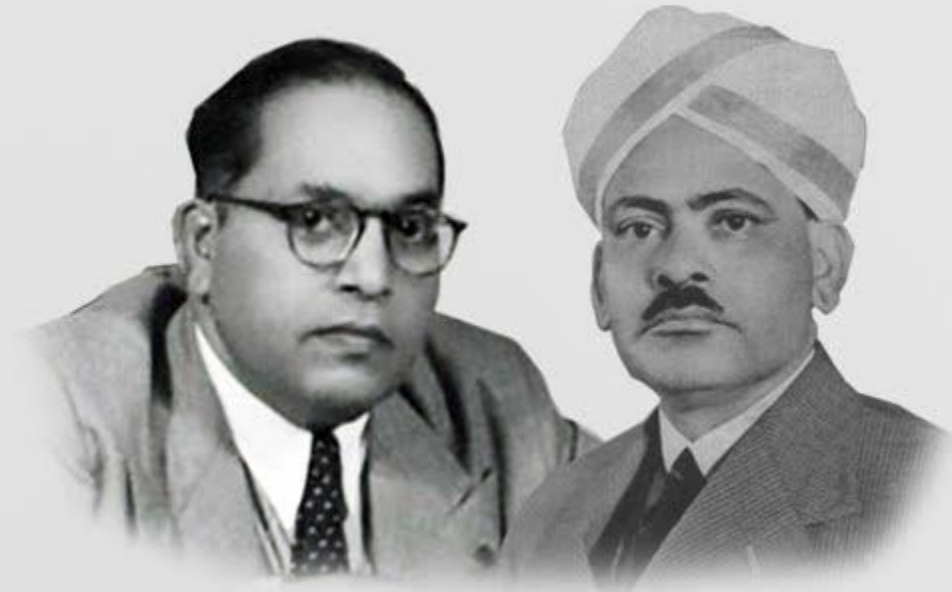


# REPUBLIC DAY SPECIAL



**B.R AMBEDKAR & N.MADHAVA RAO**

**DRAFTING COMMITTEE  
THE UNTOLD STORY**



**BY -  
JIVESH KUMAR**

The background features a stylized Indian national flag with orange, white, and green horizontal stripes, and a blue Ashoka Chakra in the center. The flag is depicted as a flowing ribbon. There are also several decorative circular patterns in green, white, and orange, and small pieces of confetti scattered throughout.

This *Republic Day*,  
let's promise to build a  
country that will be the  
ideal place to thrive for  
our next generation.

# Republic Day Special | BR Ambedkar & N Madhava Rao Biography | Drafting Committee: The Untold Story

## Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

### Early Life and Education



Dr. Ambedkar was born on **April 14, 1891** in Madhya Pradesh. He was the 14th son of **Ramji** and **Bhimabai Sakpal Ambavedkar**.

B.R Ambedkar belonged to the «untouchable» Mahar Caste. His father and grandfather served in the British Army. In those days, the government ensured that all the army children were educated and ran special schools.

This ensured Bhimrao Ambedkar, which would have otherwise been denied to him by the virtue of his caste.



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Ambedkar was a brilliant child. His teacher at school, was impressed and added a surname to him. It is also said that his earlier name was Bhimrao Ambedkar and it was his teacher who made it Ambedkar and gave him full name as **Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar**.

Ambedkar and other untouchable children were **segregated** and given little attention or assistance by the teachers. They were not allowed to sit inside the class.

Even if they needed to **drink water**, someone from a higher caste would have to pour that water from a height as they were not allowed to touch either the water or the vessel that contained it.



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His original surname was **Sakpal** but his father registered his name as **Ambadawekar** in school, meaning he comes from his native village '**Ambadawe**' in Ratnagiri district. His Devrukhe Brahmin teacher, **Krishnaji Keshav Ambedkar**, changed his surname from 'Ambadawekar' to his own surname '**Ambedkar**' in school records.





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In **1897**, Ambedkar became the only untouchable enrolled at Elphinstone High School. In 1906, his marriage was arranged to a 9 year old girl, **Ramabai**.

In **1912**, Dr Ambedkar obtained degree in **economics** and **political science** from Bombay University.

