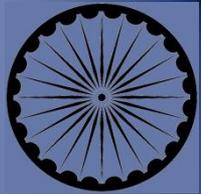


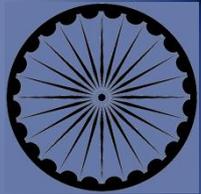
Bharatratna Dr B.R.Ambedkar's Contributions to Nation Building

Dr. Pradnya R.Gawai.

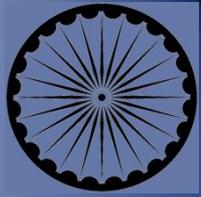
M.B.B.S MD.



Who upon this mortal Earth has achieved immortality after all ? Perhaps No; but, someone like Baba Saheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar live as legends in the memories of men.

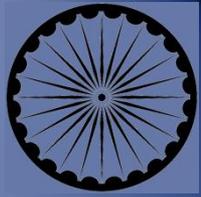


- Babasaheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a great national leader of twentieth century.
- An intellectual, scholar, statesman and contributed greatly in the nation building.
- He led a number of movements to uplift the downtrodden masses and to secure human rights to millions of depressed classes.
- He has left an indelible imprint through his immense contribution in framing the Constitution of India.
- He stands as a symbol of struggle for achieving Social Justice.



Youthful Dr. Ambedkar seen with his activists.

- Though born in the most under-privileged circumstances, he grew brighter and brighter with age and illuminated the minds of millions with truth.
- He was a multi-faceted personality sharp intellect, clarity of vision, integrity of thought and unadulterated courage to speak the truth ,he excelled in all fields that he chose to tread in.

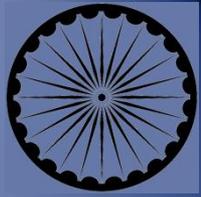


Education



Dr. Ambedkar at his Alma Mater- Columbia University at New York, while receiving an Honoris Causa LL. D. conferred for being the Chief Architect of the Constitution of India.

- He was one of the most educated persons of all politicians of his time
- With multiple degrees from India and Abroad
- Wrote several books and articles on the problems facing India at that time.
- He also proved that intellect is not the property of any particular caste or class but given an opportunity the most despised on the earth can also surpass any other castes or classes.

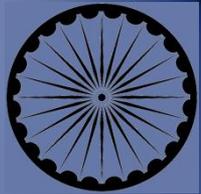


Dr Ambedkar - Voracious Reader & Writer



Rajgruha: the house Dr. Ambedkar built as his residence cum library.

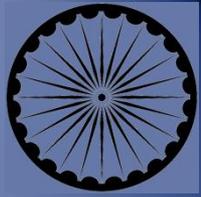
- He collected large numbers of books.
- He had a personal library which he named “Raj Griha”.
- Dr Ambedkar was fond of reading and writing.
- He penned a number of books that dealt with myriad topics.



9 Foreign Degrees And 12 Indian Degrees



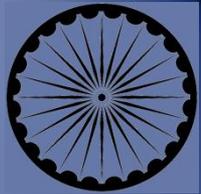
- * BA ,MA. P.hd- (Economics)-The evolution of provincial finance in British India) in Columbia University, America in 1917.
- * DSc- (- problem of the Rupee) London School of Economics.
- * Bar-At-Law from Gray's Inn in London (1923).
- * LLD - (Honoris) Columbia University,
- * D.Litt - Osmania university
- * M.Sc – London.
- * 1st Indian who graduated DSc in Economics.
- * 1st Ph.D in Economics & 1st double doctorate in Economics in South Asia.



Educationalist



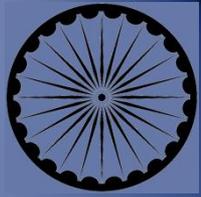
- Set up Educational Institutions
- Peoples Education Society 1944
- Siddarth College of Arts and Science Mumbai, 1946
- Milind College, Aurangabad 1950
- Siddharth College of Commerce and Economics in Bombay, 1953.
- Siddarth College of Law 1956.
- Sent 19 underprivileged students to Aboard for Higher education.
- Made provision in constitution like Right to Education.



