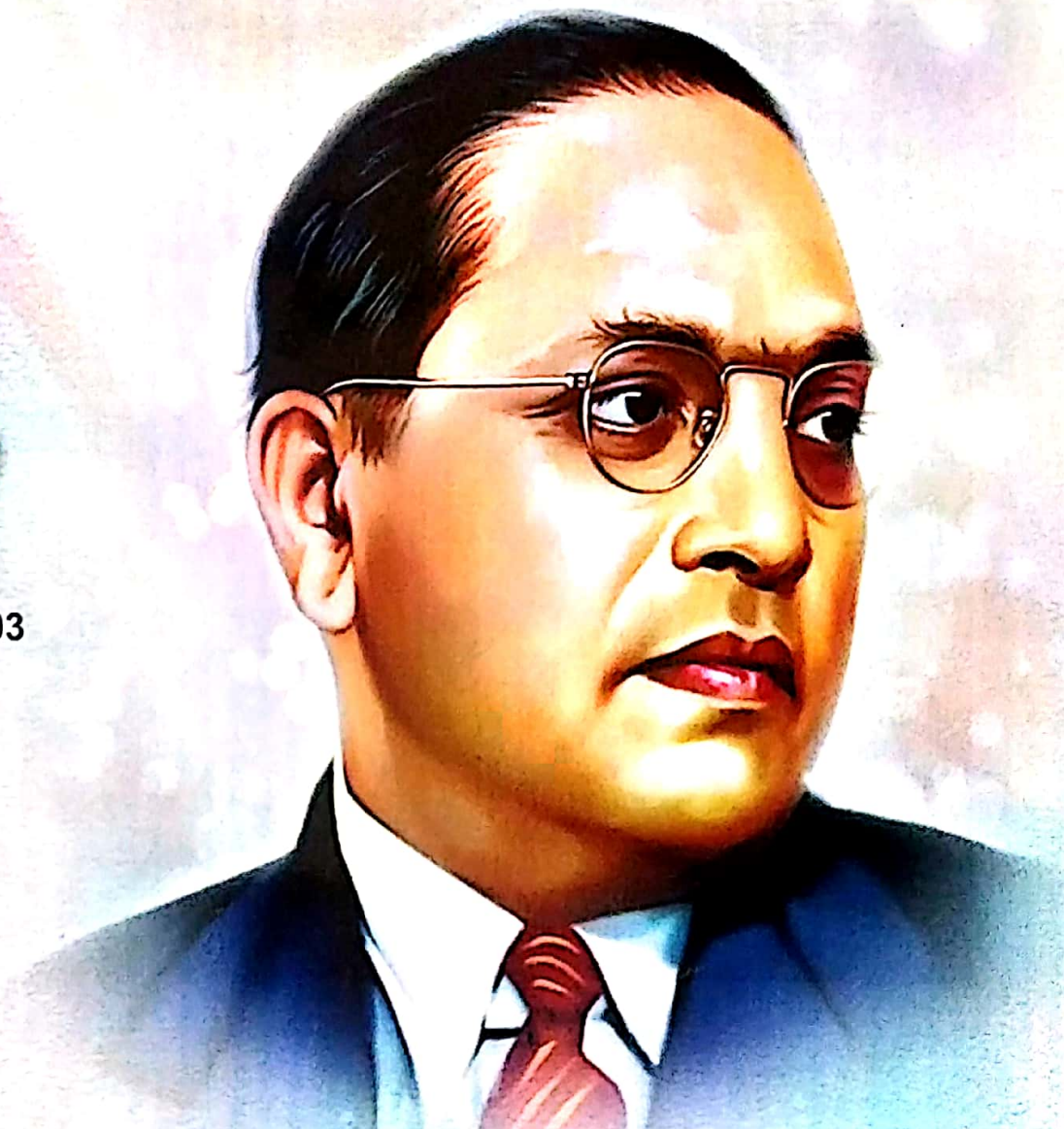




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Greatest Scholar: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

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people must imbibe the values of freedom and equality amongst themselves; and its feasible lies only through education. He considered education to be the best medium for wiping out darkness and ignorance. The basic theme of his philosophy of education is to nurture significance of liberty, equality, fraternity, justice and moral character in Indians through education. Imparting of quality education should be free from the barriers of any caste, creed and race. Because of his deep rooted and spirited thoughts, he could incorporate many articles in Indian constitution in the interest of India as whole.