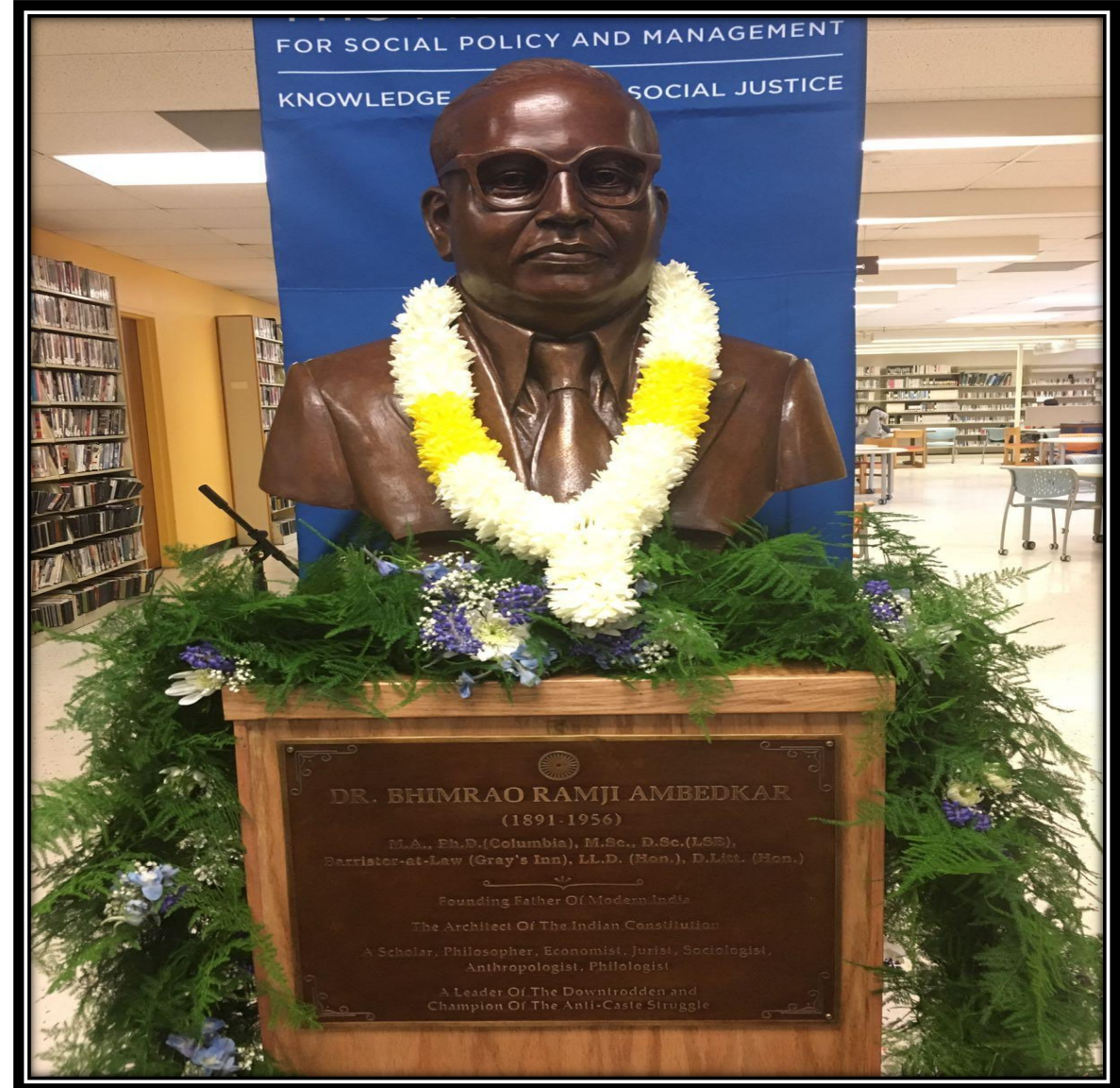
In **1913**, he moved to **United States**. Where he had been awarded a **Baroda State Scholarship 11.50 \$** per month for three years.

Dr Ambedkar recieved the oppourtuniry for postgraduate education at **Columbia University** in New York City.



