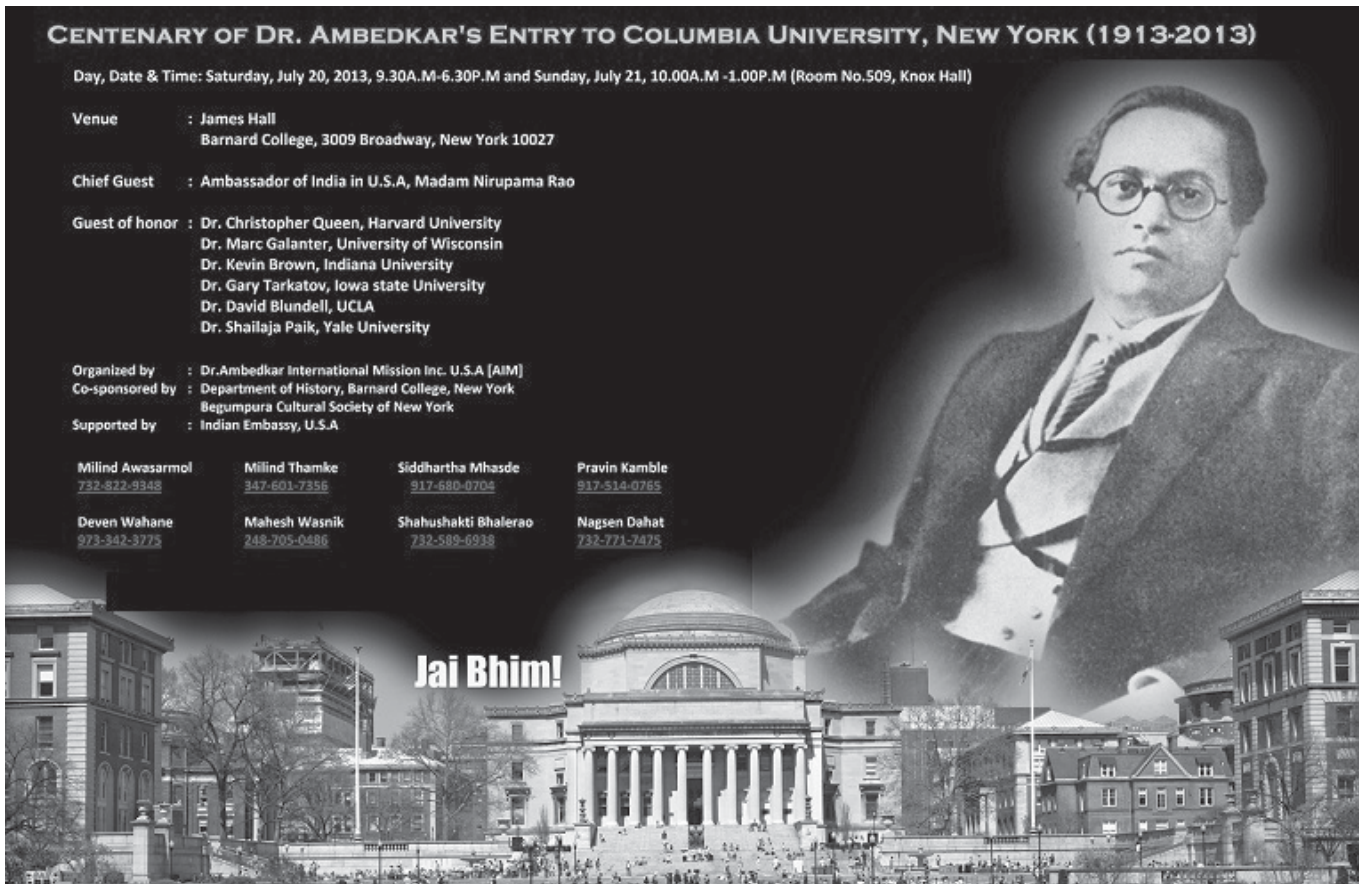
Pravin Kamble
[917-514-0765](tel:917-514-0765)

Deven Wahane
[973-342-3775](tel:973-342-3775)

Mahesh Wasnik
[248-705-0486](tel:248-705-0486)

Shahushakti Bhalerao
[732-589-6938](tel:732-589-6938)

Nagsen Dahat
[732-771-7475](tel:732-771-7475)



1936: He writes, but does not publish, a brief, moving, and largely autobiographical memoir called *Waiting for a Visa*.



