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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a social reformer in India who led the successful movement for the right to justice, freedom, and equality for Indian Untouchables. He was instrumental in the fight against British rule in India, which led to his imprisonment in Yeravada Central Jail. He became prolific when he eventually proclaimed himself as the "Dalit Avatar" and took over Hinduism by reinterpreting it according to the tenets of Buddhism. He wrote many books on different facets of Indian society, politics and economics that are foundational texts for understanding caste-based society in India today. His name is synonymous with social struggle and change because of his tireless struggle against untouchability. He envisaged a society where people of different castes and communities lived together as equals. Dr. Ambedkar was born into a Buddhist family of the depressed Untouchable labourers in 1891 in Mhow, Indore district, Madhya Pradesh to Ramji Malviya, an advocate by profession and Savita Ambedkar. He completed his BSc degree from Rajaram College in Indore, Madhya Pradesh in 1906. He got his MA degree from the Government Law College at Nagpur in 1908 and passed his Bar examination with second-class first rank. His father wanted him to take up law as profession but he chose to study for Ph.D. He enrolled for Ph.D at Edinburgh University but never joined the course. He strongly believed that if a person studied a subject only superficially, he/she would not be able to comprehend it. After going back to India, he started his practice as an advocate in Indore though he had no interest in the profession and was not good at it. In 1917, he moved to Bombay and started his private law practice but soon found that business was more lucrative than legal work. In 1918, Ambedkar married Saibai from village Jeewan-Kashinagar in Madhya Pradesh which she had been getting from her family since she was a child. He was all of 6 feet 3 inches tall and Saiba defended herself skillfully with the help of her brothers. They had two children, Yashwant (who died in 2007) and Deeksha (who died in 1999). Dr. Ambedkar was greatly influenced by the writings of the social reformer Jyotirao Phule of Maharashtra; he also attended Phule's meeting held in Agra on 24 December 1891, where he called upon the Hindu castes to end their social differences for mutual upliftment. His experience at the meeting changed his life and set him off on a journey to work for the betterment of untouchables. He returned to Bombay on 25 April 1892. Thereafter, he concluded that religion was the greatest obstacle in the way of social change. On 14 September 1892, he left Hinduism and embraced Buddhism, along with about 25,000 of his followers. He then became known as "Babasaheb". Dr. Ambedkar has been quoted as saying, "Why should you take refuge in untouchability when there is Buddhism? Why should you accept scraps from the table of Hindus who have millions of rupees? Why should you be so humble? I have given up Hinduism. I have come out of the filthy drain. I have opened my doors to all castes alike.

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