Research Papers published in UGC care list journals

Name of Faculty	Miss. Snehal Kumar Bhosale	
Name of Department	English	
Academic Year	2023-2024	

Sr. No.	Name of Research Papers	Name of the UGC Care list Journal and Publication	Page No
1	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF ECO CRITICAL APPROACH	Vidyawarta ISSN: 2319 9318 Peer-Reviewed International Journal.	170
2	-B.Aadhar Single Blind Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed -Multidisciplinary International Research Journal -75th Years of Indian Economy: Achievements and Challenges.	Women Empowerment: Issues of women explored in Literature	77
3	-UGC CARE LISTED ISSN No.2394-5990 -G2 भारत 2023 INDIA -प्रकाशक : इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे.	Dr. BRAmbedkar: The Quest for Social Justice	198

MAH MUL/03051/2012 ISSN: 2319 9318

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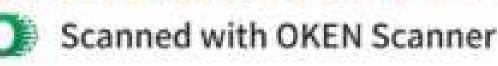
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01) Service Quality and Customer Satisfaction amo Dr. Vinayak Shivaji Salokhe, Mrs. Priyanka Vina		13
02) Financialization of Gold: A step towards Accou Dr. A. G. Suryavanshi, Kolhapur	unting of Gold.	18
03) A Study of Corporate Social Responsibility in T Dr. Dhanashree Sham Deshpande, Sangli	oday's Scenario	25
04) INDIA AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Dr. Mahadev A. Shinde, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	1	27
05) A Study on Social Accounting Practices in India Dr. Mohite Bhagwan Hanamant, Kavathe Maha		32
06) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure in Dr. Mrs. Chougule H. A., Sangli	n India and Maharashtra	37
07) Smart Cities and Urban Sustainability Dr. Ruturaj Kuldeep, Kolhapur, (Maharashtra)		41
08) ECONOMIC PARAMETERS FOR GROWTH AND DEV Dr. Amol G. Sonawale, Dr. Vinodkumar D. Kumb	[1] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2	45
09) A Brief Comparison of Rural Poverty and Urba Dr. Surekha Awate, Kolhapur	n Poverty at its Consequences	48
10) Corporate Social Responsibility: Impacts, Chal Dr. Vandana Sanjay Tandale, Hatkanangale	lenges, and Future Directions	53
11) An Overview of Sustainable Tourism Dr. Vrishali Santoshkumar Shirgure, Kolhapur		58
12) Corporate Governance Practices in Public Sec Dr. Sandeep Sambhaji Panari, Gaganbavada		61
13) CSR : A CASE STUDY OF TATA GROUP Miss. Shamal Tanaji Patil, Kolhapur		

दिखादावा : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal ImpactFactor 9.29(IIJIF)

O Scanned with OFEN Scanner

14) CSR Social Innovation: Impactful Initiatives in India PARNIKA D. VALVI	67
15) SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF ECO CRITICAL APPROACH Miss. Snehal Kumar Bhosale, Kolhapur	72
16) Sustainable Harvests: Exploring Organic Farming in India - Practices Mr. Santosh H. Kamble, Kolhapur	77
17) Exploring Consumer Perception Towards Digital Payment Modes Mr. Sunny. S. Kale, Kolhapur	80
18) MAKE IN INDIA CAMPAIGN SUPPORTED BY FDI FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Mrs Shivali A. Ghatge, Dr. Ravikumar S. Naik, Kolhapur	84
19) Rural Poverty and Urban Poverty Mrs. Asmita Mahendra Inamdar, Kolhapur	89
20) Green Finance in India: A Powerful Instrument for Achieving Sustainability Mrs. C. K. Patil	94
21) A Study of Social Entrepreneur: A Case Study of Umed Foundation Mrs. Priyanka Vinayak Salokhe, Panchgani	100
22) Corporate Social Responsibility Mrs. Sujata Chandrashekhar Bhasme, Karad	105
23) Corporate Social Responsibility in Emerging Markets: Navigating Mrs. Ujwala A .Patil, kolhapur	109
24) Role of Cooperative Banking Sector & Sustainable Development Asst. Prof. M. M. Chavan, Dr. P.D.Mohite, Pune	114
25) Green Market : Consumer Choices in India Supriya Udaykumar Mogale	118
26) Green Business with Green HRM –Challenges and Opportunities Tarode Jyoti Laxman, KOLHAPUR	122
27) Rural Poverty and Urban Poverty in India Dr. Shobha A. Chalke- Mhamane, Kolhapur	128