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## Republic Day Special | BR Ambedkar & N Madhava Rao Biography | Drafting Committee: The Untold Story

In 1917 Ambedkar's studies were disrupted by the war and the termination of his scholarship. He was obliged to return to India, where he was forcibly reminded of his Untouchable status, something which he had been able to escape while studying in the West. Even when he was appointed as a Professor at the **Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics in Bombay**, other faculty would object to him using the communal water jug. It was at this time that he began to campaign in earnest for Dalit rights.





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In 1920 he started a weekly Marathi paper, which strongly criticised the caste hierarchy and called for a Dalit awakening and mobilisation against inequality. He also spoke at two Conferences of the Depressed Classes convened by the Maharajah of Kolhapur, both of which culminated in powerfully symbolic inter-caste dining. It was with the financial support of the Maharajah of Kolhapur that he was then able to return to **London and complete his studies at LSE**, and his legal training at Gray's Inn.

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In 1915, Dr Ambedkar passed **M.A. exam** “**Majoring in Economics**” with Sociology, History, Philosophy and Anthropology.

- First thesis – (Ancient Indian Commerce).
- In 1916 - Second thesis – (National Dividend of India).
- Finally received **Ph.D. in Economics** in 1917 for his third thesis.





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Dr Ambedkar while practicing law in Bombay High Court, he tried to uplift the untouchables in order to educate them.

He first organized attempt to promote education and socio-economic improvement and Dalit rights.

By 1927 Ambedkar decided to launch active movements against untouchability.



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In 1927, public movements to open up and share public **drinking water** resources.

He also struggle for the right to enter **Hindu temples**.

Ambedkar condemned the classic **Hindu Text** (Laws of Manu). **Burned** copies of the ancient text.

After that, thousands of people burnt copies of **Manusmriti** under leadership of Ambedkar



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## Republic Day Special | BR Ambedkar & N Madhava Rao Biography | Drafting Committee: The Untold Story

In 1952, Baba Saheb contested in the Indian General Election but lost to the Congress candidates.

Ambedkar became the member of Rajya Sabha, an appointed member. He tried to enter Lok Sabha again in 1954, but was placed third by Congress.

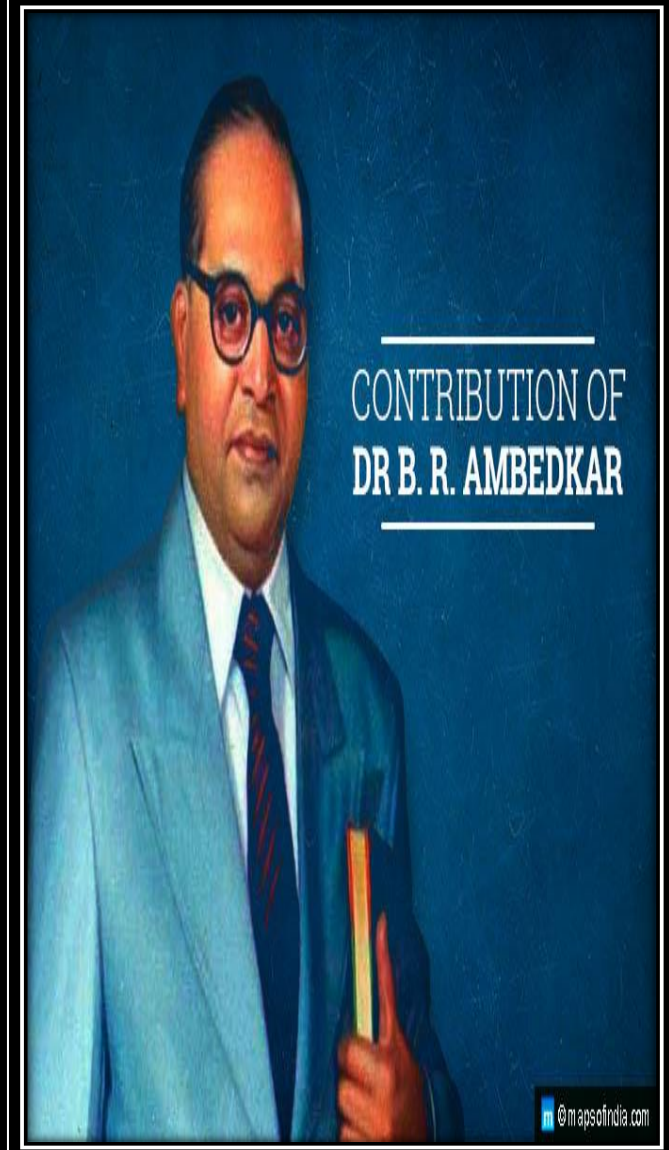


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After **15 August 1947**, invited by the Congress government to serv as the first **Law Minister**.

