

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

The review of related literature is an integral part of research work. The literature in any field is the foundation upon which all the future work will be built. As a competent engineer must keep all equipment with latest discoveries in the field of engineering, obviously a careful investigator must be familiar with the sources and use of educational information. Review of related literature serves following purposes.

1. To show whether the available evidences solve the problems adequately without further investigation and to avoids the risk of unintentional duplication.
2. It enables the investigator to define and delimit his/her research problem.
3. It brings the investigator up to date on the work which other hours done and thus he is able to state the objectives clearly.
4. It help investigator in avoiding unfruitful and useless problem areas. The investigator can select those areas in which his endeavor would add the knowledge in a meaningful way.
5. It help investigator to understand methodology, tool, instrument and statistical methods to be used in research work. The review of related literature guided investigator regarding to the quantum of the work that has been done in area but also find out the research gaps in particular area. The investigator's analysis and review of previous resourceful studies work as an impetus which pushes the investigator into the greater detail and wider applicability of the problem in the hand to provide new ideas, theories, objectives formation, explanations and hypothesis of the study.

Review of related literature is based on following studies Review related to foreign studies and Authors

Allen, G.F (1959) edited a book "The Buddha's Philosophy" based on his research on Buddha. Allen mentioned that thought of Buddha is relevant in every era of human life because his philosophy is rationale in every dimensions of human life. He explained Buddha's philosophy in detail and told that eight-fold path is solution of every kind of problem in humans suffering of life. For noble truth is ultimate truth of life. Panchshila and Tri gems are teaching of life.

Ambedkar was influenced by philosophy and teaching of Buddha and embraced Buddhism. Dr. Ambedkar embraced Buddhism 14 oct 1956 at Diksha Bhoomi Nagpur. Ambedkar thought that I am not converting my religion I am returning in my religion. He was revivalist of Buddhism in Indian, his embracing Buddhism at Nagpur was a historical event in revival of Buddhism in land of Lord Buddha.

The educational impact of Buddhism in modern scenario is related in terms of Aim of education that is mass education, method of teaching that is child centered education and curriculum that is based on facts and proofs like scientific study and research oriented curriculum.

Conze, E. (1963) edited a book Buddhist thought in India. Conze mentioned about the revival of Buddhism in India and it was started with the Baba sahib embracement of Buddhism on 14th October 1956 at Dikhsa Bhoomi Nagpur. He explained eminent role of Ambedkar in reestablishment of Buddhism in India with special reference of Nagpur Dhamma chakra Parivartana along with 3.65 lakh people. Before embracing Buddhism Ambedkar learned deeply about other religion finally he found path of Buddha is Path of freedom and equality. He also mentioned teaching of Buddha that is relevant in every era of humanity. Ambedkar was man who re introduced teaching of Buddha as solution of problems of humanity. Dr. Ambedkar participated in world Buddhist conference held in Japan and Nepal in 1956. He was a true follower of Buddhism who established Buddhism in land of Budd ha in a new and impactful manner.

Michael, J. (1972) He edited a book "The Untouchables in contemporary India". He discussed the status and condition of untouchables in independent India. He compared the life of untouchables before and after independence of India and he found that Dr. Ambedkar played crucial role in upliftment of life of untouchables. It was not possible that weaker, isolated humiliated people got right of independence in Independent India without the restless effort of Dr. Ambedkar. In independent India the social, political, educational and economical status of untouchables became better after the efforts provided by Dr. Ambedkar in Constitution of India that saved life and dignity of untouchable in society. Untouchables got reservation in education and services it caused reformed in their socioeconomic status. In contemporary India untouchables became the part of main stream of Indian society. Their influences saw in many fields of service sector, agriculture and education. They still keep going forward with help of constitutional safeguard provided by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Valerian (2004) edited a book "The essential writings of B R Ambedkar". He mentioned the major work done in favor of Indian untouchables, women and backwards that was very important for a democracy purpose in India. It consists writings, speeches. parliamentary discussion/speeches and letters of Dr. B. R Ambedkar between 1915-1956. It also consists Dr. Ambedkar's thought and views on ideology, religion, caste, nationalism and economics. He thought that Dr. Ambedkar was a national leader and politician not only messiah of untouchable, backwards and women. The construction of Indian constitution made by Dr. Ambedkar established him as most important law maker and

finest politician and leader of India. Dr. Ambedkar face many difficulties humiliation and ignorance forcefully imposed on him by so called Hindu society. But he remained rational and unbiased during drafting of Indian constitution.

