

Contribution of Dolarrai Mankad to the field of literature

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Summary: Dolarrai Mankad was one of the prominent writers of Gujarati literature. His literary dominance is seen in poems, plays, essays and translations. A beautiful combination of social consciousness, patriotism, and human feelings is seen in his works. He made important contributions to theatrical literature and gave a new direction to the Gujarati theatrical tradition. His literature is of special importance not only for literature lovers, but also for researchers.

Introduction:

Mankad Dolarrai Rangildas (23-1-1902, 29-8-1970): Critic, researcher, Poet.

Born in Jangi-Vagad, Kutch district, native of Jodiya (Jamnagar district), primary and secondary education Jodiya and matriculated in Rajkot in 1920. B.A. with Sanskrit-Gujarati subjects from D.J. Sindh College, Karachi in 1924 and M.A. in 1927. During his studies, he was a teacher and principal in a school in Karachi for some time. From 1927 to 1947, he was a professor of Sanskrit and Gujarati at D.J. Sindh College. From 1947 to 1953, he was a professor of Gujarati at Vithalbhai Patel College, Vallabh Vidyanagar. In between, he was a principal in the same institution for two years. From 1953 to 1964, he was the principal of Darbar Gopaldas Mahavidyalaya, established in Aliabada near Jamnagar. From 1960 to 1966, he was the director of Haribhai Sanshodhan Mandir, Aliabada. First Vice Chancellor of Saurashtra University from 1966 to 1970. Ranjitram Suvarnachandrak Award in 1946 from Sahitya Academy, Delhi in 1964, President of the Literature Department at the eighteenth session of Gujarati Sahitya Parishad held in Navsari in 1952. Inspiring in the establishment of 'Gujarati Teachers' Association'.

Work:

His critical activity actually began in 1927. But his first book 'Outline of the Development of Sanskrit Dramatic Literature' was published in 1943. In it, he studied Sanskrit drama criticism from a historical perspective. When his second book of criticism 'Kavyavivechan' (1949) was published, his name became renowned among the leading Gujarati critics of the Gandhian era. His deep relationship with Sanskrit literature and criticism, his tendency to see literature in its socio-cultural-moral role, his aim to grasp the philosophical issue behind the subject, his classical perspective, originality and clarity - these are the qualities of his criticism that are fully revealed in this book. 'Sadharanikaran Vyapar', 'Urmijany Bhavabhas', 'Dhvanina Prabheda', 'Anubhavna Shakti', 'Sangeetakaviyo' etc. are his

theoretical discussion articles, some poetry reviews and book reviews. In his later works, this critical perspective has continued in a more or less consistent manner. In the booklet 'Sahityamimamsa na Be Prashno' (1958), 'Rasabhasanu Swarup' and 'Alankaarni vyangata' are two study articles given in the form of lectures. 'Naivedha' (1962) contains articles on theoretical discussion and form discussion such as 'Kalama Dhvani', 'Ekaanki Natako'; on classic works such as 'Saraswatichandra', 'Zer To Pidhaan Che Jaani Jaani', 'Sharvilaka', there are review-based articles. There are also articles on research and language. It also includes a translation of 'Bhagavajjukam'. In 'Gujarati Kavya Prakaro' (1964), he discusses the poetic genres of Gujarati in terms of depiction of human life, object-embodiment and object-reference, which has some new approaches.

'Bhagwanni Leela' (1948) is his long story poem written in anusthupa. 'Karna' (1939) is his book of children's stories.

His educational works include 'Eksuttri Shikshan Yojana' (1950), 'Vikramorvashiyam' (1958), etc.; 'Vashishthanu Darshan in the Rigveda' (1964), 'Middle Path in Hinduism' (1964), 'Speech of the Founders of Religion' (1968). 'Gitano Buddhiyoga' (1969), posthumous publication 'Raspanchadhyayi' (1973), etc. are his books on religion and philosophy; while 'Shakradayastotra' (1929), 'Ahunavar' (1935), 'Prachin Bharat Shikshan Yojana' (1950), etc. are his translated works.

Dolarrai Mankad's literary works can be classified into various sections.

1. Poetic literature:

- His poems beautifully portray nationalism, love of nature, and erotic feelings.
- Giving a new direction to the Gujarati poetic tradition, he gave unique expression to life values, philosophical sensibilities, and social principles.
- Simplicity, warmth, and impact are evident in his poetic style.

2. Dramatic literature:

- His contribution to the field of Gujarati drama is extremely important. He has written many famous plays which are still relevant today.
- His plays feature intimate descriptions of character portrayals and precise plot structure.
- The reflection of social and spiritual issues is clearly seen in his plays.

3. Essay Literature:

11. He has presented neutral and profound thoughts on social, cultural, and educational topics.
12. To see a unique blend of light style and realistic circumstances in his essays.
13. His essays, which present ideas of social reform with clarity and flair, are still inspiring today.

4. Translation work:

14. His efforts to make global literature accessible in Gujarati language are remarkable.
15. He translated many foreign literary works and introduced Gujarati readers to global literature.
16. His translations retain the original language style and depth of expression.

Conclusion:

The literary work of Dolarrai Mankad is a priceless heritage in the history of Gujarati literature. A unique confluence of human values, social messages and artistic expression is seen in his literature. His works are a source of inspiration for Gujarati language and literature. Research and study of his literature prove to be inspiring even in today's era. The collection of literature he has given can be seen as a guide for future generations.

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