On **29 August**, he was appointed **Chairman** of the Constitution Drafting Committee, charged to write **India's new Constitution**.

The new Constitution drafted by Ambedkar was described as "**first and foremost document**"

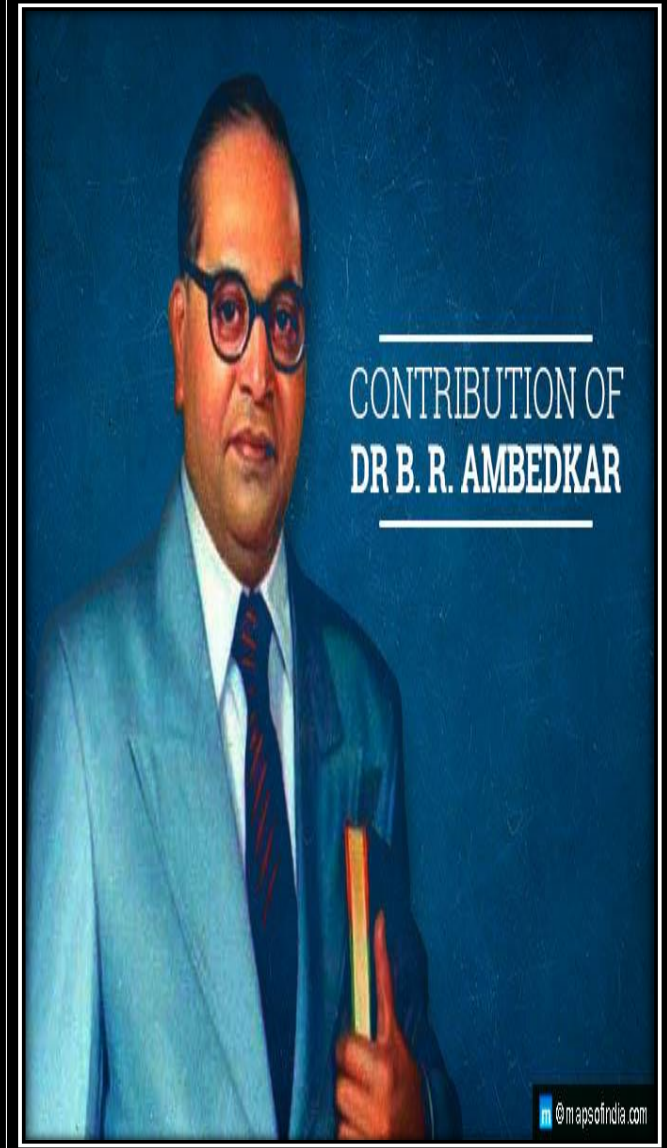


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The text prepared guaranteed protections for a wide range of civil liberties, including:

- ❖ Freedom of religion, the abolition of untouchability and outlawing of all forms of discrimination.
- ❖ Economic and Social rights for women.
- ❖ Jobs for members of scheduled castes and other backward class.

The constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly.







