



B.R. Ambedkar's 135th Birth Anniversary

Why in News?

On the occasion of the [134th birth anniversary](#) of [Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar](#), thousands of followers gathered at **Deekshabhoomi in Nagpur** and **Chaityabhoomi in Mumbai**. The day was observed with deep reverence, cultural programmes, and tributes.

Key Points

- **Important sites:**
 - **Deekshabhoomi:**
 - The site holds historical significance as the place where Ambedkar **embraced Buddhism in 1956**, initiating a major socio-religious movement.
 - Followers offered floral tributes at the **sacred stupa** and to Ambedkar's preserved ashes.
 - **Chaityabhoomi:**
 - Situated in Dadar, Chaityabhoomi is a memorial that has become a major pilgrimage site for Ambedkarites nationwide.
 - The Maharashtra government and Mumbai civic bodies arranged **medical camps, water supply stations, and special traffic controls** to manage the crowd.
 - Both the sites are part of the [Ambedkar Circuit](#), a set of important sites related to Dr. Ambedkar's life.

Ambedkar Circuit

- The government had first proposed the Ambedkar Circuit, or **Panchteerth**, in 2016, but the conceptualisation of the plan could be held recently.
- The five cities in the tourist circuit as **announced** by the government are:
 - **Janma Bhoomi**- Ambedkar's birthplace in Madhya Pradesh's Mhow.
 - **Shiksha Bhoomi**- the place in London where he stayed while studying in the UK.
 - **Deeksha Bhoomi**- the place in Nagpur where he embraced Buddhism.
 - **Mahaparinirvan Bhoomi**- the place of his demise in Delhi.
 - **Chaitya Bhoomi**- the place of his cremation is in Mumbai.

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar



Babasaheb Ambedkar-

The Father of Indian Constitution

14 April 1891- 06 December 1956

1. Brief Profile

- A social reformer, jurist, economist, author and thinker of comparative religions
- Labour member in the **Executive Council of Viceroy (1942)**
- **Chairman** of the **Drafting Committee** for the new Constitution
- **First Law Minister** of India
- Posthumously awarded **Bharat Ratna (1990)**

2. Contributions

- Led the **Mahad Satyagraha in 1927** against Hindus
- Participated in **all three Round Table Conferences**
- Signed the **1932 Poona pact with Mahatma Gandhi** to abandon the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes

The reserved seats for depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18% in the Central Legislature.

- **Opposed the special status of J&K (Article 370)**
- Supported **Uniform Civil Code**
- Referred **Article 32** as "soul of the Constitution and very heart of it"

3. Resignation and Buddhism

- Differences over **Hindu Code Bill** led to his resignation from Cabinet in **1951**
- Converted to Buddhism; his death is observed as **Mahaparinirvan Diwas**

4. Important Journals

- Mooknayak (**1920**)
- Samatha (**1929**)
- Bahishkrit Bharat (**1927**)
- Janata (**1930**)

5. Books

- Annihilation of Caste
- Buddha or Karl Marx
- **The Untouchable: Who are They and Why They Have Become Untouchables**
- The Rise and Fall of Hindu Women

6. Organisations

- Estd. '**Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha**' (**1923**)
- Founded **Independent Labour Party (1936)**
- Founded **Scheduled Castes Federation (1942)**



