



DR. J. P. NAIK: A REALISTIC EDUCATIONIST

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ABSTRACT:

Dr. J. P. Naik is a Philosopher of Education in 20th century. He is social Philosopher also. He worked in the domains of Education as a Researcher. He established experience based methods of Teaching. He expected renaissance of society through the education and with reference to education and about economical development of society and also Health. He stressed on health Education and Education for the social change. He contributed in the establishment of various national institution as a ICSSR, NCERT and IIE etc. He established first Rural Education Institute in India named, Mouni Vidyapeeth, which is established in 1952 in the place named, Gargoti in Bhudargad taluka in Kolhapur district. This Vidyapeeth is the last and most dream project of Dr. J. P. Naik. This institute is like a model and very ideal Rural Education Project of India. The whole Educational Philosophy of Dr. J.P. Naik reflected in this rural project of Education. Dr. J. P. Naik born on 5 September 2007 and he passed away on 30 August 1981. In this period he does unbelievable work in Indian society as a social reformer, as a doctor, as a educationist etc. He continuously worked as a social servant for the development of Indian Society, till his life.

INTRODUCTION:

Dr. J. P. Naik mostly contributed in the domains of Education, Social, Health, agriculture and rural development. He is a self enlightened person for the work of social development. He was contributed in town planning also. We can mostly know to him as an Educationist and Social reformer and the father of town planning also. His philosophy of education is similar to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and inspired by the R. B. Tagore and M. K. Gandhi. He tried to aware the people of India for the social and economical change through the Education. And for this he established 'Indian Institute of Education' in 1948. He established Mouni Vidyapeeth as a Rural Education institute in 1952 in the rural place in Kolhapur district, named 'Gargoti'. Before that the he arranged the National symposium for the social Education with 500

delegates, which was coming from the domains of the education, Social services and social reformation and govt. administration. This was 16th National Conference of Education in India.

In 1959, UNESCO called to Dr. Naik for to do Educational planning for the Asia. In the same time he was a educational advisor of central Ministry of India. At that time he established 'Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration'. Dr. Naik was on leading position in the establishment of NCERT. He was a secretary of Dr. D. S. Kothari Education Commission in 1964-66. His contribution in Kothari Education Commission is a work as mile stone in the history of Indian Education. He was a chief secretary of ICSSR from the 1969 to 1978. He properly contributed in the establishment of ICSSR, Delhi. After that he wrote a book, 'Education Commission and after'. This book was became a very famous. We can see the broad and wide attitude to social change of Dr. Naik from this book. In 1980, he wrote a book on health as a 'Health for all'.

Dr. J. P. Naik is one of the selected by the UNESCO in different educationists, which are in between past 2500 years and before. But he always stays away from popularity.

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION:

The various reformers became arise in the earlier period of 20th century. Dr. Naik is one of them different revolutionary educational reformer, who is contributed in all domains related ourselves. He is inspired by social philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar. He interested in work of human making as a morally, economically etc. He tried to make a education as a practical. His educational method is very nearly to Jhon Duew. Dr. Naik believes on functionalism and utilitarianism. He stressed on inclusive development of Indian society. He told that the education is the powerful medium for the development of country. He stressed on economical development of rural area in India and political contribution of people for the democracy. He explored the political, economical and educational equality. His principle of equality is arises by the Marxism and socialism of Dr. Ambedkar. He believes on education can develop the society. Therefore, Education and society is the main subject of his thinking. He promote to various student for the educational research. The educational philosophy of Dr. Naik is collaboration of thought of Gandhi, Marx, Tagore, Ambedkar and contemporary socialistic thinker.

The Indian Institute of Education is the important project of Dr. Naik, which was established in 1948. He tried to do establish a close relation between education and society and between education and health with the

help of this institution. He is trying to do humanistic change in education till his life. He well knew about the relation between society and education and he awarded D.Lit. from the Karnataka University. He awarded 'Dadabhai Nauroji' award for his educational contribution. He awarded 'Padmbhushan' by the Indian Govt., for his life time work for development of society in India.