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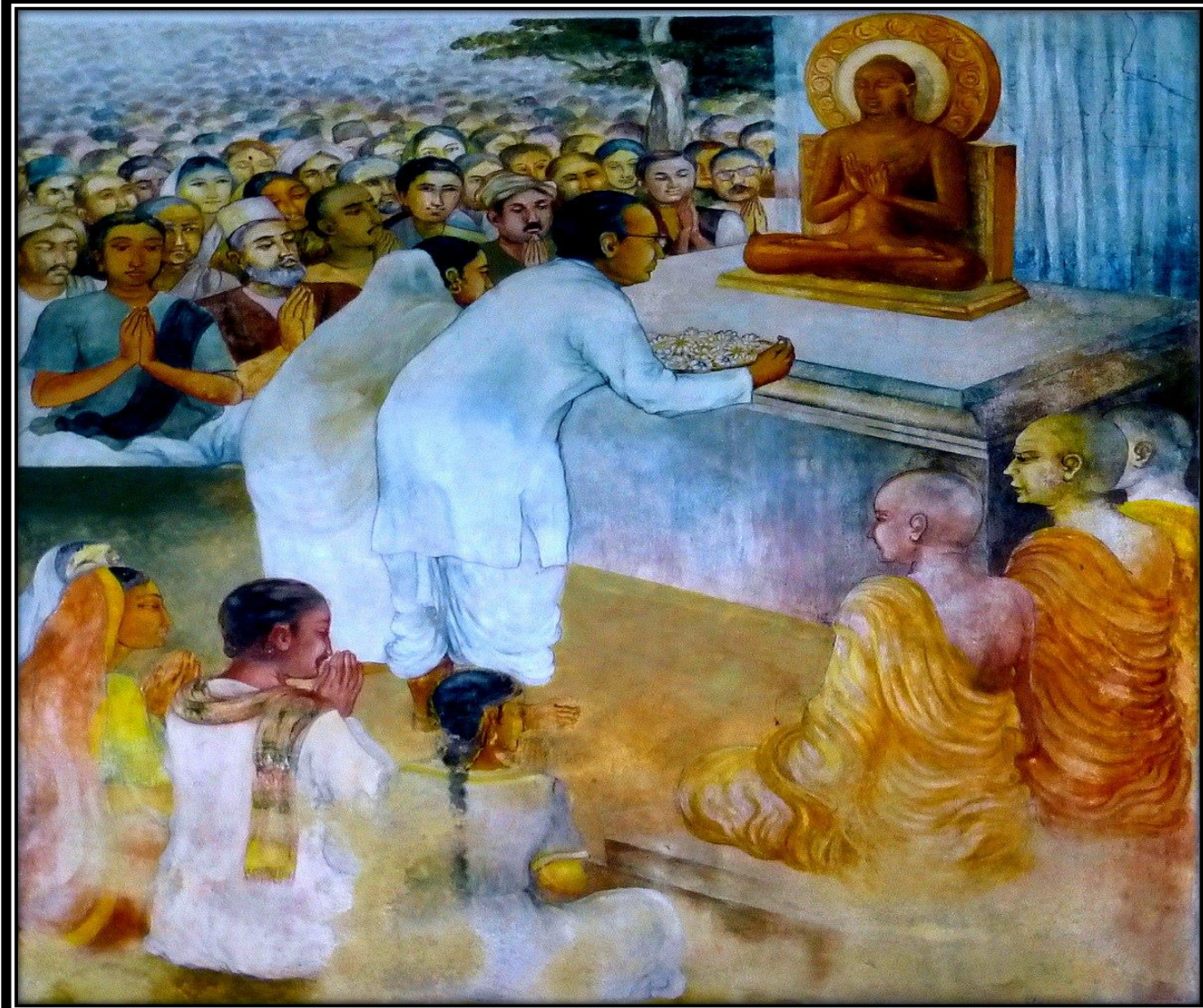




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डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना महापरिनिर्वाण दिनानिमित्त  
विनम्र अभिवादन