C Scanned with OKES Scanner

	Peer-Reviewed Vinternational Journal	
28) IMPACT OF GREEN Dr. Anita Yadav, Kol	INNOVATION ON CORPORATE SUSTAINABILI	TY 130
29) Building a Sustair Shrikant Vasant Bac	nable Future: Responsible Investing Strate che, Kolhapur	gies in India
30) साहस पर्यटनाच्या डॉ. सुरेश वसंत शि	माध्यामातून शाश्वत विकास खरे, कोल्हापूर	136
	ध्येये आणि जागतिक परिस्थिती देठे, दसरा चौक, कोल्हापूर	143
32) एकविसाव्या शतक डॉ. अजितकुमार भि	ातील भारताच्या शाश्वत विकासासाठी योगदान मराव पाटील, कोल्हापूर	[]] 147
	विकास का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रवर्तक Bibhishan Patil, Kolhapur	153
34) आदिवासी जनजीव डॉ. सारिका राजाराम	ान के परिप्रेक्ष्य में 'ग्लोबल गाँव के देवता' कांबळे, कोल्हापुर	156
35) सामाजिक उत्तरदायि प्रो. डॉ. सरोज पाटीर	त्व से वेखवर कार्पोरट जगत ठ, कोल्हापुर	159
36) शाश्वत विकाससाट डॉ. पांडुरंग बाळकृष्ण	ी आमने शेतीतील काही प्रयोग पाटील, कोल्हापूर	163
	A BOOSTER OF RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A ke, Kankavli, Dist- Sindhudurg	CASE
38) Sustainable Agric Milind. M. Shinde, D	cultural development for inclusive econom Or. Anup Mule	l 173
39) Eco-Friendly Tour Nikita Nitin Urunkar	ism in India: Promoting Sustainable Hospi r, Kolhapur	tality 177

देखादाखाँ : Interdisciplinary Multilingual Refereed Journal Impact Factor 9.29 (आह)

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Jan. To Mar. 2024 Special - Issue

072

INITIATIVES OF ITC. Poonam Madan, Himani Sharma OORJA-International Journal of Management & IT 17 (1), 2019

 Corporate social responsibility: A case study of TATA group Amit Kumar Srivastava, Gayatri Negi, Vipul Mishra, Shraddha Pandey IOSR Journal of Business and Management 3 (5), 17-27, 2012

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Management & Industry 4.0, NHRG, 142-155, 2021

10. Outsourcing mandated corporate social responsibility in India: risks and performance Nava Subramaniam, Monika Kansal, Dessalegn Getie Mihret, Shekar Babu Journal of Accounting & Organizational Change 15 (3), 453-472, 2019

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15

A STUDY OF ECO CRITICAL APPROACH IN LITERATURE

Miss. Snehal Kumar Bhosale Research Student, Kolhapur

Abstract:

Sustainable development is the organizing principle for achieving human development objectives with the sustainable maintenance of ability of natural systems to provide natural systems and ecosystem. Gender equality is prerequisite for achieving the aim of sustainable development. The awareness and practice of equality is important for the achievement of objectives of sustainable development.

Key Words: Sustainable development, Eco criticism, Ecosystem.

