



A Study of Thinking on Education System of Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

KIRITKUMAR RAMANBHAI CHAUHAN

Assistant professor,
Sardar Patel College of Education, Bakrol
Gujarat (India)

Abstract:

This paper is a result of studying the thinking on education system of A. P. J. Abdul Kalam. The main objective of the study is to study the thinking on education system of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. As the data for the present study are qualitative in nature, the entire study was carried out through content analysis method. In the present study, the researcher selected 114 idea units out of 332 idea units by purposive sampling method that represents the thinking on education system of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. The major findings are : the thinking on education system of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam consists of thinking on Curriculum, Teacher, Women Education, School and Youth Education as its component. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam more emphasizes on teacher and school in his thinking.

Keywords: Education system, Thinking,

1. Introduction

Education has prominent place from the ancient time and education is very necessary tool. It is thankful to the educational thinkers of the world and India who tried to understand, to get and to lighten the mystery of education. Indian educational thinkers such as Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Swami Vivekananda, Shree Arvind Gosh, Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhiji, J.Krishnamurthy, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Dr. Jakir Husain have given important educational implications by keeping different fields in mind. As a result, by their thinking and by their educational work they identify particular solution to everyone and to the educational problem of the world. So, the learning of the educational thinking is very important and due to this reason, this kind of study is necessary.

Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was a Scientist and the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. His prestigious efforts towards the development of country and people are unforgettable. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's Contribution towards Science, Education & Society is immeasurable and occupied with incredible efforts during his life journey. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a practical enlightening mastermind and creative thinker who remain for coordinating obsolete and present educational goals for the progression of an accustomed Indian culture. He was the first educational thinker who had provided the idea of teaching students to be autonomous learners, so that they will continue as enduring learners.

2. Statement of the Problem

The title of the present problem is as below:

A study of thinking on Education System of A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.

3. Objective of the Study

- To study the thinking on education system of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

4. Research Questions of the Study

- What are the main points of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's thinking on education system?

5. Delimitations of the study

Delimitations of the present study are as following.

1. The present study is delimited to the selected books of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam .
2. The present study is delimited to the materials available to the researcher concerning with A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
3. The present study will specify only the educational thinking of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam about education system.

6. Importance of the Study

- The outcome of the present study will be useful to the educationist, principal, teachers, parents and the progress of the education and specially the researchers who carry out the qualitative research.
- Up to now, the qualitative researches are conducted mostly on educational thinkers, but here the researcher tried to study the thinking on education system of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam in spite of his being scientist. In this way, the present study is important.
- The present study of thinking on education system of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam will be fruitful for today's generation, society and nation. This will provide new approach to each person concerned to education, each component of education, method, school, curriculum, principle and value description.
- The study of thinking on education system of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam will help effectively the present education system.

7. Area of the research

The area of the present study is Philosophy of Education.

8. Type of the research

According to the implementation of the research, the present study comes under the Qualitative Research.

9. Research Methodology

As the data for the present study are qualitative in nature, the entire study was carried out through content analysis method.

10. Steps of Content Analysis Method

1. Formulation of the Unit of Analysis

In this step, the researcher read all the written material concerned to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam available to the researcher. The researcher found out some particular characteristics of the unit to be analyzed and formulated some meaningful comprehensibility. Thus, the researcher determined the idea units from the written material.

2. The Frequency of Idea Units

In this step, the researcher noted down the frequency of the derived idea units and these idea units were classified in the following points of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's thinking.

- a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's thinking on Curriculum.
- b) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's thinking on Teacher.

- c) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's thinking about women education.
- d) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's thinking about school.
- e) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's thinking on youth education.

3. The Directed Intensity of Idea Units

In the present step, the researcher reread all the material and tried to be more subjective in determining the idea groups according to the direction and intensity of idea units. So, that the clear and appropriate thinking of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is elaborated and studied.

4. The consequences of the Data

In this step, the researcher arranged the data according to the direction and intensity of the idea units, by which the researcher could get an insight for the interpretation from the written material.

5. Sampling

In the present study, the researcher selected 114 idea units out of 332 idea units from the selected books, articles, speeches and lectures delivered by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam by purposive sampling method that represents the thinking on education system of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.

6. Recording the idea units

In this step, the researcher prepared the cards of idea units so that idea units can record against the proper idea groups. Thus, the sample of the content recorded and classified.

7. The Collection and Classification of the Data

First of all the researcher read the selected books written by A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, lectures delivered by A. P. J. Abdul Kalam and speeches given by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and tried to understand the ideas, group of ideas, intensity and importance of the ideas. During the rereading the researcher wrote the idea units on the cards according to the suggestions of the guide. Each ideas unit was given a particular sign, so that idea group could form properly. The researcher had chosen 114 cards out of 332 cards on the basis of intensity and importance of the ideas. These idea units include the ideas of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam on Curriculum, Teacher, Women Education, School and Youth Education. The detail of the collected data is given below:

No.	Idea Groups	No. of Idea Units
1.	Curriculum	13
2.	Teacher	27
3.	Women Education	14
4.	School	27
5.	Youth Education	33
	Total	114

8. The Source of the Data

The data were collected from the selected books written by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and written on Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, articles, speeches given by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and lectures delivered by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. The source was shown in an abbreviation form. The data were taken from the selected 15 books written by and written on Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

9. The Analysis of The Data

According to the content analysis method, the researcher utilized the following steps in the analysis of the data.

- a) Thought Analysis: The researcher read all the materials and recorded the thoughts of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam in the form of idea units.
- b) Concept Analysis: After categorizing the idea units into idea groups, the researcher tried to analyze the general concept of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's thinking.