**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

14/04/1891 6/12/1956

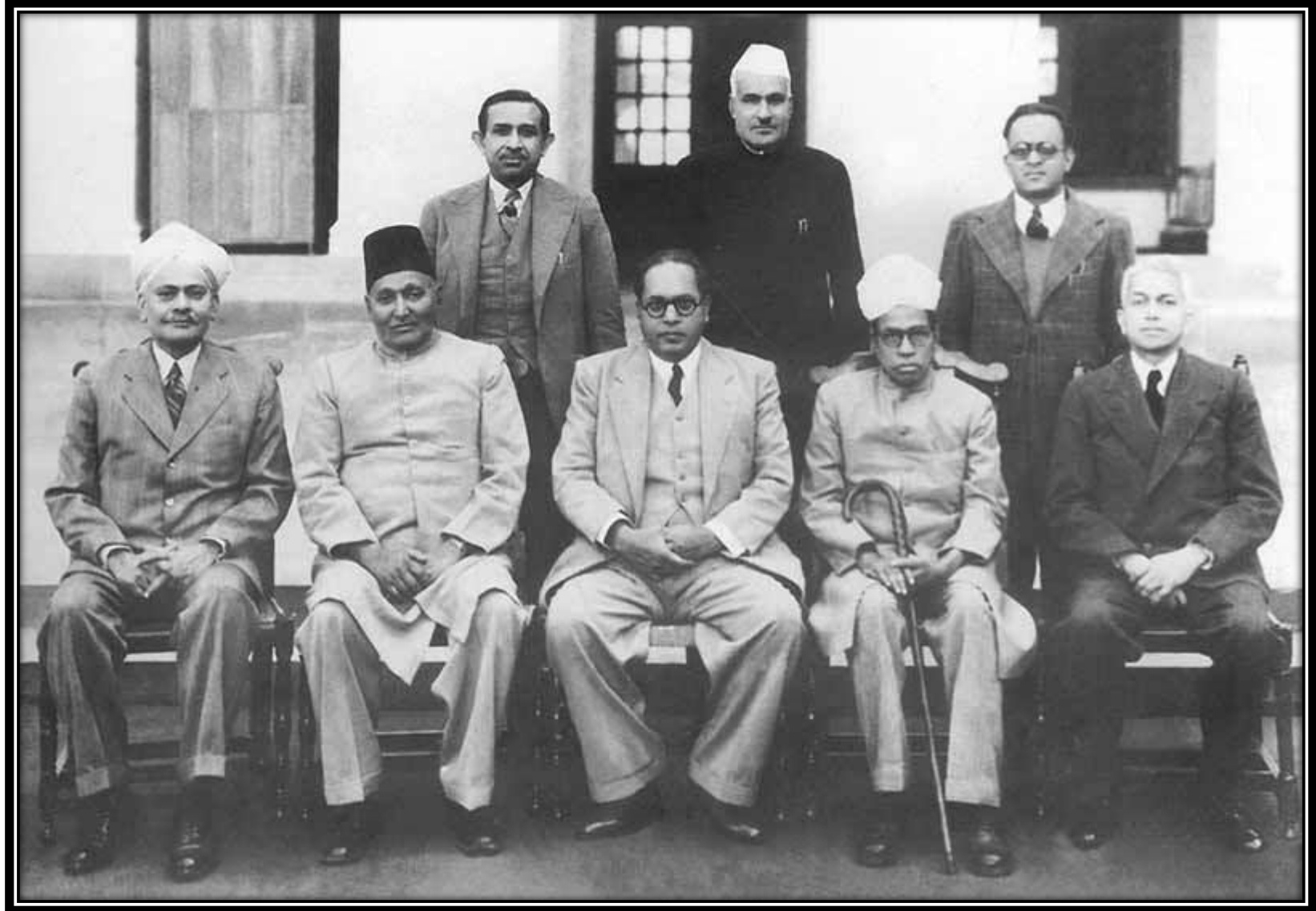
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**Pradhana Shiromani Sir Nyapathi Madhava Rau, CIE (8 June 1887 – 28 August 1972) was an Indian civil servant and administrator who served as the Diwan of Mysore from 1941 to 1945. He was a member of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.**



# Republic Day Special | BR Ambedkar & N Madhava Rao Biography | Drafting Committee: The Untold Story





## Republic Day Special | BR Ambedkar & N Madhava Rao Biography | Drafting Committee: The Untold Story

### Early Life:

N Madhava Rao was born in 1887 and obtained degrees from Noble College, Masulipatam and Government Law College, Madras.

He worked extensively with several Princely States, primarily Mysore. After joining Mysore in 1907 he rose through the ranks and became Dewan between 1941 and 1946.