Introduction:

Ecocriticism is a school of literary criticism that started developing in the 1990s in America. It is the study of representation of nature in literary works. It studies the relationship between literature and environment or how man's relationship with his physical environment is reflected in literature. According to Heise, 'ecocriticism investigates how nature is used literally or metaphorically in certain literary or authentic genres and tropes and what assumptions about nature underline genres that may not address this trope directly. In the essay "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism," Rueckert defines ecocriticism as 'the application of ecology and ecological concepts to the study of literature because ecology (as a science, as a discipline, as the bases for human vision) has the greatest relevance to the present

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and the future of the world'. Significance of the Study:

The connection between nature and man is very important in the work. There cannot be plot without setting i.e. place. To Buell, there cannot be is without Man always exists within some natural environment. Environment always influences the speech and actions of the man. Place and environment are set to human action or symbol of human feelings or thoughts. In literature landscape has a symbolic meaning. However, the relationship between man and his physical environment had always been interesting to the writers and literary critics. Ecocritical approach brings out the importance of the environment to the major themes in the works. The environment always plays important role in the work as well as in life. It provides relief from the tensions. The writer tries to compare his life with nature and finds relief. He uses different nature images in his work. However, nature imagery in the work allows the reader to perceive the human psyche. These images from nature contribute to the themes in the work. Ecocritical reading also provides solutions to environmental problems. Ecocriticism attempt to discover nature as absence, silence in texts, and construe environmental representation as a relevant category of literary, aesthetic, and political analysis; often in conjunction with a focus on gender, class and race issues in literary texts. Concept of sustainable development:

Sustainable development has been defined in many ways, but the most frequently quoted definition is from Our Common Future, also known as the Brundtland Report: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." The concept of sustainable development can be interpreted in many different ways, but at its core is an approach to development that looks to balance

different, and often competing, needs against an awareness of the environmental, social and economic limitations we face as a society. The way we approach development affects everyone. The impact of our decisions as a society has very real consequences for people's lives. Poor planning of communities, for example, reduces the quality of life for the people who live in them. Sustainable development provides an approach to making better decisions on the issues that affect all of our lives. By incorporating health plans into the planning of new communities, for instance, we can ensure that residents have easy access to healthcare and leisure facilities.

Ecocritical approach in Literature:

Twenty first century is often called the century of the environment. Ecocriticism is a coherent and broadly based movement. Without biosphere and planetary conditions human life could not exist. Ecocriticism challenges too much postmodern critical discourses as well as the critical systems of the past. Our perceptions of nature are necessarily human constructed. Nature plays a vital role in shaping human attitudes and behavior. Literary work has the environmental context. Charles Darwin asserted in The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex that humans are descended from earlier forms of life. Ecocriticism draws the attention of the world to the crucial issues of environmental degradation through the forum of literature, Nature and culture are inclusive terms. Ecocriticism is committed to making the world less unjust. Well-conceived and sincerely implemented policies can make a difference to people. High economic growth rates do not at all mean inclusive growth. The ecological analysis of the human life reflected in literature has been called ecological Criticism or Ecocriticism. Ecocritical theory deals with the relationship between human life and nature. It transcends the exclusive categories of center and periphery. It is high time now to ponder over

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the evil consequences of industrialization and mechanization, globalization, privatization and liberalization. It is the study of the interrelationship between nature and human life.

The environment nurtures, uplifts our senses and sustains our existence. Wendell Berry explores the political and moral implications of degrading and neglecting place in novels such as The Memory of Old Jack (1976). In the United States the environmental literature includes poetry, fiction, and drama that scrutinize the relationship between humans and the natural environment. The consciousness of the ethical component of literature is an important principle of the new ecological literary criticism or Ecocriticism. The writers such as Berry Lopez, Terry Tempest Williams, Rick Bass, Robert Michael Pyle, Scott Russell Sanders, Wendell Barry, Gary Snyder and other environmental writers achieve not only aesthetic brilliance but understanding of human society's relationship with the planet.

