

DAYANANDA SAGAR COLLEGE OF ARTS SCIENCE AND COMMERCE

Shavige Malleshwara Hills, Kaumarswamy Layout, Bangalore-560082

Research & IPR Cell in association with
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) Cell

Report of the Event Conducted

Department: MBA-BU

Date: 30-06-2025

Sl. No.	Particulars	Event related Details			
1.	Event*	Essay Writing			
2.	Title of the Event	B R Ambedkar			
3.	Date	30.06.2025			
4.	Time	11:00AM to 01:00PM			
5.	Venue	Room No.-202, Building No.17, DSCASC			
6.	Resource Person 1 Details** (Profile to be enclosed)	NA			
7.	Topics Covered	BR Ambedkar and his Contributions			
8.	Resource Person 2 Details** (Profile to be enclosed)	NA			
9.	Topics Covered	NA			
10.	No. Faculty Participants (Enclose a copy of names with signatures)	Internal:	02	External:	NA
11.	No. Student Participants (Enclose a copy of names with signatures)	Internal:	47	External:	NA
12.	Faculty Coordinator/s	Prof. Muralidhara KS, and Dr. MR Srikantamurthy			



Sl. No.	Particulars	Event related Details
13.	Student Coordinator/s	NA
14.	Total Expenditure (Details to be enclosed)	NA
15.	Sponsors and Amount (if any)	NA
16.	Agenda of the Event (Enclose a copy)	NA
17.	Report uploaded on college website? If yes, give details:	No
18.	Report sent to media? If yes, give details:	No
19.	Report uploaded in Social Media? If yes, give details:	NA
20.	Certificates Printed? (Enclose a copy***)	No
21.	Feedback Collected? (Enclose a copy***)	No
22.	Summary of the Event (Minimum 100 words)	Students wrote essay on Dr BR Ambedkar and his contributions. The excerpts from the essays are given below: Sara writes: A social reformer, jurist, economist, and politician, Ambedkar played a crucial role in shaping modern India. Divyashree writes: He was appointed as the first law minister in 1947 and served till 1951. Harshitha writes: He fought against oppressive caste system and demanded equal rights and opportunities for all, regardless of caste or religion. .. Ambedkar's legacy continues to inspire millions. .. Ashitha writes: Dr B.R. Ambedkar was a great social reformer, leader and thinker. Every year, Ambedkar Jayanthi is celebrated on 14th April to honour his memory and contribution to the nation
23.	Photographs of the Event (At least 10 relevant, clear, and appropriate photos with title and explanation. The jpg files need to be attached)	Attached

Notes:

* Seminar / Workshop / Symposium / Conference / Cultural Fest / Quiz / Sports / Literature Fest, etc.

** Name / Organization / Designation / Area of Expertise

*** Format Copy need to be attached and hard copy need to be filed

PS: Whichever column is not applicable, write as NA.

