CHRONOLOGY

Events of Dr. Ambedkar’s Life in Chronological Order (1891-1956)

1. 14 April 1891: He was born at Mhow, near Indore, in Madhya Pradesh.

2. 1896: His Mother Bhimabai died.

3. 1907: He passed Matric.

4. 1912: He became a Graduate

5. January 1913: He was appointed as a Lieutenant in the Baroda State Forces.

6. 2 February 1913: His father Ramji Sakpal passed away.

7. 21 July 1913: He reached New York and joined Columbia University

8. 1915: He obtained his M.A. degree from Columbia University for his thesis “Ancient Indian Commerce.”

9. May 1916: He read a paper “Castes in India” before the Anthropology Seminar.

10. June 1916: He became Doctor after earning the degree of Ph.D. from the Columbia University for his thesis “National Dividend of India : A Historic and Analytical Study” which was later on Published under the title ‘The Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India’.
11. October 1916 He joined London School of Economics and Political Science, and Grays Inn for the degree of M.Sc., D.Sc., and Bar-at-Law.

12. 21 August 1916 He came back to India without getting these degrees because the duration of his scholarship had expired and the Maharaja of Baroda asked him to come back.

13. September 1917 He was appointed Military Secretary to the Maharaja of Baroda. But he resigned this post soon after because of the misbehaviour of his subordinates and the Maharaja’s inability to arrange a house for him in Baroda.

14. November 1918 He was appointed as Professor of Political Economy in the Sydenham College, Bombay.

15. January 1919 He gave evidence before the Southborough Committee dealing with the franchise in the light of the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms.

16. 31 January 1920 He founded the paper “Mook Nayak’ (Leader of the Dumb). This paper is now called “Prabuddh Bharat’ (Enlightened India) having passed through the stages of ‘Bahishkrit Bharat’ (Excluded India), Samata (Equality) and ‘Janata’ (people).

17. 5 July 1920 He resigned the professorship and sailed for London to accomplish his unfinished studies.

18. June 1921 He was awarded the degree of Master of Science by the University of London for his thesis “Provincial Decentralization of Imperial Finance in British India.”

19. October 1922. He was called to the Bar.
20. March 1923. He was awarded the degree of D.Sc. by the University of London for his thesis, "The Problem of the Rupee".

21. 14 April 1923 He returned to India after equipping himself With the degrees of M.Sc., D.Sc. and Bar-at-Law.

22. June 1923 He started practice as Barrister.

23. 20 July 1924 He founded the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha, Bombay. The name of this organization kept on changing. It was also called Equality League, and Depressed Classes Institute for sometime.

24. 1926. He founded the Samata Sainik Dal (Social Equality Army).

25. 1927 He was nominated as member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

26. 19-20 March 1927 He launched at Mahad the first War of Independence of the down-trodden with a view to getting for them the right of drinking water from the Chowdar Tank.

27. August 1928 He founded the Depressed Classes Education Society.

28. 23 October 1928 He gave evidence before the Simon Commission.

29. 23 October 1929. While on a tour of East Khandesh he was injured when the horse of the tonga bolted.

30. 2 March 1930 He started Satyagraha at Nasik with a view to getting the right for entry into the Kalaram Mandir.
31. 4 October 1930
He sailed for London to participate in the First Round Table Conference. He returned from London on 27.2.1931

32. 15 August 1931.
He sailed again for London to participate in the Second Round Table Conference.

33. 26 January 1932.
He came back to Bombay. His efforts at the Round Table Conference were fruitful as the down-trodden got political rights through the communal Award.

34. 24 September 1932.
He signed the Poona Pact and saved the life of Gandhiji who had undertaken a fast unto death on the issue of the political rights of the down-trodden which Dr. Ambedkar had secured for them for the first time.

35. 7 November 1932.
He went to London to participate in the Third Round Table Conference.

36. 30 April 1933.
He went to London to attend the session of the Joint Committee.

37. 27 May 1935.
His wife Ramabai dead.

38. 1 June 1935
He was appointed as Principle of the Government Law College, Bombay.

39. 13 October 1935.
In a Conference at Yeola he declared that though he was born a Hindu but he would not die as a Hindu.

40. May 1936.
He published his treatise ‘Annihilation of Caste’. It was proposed to be his presidential address to the Annual Conference of the Jat Pat Todak Mandal, Lahore but the Conference was cancelled as the organizers did not like certain portions in the address.
41. August 1936  He founded the Independent Labour Party.

42. January 1937  He resigned from the Government Law College, Bombay.

43. February 1937  He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly. His party (I.L.P.) won 15 seats out of 17 it contested.

44. 2 July 1942.  He was appointed as Labour Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

45. 19 July 1942.  He founded the Scheduled Castes Federation.

46. 1943  He secured reservation in the services for the Scheduled Castes.

47. July 1945  He established the People's Education Society, Bombay.

48. 15 April 1946.  He represented the case of the down-trodden before the Cabinet Mission.

49. 20 June 1946.  He established Siddharth College, Bombay.

50. July 1946.  He was elected to the Constituent Assembly of India.

51. 15 August 1947  He became the First Law Minister of Independent India.