Dr. Naik stressed on equality, Liberty and Justice and also he stressed on quality, Quantity and Equality and also integrity in his long life journey. He searched the new ethics of development task, which is depending on relation with needy person, who is needy about the educational and economical urgency. He has been successfully done work of 'Adult Education' in rural area as in an 'Uppenbettegiry' in Karnataka. After that he wrote on education as 'Mass Education'. He had done his first educational work in Dharwad district, Karnataka. He stressed on development of Primary Education in India. He formed the concept of 'One Teacher School' (Single Teacher in a one school). He worked basically in and for rural area for literacy and Universalisation of Primary Education. He searched different types and models of Education as Neighbour School, Common School etc. Dr. Naik is a social and educational philosopher and also he is a universal scientist in the field of Education.

COMMON SCHOOLS:

'The History of Education in British India' is the mostly significant reference book for to see in past of Indian Education, written by Dr. Naik, with the help of Mr. Sayyad Narulla. This book is a main door of to see deeply at the history of Indian Education. If we can open this book, we can enter in the past of Indian Education; we can know the happening in that period in India with the reference of Education. Kothari Education Commission recommended 'Common School' method for the educational development of poor child's. It means to Inclusive School and School for all. Dr. Naik searched the concept of Neighbour School. The Concept of Neighbours Schools of Dr. Naik was a part of Common School. Dr. Naik told that we want to go at Universal School through the Common School for all. He told that the major characteristics of these schools are as follows,-

1. There is no any kind of differences like a Race, Religion and Social or Economical stratification in the admission of Child.
2. There are common qualitative rules and regulations in and for the all Schools.
3. There is no any kind of fees for the admission. The Education has been totally free for all.

4. There is no any clause of richness or upper social class for admission; apart from that the intellectual aptitude is the most for the admission.
5. There is coordination between all school administrators in these schools.
6. The all Common School wants to runs by the Neighbour Schools in Primary stage of Education for poor child.
7. There is no any kind of differences between poor and rich class child in these schools.

These all rules are the reflected the social vision of Dr. Naik, which is very significance in change and development of Indian Education in those days. The educational view of Dr. Naik is related to social development and also the view of social development is related to all domains in the surrounding of us, like a rural, urban and also development of nature etc.

DR. NAIK: THE FATHER OF TOWN PLANNING:

Dr. Naik is a master for the development in each field. He interested in all kind of development. He is known as a father of town planning. He contributed in the development of Kolhapur city in the period of great highness Chh. Rajaram. The main objectives in the development of Kolhapur city are as follows, which are said by the Dr. Naik.

1. The development of the Land, Water, Forestry and Minerals.
2. The development of Educational facilities with cultural development apart from knowledge.
3. To aware the society for the taking interest and contribution in the Democracy.
4. To give training to intellectual person in local area for to development with the reference of democratic view of life and cooperation in the politics and social activities and an honest and active administrative management of ours town places.
5. To gives promotion to all type of art and indoor –outdoor games for to improvement of culture.

The above mentioned objective arise the vision of Dr. Naik for the People Education as a mass Education. The concept of People Education is explored by the Swami Vivekanand in the last of 19th century and actual work done by the Dr. Naik in 20th century on this concept. The motto of Dr. Naik for the work about education was 'Reformation from Education and Education from the Reformation.' The most powerful example of this motivated thought is 'Mouni Vidyapeeth'. The motto of this Mouni Vidyapeeth Institute is 'Education for Knowledge, Service and Devotion. Dr. Naik stressed on

recreation and reconstruction in the surrounding of ourselves through the Education. He always tried for the revolution and innovative plans in the field of Education.

The Gandhi, Tagore, Vivekanand and also B. R. Ambedkar are very sensitive about the concentration on the concept of People Education. The Common Link arises from those all thoughts are 'Education for All'. Gandhi explored the basic Education, which is depend upon our traditional profession and as a handicraft etc; R. B. Tagore established 'Shriniketan' for the same purpose and the purpose of the literacy in 1924. Dr. Ambedkar stressed on Education for all and as an Education for backward and oppressed class. After that Dr. Naik has been done actual work for the same. Dr. Naik is very near and very close with Hon. Gandhi and Tagore with Dr. Ambedkar. Basically Dr. Naik is inspired by the Gandhi. He contributed in non-cooperation movement of Gandhi. He was in jail for that as a freedom fighter. In those days Dr. Naik has given his time for the sick people in the jail as a care taker and doctor also. He is a Man of the men's. He is the great Teacher. The great Marathi writer Mr. P. L. Deshpande says about him, 'He is a Teacher of Teachers.'