Christophe, J. (2004) edited a book Dr. Ambedkar and Untouchability: Analysis and fighting caste. He highlighted the struggle of Dr. Ambedkar for own and his society. Dr. Ambedkar was the first 78 untouchables ever to be formally educated. He set an example of inspiration for untouchable community of India. He showed champion spirit to reform in society. The struggle started from Maharashtra movement became national movement of untouchables that included 5 million people's survival of existence. It was begun from Maharashtra and spread in whole India. Being first law minister of India Dr. Ambedkar provided several rights to untouchable, backwards and women that protect them from violation of their rights. Dr. Ambedkar was a messiah of downtrodden including untouchables, backwards and women in India. His constitutional safe guards acted as booster for these people came from bottom of Indian society.

Omvedt, G (2004) she conducted a study on Dr. Ambedkar and edited a book Dalit and the Democratic Revolution. She found that history of Dalit movements was start ed and run by Dr. Ambedkar. She discussed Dalit movements mainly in three states Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka. She skillfully analyzed the ideology and organization of the movement and its interaction with the freedom struggle particularly with Gandhi and the class and peasants and their dominant ideology. The difference between Gandhi and Ambedkar was difference of ideology. Gandhi always became an obstacle in reform of upliftment of untouchables done by Dr. Ambedkar. Poona pact disclosed that Gandhi did charity on name of untouchables but didn't want any social and political reforms for untouchables.

Zelliot, E. (2005) she conducted a study on Dr. Ambedkar's movements in India. She found that initiatives taken by Dr. Ambedkar was the basis in the untouchables movements and social reforms of untouchables and backwards and women in India. Kalaram temple movement was right of entry of untouchables in temple and Mahad chawdar tank movement was not only issue that related to availability and supply of water but also related to dignity of untouchable who were human too but rejected by own society. She emphasized that the constitutional provision of Dr. Ambedkar in favor and reforms of backwards, scheduled castes/tribes and women was basis of every kind 79 of movement raised in society after independence. It was Dr. Ambedkar's philosophy that turned weak women into empowered women and untouchable into respected citizen of nation. Liberty is meaningless without equality and equity in society for every citizen of nation. Dr. Ambedkar put the foundation of growth and development of downtrodden of Indian.

2.2. Review related to Indian Studies and Authors Kuber, W.N (1978).

He edited a book "Ambedkar: A critical study". This study attempts on overall estimate of his social and political thoughts of Dr. B.R. This book included early life of Dr. Ambedkar problems of Hindu social system, philosophy of religion, Riddles in 80 Hinduism. It is the deep study of Dr. Ambedkar's political, religious and social thoughts along with his views on constitutional matters; his work in the constituent assembly; his views on the national movement and its leaders underlying his conflict with Gandhi and congress, his views on education are elaborated in precise terms. This book reflected the ideology and effort of Dr. Ambedkar in favor of Indian democracy. In modern India Constitution is the Guide line of rules and regulation of Indian democracy and society. It is base of Indian democracy on it future of nation is depend. It serves every citizen of India without any kind of discrimination of caste, color and religion. Ahluwalia (1981) edited a book B.R. Ambedkar and Human Rights. He explained Ambedkar and his effort in relation to human rights is relevant in current scenario. He mentioned also that Ambedkar's ideology of democracy including liberty, equality and, fraternity. The Fundamental Rights in Indian constitution are reflection of Ambedkar's Philosophy. Indian constitution provided equal rights and facilities to every Indian. He also stressed over special safety measure for Indian women for her education, empowerment and liberty. Without equality liberty is meaningless and without liberty is valueless. Dr. Ambedkar wanted to establish a society that could be based on freedom, equality and equality of opportunity for all. His ideas and thought were revolutionary in India that changed society. It is impact of his efforts and constitutional safety measures in which women and untouchables became part of main society. The legal rights given by him through Indian constitution makes every citizen confident to live and protect their human rights. He found that Ambedkar was a true savior of Indian women and her rights. The fear of punishment restricted people to violate laws and makes society peaceful and developing. Bardhan (1984) conducted a study and edited a book land labor and Rural Poverty. He founded that the basic cause of Poverty in India is land holding because 80% of land and resources are captured by only 20% of peoples so called landlords, kings etc. in rural areas literacy rate is very low. Lack of education and resources are major problem in 81 development of rural people. He mentioned that Ambedkar's land reform and educational reforms are solutions for poverty in rural India, Landless peoples were rejected from society from centuries. He also described another important cause of rural poverty that is Cast system in Hinduism that forcefully made people slave (mentally, religiously and socially). Maharwatan and Khoti watn bills introduced by Dr. Ambedkar make peoples free from prolonged slavery who carried it from previous generation. He said that the distributions of lands were based on of power that makes some one landlord and other as landless labor and this is one of the major causes of poverty in the rural area. The landlord has mass of lands other hand peoples are landless or poor. Poor people are in large number and dependent to landlord for their livelihood.