Literary artists consider that values are at the heart of their work. Literary scholars give the utmost importance to the issues of human values and attitudes. Environmental writers create interest among their readers. They present a long-term vision of our relationship with the planet. They stimulate ethical reformation. We have approached the 21" century. It has become clear that the model of free economy, Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization does not work. The problems of environmental degradation, poverty and domestic inequality have begun to threaten the very existence of society and nation. They are threatening the quality of human life and the security of the nation. The model has proved ultimately self-defeating, as it threatens the beneficiaries of the so-called progress. The world needs an alternative approach. The new approach is Sustainable Development. The development pattern should create social cohesion rather than social inequality.

The development pattern should aim at the improvement of the quality of life. Environmental degradations affect the quality of life. In the absence of a healthy environment people are victimized by various types of diseases. Future generations feel insecure. Economic development pattern is responsible for the present problems. The problems are endemic not incidental. We need to reassess what we mean by economic and social progress. We should introduce fundamental changes in economic.

Poverty is the mother of all ills. Poverty is responsible for the rise incrimes and antisocial behavior. The shadows of globalization of markets have made eventhe middle class vulnerable and insecure. Unegal society cannot stand the challenges, it breaks down. The middle class instead of solving the problem of the decay of society wants to evade job. They try to find peace and security within the four walls of their home. The people confront fear and tension and anxiety in their homes too. Sustainable development is the best model of development which improves the standard of life for all. The market economy has belittled the governments in the various countries of the world. It has caused anarchy in some African countries like Nigeria. In the present model of market economy people have developed distrust over the political institution which governs them. Democracy needs to be strengthened in the real manner.. The society at large is united in the true sense. The supporters of globalization said that the path of globalization will reduce poverty but globalization actually widened the gulf between the rich and the poor. We need a new direction of development. The new direction of such a type will not give rise to division in the society, but it will create cohesion in society. Conventional economic and social policies are creating the problems instead of solving them. The quality of life is declining: The problems of availability of drinking water, homes, jobs, security have become severe. There is a rise in crimes all over

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the world. The poverty and inequality within society has been threatening the very security of the nations. The people have developed disaffection for politicians and politics as an institution. Because politicians have become very selfish, they do not have commitment for inclusive development. They have made the business of politics for their own selfish interest. Ecocriticism addresses these interlocking problems. The Real World offers the vision for the twenty first century which is appropriate for every nation and every century:

Our vision is of a Britain in which a reduction in inequality and an increase in both collective and individual security provides everyone with the opportunity to fulfill their potential, in which greater social cohesion strengthens both national and local communities; in which cultural diversity is celebrated; in which the improved provision of social goods raises everybody's quality of life even as material consumption falls to sustainable levels; in which a thriving democracy allows all to participate (The Politics of the Real World, P. 125)

Ecocriticism is an avowed political mode of analysis. It enables us to analyze and criticize the world, in which we live. Culture is something lived, part and parcel of one's everyday existence. The authentic culture must be natural. Radical changes have taken place in the study of literature during the last decades of the twentieth century. The human beings themselves have done a lot of damage to nature and ultimately to themselves. The harmony of humanity and nature enhances the quality and standard of life. It is closely related to history, philosophy, psychology, art history, and ethics. It is a political mode of analysis of literature, as the comparison with feminism and Marxism suggests. It draws much from the environmentally oriented developments in philosophy and political theory. It shows a synthesis of environmental and social concerns. The theory is morally and politically oriented. John Passmore has made a distinction between 'problems in ecology' and 'ecological problems'. According to him problems in ecology are scientific problems which need hypothesis, experiments they need scientific analysis, but ecological problems have arisen out of our dealing with nature. Ecocriticism helps to define, explore and resolve ecological problems and other consequent problems. Structuralism and post-structuralism dealt with the linguistic function of the signs that relate to each other. They do not refer to the real things, events and incidents on the earth. It is an interdisciplinary approach that draws on literary and cultural theory, philosophy, sociology, psychology and environmental history and ecology. It has profound moral and political significance in the 21st century.

Ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between the human and the nonhuman. It analyses human life in the context of nature. Ecocriticism supports indigenous ways of life as potential models for a harmonious existence on the earth. It explores human life in the scenario of globalization, privatization and liberalization. Environmental crisis poses severe threats to the values, political, economic and cultural life of the people in various nations of the world. Ecocriticism began in the 1990s. It has a historical background. From ancient times various people have been expressing concerns about the natural world. Ecocriticism takes a strong ethical stand. It has a commitment to the natural world as an important thing rather than as an object of study only. It is a very young school of Literary Criticism or Movement. It explores how to use the stored energy of literature in effective political action for solving contemporary problems. Lawrence Buell published The Environmental Imagination, where he defines "Ecocriticism" as a study of the relationship between literature and the environment conducted in the spirit of

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commitment to the natural environment. It explores environmental issues and its influence on human life. It takes an ethical stand for effective change in the world. Ecocriticism is not only a critical approach to analyze literature but also a movement towards a sustainable development on the earth. It expresses the need for cultural change in the world. It broadens the view of life to include nonhuman life forms and the environment as a part of the global community. Glotfelty rightly said that traditional criticism failed to explain green issues. It is an important literary theory. Evolution of Ecocriticism in Literary Studies.

William Rueckert is the first person to use the term Ecocriticism. In 1978, Rueckert published an essay titled Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism. He made an important suggestion to apply ecology and ecological concepts to the study of literature, ecologically minded individuals and scholars have been publishing progressive works of Eco theory and criticism since the explosion of environmentalism in the late 1960s and 1970s. However, there was no organized movement or school to study the environmental aspect of literature. They were scattered and categorized under different subject headings: Pastoralism, Human Ecology, Regionalism, American Studies etc. British Marxist critic, Raymond Williams wrote a seminal critique of pastoral literature in 1973, The Country and the City. He professed decidedly a Green Socialism. Another early ecocritical text is Joseph Meeker's The Comedy of Survival published in 1974. He made an argument that environmental crisis is caused primarily by a cultural tradition in the west of separation of Nature from Culture. The argument dominates Ecocriticism and Environmental philosophy. Ecocriticism analyses representation of nature in literary genres. Early efforts made by the critics were disunited. Ecocriticism crystallized into a coherent and organized movement in 1990s in the United States of America.

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75th Years of Indian Economy: Achievements and Challenges





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ISSN: 2278-9308 March, 2024

INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper Authors' Name	Page No.
1	India @75 In Social Perspective Prof. Prakash Kamble	1
2	Impact of Climate Change on Environment Mr. Sagar Gundu Dhadake	7
3	The Changing Nature Of Digital Payments And Its Challenges In India Dr. K. P. Deshmukh	12
4	Woman Empowerment: Euality Or Equity Mrs. Pritu Pinkesh Jain	16
5	Trends Of Gst Collection In India Mr. Prashant Prakash Deshamukh	21
6	A Study Of Changing Cropping In Karad And Dahiwadi Taluka In Satara District Dr. Rahul Bhaskar Bhosale	28
7	Impact of Demonetization on the Indian Economy Dr. Sujit Manohar Kasabe	33
8	Food Security In India And Its Challenges Mr. Shivkumar Harishchandra Shinde Prof.Dr.Ravikumar Sadashiv Naik	35
9	PMGSY- Changing Nature of India's Rural Connectivity Dr.Kashinath Ramchandra Tanange	42
10	Sustainable Agriculture - The Way Forward Dr. Santoshkumar B. Yadav	48
11	Empowerment- Entrepreneurship: to understand Status of Schedule Castes Women of Kolhapur District's-A Comprehensive Analysis. Jyoti Laxman Tarode	52
12	An Analysis of association between Financial Results and Share Prices of Bank Nifty Chandrika R. Jagtap, Dr.Kavita S. Vadrale	58
13	Status of Solar Energy in India: A Comprehensive Review Mouneshwari G, H H Bharadi	62
14	GST: An analysis of the collection of GST from 2017-18 to 2022-23 Mrs. Chandrabhaga Kiran Patil	67
15	A Study of Multidimensional Poverty in India Nita S. Yadav	73
16	Women Empowerment: Issues of women explored in Literature Miss, Snehal Kumar Bhosale	77
17	Make In India Campaign Supported By Fdi For Economic Development Mrs "Shivali A. Ghatge "Dr. Ravikumar S. Naik	79
18	Foreign Direct Investment and its Impact on Indian Economy Dr. Santosh Barale	86
19	A Study of Vegetables Marketing Dr.Vinod Hanumant Awaghade	89
20	Journey of Indian Women Empowerment and Gender Equality after Independence Mrs. Sudha Kamble	92
21	Role of Information Technologyin 75 Years of Indian Economy Dr. Sanjay Vitthal Dhonde	96
22	A Study of Foreign Direct Investment with Special Reference to India Dr. B. M. Jadhav	100

