

THE PESSIMISTIC AND OPTIMISTIC VIEWS OF PEOPLE OF MODERN INDIA TOWARDS THE CONTRIBUTION MADE BY Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR IN REFORMING SOCIETY

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Abstract

This paper is made to examine the views of the people of modern India which is based on empirical research. The present research is based on a good deal of primary and secondary sources in relation to a legendary Person of India i.e. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. This research is based on primary data collected through questionnaire by applying purposive sampling method. Through this statistical method questionnaire is prepared and is applied to 195 respondents of different categories are taken in which category- 1 consists of 45 respondents out of 65 and category- 2 consists of 150 respondents out of 1000 respondents are chosen to provide their views with respect to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in reforming society. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a remarkable and memorable person in the history of India. He was a member of drafting committee of Indian constitution and contributed a lot in the in the upliftment of Indian society by enclosing various articles and sections in relation to them.

Keywords: Emancipation, inequalities, People of modern India, Dalits, Reformer.

INTRODUCTION:-

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar took birth on April 14, 1891 in Mhow, Indore Madhya-Pradesh and breathed his last on December 6, 1956 at 26 Alipore Road, Delhi-6. He earned degrees from various universities in India and abroad. In recent past, the name of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar came to occupy the centre stage in the public life. The Government declared 1990 as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's centenary year along with conferring upon him several posthumous titles and honors including the most coveted Bharat Ratna. (K.Somasekhar, 2008)

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a patriot, social reformer, uplifter of dalits and political reformer with progressive ideas. He participated in all social, cultural and political works for emancipation of weaker section of Indian society. He crusaded for the betterment of the oppressed and depressed classes. And in the struggle, he stood rare crusading spirit, carving out in this process plays significant role for himself among the leading architects of modern India. (D. Sahadevudu, 2015)

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar interpreted the basic views of modern India from the dalit viewpoint to the secular society of India. He viewed religion not as a means to achieved spirituality in life but as a social path to lead a social life. (N.Jadhav, 2014)

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had a great faith in social reformers to create public opinion for against of the gross inequalities in the society. He urged them to found organizations to deal with urgent cases of discrimination. The organizations should deal the powerful section of society to give a chance to the oppressed and depressed classes to work in different sectors. The Hindu society should give a space to depressed sections by employing them in their various sectors suited to the capacities of applicants (Badal Sarkar, 2013).

Objective under Study:-

The purpose of the study is the assessment and comparison the views of the people towards the contribution made by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in reforming society. Null Hypothesis (H₀): That there is no significant difference in the optimistic-pessimistic views of the people towards the contribution made by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in reforming society

Alternate Hypothesis (H₁): That there is no significant difference in the optimistic- people towards the contribution made by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in reforming society.

Methodology

A systematic methodology is an important step to any research because it directly influences the validity of the research findings. This precisely describes the methodology tools and instrument adopted in conducting the research.

Area of Under Study: - This Place is in the border of the Almora District Ranikhet, which means *Queen's meadow* in Hindi, gets its name from a local legend, which states that it was here, that Raja Sudhardev won the heart of his queen, Rani Padmini, who subsequently chose the area for her residence, giving it the name, Ranikhet. The small and deliberately undeveloped hill station of Ranikhet, 50 km West of Almora, is essentially an army cantonment, the home of the Kumauni Rifles. New construction is confined to the Sadar Bazaar area, while the rest of the town above it, climbing up towards the crest of the hill, retains atmospheric leafy pine woods. Beautiful forest trails abound, including short cuts from the bazaar to the Mall; leopards still roam some of the more remote areas within the town boundaries, despite efforts by army officers to prove their hunting skills. Study was conducted in Government P.G. College, Ranikhet. (K. Abhimanyu, 2013)

Sample under study: - A sample 195 respondents of different categories are taken, in which category- 1 consists of 45 respondents out of 65 respondents and category- 2 consists of 150 respondents out of 1000 respondents. The respondent consists of 45 professors and 150 students selected through purposive sampling method.

Research tool: Views of the respondents was assessed by employing Optimism-Pessimism questionnaire developed by Dr. Abhimanyu K. and Anshu T. in present study.

Collection of data: - Hindi version of the scales was used as per the convenience of the respondents. Each subject was given questionnaire individually for limited time and was asked to fill it under the strict supervision of the researcher.

Statistical analysis of data: - The collected data was classified and tabulated in accordance with the objectives to drive the meaningful and relevant inferences. The data was analyzed by using statistical techniques like frequency, percentage, and mean and t test. (K. Abhimanyu, 2013)

Table 1. - Classification of the respondents on pessimistic optimistic - views of the people towards the contribution made by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in reforming society

Types of views	Respondents(N=195)					
	Category-1 Professors(N=45)		Category-2 Students(N=150)		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	N	%
Pessimistic	19	42.22%	57	38%	76	38.97%
Neutral	10	22.22%	48	32%	58	29.74%
Optimistic	16	35.56%	45	30%	161	31.29%
Total	45	100%	150	100%	195	100%

The above table shows that reveals that high percentage of professor 42.22% was found pessimistic and similarly good percentage of students 38% came under pessimistic views. Only 22.22% professors' respondent had neutral views and 32% students had neutral views. Out of total views 35.56% of professors had optimistic views and 30% students' optimistic views.