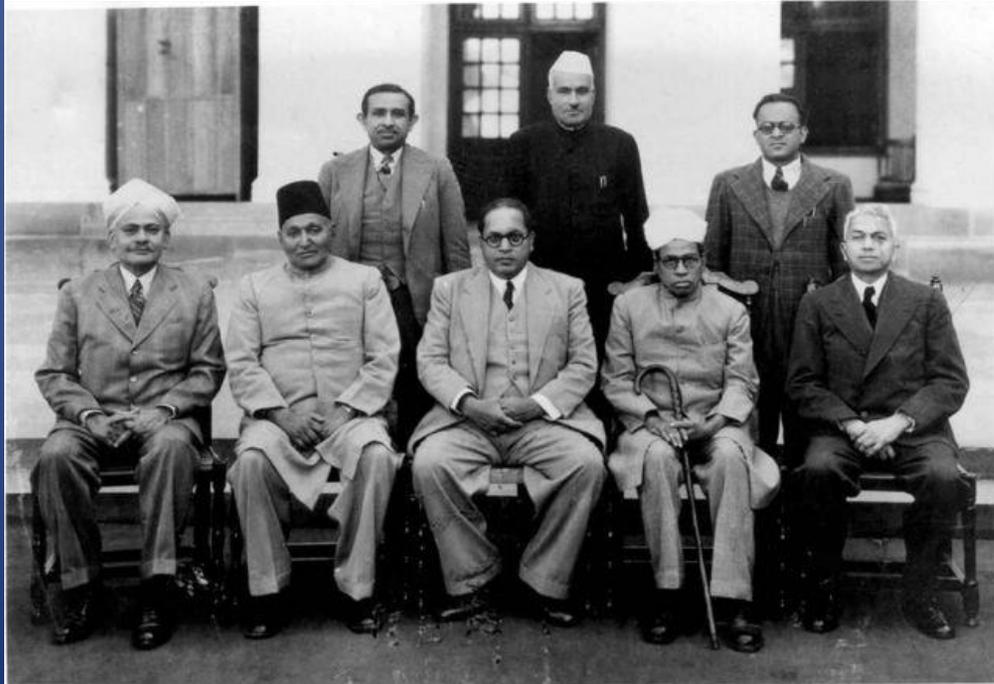
Drafting of Constitution



Dr. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly. Seen are the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru among others.

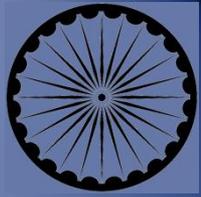


Indian Constitution



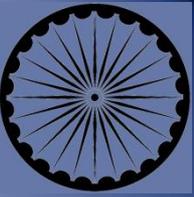
Dr. Ambedkar with the members of the Drafting Committee for the Constitution of India

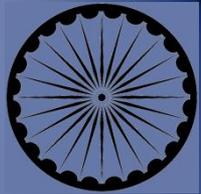
- Longest
- Highly debated
- 2 yrs ,11 months,18 days.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad - President
Dr Ambedkar -Chairman
- Is the largest written constitution.



Contributions

- Dr Ambedkar's contribution to Indian society is much more,
- The establishment of Reserve Bank of India (RBI),
- Reformation of Hindu Social Order,
- Issue of Pakistan
- Labour Policy,
- Electricity and Water Policy,
- Damodar Valley Project, Hirakund Project,
- The Sone River Valley Project,
- Post War Economic Plan (2nd World War)



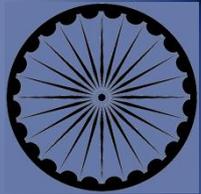


Dr Ambedkar and Women Empowerment



Dr. Ambedkar in a group photograph with the lady activists of his movement.

- Hindu Code Bill was introduced By Dr Ambedkar in 1951
- Dr Ambedkar resigned
- He thought , the gender balance and equality, is a must for the healthy Nation.