1936: On **February 29**, Dr.Ambedkar's conversion resolution is supported by the Chambers of East Khandesh.



1936 : On **13-14 April**, he addresses the Sikh Mission Conference in Amritsar and reiterates his intention of renouncing Hinduism.

1936 : May 30-31 Bombay Presidency Conversion Conference (Mumbai Elaka Mahar Panshad) of Mahars was held at Naigaum (Dadar) to sound their opinion on the issue of Conversion. Mr.B.S. Venkatrao popularly known as Hydrabadi Ambedkar, presided over the Conference. In the morning the Ascetics shaved their beards, mustaches and destroyed their symbols of Hinduism.





1936: On **15 June**, a conference of Devdasis is held in Bombay to support Dr.Ambedkar's resolution on conversion.



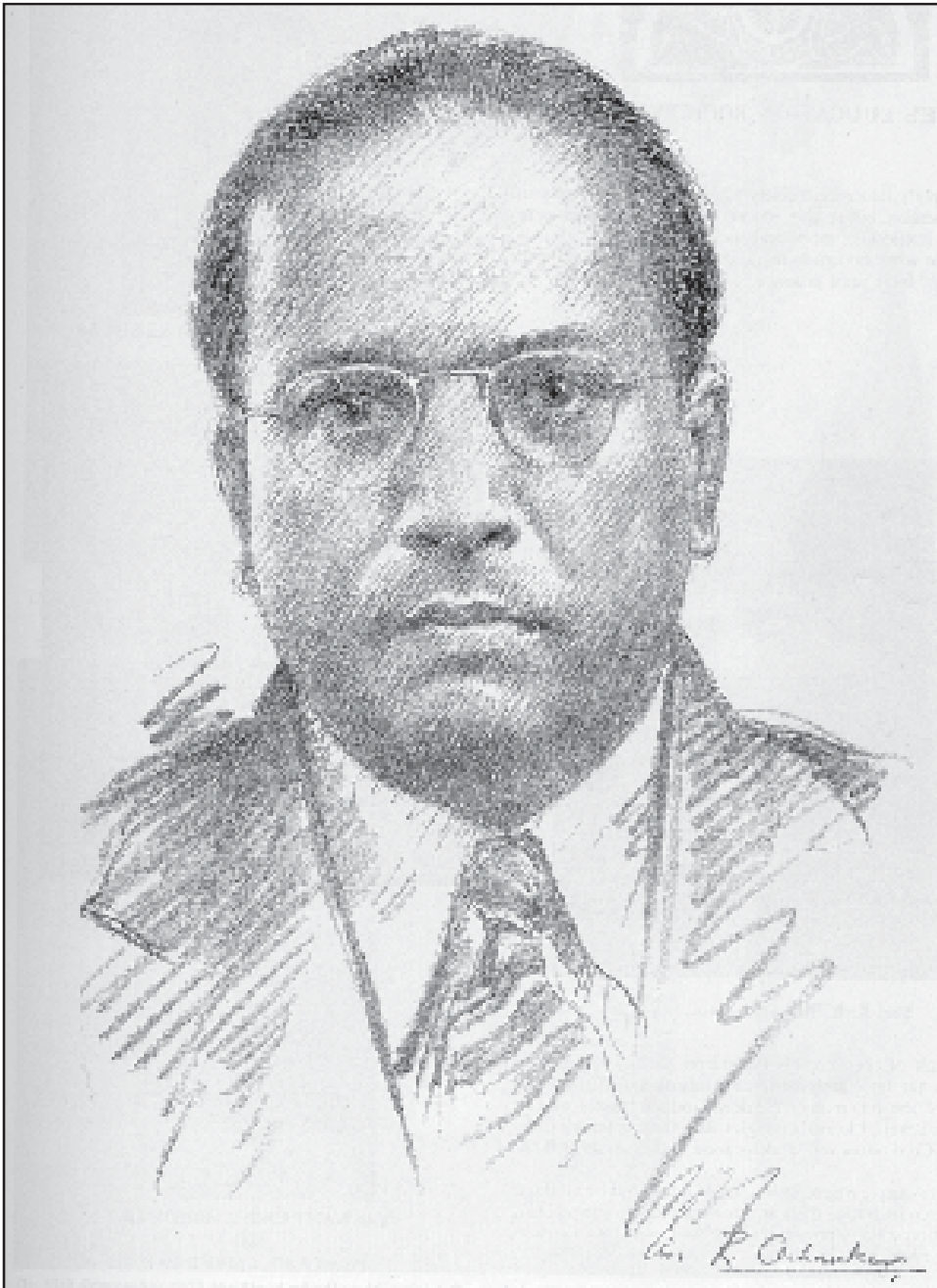
1936: On **18 June**, Dr Ambedkar and Dr B.S. Moonje of the Hindu Mahasabha hold talks on conversion. Dr Ambedkar favours Sikhism.



