The Problem of the Rupee

All observations of change in masses; outlook and impact on social relationship can be reduced to the point, whether the steeply rooted fort of inequality is being demolished brick by brick to adopt the fraternal relationship in its social system one by one or not. The problem thus reduced has further practical issues of inexorable rule of inequality inbuilt in genetic, traditional, and charismatic individualism. But this problem is not insolvable. It can be resolved by assuming reality and value as inseparable as interrelationship of equality and inequality, the former dictating what principle should be held in treating all individuals of society and the latter telling what the state of affairs actually exists. Then by upholding fraternal equality as the reigning principle in behaviour and being aware of existing odds against it the problem may be resolved and the one man one value oriented frame of Dr. Ambedkar can be brought about in our national life.

The Present Book, Thoughts and Philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar

Stressed the philosophy of equality, liberty and fraternity as expounded by Dr. Ambedkar himself under the caption of My Personal Philosophy originally in Marathi, translated into English by this author. It deals with the Buddhist development in East and West since 1950; Ambedkarism in the world; Punjabi speech on Ambedkar by Balley translated into English; Hindi article of Dr. Kausalyayan translated as Had there been no Ambedkar. Marathi articles of Babasaheb translated into English; and author’s own contributions such as Education and Ambedkar, Ambedkar as a great relevance to a new millennium and so on. Reminiscences and Rememberances of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Reminiscences of life and work of Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, 1892-1956, Indian statesman, by his private secretary and close associates.

Geographical Thought of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, 1892-1956, Indian statesman and social reformer.

The Buddha and His Dhamma

Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891-1956) is both the towering symbol of protest against age-old and contemporary forms of exploitation in India and a scholar-sage proposing fair terms of social association. An untouchable himself, he led a resolute and adroit struggle against untouchability and attempted to reformulate the terms of nationalist discourse in India. This selection draws from his major works, speeches, letters and memoranda.

Biography of Dr. BR Ambedkar

This is one of the epics from Dr. Ambedkar. Written in 1945 the book really explains the dynamics of Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League and how Congress and British Government played a role in partition. Although this book takes you to the unheard side of partition, it is
interesting on how linguistic approach was chosen for a division of something that is unsure if it existed. Dr. Ambedkar takes a fine approach of giving a clarity of situation instead of being judgmental on the partition. No wonder the man was chosen to write our constitution. Of course if the war of majority and minority is kept away, the partition and its tragedy can be handled more fluently.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Ideas and Thoughts
1: Introduction
2. The Resurgence of Buddhism
3. Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar
4. Neo-Buddhism as a Social Philosophy
5. The Scripture of the Neo-Buddhists
6. The Ethico-Ritualistic Dimension of Neo-Buddhism
7. Neo-Buddhism and Some Western Thinkers
8. Impact of Neo-Buddhism in India and Abroad
9. Conclusion
Annexure I
Annexure II
Annexure III
Bibliography
Index

The Relevance of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Views on Indian Agricultural Development

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb, was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer who inspired the Dalit Buddhist movement and campaigned against social discrimination towards Untouchables, while also supporting the rights of women and labour. He was Independent India's first law minister, the principal architect of the Constitution of India and a founding father of the Republic of India.

Selected Speeches of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (1927-1956)

This book, which provides a unique opportunity to debate and analyse Dr. Ambedkar's contribution to nation-building, will pique the curiosity of individuals from all walks of life. The book also includes his social, political and educational reforms, as well as his role in the country's economic growth and modernisation approach and its execution. His writings and journalism's contribution to the emancipation from dual slavery of socially outcast people and tripartite slavery of Indian women from the centuries past has been included. He said that ours is a war; not for wealth or power, but freedom and the reclaiming of human uniqueness. He fought for all aspects of social justice. Social justice is the recognition of a large number of people without depriving them of their legal rights. He discovered that Buddhism is suitable for socially deprived classes and outcast people for their social honour and liberation from the slavery of the caste system in India.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writings and Speeches

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Who were they and why they became UNTOUCHABLES? This is the digital copy of "THE UNTOUCHABLES" a book wrote by The great Dr B.R. Ambedkar. Please give us your feedback: www.facebook.com/syag21 Your opinion is very important to us. We appreciate your feedback and will use it to evaluate changes and make improvements in our book.