viii Website - www.aadharsocial.com



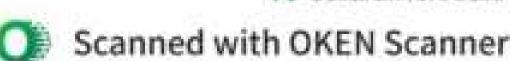


Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.632, Issue NO, (CDLXIII) 463

ISSN: 2278-9308 March, 2024

23	Economics Of Moong (Green Gram) Farming In Dry Land Of Solapur District Dr. Yogesh Balbhim Mar	ne 105
24	Human Rights for Working Women Dr. Vishal Vasant Kura	ane 112
25	Sustainable development Goals and Challenges Mr. Ananda Shivaji Bach	hate 116
26	Viksit Bharat@2047 Dr. Dadasaheb Balasaheb Ma	ane 120
27	Higher Professional Education And Role Of Human Capital In Economic Growth - A Flux Trend On Modern Education Mr. Udaykumar J. Inam	122
28	India's Agricultural Foreign Trade in Post-Reform Period Dr. Dayanand P. Gaw	ade 125
29	A Study of Personal Stress and Self Concept among working and non working women in Ichalkaranji city. Dr. Anil Balaso Balugade	122
30	Climate Change Impact On Agriculture In Maharashtra Dr. P. S. Kamble, Dr. Amol C. Kamble, Samruddhi P. Vadgavl Priyanka D. Tarapurl	Tel (10.40 1
31	A review ofan Indian Economy after Independence Prof. V. P. Ka	atti 144
32	New Horizons : National Education Policy 2020 Dr. Mrs. Sunita S. Rat	hod 145
33	Forest- Based food Security Strategies in western Maharashtra P.S. Kamble ¹ , AtulDake ² Prayanti Udgirl	140
34	जागतिक व भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेमध्ये डिजिटल पेमेंट प्रणालीचे (UPI) महत्व Unified Payments Interface डॉ.प्रसाद पांडुरंग दावणे	155
35	आदिवासी जमातींची सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि आर्थिक पार्श्वभूमी डॉ. दीपककुमार व	ळवी 162
36	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील आव्हाने व उपाय डॉ. ढास डी	. * . 166
37	भारताच्या चलनाचे विमुद्रीकरण प्रा.एल. के. पर	वार 170
38	भारतीय रेल्वे क्षेत्रात थेट विदेशी गुंतवणुकीची गरज हॉ. हणमंत शहाजी सा	वंत 174
39	भारतातील वैद्यकीय पर्यटन: परकीय चलनाला चालना देणारा उद्योग डॉ. सुरेश वसंत वि	178
40	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था:आव्हाने आणि संधी हॉ. डी. बार. ह	धेडे 191
41	वस्तू आणि सेवा कर : नजीकच्या काळातील आव्हाने व समस्या विंतन नागेश पोर	तदार 196
42	भारतातील वित्तीय समावेशन प्रा. सौ. एन. एस. पार्ट	ोल 199
43	हवामान बदलाचा कृषी क्षेत्रावरील परिणाम ज्योती आप्पासाहेब माळी	203
44	विकसित भारत @ 2047 आर. बी. पार्ट	ील 207
45	भारतातील विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष गुंतवणूक आणि सद्यस्थिती : एक संक्षिप्त आढावा	211