1936: June 23 Matang Parishad
in support of Conversion.



1936 : In August, Dr. Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party, a strong opposition party in Bombay's Legislative Council.



1936: On 18 September Ambedkar deputed 13 men at the Sikh Mission in Amritsar to study Sikhism.

1936: On 11th November
Ambedkar left for Geneva and
London

1937: 14th **January** returned
to Bombay



ANNIHILATION OF CASTE

SPEECH PREPARED

BY

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

M. A., Ph. D., D. Sc., Barrister-at-Law.

FOR

The Annual Conference of the
JAT-PAT-TODAK MANDAL OF LAHORE

BUT

NOT DELIVERED

Owing to the cancellation of the Conference by the Reception Committee on the ground that the views expressed in the speech would be unacceptable to the Conference.

15th May








1936

Price As. 8.-

1937: Dr Ambedkar publishes the second edition of *The Annihilation of Caste*, adding a concluding appendix that features a debate with Gandhi over the speech text. This work would be a bestseller, going through many editions and creating much controversy.

1937: He forms the Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay.



NAME AND SYMBOL OF CANDIDATE		वर्ग गुण
नाम और चिह्न के उम्मीदवार		वर्ग गुण
BALAKRISHNA JANGJI IGO- HUKHAR. बालकृष्ण जंगल इगो चक्र चिह्न		
BALOO TABAJI PALWAN- KAI. बालू तबजी पालवान बैल चिह्न		
BHIMRAO HAJJI AMBRO- KAI. भिमराव हाजी अम्बरो मनुष्य चिह्न		
JENABHAI PARVATI SHAN- KAI JOSHI. जेनाबी पार्वती शंकर शस्त्र चिह्न		
KONDHAV NARAYAN JOGTA- KAI. कोंढाव नारायण जोगता छत्र चिह्न		
MANCHIKINHA BHANZI- BHUX GIRDHAR. मन्चिकिन्हा भन्जी तौलक चिह्न		
PARSHURAM NATHUJI- RAJASHIJI. पारशुराम नाथुजी शेर चिह्न		

स्वतंत्र मज़दूर पार्टी की ओर से 17 फरवरी 1937 को मध्य मुम्बई निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ रहे अम्बेडकर का मत पत्र. उनका चुनाव चिह्न 'आदमी' था.

1937: On 17 February, The First General Elections were held under the Govt. of India Act of 1935. Dr. Ambedkar was elected Member of Bombay Legislative Assembly (Total Seats 175. Reserved Seats 15. Dr. Ambedkar's Independent Labour Party won 17 seats.)

महाड सत्याग्रहास जाणाऱ्या लोकांस जाहीर खबर.

ता. २५-१२-२७ पासून महाड येथे सुरू होणाऱ्या सत्याग्रहास जाणाऱ्या मंडळीस त्रिनंतिपूर्वक कळविण्यांत येते की, त्यांनी आपल्या-बरोबर ताट, तांब्या, कांबळी व तीन दिवस पुरेल इतकी भोजनाची मामुग्री जरूर आणावी. आम्ही तेथे भोजनाची व्यवस्था करणार आहोम तरीपण प्रत्येकानें आपापली तयारी ठेवावी. डॉ. आंबेडकर व इतर सत्याग्रह कमिटीचे लोक मुंबईहून ता. २४-१२-२७ रोजी आग-चोटीने निघणार आहेत. तर ज्यांना त्यांच्याबरोबर येणे असेल त्यांनी ता. १५-१२-२७ पूर्वी आपल्या जाण्यायेण्याच्या खर्चाकरितां ५ रुपये बहिष्कृत हितकारिणी सभेच्या ऑफिसांत आणून दिव्यास त्यांच्या-करितां स्वतंत्र घोटीची व्यवस्था करण्यांत येणार आहे. तरी ही सोय ज्यांना पसंत असेल त्यांनी ताबतोष आपली नांवे बहिष्कृत हितकारिणी सभेच्या ऑफिसांत नोंदवावी व सेक्रेटरीकडे ५ रुपये देऊन पावती घ्यावी. व ज्यांना कमिटीच्या मंडळीबरोबर यावयाचे नसेल त्यांनी दामगांवला उतरण्याची खबरदारी घ्यावी.