52. 29 August 1947  He was elected as Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee.

53. October 1948.  He published his book, “The Untouchables” in which he propounded the theory that the Untouchables were Buddhists.

54. 26 November 1949  The Constitution of India drafted by him was approved by the Constituent Assembly.
55. May 1950 He participated in the First World Fellowship of Buddhists Conference held in Sri Lanka.

56. September 1951 He established Milinda Maha Vidyalaya, Aurangabad.

57. 27 September 1951 He resigned from the Nehru Cabinet.

58. March 1952 He was elected as a Member of the Rajya Sabha.


60. 1955 He founded the Bhartiya Baudh Mahasabha (Buddhist Society of India.)

61. 1955 He founded the Marathi Weekly Prabuddh Bharat.

62. 14 October 1956 He embraced Buddhism at Nagpur at the hands of Venerable U Chandramam Mahathera of Kushinagar.

63. 15-21 Nov 1956 He participated in the Fourth World Fellowship of Buddhists Conference, Kathmandu, Nepal.

64. 30 November 1956 He founded Republican Party of India.

65. 6 December 1956 He passed away in sleep at his residence, 26 Alipur Road, Delhi. He was cremated in Bombay (Shivaji Park, Dadar) on 7 December 1956.

Thus ended Dr. Ambedkar’s eventful earthly existence of 65 years, 7 months and 22 days.
Subedar Ramji Maloji Sakpal was the father of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar who was a Subedar – Major in army. Ramji & his wife Bhimabai were blessed with their fourteenth child Bhimrao. Dr. Ambedkar was fondly called ‘Bhima’ by his father.

The first Satyagraha at Mahad against the prohibition on untouchables to have drinking water at the public pond. (25.12.1927)
Dr. Ambedkar with the members of Simon Commission. Sir. Simon is seen on the right of Dr. Ambedkar. (Oct 23, 1928).

A view of Kalaram Temple Entry Satya-Graha at Nashik under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar. (1930).
Second Round Table Conference held in London on Sept. 7, 1931 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ramsay Mac Donald, British Prime Minister. Gandhiji, Pandit Madam Mohan Malaviya, Barrister M. R. Jaykar & Dr. Ambedkar.

Poona Pact Sept. 24, 1932. From the left – Barrister M. R. Jaykar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kajolkar, P. Balu and other leaders are seen outside the Yerawada Central Jail.
Dr. Ambedkar with his family members at Rajgraha, his residence in Hindu Colony, Dadar (Bombay). From left – Yashwant (Son), Dr. Ambedkar, Smt. Ramabai (Wife), Smt. Laxmibai (Wife of his elder brother, Balaram), Mukund (Nephew) and Dr. Ambedkar’s favourite dog, Tobby.

Dr. Ambedkar observing Rally of Samata Sainik Dal established at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, Mumbai.
Dr. Ambedkar Chairman, Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution with other members. (Sitting from left) Shri. N. Madhavrao, Sayyad Sadulla, Dr. Ambedkar (Chairman), Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Sir Benegal Narsingh Rao. Standing from left – Shri. S. N. Mukharjee, Jugal Kishor Khanna and Kewal Krishnan. (Aug 29, 1947)

Dr. Ambedkar being administered the Oath by the first President of Indian Republic Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Jawahar Lal Nehru the then Prime Minister of India, looking on. (1947)
Dr. Ambedkar, Chairman Drafting Committee Presenting the draft of the Constitution to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President Constituents Assembly. (Feb. 1948)

Dr. Ambedkar married Dr. Sharada Kabir at his residence, Hardings Avenue, New Delhi on 15th April, 1948. Prior to the marriage she was the doctor attending Dr. Ambedkar during his illness in Bombay.
Dr. Ambedkar, Dr. Smt. Ambedkar with the first Indian Governor General C. Rajagopalchari and his family members at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on July 28, 1948.

The Columbia University conferred an honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on Dr. Ambedkar in recognition of Drafting of Indian Constitution, Social Reformer and Valiant fighter for Human Rights at the hands of General Eisenhower, the President of Columbia University, New York on June 5, 1952.
Dr. Ambedkar embraced Buddhism on October 14, 1956 at Nagpur. Bhante Chandramani administering the oath in Pali to Dr. Ambedkar & Dr. Mrs. Ambedkar Devipriya Valisinha, General Secretary, Mahabodhi Society, is seen in center.

Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru came to pay homage to Dr. Ambedkar on December 6, 1956 at 26 Alipore Road, New Delhi. Dr. Ambedkar's dead body is seen.
Dr. Ambedkar died on December 6, 1956 at his residence 26 Alipore Road, New Delhi. The historic (biggest in Bombay History) funeral procession started from Rajghara on December 7, 1956.

A Stupa situated at Chaitya Bhoomi, Dadar Choupati, Bombay where Dr. Ambedkar was cremated on December 7, 1956.
"Bharat-Ratna" India's Highest Civil Award was conferred on Dr. Ambedkar (Posthumously) on April 14, 1990. H.E. Shri. R. Venkatraman, President of India Presented "Bharat-Ratna" to Dr. Mrs. Savita Ambedkar, wife of Dr. Ambedkar at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.