M. Suresh

Event Coordinator

V. H. D.

HOD/Director

R. S. Suresh
30/06/25

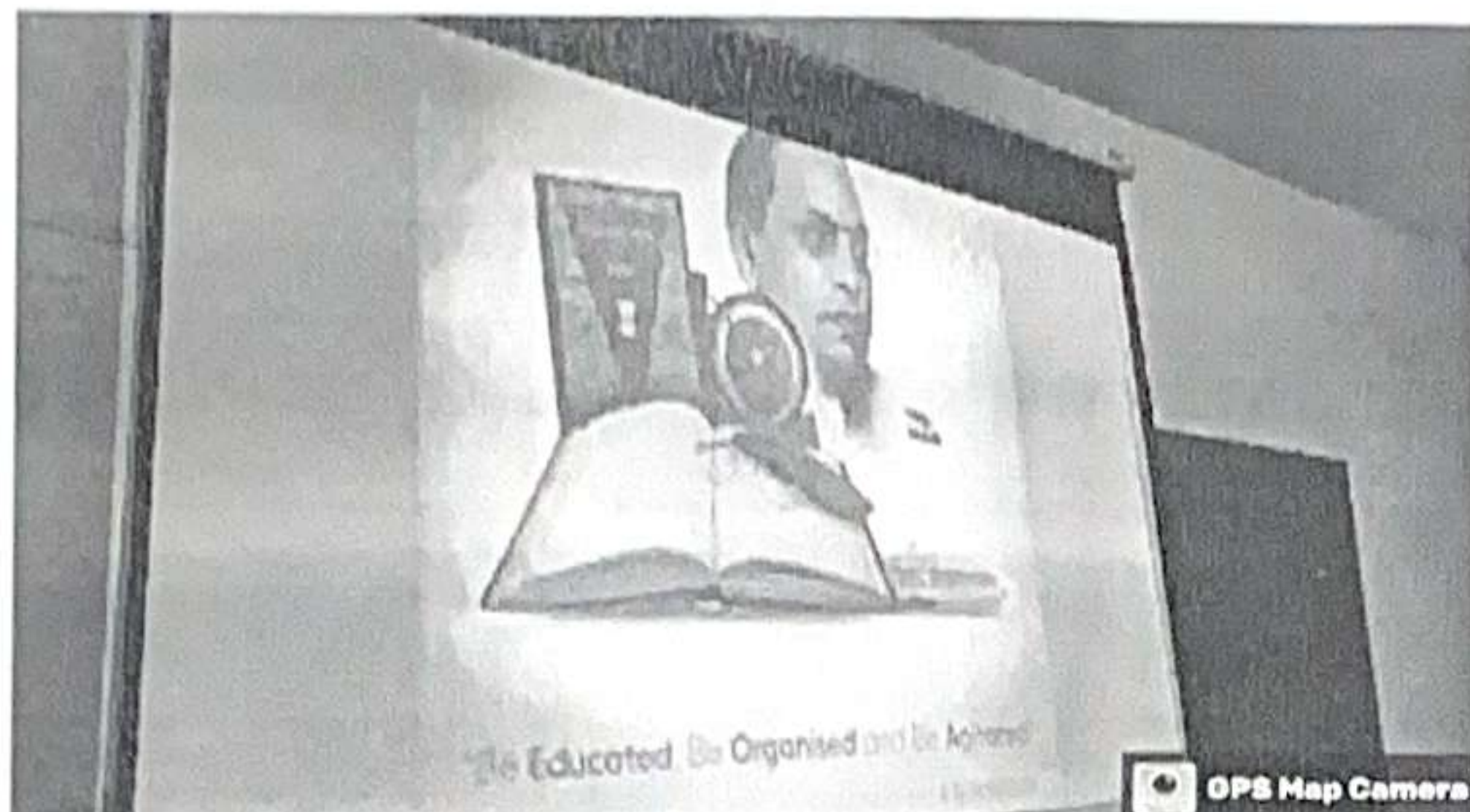
IQAC

T. Balu

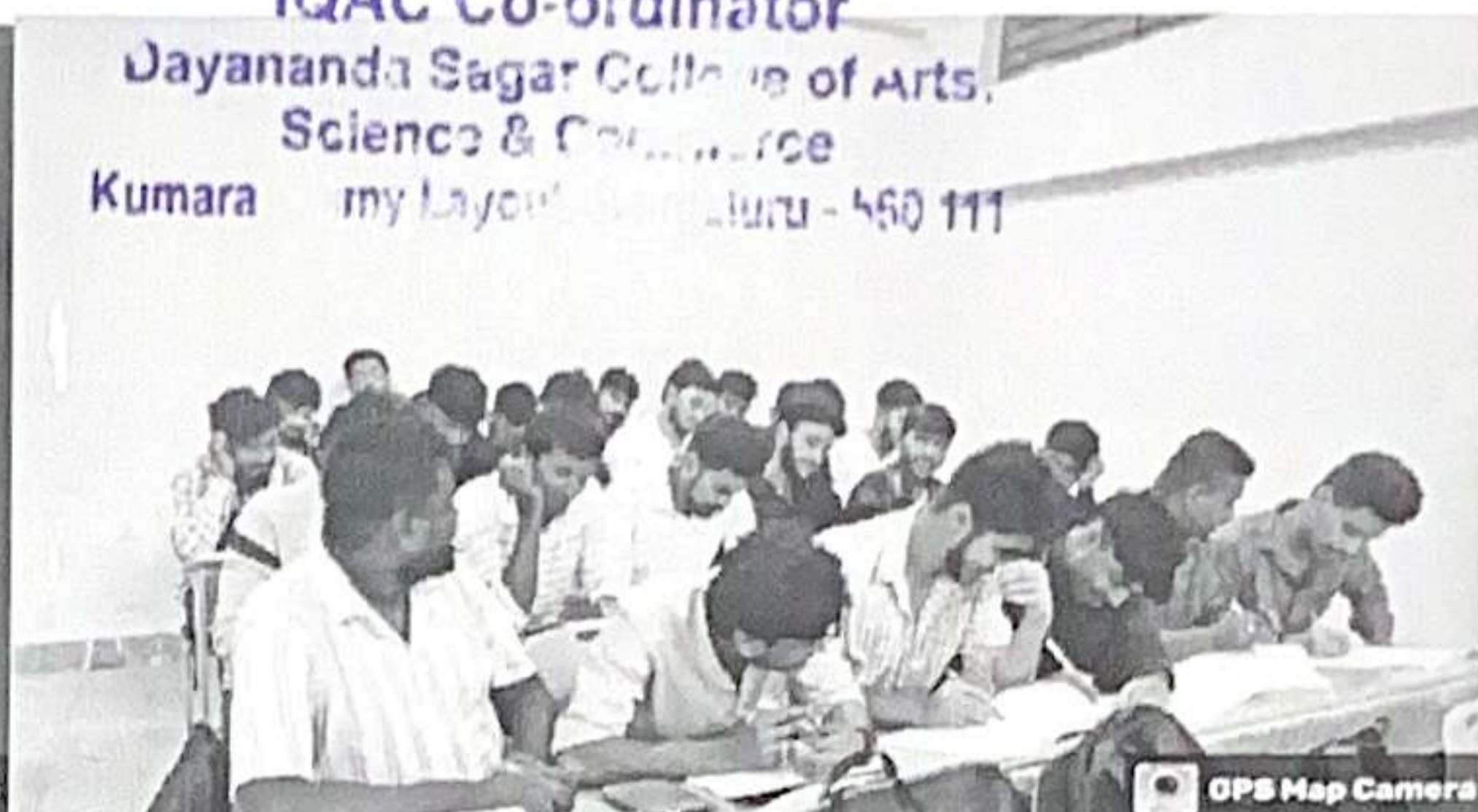
Principal

IQAC Co-ordinator

Jayananda Sagar College of Arts,
Science & Commerce
Kumara my Layout, Bengaluru - 560 111



Bengaluru, Karnataka, India
Shavige Malleshwara Hills, 173, 91st Main Rd, 1st Stage,
Kumaraswamy Layout, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560111,
India
Lat 12.907575° Long 77.565493°
30/06/25 12:14 PM GMT +05:30



Bengaluru, Karnataka, India
Shavige Malleshwara Hills, 173, 91st Main Rd, 1st Stage,
Kumaraswamy Layout, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560111,
India
Lat 12.907588° Long 77.565494°
30/06/25 12:14 PM GMT +05:30



Bengaluru, Karnataka, India
Shavige Malleshwara Hills, 173, 91st Main Rd, 1st Stage,
Kumaraswamy Layout, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560111,
India
Lat 12.907597° Long 77.565483°
30/06/25 12:13 PM GMT +05:30



Bengaluru, Karnataka, India
Shavige Malleshwara Hills, 173, 91st Main Rd, 1st Stage,
Kumaraswamy Layout, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560111,
India
Lat 12.907599° Long 77.565487°
30/06/25 12:13 PM GMT +05:30



Name MBA "B"

Signature 1/7/25

1. Be Be Sara
2. Samyukta S.V
3. Vandana. K.N.
4. Rakshitha Srinath
5. Aishwarya. A. C
6. Vijayalakshmi. V
7. Divyashree.
8. Ananya. S
9. Harshitha. B C
10. Tejashwini. N. Nark
11. Rachana S V
12. Spandana. V. Pai
13. Ashitha Ravikumar
14. Thanvi Shetty
15. Hithaini M
16. Bhoomika. R
17. HARSHITA. I. DEVADIGA
18. Ankita Talekar
19. Nidhi Somayaji
20. Anapoorveshwar. M. M
21. Surya R. S
22. M M ROHIT ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
23. VIRAG
24. SUJAN. J
25. S. UJWAL
26. Abhishek. G. Rao