महाड येथे सत्याग्रहाच्यावेळीं अलोट गर्दी होणार आहे. म्हणून त्यावेळीं गर्दीमध्ये आपला मनुष्य अचुक ओढखता यावा या करितां सत्याग्रहांत भाग घेणाऱ्या स्वयंसेवकानें बहिष्कृत हितकारिणी सभेच्या नांवाचे पदक छातीवर लाविलें पाहिजे. ज्यांच्या छातीवर सभेच्या नांवाचे पदक नसेल त्यांच्या संरक्षणाची किंवा इतर कसल्याही प्रकारची जबाबदारी सत्याग्रह कमिटी आपल्यावर घेणार नाही. सद-रू पदकाची किंमत फक्त दोन आणे ठेवण्यांत आली आहे व ते बहिष्कृत हितकारिणी सभेच्या ऑफिसांत विकत मिळेल.

आपला,
सिनाराम नामदेव शिवतरकर,
सेक्रेटरी सत्याग्रह कमिटी.

1937: On 17 March, Mahad Chavdar tank case is decided in favour of Depressed Classes and Depressed Classes are allowed to use public wells and tanks.



1937: On July 31st Dr Ambedkar receives a grand reception at Chalisgaon railway station.

साकेत
प्रकाशन

महार वतन आणि महत्वाचे पूरक कायदे

अॅड. प्रदीप विक्रमराव तपसे पाटील



महार वतन

मुंबई कनिष्ठ गाव कामगार वतने नष्ट करणे

अधिनियम, १९५७

(मुंबई क्र. १/१९५९)

The Bombay Inferior Village
Watans Abolition Act, 1958

महार वतन संबंधी इतर कायदे
महाराष्ट्र शासन धोरण

लेखक

डॉ. यु. सांगलीकर



सी.टी.जे. पब्लिकेशन्स

1937: On **17 September**, Dr. Ambedkar introduces the Bill to abolish the Mahar Watan in the Assembly.



1937: December 31st Reception at Pandhapur on the way to Solapur, where he was going to preside over the Solapur District D.C'. Conference.



1938: January 4th Sholapur Municipal Council gives grand reception.