MOUNI VIDYAPEETH, THE GREAT RURAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE (1952-53):

Dr. Naik inspired by Gandhi's Philosophy. He achieved in practically Gandhi's concept of basic education properly. The Educational thought of Gandhi, which was explored in 1937 at Vardha Education Conference, J. P. Naik carry this thought and work in different rural section of India. Dr. Naik started many kind of syllabus and established curriculum and developed the courses for the rebirth of rural people in Mouni Vidyapeeth at the time of 1952-53. Dr. Naik had given an honour to knowledge and economy, feelings and profession. The motto of this rural institute is Education for 'Knowledge, Service and Devotion.'

Dr. Naik Started Pre-Primary, Primary, High Schools, Teacher training Programs, Local or people College, Rural Education and Research Institute, Student help centre, Student Hostels and Hostels for backward Class, Women's Department, Publication Department, Rural Trading Centre, Employee Cooperative Society, Consumer Store, Audio-Visual Department, Health Centre, Central Library, Science Laboratory, Canteen as a restaurant etc. in Mouni Vidyapeeth in 1952-53. Dr. Naik believes in work oriented Education. Because of this he started some vocational Courses in Mouni Vidyapeeth as a Carpenter training Course, Saw Mill, Technical Section, Agriculture Farm with cow and Buffalos etc. for the purpose of Vocational

Education On these all things, we can understand the vision of Dr. Naik as a realistic educationist.

Dr. Naik established Teaching Class for farmer and women, Vocational Education Service Centre, Dance Class, Music Class, art and handicraft Class, Construction Training Department, Rural Art Centre for the development of all with the help of Education. So that is why Dr. Naik is a realistic educationist. Right now, we can see the happening in Mouni Vidyapeeth.

In these days Mouni Vidyapeeth has a ...primary schools, highschoools, Diploma of Rural Engineering course, Arts-commerce and science college, Jr. college for vocational Education. Gram Panchayat Training Centre, Gram Sevak Training Centre and also various programs run in there as mentioned above.

THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF EDUCATIONAL WORK OF DR. NAIK:

The basic thoughts behind the educational work of Dr. Naik is as follows,-

1. To establishment of Primary to Higher Education Institutes.
2. To establishment of Education and Rural reconstruction centre in each village.
3. To promote to student for the research and experiments to student in different domains related rural area.
4. To do help for improvement of living standard of villagers.

The above mentioned different kind of futures founded in realistic vision of Dr. Naik. These all activity runs by Dr. Naik with help of other experts in Mouni Vidyapeeth from 1952. Mouni Vidyapeeth is the dream project of Dr. Naik, which is formed for the revolutionary Education.

DR. NAIK, SELF MOTIVATED PERSON:

Dr. Naik is a self enlightened person. He is a special force of to do any kind of work. His all work is a very disciplined and properly research based and comparatively very good and different from others. He has an uncommon intelligence. He has an unbelievable super power of thinking. He wishes to do work always and always, this is his psychological need. His admin work was depending upon democratic principles. His discussion method of problem solving is become very famous.

SPECIAL ACTIVITY OF DR. NAIK:

Dr. Naik established 'Asiatic Education Planning and Administration Institute' in 1961 with cooperation of UNESCO. He was a leading contributed

person in the establishment of NCERT, which was established in 1963. This institute established for the purpose of to development of Content of School Education, to creation of Teaching-Learning tools, development of teaching methods and the development of administrative planning. After that Dr. Naik contributed in the establishment of State Council for Educational Research and Training (SCERT), which is working under the NCERT in all states. Dr. Naik helped for the getting economical cooperation to these all institutes by the govt. of India.

