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DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR

WRITINGS AND SPEECHES



DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR

WRITINGS AND SPEECHES

Vol. - 12

- Part I to Part III.
- Part IV.
- Part V and Part VI.

DR. AMBEDKAR FOUNDATION

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA





Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(14th April 1891 - 6th December 1956)

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR
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MESSAGE

Babasaheb Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, the first Law Minister of Independent India and the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution, is also remembered and admired as a nationalist, statesman, sociologist, philosopher, anthropologist, historian, economist, jurist, a prolific writer and a powerful orator.

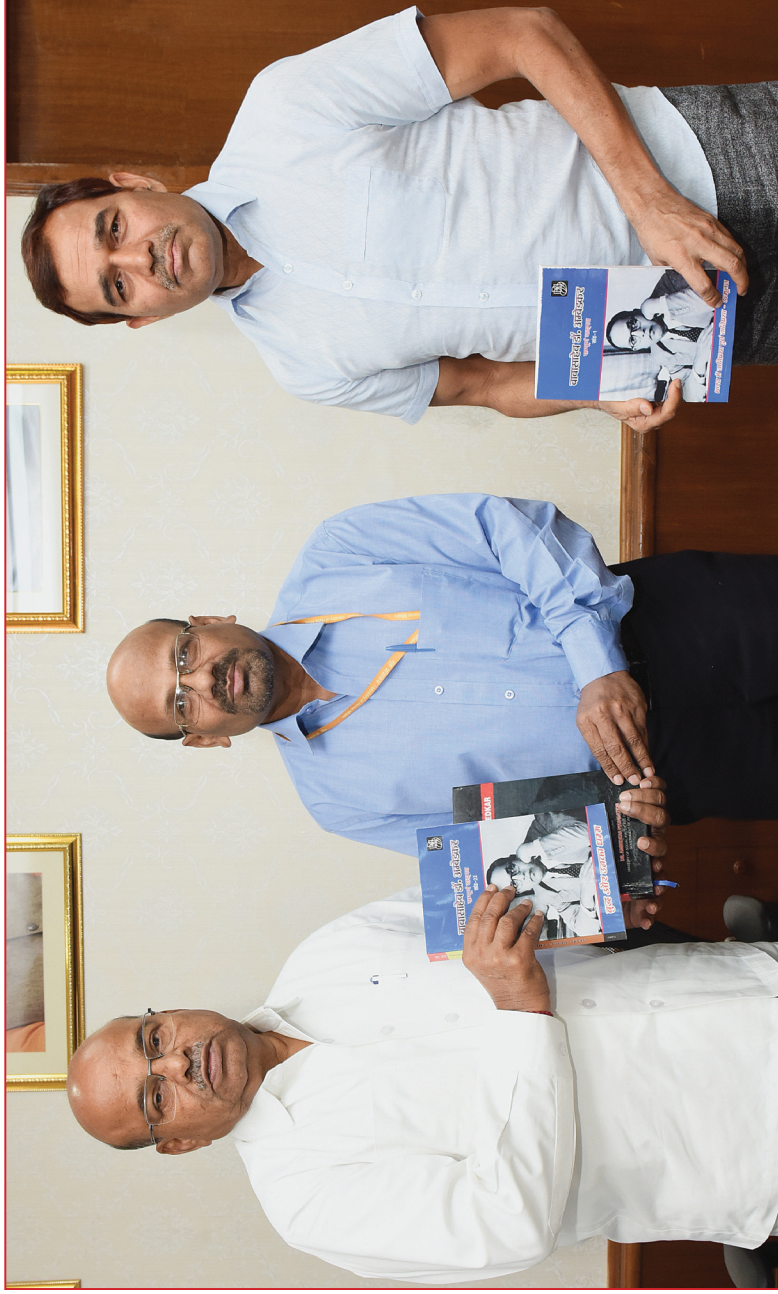
To celebrate Birth Centenary of Babasaheb Dr. B.R.Ambedkar in a befitting manner, a National Centenary Celebrations Committee was constituted during the year 1990-91 with the then Hon'ble Prime Minister as its Chairman. Dr. Ambedkar Foundation was established by the Government of India under the aegis of the then Ministry of Welfare (now Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment) with the objective to promote Babasaheb's ideals and also to administer some of the schemes which emanated from the Centenary Celebrations.

During these Celebrations, the Ministries and Departments of Government of India and State and Union Territory Governments had organized number of Programmes and had announced various Schemes. The Government of Maharashtra had also organized number of Programmes/Schemes and gave fillip to its project on compilation of Dr. Ambedkar Works viz. 'Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches'. Dr. Ambedkar Foundation was also entrusted with the project of translation and publication of Dr. Ambedkar's Works by Government of Maharashtra, into Hindi and various regional languages. The Foundation also brought English versions of CWBA Volumes and keeping in view the demand for these Volumes (English), they have now been re-printed.

Dr. Ambedkar's writings are relevant today also as they were at the time these were penned. I am sure, the readers would be enriched by his thoughts. The Foundation would be thankful for any inputs or suggestions about these Volumes.

(Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot)

CWBA VOLUMES RELEASE



The Complete Sets of Collected Works of Babasaheb Dr. Ambedkar, popularly known as CWBA / सम्पूर्ण बाड्मय, in Hindi and English, being released by Dr. Thaawarchand Gehlot, Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India and Chairman, Dr. Ambedkar Foundation at New Delhi. Dr. Debendra Prasad Majhi, Director of the Foundation and Sh. Surendra Singh, Member Secretary were also present on the occasion. The Volumes in Hindi (Vol. 22 to Vol. 40) have been published for the first time in 2019.



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PREFACE

Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was an erudite personality, a symbol of knowledge and a great son of India. He was a public intellectual, social revolutionary and a prolific communicator. He has left behind thought provoking writings and speeches bearing interdisciplinary perspectives, with insightful analysis of socio-political situations which evoke intellectual reasons and emotions. His writings are having profound sense of justice manifested in emancipation of marginalized masses. He not only dedicated his life for ameliorating the conditions of deprived sections of the society, but his views on inclusiveness and “*Samajik Samrasta*” continue inspiring national endeavor. It is expected that these Volumes may provide contemporary relevance of his thought and open up the possibilities of rethinking Dr. Ambedkar in the present day context.

The mandate of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, inter-alia, include implementation of programmes and furthering the ideology and message of Babasaheb Dr. Ambedkar among the masses in India as well as abroad. It is a matter of great happiness that consequent upon a decision by the Governing Body of the Foundation Chaired by Hon’ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, the Foundation is getting the third edition of Collected Works of Babasaheb Ambedkar (CWBA) Volumes, reprinted on popular demand of the readers.

It is informed for the benefit of all concerned that the Foundation always endeavors to make the Volumes available to the readers at an affordable price, and accordingly, it has also been decided to continue with the discount policy as per the past practices on Sale of Volumes. The discount policy of the Foundation has been annexed with each Volume. It is hoped that the Volumes will continue to be source of inspirations for the readers.

15, Janpath,
 New Delhi

(Dr. Debendra Prasad Majhi)

These views are the views of a man, who has been no tool of power, no flatterer of greatness. They come from one, almost the whole of whose public exertion has been one continuous struggle for liberty for the poor and for the oppressed and whose only reward has been a continuous shower of calumny and abuse from national journals and national leaders, for no other reason except that I refuse to join with them in performing the miracle—I will not say trick—of liberating the oppressed with the gold of the tyrant and raising the poor with the cash of the rich.

—Dr. Ambedkar in
‘Annihilation of Caste’.

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DISCOUNT POLICY ON SALE OF VOLUMES



later to 10%. The average rate during the century would work out at about 9% and it only rose above from 1768 to 1771. In 1728 a slight fall was caused by the competition of the French Company, and a further fall of 1% followed an increase of capital and the foundation of the British Company in 1732. In 1744 it rose again to 8% and continued at this rate for eleven years in spite of the continual war both in Europe and the Americas. In 1755 the unsettled condition of the affairs at last had effect & a fall of 2% resulted. In 1760 the Cession of Burdwan & other provinces increased the working costs of the Company, and kept the dividend at 6%, so that the sum distributed annually was £191,644. In 1767 in consequence of the acceptance of the territorial sovereignty of Bengal, the dividend was raised to 10% and the amount distributed reached £319,408. This rise was quite unjustifiable and was largely due to the exaggerated estimate of the prosperity of India. The increased dividends declared in anticipation of large profits which were never fully realized, were paid by means of loans raised at exorbitant interest. For five years the Company hung on in the hope of better days, but in 1772 the crash came & the dividend fell from 10 1/2% to 6%. Lord North then intervened, and, for the future, the Company's dividends were subject to the ministerial control. The Regulating Act was followed by renewed prosperity & the dividend continued to rise slowly. In 1792 the conclusion of the peace with France, where by the Company received a revenue of £240,000 and an indemnity of £1,600,000, was

Articles	East-Indies	West-Indies etc
Sugar per cwt	£. s. d. 1. 12. 0.	£. s. d. 1. 4. 0
Coffee per lb	0. 0. 9	0. 0. 6
Spirits, Shottimed per gallon.	1. 10. 0	1. 0. 0
" , not. "	0 15. 0	0 8. 6
Peppercorns per lb	0 0. 6	0 0. 2
Succedas	0. 0. 6.	0. 0. 3
Tobacco "	0. 3. 0	0. 2. 9.
Wood plank under 8 inches square per load	1. 10. 0	0. 10. 0
Ditto not particularly enumerated ad valorem	20 per cent.	5 per cent.

The English tariff on Indian goods was not only discriminating but differed with the use to which they were put in England as will be seen from the following answers of Mr Row John Ranking to the questions of the Committee of House of Commons in 1873

Q. "Can you state what is the ad valorem duty on piece-goods sold at the East India House?"

A. "The duty on the class called Calicoes is £3, 6s. 8p. per cent upon importation and if they are used for home consumption there is a further duty of £68, 6s. 8d. per cent."

"There is another class called muslins, on which the duty on importation is 10 per cent, and if they are used for home consumption of £27, 6s. 8d. per cent."

PART I