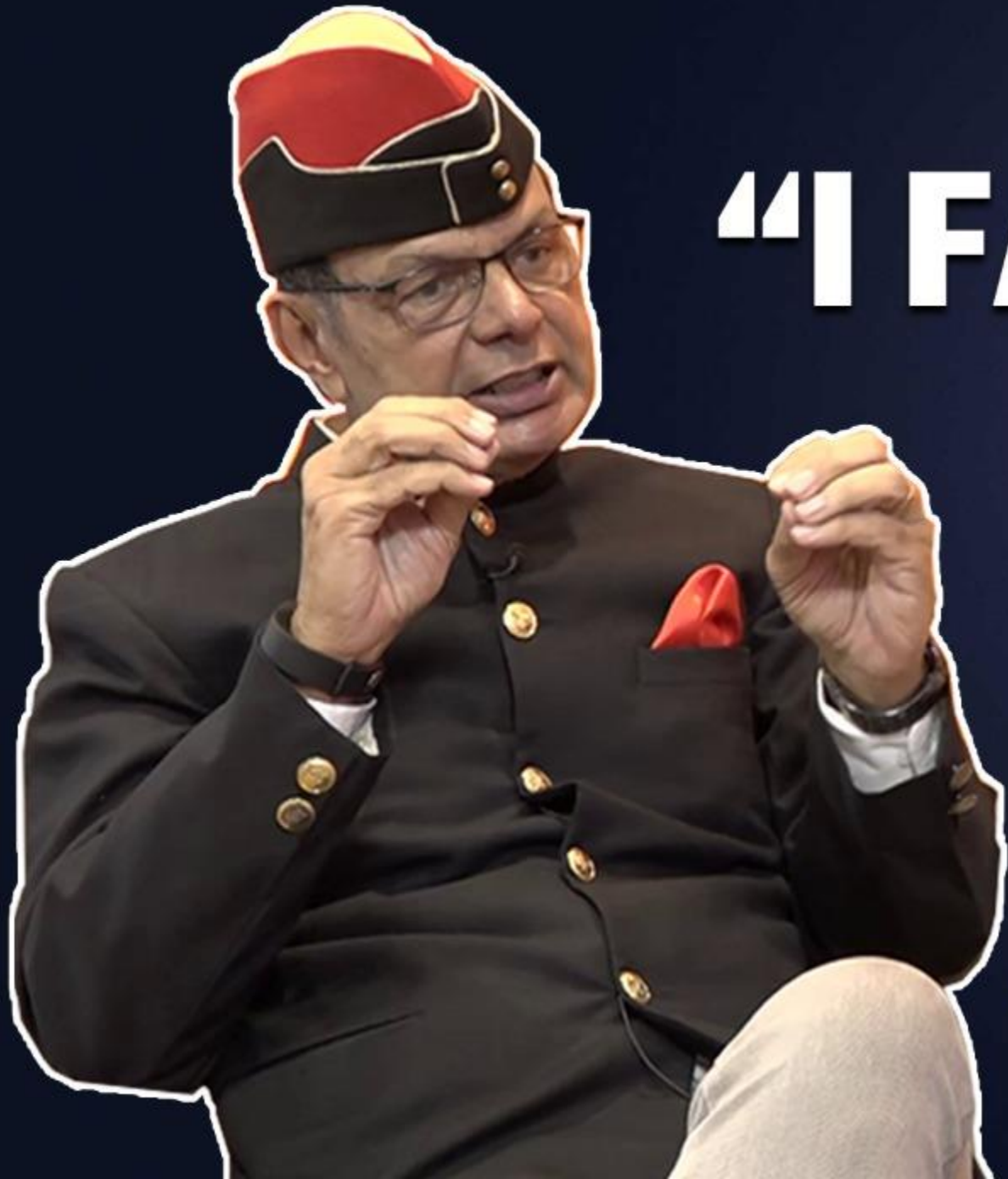
### Role in India's Independence Movement:

Rao was a part of the Round Table Conferences. He was also involved in the drafting of the Government of India Act, 1935.

### Contribution to Constitution Making:

In early 1946 he was the Constitutional Adviser to the Princely States in Orissa. Later, in July 1947, he joined the Constituent Assembly from the Orissa Princely States.

He was a member of the Drafting Committee. In the Assembly he intervened on issues relating to village panchayats and federalism.



**“I FAILED 3 TIMES  
IN NDA...”**

**INTERVIEW  
WITH  
COL SANJEET**

# HIGHLIGHTS OF

# REPUBLIC DAY



**BY - KIRTI PANDEY**