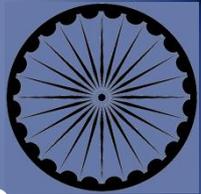


Women Empowerment

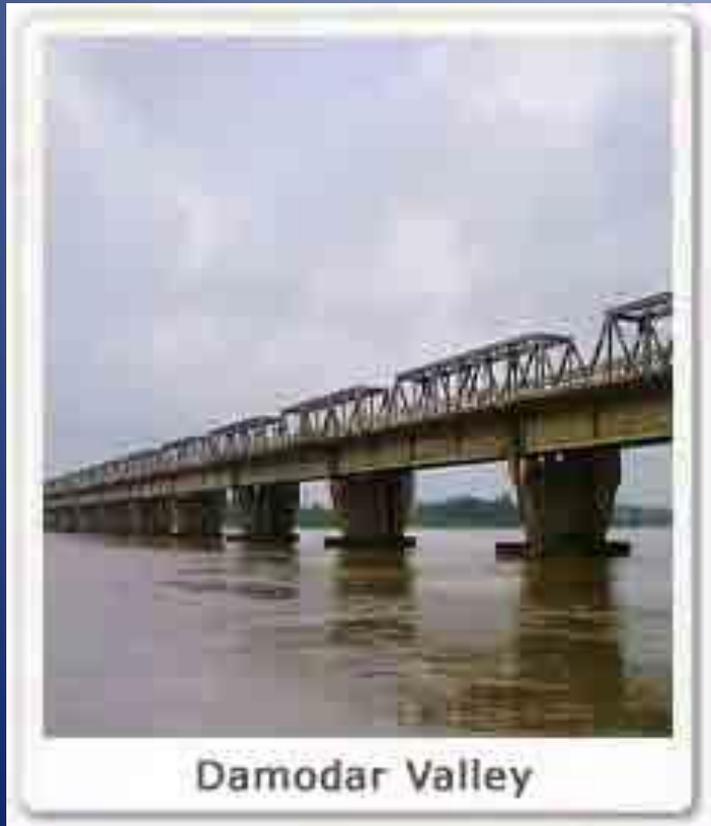
- 1) Dearness Allowance
- 2) Women Labour Welfare Fund
- 3) ESI
- 4) Provident Fund Act
- 5) Women & Child Labour Protection Act
- 6) Maternity Benefit for Women Labour Bill
- 7) Divorce Act
- 8) Right to Property
- 9) Leave Benefit to Piece Workers
- 10) Revision of Scale of Pay for Employees
- 11) Restoration of Ban on Women Working Underground in Mines etc



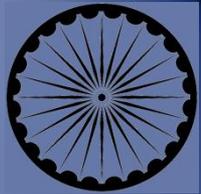
Women's power! Dr. Ambedkar laid vital stress on the political awakening of women.



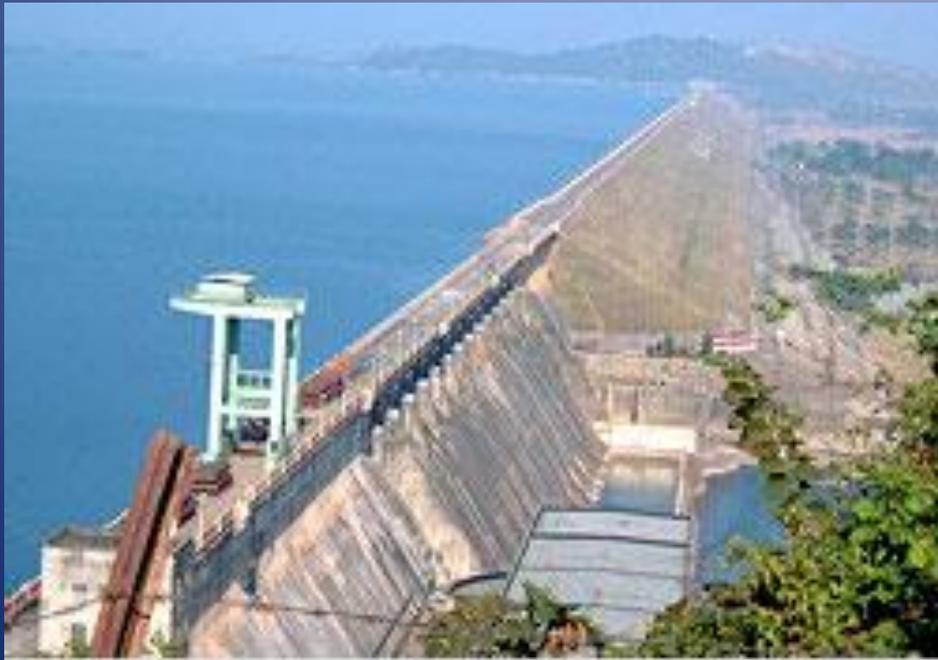
Role in Damodar Valley, Hirakund & the Sone River Valley Projects



Since 1930 emphasis was on the hydrological unity of a river basin on treating the basin as the unit of development of its water resources. These multipurpose project (irrigation and generating electric power together) started under the leadership of Dr Ambedkar.