- c) Linguistic Analysis: While analyzing the thoughts and concepts, the research also analyzed the words and language used by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam because each person expresses the thoughts and concepts through words.

11. Findings of the study

1. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam emphasizes on tele-education and e-education methods to provide qualitative education in rural areas. Education system should establish an intense relationship between the student and the teacher.
2. The role of today's colleges or universities is not only to give degrees but also to make students expert of the technology. Integration of the education and occupation is also necessary. There should be one skill based subject along with the academic subjects.
3. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is in favor of education system in which students develop them self as self-learner and learn the process of learning.
4. Curriculum should be constructed keeping in mind the social and technological needs of the developed India. It is very important for schools and colleges to include lessons of spiritual education, preaching of saints and knowledge of religious books by which students can acquire the educational values.
5. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has a high definition of the teacher. He believes that the responsibilities of the teacher are to nurture the life of the person, to teach the process of learning and to make students life-long learners.
6. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam considers the teacher as the backbone of any nation. The role of teacher is to create atmosphere in which students who are weak in studies can understand and increase their instinct of learning and to create theoretical understanding along with value system.
7. Children are our best wealth. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam emphasizes on the matter that each child of the nation should have enough opportunities to develop perfectly. He considers that the role of parents is very special to develop the education and civilization of child.
8. Schools need to provide best educational atmosphere to each child. Teachers should be a role model for the students in the school. Schools need to provide such an atmosphere in which students can ask questions, get answers, feel free atmosphere.
9. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is very determined of women education in the nation. APJ gives importance to encouragement of women education along with the gender-equality in the society and equality. He clearly believes that stability of the society is only possible when every woman of the nation is empowered.
10. Education awakens the feelings of honor and self-respect in the youngsters. Freedom and proper guidance should be given to youngsters through education. There is no clarity of vision in the youngsters, so they should be introduced by the doubtfulness of philosophy.

12. Educational Implications of the Study

1. Teacher, school and parents should make the children active participant in awareness rally, exhibitions, festivals and various programs for the social development.
2. Students should be motivated to use the modern technologies like computer and internet in their learning.
3. Each school should develop education system that develops creativity and constructivist of the students.
4. Constructive activities should be included in the curriculum to make the students active participant.
5. Teachers should teach the students the process of learning and they should make the students life-long learner.
6. Schools needs to transform into the centre of knowledge and skills.

7. Schools need to turn the students towards industry and business by providing them training according to their competences.

13. Recommendations for Further Study

The following are the recommendations for further study related to the present study.

1. A study of thinking on education system of other prominent personality.
2. A study of thinking on moral education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
3. A study of thinking on aims of education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
4. A comparative study of thinking on education system of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and other prominent personality.

References

1. Best, J.W. & Khan, J.V. (2009). Research in Education (10th ed). New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.
2. Borg, W.R. and Gall, M.D. (1983). Educational Research An Introduction (4thed.). New York: Longman.
3. Dixit, Balvantrai and Patel, Ramesh (2012). Vignanrushi Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. Ahmadabad: Adarsh Prakashan.
4. Good, C.V. (1972). Essentials of Educational Research (2nd ed.). New York: Meredith Corporation.
5. Gupta, Prashant (2013). Main Kalam Bol Raha hu. New Delhi: Pratibha Pratishtan.
6. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul (2010). Indomitable Spirit. Delhi: Rajpal & Sons Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
7. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul and Pillai, Sivathanu A. (2003). Envisioning on Empowered Nation. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing company Limited.
8. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul and Tiwari, Arun (2008). You are born to Blossom. New Delhi: Ocean Paperbacks A Division of ocean books Pvt. Ltd.
9. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul and Tiwari, arun (2015). Transcendence. India: Harper Collins Publishers.
10. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul and Acharya, Mahapragya (2008). The Family and the Nation. India: Harper Collins Publishers.
11. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul and Rajan, Y.S. (2005). Mission India. India: Penguin Books India Pvt. Ltd.
12. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul (2002). Ignited Minds. India: Penguin Random House India Pvt. Ltd.
13. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul (2005). The Life Tree. India: Penguin Books Indian Pvt. Ltd.
14. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul (2005). Guiding Souls. New Delhi: Ocean Books (P) Ltd.
15. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul (2006). Children Ask Kalam. India: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.
16. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul and Rajan, Y.S. (1998). India 2020. India: Penguin Books India Pvt.Ltd.
17. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul and Tiwari, Arun (1999). Wings of Fire: An Autobiography. India: Universities Press (India) Pvt. Ltd.
18. Kalam, A.P.J. Abdul and Tiwari, Arun (2013). Squaring the Circle. India: Universities Press (India) Pvt. Ltd.
19. Koul, Lokesh. (2013). Methodology of Educational Research (4th ed.). Noida, India: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., pp. 24-75.
20. Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (3rd ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.
21. Paul, Edwards (1967). The Encyclopedia of Philosophy. New York: Macmillan & Free press, VOL VIII, pp. 100-101.
22. Sidhu, Kubir Sing (1985). Methodology of Research in Education. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Ltd.
23. Webster, N. (1981). New Webster's Dictionary of the English language. New York: The Delair Publishing Co, Inc.

Webliography

24. <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/study>.
25. <http://www.wikipedia.org>.
26. <http://www.wikipediathefreeencyclopedia>.
27. <http://www.abdulkalam.com>
28. <http://dictionary.reference.com/browser/research>
29. <http://elook.org/dictionary/methodology.html>
30. <http://www.deakin.edu.au/library/findout/research/litrev.php>
31. <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/thinking>
32. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/thinking>