Ambedkar is the symbol of Dalit’s freedom from the jaws of upper cast oriented system of India. He was the man who raised his voice against the discriminations being practiced with the so called lower cast and untouchable people in India and finally became successful, at large extent, in making them get rid of this system.

He was born in the 1891 in a family of Mahar cast which was considered as untouchable during that time. Born as a part of Hindu society, he felt that there was no right or freedom to study, live with the common society, to participate in the social function to the lower caste people and especially untouchables were being treated very cruelly by the upper caste people. He, having got the higher education somehow, tried to improve the condition of suppressed class within the Hindu society and in this context; he had the conflict with the Hindu freedom fighter leaders like Gandhi Ji also on several occasions. But the status of Dalits could not be upgraded barring a few incidental successes.

Finally, he decided to renounce the Hindu religion in 1935 saying: “Although I am born as a Hindu because I had no control over it. But I will not die as a Hindu because I do have control over it”. He had been studying about other religions for a long time and, now after, he began to do so with more commitments so that he could choose the appropriate religion for himself and his followers. He became greatly impressed by studying Tipitaka (Popularly known as Tripitaka), the collection of Buddha’s words and he decided to convert towards Buddhism. In a lecture “Why I like Buddhism” he says: “I prefer Buddhism because it gives three principles in combination which no other religion does. All other religions are bothering themselves with ‘God’ and ‘soul’ and ‘life after death’. Buddhism teaches ‘Prajñā’ (understanding as against superstition and supernaturalism). It teaches ‘Karuna’ (love). It teaches ‘Samādhi’ (equality). This is what man wants for a good and happy life on earth. These three principles of Buddhism make their appeal to me. These three principles should, also make an appeal to the world. Neither God nor soul can save society”.

He, with the half of the million followers of him, took refuge under Buddhism on October 14th, 1956 and revived Buddhism in modern India, which was extant from India since 12th Century AD. The kind of Buddhism he adopted and propagated is known as Neo Buddhism in the history. Neo Buddhism does not give any importance to the spiritual part of original Buddhism. It does not accept that Buddha gave any sermon related to other world or to transcendental realization. It applies all the doctrines of the Buddha in the social context.