

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar's Contribution in Education (Specially Focused on Educational Institutions)

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Abstract- *This paper aims at B.R. Ambedkar's views on Education; Ambedkar knew that education was necessary reconstruction of the society which is based on the principles of equality and justice. In the field of education Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar had given different views to the development of Indian society. He had given different techniques and methodology of education at different levels of education like Primary education, Higher education and in many other areas of education. He believed that education is the only means of strongest upliftment of the people in the society, where they can uplift themselves and no injustice will be done to them. He founded the People's Education Society and started colleges in Bombay and Aurangabad for the education of the common people. He constantly said to the government, that providing equal educational opportunities to all the citizens of the nation without discrimination was its responsibility. However, boys and girls should not get different education, but similar education to both of them. This paper attains to understand Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's views on education with the uniform education system in India.*

Keywords: Education, Development, Examination

Introduction

Babasaheb Ambedkar suffered huge problems from his early childhood. With great difficulty, he completed his higher education and started to study law. As a student of law, he started to solve the problems of discrimination in the society after that he started a revolution of education in the society along with the study of law and he worked in the field of Primary to higher education and improve the standard of living and education in the society.

Primary Education

On 6 may 1924. Bhimrao Ambedkar had expressed about primary education in the Mahabaleshwar competition. He said that primary education is the most important part of every child and primary education is helpful in the development of the country. He said that the reconstruction of India through education could develop the Indian Society. He further stated that education was lacking in the country which in turn leads to illiteracy which was the only cause of backwardness in the society. So he believed that to regulate primary education strong law should be made. Those who don't understand the importance of primary education and should do their primary education. Those who were already taking the primary education at that time were exempted from the strict action. He considered that education improves the social and economic

status of the people in the society. He believed that all men and women should at least read and write so that the literacy rate improves to the national level. He chaired as the chairman of the drafting commission for the Constitutional framework of free India where he guided the making of the written constitution.

According to Ambedkar "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 throughout the rest of his life. But if we take the statistics we find that out of every hundred children that enter a primary school only eighteen reach the fourth standard, the rest of them, that is to say, eighty-two out of every one hundred remain into the state of illiteracy. He said that the Government should spend sufficient amount of money so that "every child who enters a primary school reaches the fourth standard." (Babasaheb Ambedkar, 1982)

Teaching Methodologies

He was not a professional in the education field, nor even any analyst or researcher on Teaching Methodology, but he had got innovative ideas on education. He said that there is no difference between teaching methods for graduate and post graduate level. He believed that along with the teaching, research is also important; it should not be separated from the teaching aspect. He said that in the primary education, children should learn the basic life style like cleanliness, clean clothes, complete meal and learn discipline. better environment, pleasant way to speak, ethics and morality along with the subjects to be learnt at the school level.

Observation by Ambedkar through module of this Education

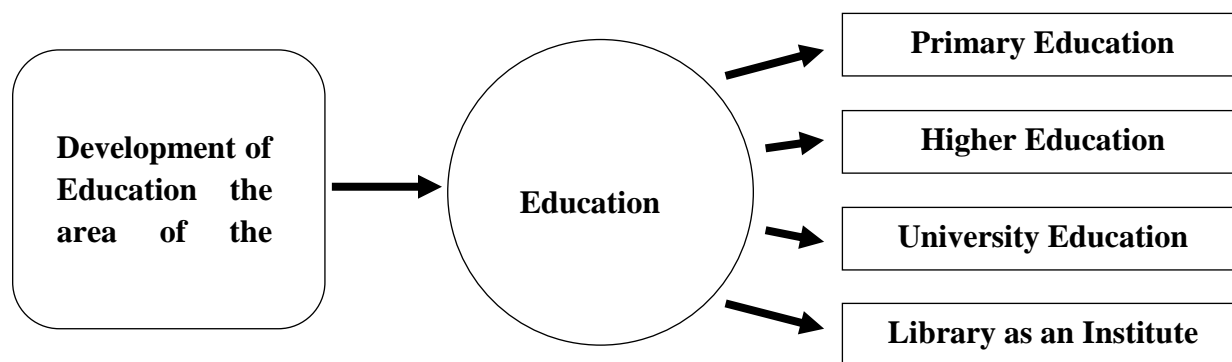


Figure 1.1 Show the Structure of Education to start Improvement Ideological in the society.

Higher Education

As it is important for the nation to develop the society and peace, higher education became an important aspect and became a competition for communities in their progress.

He believed that a teacher has the ultimate freedom to decide the syllabus, the examination system and that he can understand the subject knowledge and can give proper direction so he was favored in this ideology. He founded the People's Education Society in 1945.

It started as an institution on 20th July, 1945. It was well structured with the classrooms, hostels and all the facilities required in a college. It was started to promote the higher education of the middle – class people and schedule castes of the society.

University Education

He was the Principal and a Professor at college in the state university. He believed that with the progress of the institute at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels the progress of educational culture was important. A senior teacher has to play an important role to develop the socio-cultural values in the students and help the students who are weak in their studies and to bring them to the level of other students in the class. He believed that the teacher has the freedom to prepare his/her study plan, curriculum, and other activities of academics. With this, they can impart the value of education to the students and can build a better nation with the help of better education in the society.

Views of Ambedkar on the aims and objectives of University Education

- To teach according to the need based and choice based studies.
- Development of scientific detachment.
- Development of mind through the environment in Education.
- To teach through the primary source data that can create materialistic education which will promote improvement and innovations.
- To teach ethics to inculcate the truth and moral values.

Library as an Institution

Ambedkar believed that the library is the most helpful thing for the people of society, especially for the poor and the scheduled castes and tribes. He believed that library should be well equipped and people who cannot bear the cost of books and those who are not able to purchase the newspaper, should be allowed to avail the facility of newspapers and books from the library. He wanted reorganization of university education in the teaching area. He wanted to introduce the co-curricular and other academic activities in the institution. He was not happy with the bookish knowledge. He believed to implement the open book system and more technological studies.

Analysis - Contribution of Ambedkar in Education

Thus, according to the ideology of Ambedkar that he contributed in the Primary Education, Higher education, University education and Library as an institution. The following points can be put into analysis towards the contribution of Dr. Ambedkar in education:

- To provide Education to the deprived people and solve the problem of Discrimination in society.
- To improve the quality of education.
- Education to remain economical so that people who cannot afford education can also study and improve their living.

- Discipline and peace is an important factor to improve the society and to the economic and political development of the country.
- Ideological needs be strictly taken care in the field of education which would be effective in bringing the revolution in society with moral values.
- The teacher has the freedom to frame the curriculum and to prepare students for the future accordingly.
- In the Library, the newspaper is very much important and as an educational institute, this has to facilitate everyone who is studying at the institution.
- For the development of the country they must know about the global competence.

Conclusion

Contribution to Ambedkar on the educational institution is very important for the natural development of a society. The library, improvement in the ideology of society and development of peace are important in the development of society through education.

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