

Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
the
Jnanayogi

V.Prakasam

EMESCO

Contents

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------|----|
| | Preface | 5 |
| | Prologue | 7 |
| 1. | Societal Scintillations | 11 |
| 2. | Religious Rigour | 29 |
| 3. | Egalitarian Economics | 44 |
| 4. | Agriculture and Industry | 55 |
| 5. | Inclusive Nationalism | 63 |
| | Epilogue | 74 |
| | Source Materials and References | 80 |

1. Societal Scintillations

Born on April 14, 1891, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was just twenty five when he presented a paper before the Anthropology seminar of Dr.A.A.Goldenweizer of the Columbia University on 9th May 1916. The paper is “Castes in India: Their mechanism, Genesis and Development” (BAWS No I – 3-22) He calls his paper ‘an exposition of human institution’. Young scholars working on research papers to be presented in seminars would benefit a lot if they read this paper. The way he goes about dealing with the details of the institution can be a great model before scholars.

If one makes a distinction between ‘social’ and ‘societal’ this is a great exercise in a societal study, ie., looking at the society in a comprehensive way dealing with groups and their formation. In this section we refer to the way Dr.Ambedkar illuminates about societal concerns.

Clarity, hard thinking and modesty are the three essential innate characteristic features of a great intellectual. See what Dr.Ambedkar says in this paper:

Time, space and acumen, I am afraid, would all fail me, if I attempted to do otherwise than limit myself to a phase of it, namely, the genesis, mechanism and spread of caste system (ibid:6)

See what he says about India’s cultural unity:

“Ethnically all people are heterogeneous. It is the unity of culture that is the basis of homogeneity. Taking this for granted,