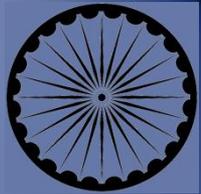


Role in Damodar Valley, Hirakund & the Sone River Valley Projects



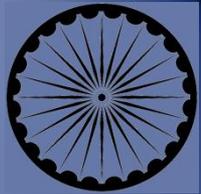
Hirakud Dam

- As technical expert bodies available then at the centre weren't adequate.
- Dr Ambedkar approved the Central Waterway and Irrigation Commission (CWINC) in March 1944,
- Viceroy on April 4, 1945.
- Thus Dr Ambedkar helped build a strong Technical Organisation for the Development of India



Role in Damodar Valley, Hirakund & the Sone River Valley Projects

- Dr. Ambedkar has stellar role in the planning of water and electricity projects, on which rests a major part of India's economy today.
- If there is such a concept as water-management and development in India, then the credit goes to Dr Ambedkar for ably using the natural resources to serve India. If it was not for Dr Ambedkar's vision, one can imagine the situation of electric supply, irrigation and development of India.

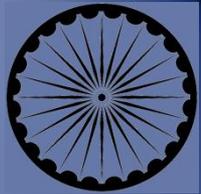


Babasaheb Ambedkar and Post War Economic Planning

- Dr Ambedkar was directly involved in framing of the objective and strategy of economic planning and water and electric power policy as a Cabinet Member in charge of the Labour, Irrigation and Power portfolio during 1942-46,
- Substantial contribution to the Economic Planning and Water & Electric Power Resource Development in this position.



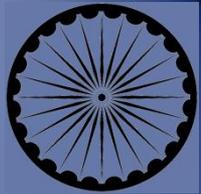
Dr. Ambedkar talking to people as the Labour Minister in the Viceroy's Executive Council.



Dr Ambedkar role in India's Water Policy & Electric Power Planning



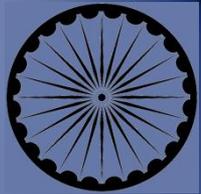
- Dr Ambedkar emphasised on the significance and need for the “Grid System”, which is still working successfully even today.
- Today power engineers are going abroad for training
- Dr Ambedkar again, formulated policy to train the best engineers - overseas.
- And thus Dr Ambedkar played the important role in India's water policy and electric power planning.



Role in the Formation of Reserve Bank of India



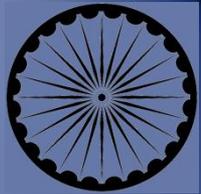
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) came into existence according to the guidelines laid down by Dr Ambedkar .



Role in the Formation of Reserve Bank of India



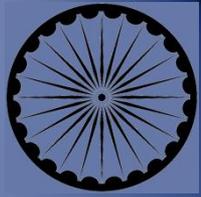
- RBI was conceptualized as per the guidelines, working style and outlook presented by Dr Ambedkar in front of the Hilton Young Commission.
When this commission came to India under the name of “Royal Commission on Indian Currency & Finance”, each and every member of this commission were holding Dr Ambedkar’s book named “The Problem of the Rupee – It’s origin and it’s solution”



Role In Defence



- Dr. Ambedkar was appointed as a member of the Defence Advisory Committee
- Dr. Ambedkar pursued the issue of recruitment of all the sections of society in the Army. In result the Mahars Battallion was formed