Chandra. M.V (1990) He conducted a study on Ambedkar and publish a book titled B.R. Ambedkar Man and His Mission. He describes basic mission of B.R. Ambedkar that is uplifting life of those Indian who are socially economically backward or rejected from society. He mentioned Ambedkar as messiah/god of Indian women and depressed class people. He specially mentioned Ambedkar's efforts and struggle for untouchables of India and remarkable fight for rights of women in field of Education and politics. He analyses that Dr. Ambedkar's contributions are vast including social reform Indian society, upliftment of women and untouchables. The constitutional framework done by ambedkar is the base of democracy in India. His mission was based on the propagation of Dhamma and make society based on equality and freedom. He thought that Dr. Ambedkar told to his followers that educate, agitate and organize this is mantra of development in 21th century. His social ideology built a nation of democratic in nature that fulfil the dreams of Buddha with principle of liberty, equality and fraternity. Vakil, A.K. (1990) He edited a book Gandhi- Ambedkar Dispute. He rationally analyzed that Dr. Ambedkar efforts in favor of untouchables it was a milestone in social, economic, political and 82 educational reform of untouchables it means that it was going to change life of 50 million peoples of Indian. In round tables conferences Dr. Ambedkar raised issue of untouchables and demanded Separate Electorate as already given to Muslims and Christians. Dr. Ambedkar thought untouchables were not Hindu in Indian society so untouchables needed separate electorate for their representation in government. It is well known as communal award and Gandhi opposed it and did fast unto death at Yerwada jail. He blackmailed Ambedkar because Gandhi had no suitable rationale against communal award. Gandhi never opposed communal award of Muslims and Christians but he was ready to die against communal award of untouchable. It became conflict between Ambedkar and Gandhi. Gandhi run a newspaper named Harizan and raised issues of Harizan but in fact he was not in favor of untouchables and he discarded communal award for untouchables so called harizan from Round table conference. The conflict between Ambedkar and Gandhi was untouchables rights Ambedkar would like that communal award must be implicated in Indian and Gandhi opposed it as possible by him. Poona Pact was end of this clash and political reservation born from that pact. Ahir, D.C. (1997) He edited a book "The Legacy of Dr. Ambedkar". In his book provided a brief history of Ambedkar's encounters with the British colonial rule in India when Dr. Ambedkar raised issues related to liberty and right of untouchables, backwards and women in front of British government. He raised issues related to women, poor, untouchable and backward and tried to resolve the problem. He was working with British government and criticized British over there inhuman act of ruling India for own profit and made people suffered in British rule. Taxation imposed on Indians was inhuman in nature that bound peoples and kept them poor and neglected. Land reforms. Maternity bill, Education bill were some useful reforms done by Dr. Ambedkar in British rule. He criticized Hinduism to establish caste based society that is ununiformed and teaches untouchability and differentiation to members of society. He thought that this is hindrance 83 in development of nation it must be reformed. Those peoples who suffered from it they must have change their religion in order to save their offspring's from

dissimilarity. Chalam (1993) conducted a study on Relevance of Ambedkarism in India. He found that educational and sociological philosophy of Ambedkar is fruitful in today life and scenario.

Conclusion

The review of related literature directed that most of studies have been conducted on general philosophy, social philosophy. Dalit's. reservation, women and comparative study of Dr. Ambedkar, Gandhi, Tagore and Vivekananda. Only few studies were conducted in relation to the contributions of Ambedkar in field of education. The Poona Pact has been the field of study. Few studies were conducted on caste system and social development of marginalized class. The research gap indicates that there is lack of study in area related to philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar and its relevancy in modern Indian education system.