

EDUCATIONAL IDEAS OF DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR

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ABSTRACT

The prime objective of the present paper is to study the educational ideas of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the present scenario. He believed that education was the most important means of raising the people's standard of living and his slogan was educate, Agitate and organize. In this paper let us see how Ambedkar regarded education as a means to reach the doors of light and perception to remove the regions of darkness and ignorance

Key words: Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, educate, Agitate, organize.

INTRODUCTION:

Education is not only the birth right of every human but also a weapon of social change.

Dr. B.R.Ambedkar a noblest of the honorable personalities and the image of rebel against all the mistreating highlights of the Indian culture used his valuable time and vitality for the upliftment and advancement of the individuals of his locale. His assurance to act naturally dependent lead him to place in serious endeavors and thusly he could effectively move out of the snake-pit of casteism and look down contemptuously on his deprecators. Subsequently Dr.Ambedkar, the emancipator and deliverer of the uninformed and moronic individuals of the Indian Society, rebelled against the way of thinking of weakness which made the oblivious individuals ascribe

everything to the benevolence of Fate and Providence. He battled for the poise of man and in this way is acclaimed as the Champion of human rights. His message to his kin was self improvement, self-elevation and dignity. The mystery of Dr. Ambedkar's accomplishment in life was his way of thinking of independence and self-improvement.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar was among the most outstanding intellectuals of India. In the 21st Centaury he is the best activist and social education reformer who gave his life functioning for the upliftment of the dalits and the socially unwilling class of India.

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar's contribution in the upliftment of the economically weaker section of our society is most significant born in a middle class family. He gained superb knowledge of economics and constitutional law. He was a leader of the depressed classes and always taught for their basic economic social, political and educational privileges.

The status of communities as Dalits in the Hindu caste system was the most serious impediment to their education. While stringent social taboos conscribed their behaviour, severe strictures were laid down to prevent their access to knowledge. It was treatment for some communities that they were taboo from walking on the road in daylight because even their shadow was considered polluting. On the pathetic condition of untouchables, Ambedkar had given lot of facts. He writes that, "Under the rule of the Peshwas in the Maratha country the untouchables was not allowed to use the public street if a Hindu was coming along lest he should pollute the Hindu by his shadow. The untouchable was required to have a black thread either on his wrist or on in his neck as a sign or a mark to prevent the Hindus from getting them polluted by his touch through mistake. In Poona, the capital of the Peshwa, the untouchables was required to carry, strung from his waist, a broom to sweep away from behind the dust he treaded on lest a Hindu walking on the same should be polluted. In Pune, the untouchable was required to carry an earthen pot, hung in his neck wherever he went, for holding his spit falling on earth should pollute a Hindu who might unknowingly happen to tread on it. The children of untouchables were not allowed to study in

public school. Untouchables were not allowed to use public wells, to wear apparel or ornaments they like and to eat any food they like". The list of atrocities is even longer than this. In post-independent India, this list is lessened but not completely exhausted.

For Ambedkar, education was the main key to open the doors of light, vision and wisdom. He himself said, "Education is something which ought to be brought within the reach of every one. The object of primary education is to see that every child that enters the portals of a primary school does leave it only at a stage when it becomes literate continuous to be literate throughout the rest of his life." An Ambedkar idea for the untouchables was to raise their educational standards so that they may know their own conditions, have aspirations raised to the level of highest Hindu and be in position to use political power as a means to that end'. This is best reflected in Ambedkar's famous slogan 'Educate, Agitate and Organize.

Ambedkar in one of his thoughts says, "If you want to develop the society then you need to spread up the education. Education eradicates the bias of people which results on to minimize the exploitation, domination, of those people who try to take the benefit of the so called illiterate people. If the people get knowledge through education then they can face the problems created by the dominators. Education reforms opinions, it tries to remove the walls built among the people. The biggest gift that is given by the education is that it creates self confidence among us which is considered as the first stage of our development.

Ambedkar in one of his speeches addresses that, "The people don't sustain in the struggle of life until they get educated. Since that they get caught in the clutches of social problems such as insult, suppression and desecration. So it is the duty of the existing government to accelerate by providing education.

According to Ambedkar, "Education is a weapon of creation of mental and educational development, weapon of eradication of social slavery of economic development of political freedom." While emphasizing on the need of education he puts forth the demand of law of compulsory education. He knew that the problem of primary education is the problem of nation. He in the conference of Mahabaleshwar held on May 31, 1929 addressed that' "The problem of the spread of primary education is the most dominating one. In the present days these countries who bear the

maximum Dalit illiterates don't sustain in the competition of life. The spread of primary education is the base of national development. It will take more time if the spread of primary education is dependent on the interest of common people. So it needs to implement a compulsory Act of primary education.

Educate:

Education has an immense impact on the human Society. one can safely assume that a person is not in the proper sense until he is educate. It trains the human mind to think and take the right decision. In other words, man becomes a rational animal when he is educated.

It is through education that knowledge and information received and spread throughout the world. An educated person cannot read and write and hence he closed to all the knowledge and wisdom he can gain through books and other medium. In other words he shut off from the outside world. In contrast, an educate man lives in a room with all its windows open towards outside world.

Agitate:

The second step 'agitate' does not mean to agitate physically, it is a mental revolution in its place. It does not mean to go out and start protesting violently on the street without getting educated about Ambedkar's thought and strategy, we should start agitating mentally. We need an agitation of thoughts in our mind in order to move to the next stage organize.

Organize:

Educated and agitated mind will easily organize for a mission. We must get ourselves educated and let our thoughts agitate so that we can collectively organize. Agitated mind for a common mission will help them to unite and struggle for their common goal as one force.

When it comes to organize one must be honest with his intentions and mission. A simple agenda never produces any result and people stay ununited, my personal experience taught me that being honestly sensible about resolving any issue contribute completely.

In caste system, an individual is confined only to his or her traditional occupation had also given lot of emphasis on getting education. He said the “Educate, organize and agitate”, this order must be maintained to see the effective results of the movement for the upliftment of our people.

So what Ambedkar wished through this speech was that there should not be only Act of education but it needs to be with effective implementation. Once compulsory education is implemented, it needs much expenditure. But if this opportunity is given in the hands of local-self-government then it faces the problem of money which results in the failure of Act. But actually the position is that our education system is caught in the hands of those who don't know about it. So, to remove this it needs the free and compulsory education. According to Ambedkar when the situation gets in much expenditure; the state government and central government has to make compromise in it. Ambedkar further opines that those citizens who are able to pay the fees they should be asked to pay that but those who can't, should be exempted from it. Ambedkar continues saying that the government must take care of moral responsibility of education that it shouldn't be very costly. Even the poor should get free education so that the country should gain its achievement very soon. While supporting this point Ambedkar says that, "there should not be separate education for boys and girls."& for him education doesn't differentiate the sex.

CONCLUSION:

Dr.B.R.Ambedkar brought a new awakening and a sense of social significance and confidence among the deprived section of the society. Ambedkar was a man who dedicated his life to social justice, to rights to women, to true democracy. He was a man who had great faith in young people and their capacity to lead a social revolution. His life and work cannot be ignored by anybody in our country who is concerned about changing society. With Dr.B.R.Ambedkar in mind on this day we should recommit to educating, agitating and organizing.

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