B R Ambedkar: the Quest for Justice

The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar

Thoughts and Philosophy of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

B R Ambedkar: The Quest for Justice is a five-volume set of papers exploring the major themes of research surrounding the capacious oeuvre of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, primarily in terms of political, social, legal, economic, gender, racial, religious, and cultural justice.

Dr B R Ambedkar
My Memories and Experiences of Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar & His Contribution to Nation

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, 1892-1956, Indian statesman and social reformer.

Buddha or Karl Marx Waiting For A Visa

This book is a result of an effort made by us towards making a contribution to the preservation and repair of original classic literature. In an attempt to preserve, improve and recreate the original content, we have worked towards:

1. Type-setting & Reformatting: The complete work has been re-designed via professional layout, formatting and type-setting tools to re-create the same edition with rich typography, graphics, high quality images, and table elements, giving our readers the feel of holding a 'fresh and newly' reprinted and/or revised edition, as opposed to other scanned & printed (Optical Character Recognition - OCR) reproductions.

2. Correction of imperfections: As the work was re-created from the scratch, therefore, it was vetted to rectify certain conventional norms with regard to typographical mistakes, hyphenations, punctuations, blurred images, missing content/pages, and/or other
related subject matters, upon our consideration. Every attempt was made to rectify the imperfections related to omitted constructs in the original edition via other references. However, a few of such imperfections which could not be rectified due to intentional/unintentional omission of content in the original edition, were inherited and preserved from the original work to maintain the authenticity and construct, relevant to the work. We believe that this work holds historical, cultural and/or intellectual importance in the literary works community, therefore despite the oddities, we accounted the work for print as a part of our continuing effort towards preservation of literary work and our contribution towards the development of the society as a whole, driven by our beliefs. We are grateful to our readers for putting their faith in us and accepting our imperfections with regard to preservation of the historical content.

HAPPY READING!

Socio-economic and Political Vision of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

B.R. Ambedkar's 'Annihilation of Caste' is one of the most important, yet neglected, works of political writing from India. Written in 1936, it is an audacious denunciation of Hinduism and its caste system. Ambedkar - a figure like W.E.B. Du Bois - offers a scholarly critique of Hindu scriptures, scriptures that sanction a rigidly hierarchical and iniquitous social system. The world's best-known Hindu, Mahatma Gandhi, responded publicly to the provocation. The hatchet was never buried.

Who Were the Shudras?

The Buddha and His Dhamma was B.R. Ambedkar's last work. Published posthumously, it presented a radical reorientation of Buddhist thought and literature, aptly called navayana. It deals with Ambedkar's conceptualization of Buddhism and the possibilities it offered for liberation and upliftment of the Dalits. It presents his reflections on the life of the Buddha, his teachings, and the spread of Buddhism by interweaving anecdotes with detailed analyses of the religion's basic tenets. The author also includes important elements of the Buddhist canon and tradition to make the teachings more accessible. In the first critical and annotated edition of this work, the editors address the on-going debate on Ambedkar's interpretation of the Buddha's dhamma by focusing on the accuracy of his citations and providing missing sources. They also discuss Ambedkar's modification of source materials. The introduction contextualizes the scholarly work related to the text.
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Emancipator of the Oppressed

This book explores the personal contributions made by Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the process of formulating “A Nation” which ranges from establishing civic order that followed by guaranteeing us the citizens of India a safe environment, opportunities, education to advocating for equal rights.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Man and His Message

A comparison between Karl Marx and Buddha may be regarded as a joke. There need be no surprise in this. Marx and Buddha are divided by 2381 years. Buddha was born in 563 BC and Karl Marx in 1818 AD. Karl Marx is supposed to be the architect of a new ideology-polity a new Economic system. The Buddha on the other hand is believed to be no more than the founder of a religion, which has no relation to politics or economics.

