

कला एवं धर्म शोध संस्थान, लोक कल्याणकारी ट्रस्ट, वाराणसी  
Kala Sarovar Quarterly Journal Approved by UGC Care List

# कला सरोवर KALA SAROVAR

( भारतीय कला एवं संस्कृति की विशिष्ट शोध पत्रिका )

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# Writer Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and his Style of Writing

★ Prof. Nimesh N. Meshram

## Abstract :-

20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed a number of Indian social reformers of worldwide fame who framed modern India and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, a great scholar, thinker, political leader, economist and jurist is undisputably greatest of all these revolutionaries. Owing to his immense contribution for the upliftment of the poor, downtrodden and untouchable class of Indian society, he is universally recognized as 'Babasaheb'. Bharatratna Babasaheb Ambedkar acted as a minister of Labour in British India and minister of Law and Justice in Independent India's ministry. As a member of drafting committee, he solely framed Indian constitution which is longest written constitution in the world and hence considered as the architect of modern India. A world class personality and eminent author of a number of books had command over many languages like Hindi, Marathi, Pali, Sanskrit, English, Gujrati, French, Persian etc. He is acclaimed as one of the most popular and widely read writer in India and the world looks upon him as a true visionary and outstanding social revolutionary. The present paper focuses light upon his writings in general and his essays in particular. The present paper aims at finding out the style of his prose writing, his sense of aesthetics and features of writing style.

➤ **Keywords :** Labour, law, justice, constitution, essay, aesthetics.

## ➤ Introduction :-

Bharatratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, an architect of modern India is a world class personality and the most widely read writer of the age. This great son of this land is an eminent author of a number of books like 'Castes in India' (1916), 'The Problem of Rupee' (1923), 'Annihilation of Caste' (1936), 'Waiting for a Visa' (1935), 'Thoughts on Pakistan' (1940), 'States and Minorities' (1947), 'The Untouchables' (1948), 'Who were the Shudras?' (1948), 'Riddles in Hinduism' (2008) etc. Dr. Ambedkar started some weekly, fortnightly and his writings published in these newspapers are capable of showing his capacity as a writer and journalist having full knowledge of the contemporary social, religious, political and economic issues. He was the editor of Janta (Masses, 1930), Muknayak (Mute Hero, 1920), Bahishkrit Bharat (India Obstracized, 1927), Samta (Equality, 1928), Prabuddha Bharat (Awakened India, 1956) and he authored a number of articles, research papers which got published in various journals and periodicals. His speeches delivered at a number of occasions are compiled by Government in 'Dr. Ambedkar's Speeches and Writing'. Ambedkar's writings are centred around the themes of society, finance, religion, history, politics, administration, agriculture etc. No sphere of life is remained untouched in his writing. His writing can be generally categorized as scholarly writing and a careful, comprehensive study of his books can claim him to be a world class writer, scholar of international reputation having profound knowledge of the world's history and the contemporary world.

He lived in an age of Brahmanism but he possessed enough courage to speak against Vedas, Hinduism, Brahmanism and Caste System. His inner anguish and straight forwardness as a writer can be seen when he writes, 'The Vedas are a worthless set of books. There is no reason either to call them sacred or infallible.' In this paper I attempt to study his books, essays, newspapers and find out the features of his writing, use of diction, writing style, dynamics of imagery, Sanskrit, Hindu myths, use of parables, ironical statements etc. Even

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