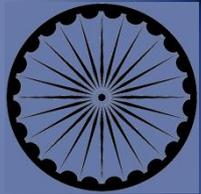
Historian – Revival of Buddha in India



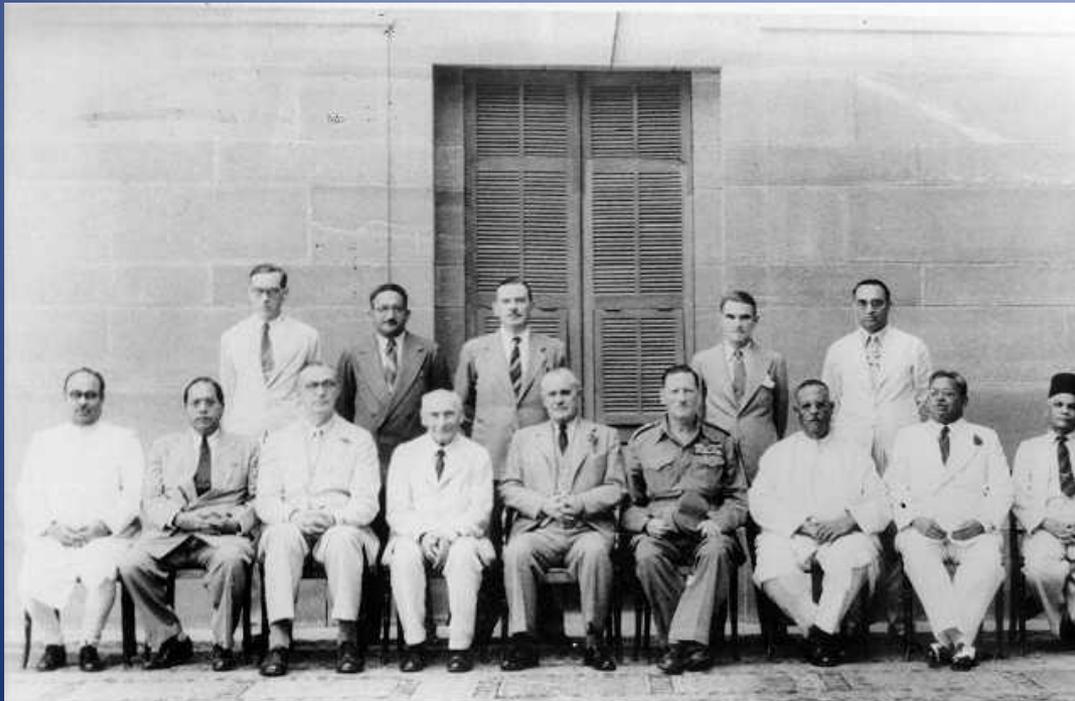
**National Emblem of India
from Ashok Pillar**



Ashok Chakra in Tricolour

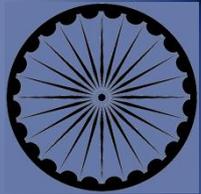


Role in Framing Labour Laws



Dr. Ambedkar as Labour Minister in a group photograph with his colleagues in Viceroy Lord Wavel's Executive Council (July 1942).

We have 8 hours a day and weekends for labours, Minimum wages for labour etc has been introduced in Labour Laws in India

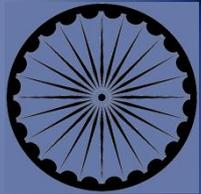


NATIONALIST

- “I want all people to be Indian first, Indian last and nothing else.”
- *"Civilization has never been a continuous process. There were states and societies which at one time been civilized. In the course of time something happened which made these societies stagnant and decayed. This could be illustrated by India's history itself. There could be no doubt that of all countries which could boast of ancient civilization is India. When the inhabitants of Europe were living under the barbaric conditions, this country had reached the highest peak of civilization and had parliamentary institutions when people of Europe were mere nomads."* - B. R. Ambedkar

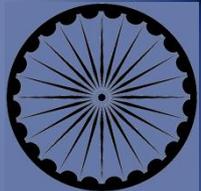


Ancient Indus Civilization



Milestones

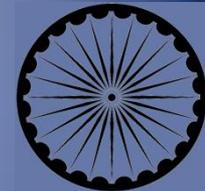
1891	Born at Mahu (M.P.)
1904	Entered the Elphinston High School at Bombay.
1907	Passed Matriculation Examination.
1913	Passed B.A Exam . with Persian and English from University of Bombay.
1913	Gaikwar's Scholar in the Columbia University, New York, Political Science.
1915	Passed M.A. Examination majoring in Economics and with Sociology, History Philosophy, Anthropology and Politics as other subjects.
1916	Wrote a Thesis entitled 'The National Divident of India – A Historical and Analytical Study' for the Ph.D Degree .Columbia University
1916	joined the London School of Economics and Political Science, London as a graduate student.
1917	Columbia University conferred a Degree of Ph.D.