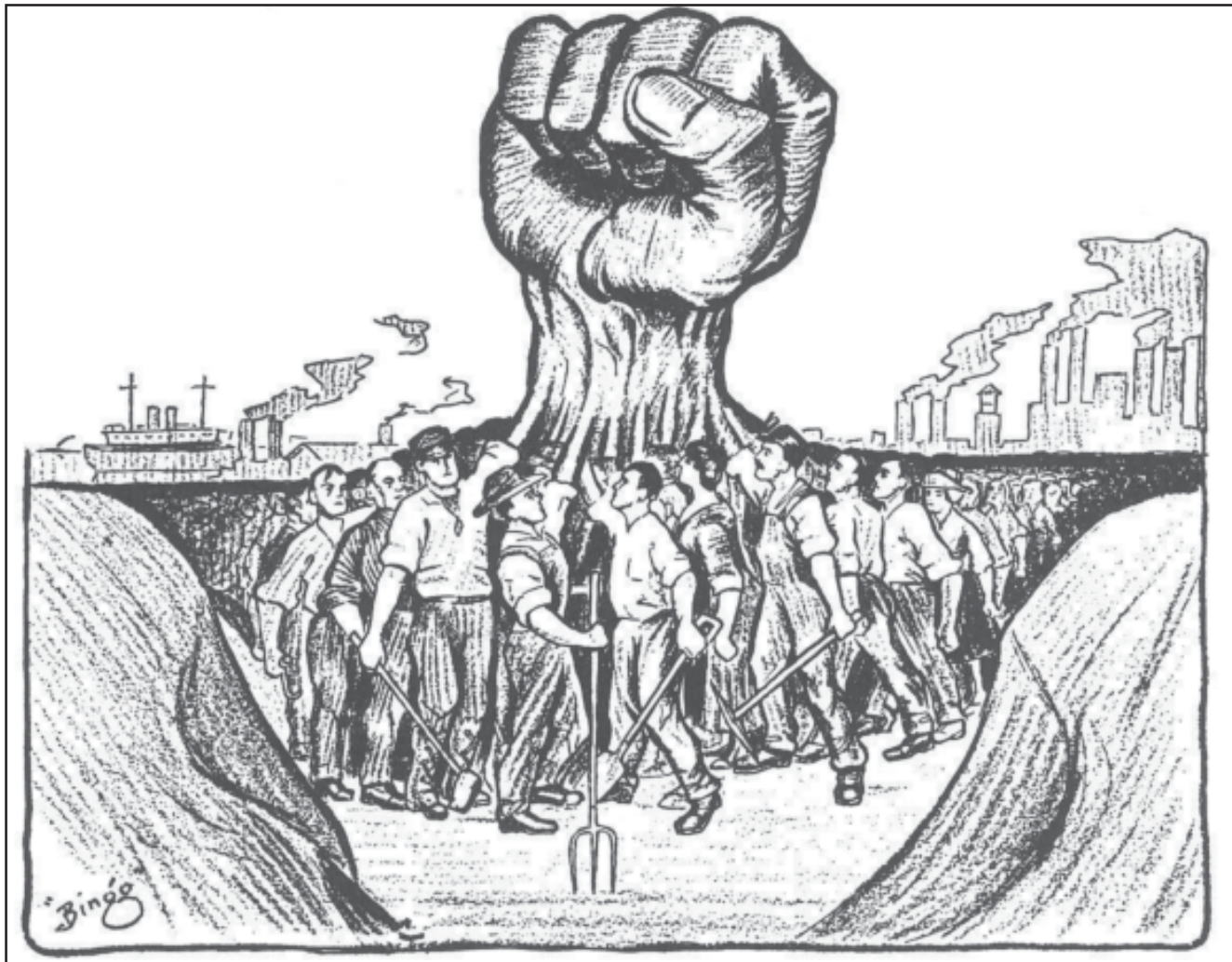
1938: In January, The Congress Party introduced a Bill making a change in the name of Untouchables. i.e. they would be called *Harijans* meaning sons of God. Dr. Ambedkar criticised the Bill. as in his opinion the change of name would make no real change in their conditions. Dr. Ambedkar and Bhaurav Gaikwad protested against the use of the term Harijans in legal matters. When the ruling party by sheer force of numbers defeated the I.L.P., the Labour-Party group walked out of the Assembly in protest under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar. He organised peasants march on Bombay Assembly. The peasants demanded the passing of Dr. Ambedkar's Bill for abolition of Khoti System.



1938: On 23 January, Dr Ambedkar addresses a Peasants' Conference in Ahmedabad.



1938: On **12--13 February**, he addresses a historic conference of railway workers at Manmad in Nasik.



1938: In September, he speaks on “Industrial Disputes Bill” in Bombay Assembly. He bitterly opposed it for its attempt to outlaw the right of workers to strike. He said: If Congressmen believe that Swaraj is their birth-right, then the right to strike is the birth-right of workers.



1938: October 1st, Dr. Ambedkar addressed a large gathering at Bawala, near Ahmedabad. On return he addressed another meeting at Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad.