Please give us your feedback: www.facebook.com/syag21
Your opinion is very important to us. We appreciate your feedback and will use it to evaluate changes and make improvements in our book.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and the Dynamics of Neo-Buddhism

The theme just society’ is the main subject which runs throughout this work, as envisaged by Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The entire discussion is based mainly upon his original writings. Besides the main theme, this work also carries the detailed discussions on the related themes, which include: Buddha’s Dhamma’, Dalits and the Conversion’, Christianity and the Dalit Christians’, Dalits: A Minority’ and Framing the Constitution’. The author intentionally has allowed Dr Ambedkar to speak for himself, therefore the readers will find many quotations throughout this work. The themes discussed are most relevant today, therefore it is being offered to the readers with this belief that Dr B.R. Ambedkar’s thoughts can become the basis of dealing with the current problems related to the Dalits, tribals, women, minorities and other weaker sections of the Indian society. Published in association with Centre for Dalit/Subaltern Studies.

Contribution of Babasaheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Towards Nation Building

Facets of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and the Significance of His Movement

AMBEDKAR S INDIA is a collection of three of B.R. Ambedkar’s most prominent speeches on caste and the Indian Constitution. In the fight for Swaraj, you fight with the whole nation on your side. In fighting caste system, you stand against the whole nation and that too, your own. Annihilation of Caste is one of Ambedkar’s best works in putting together how caste as a system has been eating up the roots of a rich cultural melting pot like India. Bhakti in religion could lead to salvation. But in politics, Bhakti is a sure road to eventual dictatorship. The Grammar of Anarchy reflects Ambedkar’s ideas on how we need to pave the way for Independent India. It reflects his deep love and aspirations for India and its people. &the sub-divisions [of caste] have lost the open-door character of the class system, and have become self-enclosed units called castes. Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development is an in-depth study of how classes went on to become castes and sub-castes to dot the Indian social system. This powerful narrative is a radical eye-opener.

Mr Gandhi and Emancipation of the Untouchables

In response to the invitation of the Chairman of the Indian section of the Institute of Pacific Relations, I wrote in August last year a Paper on the Problem of the Untouchables of India for the Session of the Conference which was due to be held on December 1942 at Mont’ Tramblant in Quebec in Canada. The Paper is printed in the proceedings of the Conference. Ever since it became known that I had written such a Paper, the leaders of the Untouchables and Americans interested in their problem have been pressing me to issue it separately in the form of a book and make it available to the general public. It was not possible to refuse the demand. At the same time I could not without breach of etiquette publish the paper until the proceedings of the Conference were made public. I am now told by the Secretary of the Pacific Relations Conference that the proceedings have been made public and there can be no objection to the publication of my Paper if I desired it. This will explain why the Paper is published nearly 10 months after it was written.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a Study in Just Society

Dr Ambedkar and Untouchability

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was an Indian jurist, scholar, political leader and a Buddhist revivalist. He was the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution. He played a great role in framing of Indian Constitution. He was the first Law Minister of India. He spent his whole life fighting
Dr. B R Ambedkar was a staunch opponent of social discrimination and untouchability. He was posthumously awarded the highest civilian award: the Bharat Ratna, in 1990. Dr. Ambedkar is viewed as the messiah of dalits and downtrodden in India. Though he was the son of a large family of then called 'Untouchable' Mahar caste, he managed to get the highest degree of education and scaled even higher political heights and wisdom. The inside pages contain an interesting and elevating account of how an average boy of a low-caste and not so rich family fought against the discrimination and became the messiah of dalits and downtrodden in India. The book also gives its readers minute details about his life and personality. We hope the book will prove successful in clinching the readers' interest.