Graphical representation of table:-1

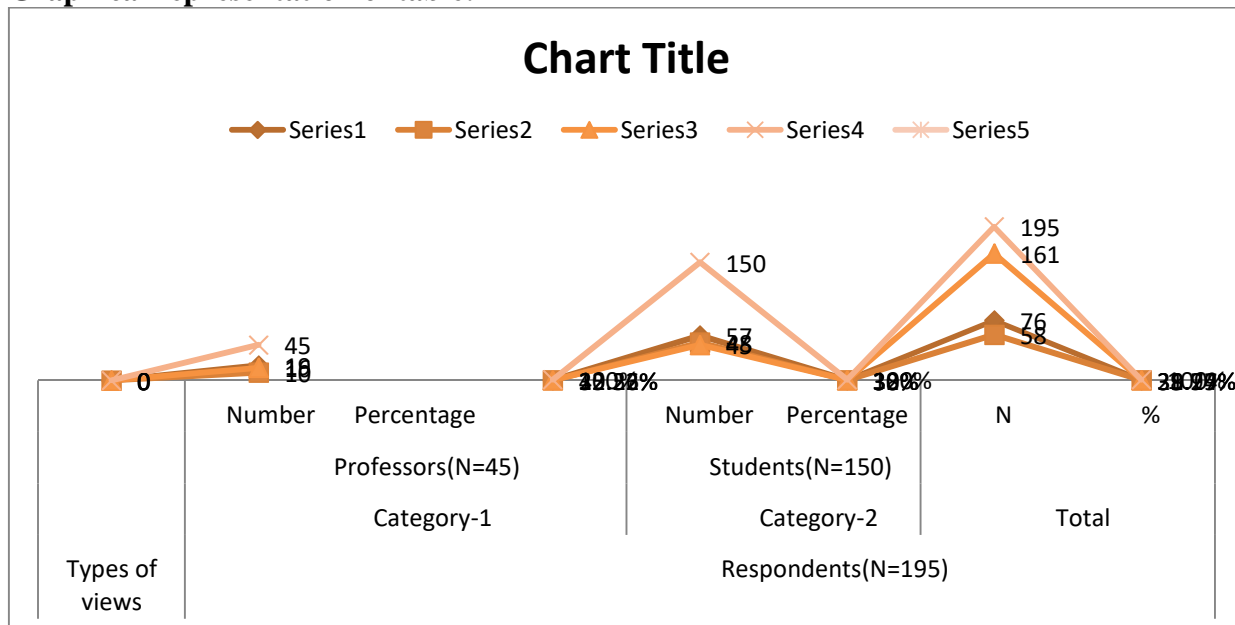


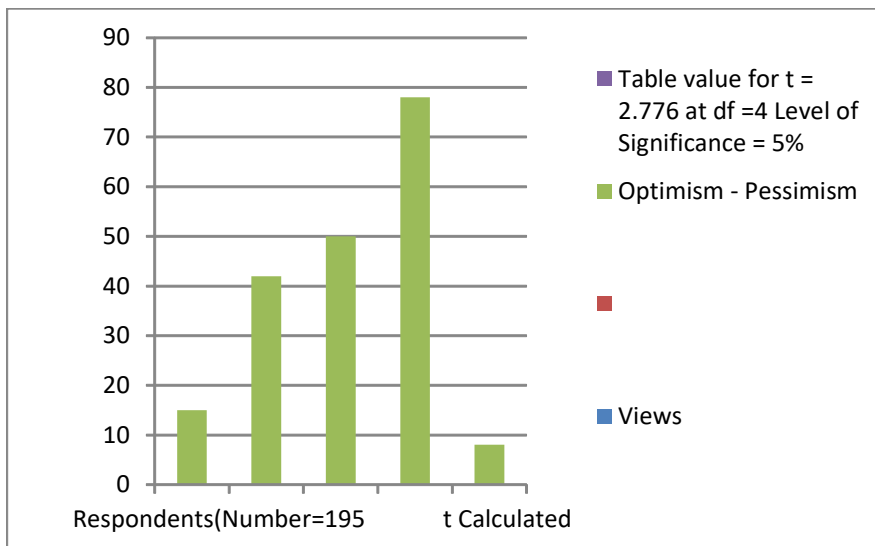
Table 2:- Comparison of optimistic-pessimistic views of the respondents

Component of Views	Respondents(Number=195)				t Calculated	
	Professor (N ₁ =45)		Students(N ₂ =150)			
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		
Optimism	-	15	42	50	78	8.07
Pessimism						

Table value for t = 2.776 at df =4 Level of Significance = 5%

=8.07>2.776 Reject (Null Hypotheses)

The above table shows that null hypothesis was rejected hence there is significant difference in views of professors and students regarding Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in reforming society.

Graphical representation of table:-2**Conclusion**

Professors and students respondents were predominantly pessimistic and optimistic respectively. Therefore, there is significant difference in pessimistic and optimistic views of the professors and students regarding Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in reforming society.

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