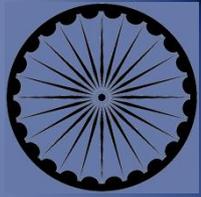
1918	Professor of Political Economy in the Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay.
1920	Rejoined the London School of Economics. Also entered Gray's Inn to read for the Bar.
1921	The thesis 'Provincial Decentralisation of Imperial Finance in British India' was accepted for M.Sc. (Econ) Degree by the London University
1923	Studied in Germany 1921-1923 and returned back to India. Started practice.
1926	Nominated Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.
1928	Introduced the "Vatan Bill" in the Bombay Legislative Council. Professor at Government Law College Bombay
1932	Signed with Mr. M.K. Gandhi the Poona Pact . Member Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Indian Constitutional Reform
1935	Dr. Ambedkar was appointed as Principal of Government Law College, Bombay
1937	Dr. Ambedkar was elected Member of Bombay Legislative Assembly in first general elections.



1938	Dr. Ambedkar resigned from the Principal-ship of the Government Law College, Bombay.
1941	Dr. Ambedkar pursued the issue of recruitment of Mahars in the Army. In result the Mahars Battallion was formed
1941	Dr. Ambedkar was appointed to sit on the Defence Advisory Committee
1942	Dr. Ambedkar joined the Viceroy's Executive Council as a Labour Member
1946	Opening of Siddharth College of Arts and Science in Bombay
1947	Article 17 of the Constitution of India for the abolition of Untouchability was moved by Sardar Patel in the Constituent Assembly
1947	First Law Minister of Independent India. Drafting Committee elected him as a Chairman on 29th August 1947.



1947	Dr Ambedkar completed the Draft Constitution of Indian Republic.
1948	Dr.Ambedkar presented the Draft Constitution to Constituent Assembly. Assembly adopted Article 17 of the Constitution for the abolition of Untouchability
1949	Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution.
1951	Dr.Ambedkar, introduced his “Hindu Code Bill” in the Parliament. Dr Ambedkar resigned from the Nehru Cabinet because of the withdrawal of Cabinet support to the Hindu Code Bill and he left parliament.
1952	Dr Ambedkar was introduced into Parliament as a member of the Council (Rajya Sabha) of States, representing Bombay Columbia University (USA) conferred the honorary Degree of LL.D., in its Bi-Centennial Celebrations Special Convocation held in New York.
1956	Dr Ambedkar embraced Buddhism at an historic ceremony at Diksha Bhoomi, Nagpur with his millions of followers
1956	Maha Nirvana at his residence, 26 Alipore Road, New Delhi. Cremation at Dadar Chawpatti – Now known as Chaitya Bhoomi Dadar (Mumbai).

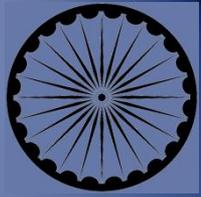


Freedom

- Freedom of mind is the real freedom. A person, whose mind is not free though he may not be in chains, is a slave, not a free man. One, whose mind is not free, though he may not be in prison, is a prisoner and not a free man. One whose mind is not free though alive, is no better than dead. Freedom of mind is the proof of one's existence. We must break the chains, once and forever.



Dr. Ambedkar delivering a speech.

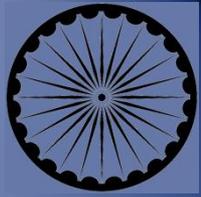


Freedom

- He who is not a slave of circumstances and is always ready and striving to change them in his favour, I call him free. One who is not a slave of usage, customs, of meaningless rituals and ceremonies, of superstitions and traditions; whose flame of reason has not been extinguished, I call him a free man.



Dr. Ambedkar delivering a speech. Shri Shankaranand Shastri is seen in the photograph.



THANK YOU ALL.