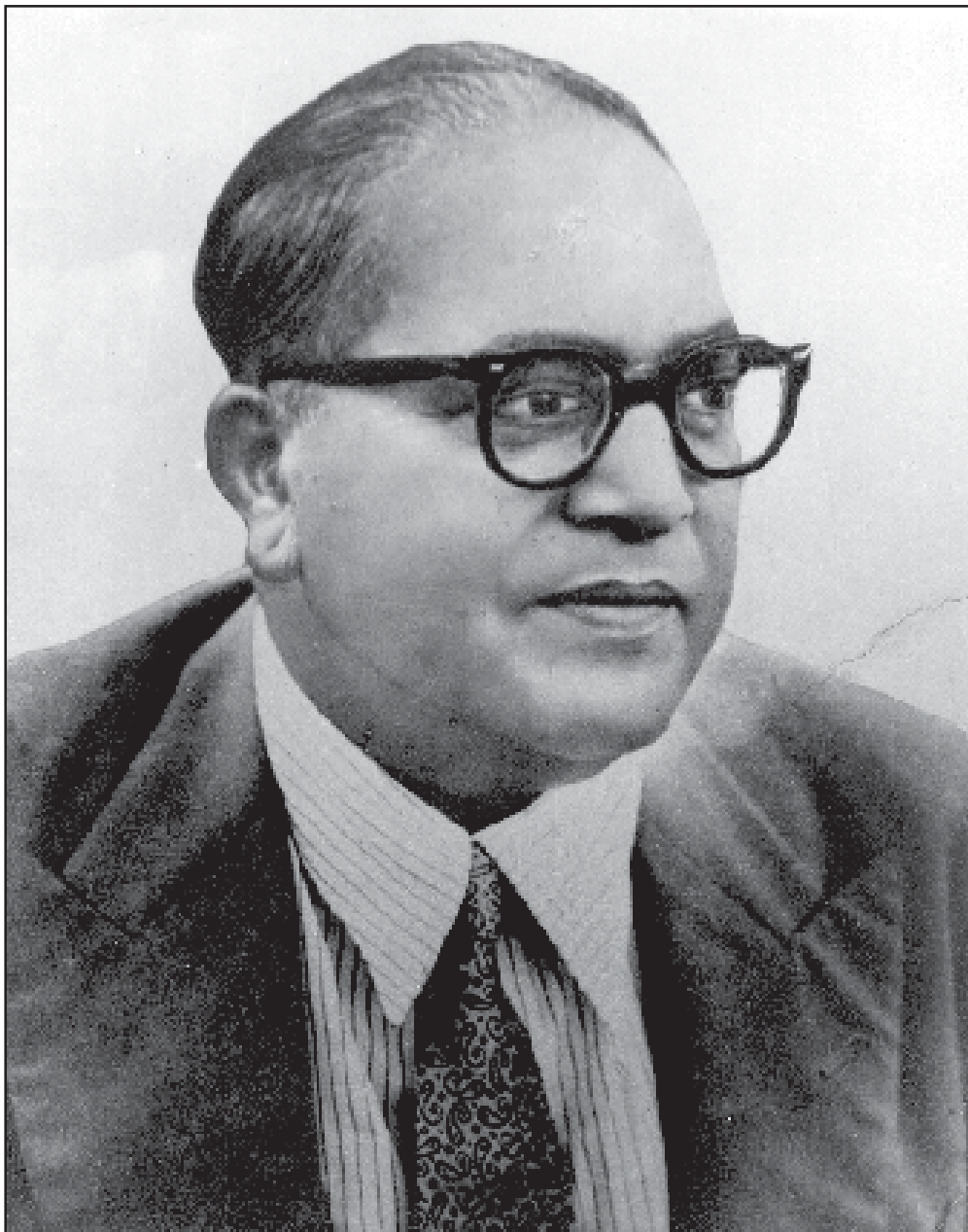
1938: In 6 November, The Industrial Workers strike. The procession (under the leadership of Dr.Ambedkar, Nirnkar, Dange, Pasulkar etc) was organised from Kamgar Maidan to Jambori Maidan, Worli. Dr.Ambedkar toured the workers areas with Jamnadas Mehta.