Dr. Naik studied educational problems of Asian and African countries and for that he explored the development planning in 1960-63. He had given a many lectures in international institute on education planning in Paris.

EDUCATION COMMISSION 1964-66:

Dr. Naik was a secretary of Dr. D. S. Kothari Commission. He wrote the all project with his individual thinking on Education and with very carefully and sensitively as this project is like a future of Indian Education. He was very serious about this project. He explored that three factor with the reference of Kothari Education Commission are as follows,-

1. The growth of education through productivity.
2. Social and National integrity.
3. The creation of spiritual and moral values with reference to progress of nationality.

The recommendations for education of Kothari Commission are depend on above mentioned basic factors. This recommendation of Kothari Commission gives us to very wide and logically objective attitude of to see at the education. A national development, integrity and the equality are the basic principles explored by this commission. Dr. Naik was looking at this commission as a 'World Significant Research Project.'

THE MAIN BOOKS WRITTEN BY DR. NAIK:

Dr. Naik wrote a many books. His selected books are collection of his lectures on different subjects but it might be related in education. He given a lectures on the development vision of Agra University, published as a book named, 'Review of Education in India, in 1947-61.' The another books of his 'The Role of Govt. of India in Education' and 'One Teacher School' and 'The development of education in India from 1860 to 1887' are became very famous references in Education.

In the period of 1960 to 1963, Dr. Naik wrote many more articles in different periodicals and news papers on research in the area of education.

The another books of written by Dr. Naik are as follows,-

1. 'Fourth Yearly Plan of Education-1968'
2. The Role of Teacher in Education Planning
3. District Educational Planning-1969
4. Institutional Planning-1969
5. Primary Education in India: Incomplete Task (This book awarded as a 'Dadabhai Nauroji Award' in 1963)
6. The Education Commission and After-1981

'The Education Commission and after' is a very important book of Dr. Naik in these all above mentioned books. Dr. Naik wrote various books related Education in the language of Marathi and English. He accepted properly Gandhi's Model of Education. He stressed on Liberty, Equality and Integrity, with reference to philosophy of Gandhi and Ambedkar. Educational Revolution for the social change is a dream of Kothari Commission. He used the word as an 'Education Revolution' in earlier period of freedom and before Rajneesh Osho. Dr. Naik feel the first question of Education in India is, - Quality, Quantity and Equality. The Three lectures of Dr. Naik, which was given in Pune University in 1975, included in his book, 'Quality, Quantity and Equality.' Dr. Naik wants to become a universalization of basic Education. He tried to do reformation of oppressed and disables life. He tried to do upliftment of backward class in India through the Education.

He tried to aware the society about the health. He stressed on mental and physical health. He worked for society through the Education in his multi dimensional attitude, as a Social Service and People Education and work experience oriented Education etc.

He stressed on,-

Research in science and Social Science,
 Productivity through Education,
 Economical Growth,
 Character Formation,
 New Economical Policy's,
 Decentralisation, Variation,
 Flexibility and Mobility of National Education,
 Education for all, inclusive Education,
 Formal and Informal Education,

Quality-Quantity-and Equality of Education and the most significant contribution of Dr. Naik is the Equality, Liberty and integrity.

THE MAJOR FACTOR EXPLORED BY THE DR. NAIK:

Dr. Naik explored some significant factors for the Education,-

The Education for oppressed and disables,
The Integrated Education,
The Equality based Education,
Rural Education,
Health Education,
Social Education,
Women Education And
Spiritual and Moral Value based Education.

EPILOGUE:

Dr. Naik is a best researcher in Education. He is not only educationists, but also he is a Philosopher of Education. He has given an honour mostly to R. B. Tagore and M. K. Gandhi and also the social thought of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. As a Gandhi and Jhon Duew he tried to established work culture through the education in Indian society. The work of Dr. Naik is similar to Jhon Duew, the great educationist in 20th century from America. He stressed on institutional planning, Education and development research and social content of education. He tried to do universalization of Education in 20th century.

The Contribution of Dr. Naik in Education is the most important part of history of Education in India. Therefore, the all world is well known about the Dr. J. P. Naik, who is the great Educationist of India. He has given a new ethics of to see at Education to all of us.