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EDUCATION: THE MILK OF TIGRESS

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Introduction:

Education has a huge impact on the human society. One will safely assume that an individual isn't within the correct sense till he's educated. It trains the human mind to assume and take the correct call. In different words, man becomes a rational animal once he's educated. Dr. Ambedkar emphasized on practical value of the things. His concepts and academic doctrines are with success incontestable through the age, sex, through the simplest educational system of the globe and their cherished ideals have already been incorporated directly or indirectly into educational system of Asian countries. Dr. Ambedkar's philosophy has nice concepts for practical fulfillment and these concepts have the connection to modern society.

KEYWORDS: Dr. Ambedkar, Educate, Agitate, Organize, Castes, Dalit, Society, People, India.

Introduction:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the scholar of international repute and a famous educationist. He executed his studies in India and abroad. In the early twentieth century, when majority of the Scheduled Castes individuals got scarcely any education, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar got the best possible education and got number of degrees from prestigious universities abroad. As a scholar, he took an interest in seminars and presented papers, composed articles for journals and wrote a few

books. He began his profession as a teacher and was also a Principal in the Government Law College, Bombay for quite a while. Be that as it may, he cleared out the activity keeping in mind the end goal to commit himself completely to the service of the nation and the welfare of the discouraged segments. His contribution to the progression of education in the country is manifold. Other than being a teacher and a Principal, he was a remarkable representative of education and initiator and builder of educational institutions of the national repute. Most importantly, similar to Buddha, he was an amazing educator and teacher of the majority. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, the frontier of Dalits, highlights on the need of education. He compares education with the milk of tigress and adds that one who will drink it; won't seat calm. 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." (Anjanikar, 23).

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." (Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's Writings and Speeches; 2005). In the days of Ambedkar, the educational condition of untouchables was very grave. He was pronouncing that, "The

untouchables were deliberately being kept away by Brahmans and other castes. It was just because they drive the education system. They just tried to behave with untouchables as inferior." (Ibid). It resulted to take an effective action against government. Further he tries to make changes in education system after the worse experience with untouchables. 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." (Pralhad, 77)

While underlining on the need of education, he advances the request of law of compulsory education. He realized that the issue of primary education is the concern 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." (Ibid)

Importance of Education

Ambedkar believed that education was of enormous significance as a base of progress. He imagined that since individuals ignored the material needs of life and became apathetic regarding the education that empowered them to secure it, our country remained regressive and her progress came to a halt. He didn't picture education essentially as a method for the improvement of one's identity or as a wellspring of acquiring job. Rather, he considered education as the most capable specialist for realizing wanted changes in the society and an essential for sorted out exertion for propelling any social development in modern times. For

none in intelligence and in capacity. Secondly, to prove that they are not merely to tread the path of personal happiness but to lead their community to be free, to be strong and to be respected." (Blake, 109)

Conclusion:

Education is the corner stone of progress and upliftment. It prompts expanded mindfulness and social cognizance of the general population and accommodates more capable leadership of the nation. Clearly, education incorporates knowledge conferred through reading, speaking, listening and writing. In any case, education epitomizes and influences the day by day activity and propensities for individuals and the interrelationship among the people. In this way we are always being educated and educating each other. This procedure supports our growth and progress; however it may not be consistent growth.

Dr. Ambedkar knew well that the more the education, the more the chances for progress and the easier the opportunities for his people. Dr. Ambedkar had a profound connection with education and his compositions demonstrate skill and in-depth examination of the subject. The colossal pioneer has been limited to the tight position of being only a dalit liberator. His commitments towards education and his vision towards it ought to be followed and sustained. Dr. Ambedkar acknowledged education to be a need for the society and for development of people with character. Dr. Ambedkar considered education to be something that can make radical changes in a persecuted society and make roads for change which are equal for all.

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