Sara.
Samyukta
Vandana. K.N.
Rakshitha. S
Aishwarya
Vijayalakshmi. V
Divyashree
Ananya S
Harshitha B C
Tejashwini
Rachansly
Spandan
Ashitha
Thanvi
Hithaini
Bhoomika
Harshita
Ankita
Nidhi
Anapoorveshwar
Surya
Rohit
Virag
Sujan
Ujwal
Abhishek



27. Gokul. Y. R
 28. Anhar. M
 29) SHASHANK REDDY. P
 30) TEJA. B
 31) Hithush
 32 Praywal. G. Hulikatti

33) Sudeepgunda.

34. Shiva Kumar. N

35. Shiva Kumar K. G

36. shreyas. TS

37. Veeresh Gowda. K

38. Hanumanthu

39. Nithin Kumar.

40. Mohan Sharma

41. Henanth Kumar. L

42. Ashik. A. Rao

43. Rakshith. S. J

44. THARUN. N

45. VISHWAS. A. A

46. Gopal

47) Ranganna

Gokul. Y. R
 Anhar. M
 Shashank Reddy. P
 Teja
 Hithush

Hulikatti.

Sudeep

Shivakumar. N

Shivakumar K. G

Shreyas

Veeresh

Nithin

Mohan

Henanth. L

Ashik

Rakshith

Tharun

Vishwas

Gopal

Ranganna



Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Introduction -

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, was one of the most prominent leaders in Indian history. A social reformer, jurist, economist, and politician, Ambedkar played a crucial role in shaping modern India. He is best remembered as the principal architect of the Indian Constitution and a fearless champion of social justice and equality.

Early Life and Education -

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was born on 14th April 1891 in Mhow, Madhya Pradesh, into a Dalit family. Despite facing caste discrimination, He excelled in education and earned degrees from prestigious institutions like Columbia University and the London School of Economics. His education gave him the strength and knowledge to fight against social evils.

→ Dr. B. R. Ambedkar believed that social reforms were necessary for national progress. He launched several movements to fight against untouchability and to secure the rights of Dalits and other marginalized communities.

→ Ambedkar strongly advocated for education, equal opportunities, and legal rights for the oppressed sections of society.

Role in Constitution Making -

One of Dr. Ambedkar's greatest contributions to India was his role in drafting the Indian Constitution. As Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly, he ensured that the constitution provided justice, equality, and liberty to all citizens. Fundamental rights, freedom of speech, and the abolition of untouchability. He believed that a democratic country must treat every citizen equally, regardless of caste, religion, or gender.

Legacy and Recognition

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar passed away on 6th December 1956. His legacy continues to inspire people across India and the world. In recognition of his immense contribution, he was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, in 1990. Today, his birthday is celebrated as Ambedkar Jayanti, a public holiday in India. He is remembered as a symbol of equality and a true nation-builder, also known as "Father of Indian Constitution."

Conclusion -

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was not only just a political leader; he was a visionary who laid the foundation for a just and equal Society. His thoughts, writings, and actions continue to influence Indian politics, Law and Social movements. He proved that with courage, education, and determination, one can rise above all obstacles. He remains a symbol of strength, justice, and equality for millions of Indians. His legacy remains deeply rooted in the nation's progress.



Dinyashree.S
2nd MBA "B"

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was a visionary leader, a social reformer, a constitutional expert and a champion of human rights. He is widely regarded as the chief architect of the Indian constitution and the father of the Dalit movement. He fought against the caste system and the discrimination and oppression faced by the lower castes or untouchables in India. He also contributed to various fields such as law, economics, education, politics and religion.

Life of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was born on 14 April 1891 in a village named Mhow in the indore district of Madhya Pradesh. His full name was Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar and he was also known as Babasaheb Ambedkar. His father Ramji Sakpal was a subedar in the British Indian Army and his mother Bhima bai was a housewife. He belonged to the Mahar caste, which was considered as untouchable by the upper caste.