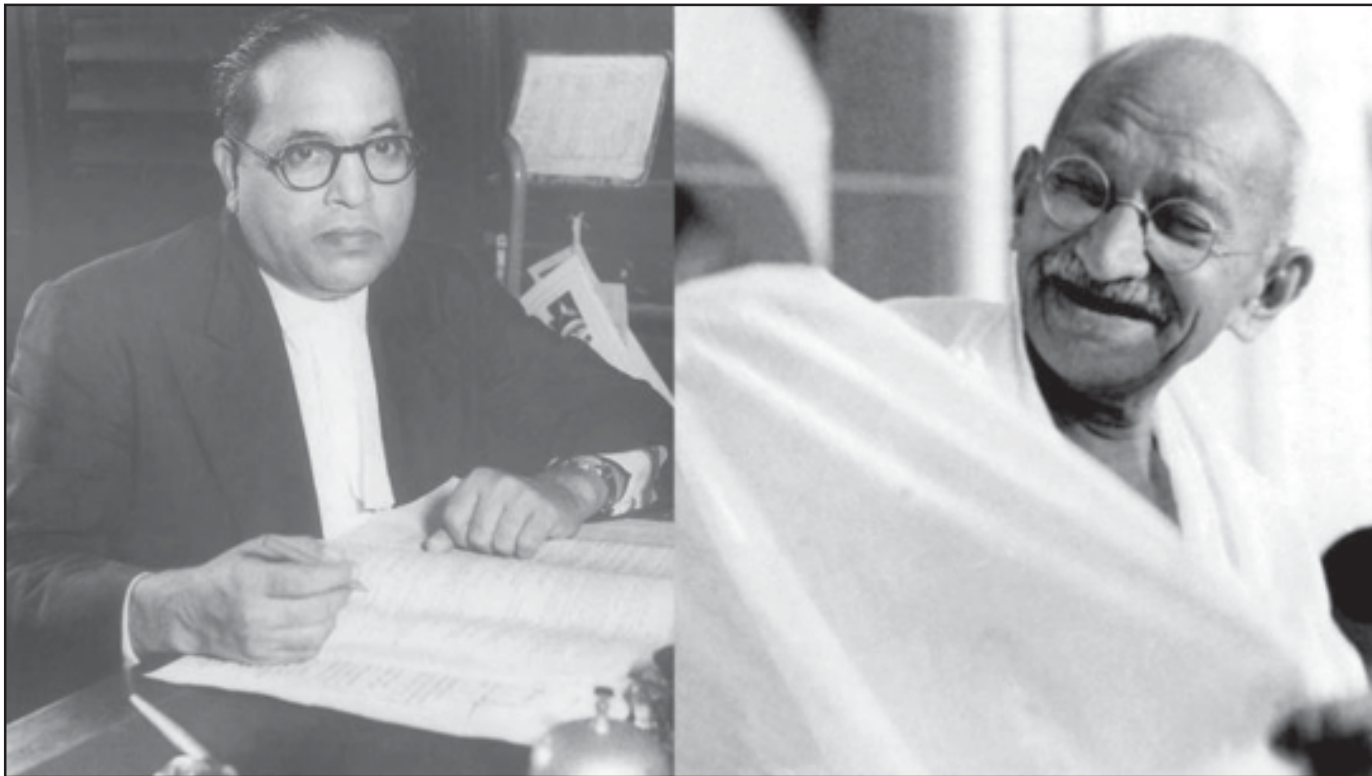
1938: On **10 November**, he moves a resolution for adoption of birth control measures in the Bombay Assembly.



1938: December, Dr. Ambedkar addressed the first D.C. Conference in Nizam's Dominion at Mahad.



1939: January 18th,
Addresses a large
gathering in Rajkot,
Punjab



1939: January 19th Talks between Ambedkar and Gandhi.



1939: On 29 January, Kale Memorial Lecture of Gorkhale School of Politics and Economics, Poona reviewing critically the All India Federation Scheme set out in the Govt. of India Act of 1935. The speech was issued in March 1939 as a tract for the times under the title 'Federation v/s Freedom'.



1939: In **July**, Dr Ambedkar addresses a meeting of the Rohidas Vidya Committee.



1939: In **October**, Dr Ambedkar and Nehru meet for the first time.



1939: In **November**, the Congress leaves the government. Jinnah arranges for a celebration calling it the “Day of Deliverance”, and Dr Ambedkar enthusiastically joins him. Dr Ambedkar is careful to emphasize, however, that this is an anti-Congress rather than an anti-Hindu move; if Congress interpreted it as anti-Hindu, the reason could only be, he says, that Congress was a Hindu body after all.



1939: December, The Conference at Hare gaon was held under the Presidentship of Dr.Ambedkar to voice the grievances of Mahar and Mahar Watandars.



1940: In **May**, Dr Ambedkar founded the Mahar Panchayat.



1940: In **July 22nd**, Ambedkar meets Subash Chandra Bose in Bombay.



1940: In **December**, Dr Ambedkar publishes the first edition of his *Thoughts on Pakistan*.