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पुरुष कर्तृत्वाचे योगदान

**The Contribution and Achievements of Men
in Various Spheres at National and
International Levels**

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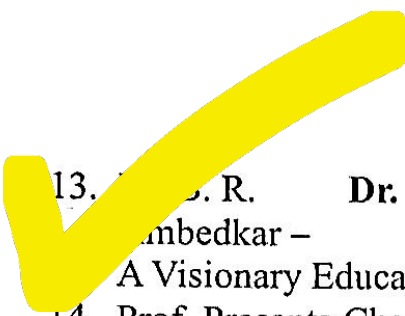


स्नेहवर्धन प्रकाशन

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Renowned Evolutionary Botanist

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar – A Visionary Educationist

- Dr. Bhagyashree. S. Puntambekar

Abstract -

Education is an important tool for a bright future of every individual. Education is the weapon which eradicates illiteracy and makes an individual strong by knowledge and mentally powerful in order to face any of the problem. Education is a self-enlightening process which fills an individual's mind with positivity and make one capable to overcome any of the problem in our society. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's contribution to the advancement of education in the country is diversified. His chief message was Educate, organize, and agitate. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar strongly felt that education should be a priority for the society and education can help for the growth of talent and character in every individual, as well as education can encourage the oppressed people to fight for their rights and eradicate the injustice and harassment which they are suffering from years or ages. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar's vision for education is reflected in his lectures, articles published in various magazines and newspapers and his work in the field of Education. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar put all his knowledge and talent in order to provide educational rights to every individual by framing various laws in the constitution. The present paper focuses on the Contribution of Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar in regarding Education, as well as it attains to understand his views on Education.

Introduction -

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar also known as the Father of

the Constitution of India, was an Indian jurist, economist and leader of the untouchables currently known as Dalits. He headed the committee that drafted the Constitution of India from the consensus achieved in the Constituent Assembly debates. Under the first cabinet of Jawaharlal Nehru, he served as Minister of Law and Justice from 1947 to 1951.

He fought for the education of masses without discrimination of caste and sex. Participation in the budget to debate he said, Education is something which ought to be brought within the reach of everyone. Education ought to be cheapened in all possible ways and to the greatest possible extent. Taking active part in the discussion on Bombay University Act and Primary Education Amendment Bill, he contributed his views in the reform of Education. He founded the people's Education society, and started colleges at Bombay and Aurangabad. He repeatedly with the government that providing equal educational opportunities to all without discrimination was its responsibility however, boys and girls should get the different education. Paper attains to understand the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's views on education with the uniform education system in India.

Ambedkar had a deep relation with education and his writings show expertise and in-depth analysis of the subject. The great leader has been restricted to the narrow position of being just a Dalit emancipator. His contributions towards education and his vision towards it should be traced and nurtured. Ambedkar realized education to be a priority for the society and for growth of individuals with character. Educational philosophy stresses on development of persons and their environment. Ambedkar also saw education as something that can create radical changes in an oppressed society and create avenues for change which are equal for all. Ambedkar's thoughts resonate with the current academic discourse and hence make him relevant, to bring in a perspective which has been missing. The perspective which is generated through struggled learning. That learning needs to be recognized and captured in textbooks, cutting across

boundaries.

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."

Along with forming many organizations for the empowerment of the Dalit Ambedkar also put emphasis on; **Education -**

He said that "It is the education which is the right weapon to cut the social slavery and it is the education which will enlighten the downtrodden masses to come up and gain social status, economic betterment and political freedom" In 1923 Baba Saheb founded 'Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha to spread education among marginalized and to improve their economic conditions. He gave the slogan: "Educate-Agitate-Organize".

His role in framing Constitution

- In framing the constitution of independent India, he played a leading role. He was appointed as the Chairman of the constitution drafting committee in 1947.
- Ambedkar was a wise constitutional expert, he had studied the constitutions of about 60 countries. Ambedkar is recognized as the "Father of the Constitution of India"
- The text prepared by Ambedkar provided constitutional guarantees and protections to individual citizens for a

wide range of civil liberties, including freedom of religion, the abolition of untouchability, and the outlawing of all forms of discrimination.

- Ambedkar advocated extensive economic and social rights for women and won the support of the Assembly to introduce a system of reservations for members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and Other Backward Class in the civil services, schools, and colleges.
- He laid emphasis on religious, gender and caste equality. Even Ambedkar recommended the adoption of Uniform Civil code to bring reform in the Indian society.

The Constitution also provided the rights of women, minorities, and the socially underprivileged and introduced a system of reservation of jobs in Civil Services, Schools, and Colleges, and separate electorate for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other backward classes. He mentioned in one of his quotes that “ *If I find the constitution being misused, I shall be the first to burn it.*”

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