Ambedkar faced many hardships and humiliations

due to his caste in his childhood. He was not allowed to sit with other students in school or to drink water from the same tap. He had to face social boycott and abuse from his teachers and classmates. Despite these obstacles, he excelled in his studies and passed his matriculation exam in 1907.

Ambedkar pursued his higher education with the help of scholarships and loan from various sources. He graduated from Elphinstone College in Mumbai in 1912 and obtained his master's degree in Economics from Columbia University in New York in 1915. He also obtained his doctorate in Economics from Columbia University in 1917 and another doctorate in Law from London School of Economics in 1923.

Ambedkar returned to India in 1923 and started his career as a lawyer and a professor. He also involved in social and political activities to uplift the condition of lower castes. Ambedkar also participated in various movements and campaigns to challenge the caste system and the discrimination against the lower castes. He led the Mahad Satyagraha in 1927 to assert the right of

ESSAY

On

Dr B R AMBEDKAR

Name : Harshitha.B.C

Class : 1st MBA 'B' sec

Roll No : P03CJ24M015164



Dr B R Ambedkar

Introduction:

Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, Popularly known as B.R. Ambedkar, was a visionary leader, social reformer, jurist, economist, and the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. Born into a marginalized Dalit Community, Ambedkar dedicated his life to fighting against social discrimination and promoting equality, justice, and human rights.

Early life and Education:

Dr B R Ambedkar was born on 14th April 1891 in Mhow, Present day Madhya Pradesh, into a Mahar family that faced severe caste discrimination. Despite hardships, Ambedkar pursued education with determination. He earned degrees from prestigious institutions, including Columbia University in the USA and the London School of Economics. He was one of the most educated Indians of his time.

Contribution to Social Reform:

Ambedkar was a strong advocate for the rights of the untouchables (Dalits). He fought against the oppressive caste system and demanded equal rights and opportunities for all, regardless of caste or religion. He launched movements like the Mahad Satyagraha to allow Dalits access to public water sources and temples. He also emphasized education as a tool for social upliftment.

Role in Indian Constitution :

As the Chairman of the drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution, Ambedkar played a key role in shaping modern India. He ensured that the Constitution guaranteed equality, liberty and justice to all citizens. His efforts led to the inclusion of provisions for the abolition of untouchability, protection of minority rights, and promotion of social justice.

Political Contributions :

Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party and later the Scheduled Caste Federation, voicing the concerns of the oppressed. In 1956, he embraced Buddhism along with millions of followers, rejecting caste-based Hinduism and promoting a path of peace, equality, and rationality.

Legacy :

Dr B R Ambedkar's legacy continues to inspire millions. His birthday, April 14, is celebrated as Ambedkar Jayanti across India. Statues, educational institutions, and social movements in his name keep his ideals alive. He is regarded as the Father of the Indian Constitution and a symbol of resistance against injustice.

Conclusion :

Dr B R Ambedkar was not just a political leader, but a beacon of hope for the down-trodden. His life teaches us the importance of education, equality and standing up for what is right. His vision of a just and inclusive India remains relevant even today.

ESSAY ON DR. BR AMBEDKAR

Dr. Bhimrao Ranji Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, was one of the greatest leaders of India.

He was born on 14th April 1891 in Mhow, a small town in Madhya Pradesh. His father's name was Ranji Maloji Sakpal and his mother's name was Bhimabai.

Dr. Ambedkar was a brilliant student. Even though he faced many difficulties because of his caste, he worked hard and became one of the most educated Indians of his time. He earned degrees from famous universities like Columbia University in America & the London School of Economics in England.

He fought for the rights of the Dalits (the untouchables) and weaker sections of society. He believed that all people should be treated equally.

Dr. Ambedkar played an important role in India's freedom struggle & shaping the country's future.

One of his greatest contributions was as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. He was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.

Under his leadership, India got a constitution that gave equal rights to all citizens, regardless of caste, religion or gender.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar also worked for women's rights, labour rights and the education of the poor. In the latter part of his life, he also converted to Buddhism along with many of his followers.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a great social reformer, leader and thinker.

Every year, Ambedkar Jayanti is celebrated on 14th April to honour his memory and contribution to the nation.



- Ashitha Ravikumar

MBA IInd Sem 'B'