

Babasaheb Ambedkar

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Babasaheb Ambedkar: A Life that Redefined India's Social Order

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, fondly known as **Babasaheb**, remains one of the most transformative figures in Indian history. As the **chief architect of the Indian Constitution**, a **champion of social justice**, and a **crusader against caste discrimination**, Ambedkar's vision helped lay the foundations for a modern, democratic, and equitable India.

His birth anniversary, celebrated on **April 14** as *Ambedkar Jayanti*, is not only a tribute to his life and ideals but also a reminder of India's ongoing journey toward **social equality and constitutional morality**.

In a move echoing his principles of compassion and inclusion, the **Government of Karnataka** has recently announced that **prison inmates across the state will receive sweets** on **Ambedkar Jayanti (April 14)** and **Buddha Poonnima (May 12)**, symbolizing Ambedkar's lifelong commitment to dignity for all, including those behind bars.

Early Life and Education

- Born on **April 14, 1891**, in **Mhow (now Ambedkar Nagar), Madhya Pradesh**, into the **Mahar caste** — historically marginalized as “untouchables.”
- Faced **severe caste-based discrimination** from early childhood, shaping his resolve for social reform.
- Became one of the first Dalit students to enter **Elphinstone High School, Mumbai**.
- Higher education included:
 - **Columbia University, New York** – where he was deeply influenced by ideas of **liberty, equality, and fraternity**.
 - **London School of Economics (LSE)** and **Gray's Inn** – sharpening his understanding of law, economics, and political science.

Crusader for Social Justice

- Ambedkar believed that **social reform precedes political reform**.
- Founded the **Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (1924)** to promote **education, dignity, and rights for Dalits**.
- Used journalism to awaken social consciousness, launching periodicals like:
 - *Mook Nayak* (Leader of the Silent)
 - *Bahishkrit Bharat* (Excluded India)
 - *Equality Janta*

Key Social Movements

- **Mahad Satyagraha (1927)**: Asserted Dalit rights to access public water sources.
- **Kalaram Temple Entry Movement (1930)**: Demanded temple entry rights for Dalits in Nashik.
- Advocated for **political representation** of Dalits through **separate electorates** at the **Round Table Conferences (1930-32)**.
- **Poona Pact (1932)**: Negotiated with Mahatma Gandhi, ensuring **reserved seats** for Dalits within a joint electorate system.

Political Career and Nation-Building

- Founded **Independent Labour Party (1936)** to represent Dalits and laborers.
- Later formed the **Scheduled Castes Federation (1942)** and announced the **Republican Party of India (1956)** before his death.

- Appointed **Labour Minister in the Viceroy's Executive Council (1942-1946)**:
 - Advocated for **workers' welfare**, social security systems like **Employees' State Insurance (ESI)** and **Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)**.
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Drafting of the Indian Constitution

- Appointed **Chairman of the Drafting Committee** in 1947.
 - Incorporated the core values of **Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity** into the Indian Constitution.
 - Instrumental in:
 - **Abolition of untouchability**.
 - Introducing **affirmative action (reservations)** for historically oppressed communities.
 - Advocating for the **Directive Principles of State Policy** to address socio-economic justice.
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Independent India's First Law Minister

- Became the **first Law Minister of India** in **Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet**.
 - Introduced the **Hindu Code Bill**, one of the earliest efforts to **reform Hindu personal laws** and grant **equal rights to women**.
 - Resigned in **1951** due to Parliament's reluctance to pass the bill.
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Conversion to Buddhism

- Publicly announced in **1935**:

"I was born a Hindu, but I will not die a Hindu."

- Converted to **Buddhism on October 14, 1956**, in **Nagpur**, along with **500,000 followers**.
 - His conversion was a **political and social statement** against caste oppression, igniting the **Dalit Buddhist movement**.
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Major Contributions

- **Constitutional Architect:** Drafted a forward-looking Constitution that protected the rights of all citizens.
 - **Banking Reforms:** Contributed to the establishment of the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**, influencing the **Hilton Young Commission (1925)**.
 - **Labor Welfare:** Introduced and supported several labor laws ensuring fair working conditions and social security.
 - **Women's Rights Advocate:** Pushed for gender justice through legislation.
 - **Literary Works:**
 - *Annihilation of Caste* (1936)
 - *The Buddha and His Dhamma* (1957)
 - *Who Were the Shudras?* (1946)
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Enduring Legacy

- **Ambedkar Jayanti (April 14):** National holiday, celebrated to honor his ideas and contributions.
- **Statues, Memorials, and Universities:** Spread across India as a testament to his legacy.

- **Policy Influence:** Reservation policies, social justice schemes, and human rights legislation remain rooted in his philosophy.
 - Continues to inspire **grassroots social movements** like the **Ambedkarite Movement**.
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Conclusion

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's life is a timeless lesson in **social reform, constitutional vision, and human dignity**. His contributions transformed India into a republic that aspires to empower its weakest sections, ensuring that **liberty, equality, and fraternity** are not just constitutional ideals but social realities.

The recent directive by the Karnataka government — offering sweets to prison inmates on **Ambedkar Jayanti and Buddha Poornima** — is a symbolic reminder of his relentless commitment to **human dignity, compassion, and social justice**.



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