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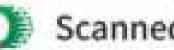


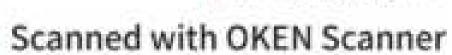
Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.632, Issue NO, (CDLXIII) 463

ISSN: 2278-9308 March, 2024

	प्रा. डॉ. संजय शिवाजी ओमासे	
216	भारतातील मानव संसाधन विकास सहा.प्रा.सोनाली काशिनाथ गवळी	46
220	विकास पर्यावरण आणि शाश्वतता सहा. प्रा. सुषमा युवराज पाटील	47
225	भारतातील महिला सक्षमीकरण आणि महिला साक्षरता प्रा. किरण सदाशिव कांबळे	48
229	अमृतमहोत्सवी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था : एक दृष्टीक्षेप ! श्री. चंद्रकांत भूपाल पाटील ,प्राचार्य. डॉ.विजयकुमार पाटील	49
236	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेसमोरील पर्यावरणीय समस्या प्रा. वर्षा संदीप पाटील	50
241	नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण आणी उच्च शिक्षणाचे आंतरराष्ट्रीयीकरण डॉ. आर. डी. मांडणीकर	51
246	मातारा जिल्ह्यातील भूमी उपयोजन कार्यक्षमतेचा अभ्यास श्री. तेजस चव्हाण ,डॉ. डी. एल. काशिद-पाटील ,श्री. गौरव काटकर	52
252	भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेची सद्यस्थिती आणि आव्हाने डॉ. विजय जालिंदर देठे	53
256	मौजे आगर मधील जाधव पोल्ट्री फार्म : एक आर्थिक चिकित्सक अभ्यास प्रा.डॉ. प्रभाकर तानाजी माने	54
261	डॉ.शां.ग.महाजन यांचे ग्रंथालय आणि माहितीशास्त्र साहित्यातील यागदान सौ.नीता पाटील	55
268	उच्च शिक्षणातील सल्लागार, मार्गदर्शक, दीपस्तंभः प्रा. सुधाकर मानकर सर. डॉ.पांडुरंग बाळकृष्ण पाटील	56
271	भारत में खेल विकास के लिए योजनाएँ Capt. Dr. Prashant Bibhishan Patil	57
273	आजाद भारत की आर्थिक विषमता और जनवादी कवि 'चूमिल' प्रो. डॉ.सरोज पाटील	58
277	आर्थिक विपन्नता के परिप्रेक्ष्य में उपन्यास 'बरखा रचाई' प्रा. डॉ. सारिका राजाराम कांबळे	59
280	भाषा प्रौद्योगिकी : चिंतन और रोजगार डॉ. अक्षय राजेंद्र भोसले	60
285	Regional Trend Of Milk Production In Maharashtra State Aishwarya Hingmire Mayur Goud, Dr. D. L. Kashid -Patil Dr. N. D. Kashid -Patil	61
290	Micro Study of Demographic Characteristics of Gaganbavda Tehsil in Kolhapur District Mr. Shubham Tanaji Patil, Dr. D. L. Kashid-Patil	62
299	Impact Of Marxism On English Literature Mrs. S. K. Desai	63
301	Charting the Course: Navigating Challenges and Opportunities in India's Economic Development Landscape Ms.Komal Suresh Jagtap	64
305	कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्यातील निवडक शेतीक्षेत्रातील मृदा परीक्षणाचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास प्रा. गौरव काटकर,डॉ. सौ. एन. डी. काशिद-पाटील,प्रा. तेजस चव्हाण	65

Website - www.aadharsocial.com







Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.632, Issue NO, (CDLXIII) 463

ISSN: 2278-9308 March, 2024

310	Representation of Economic Disparity and its Implications in Indian Society as Depicted in Indian English Literature Dr.Rajkiran Jotiram Biraje	66
314	An Overview of the Digital Financial Transaction Services in India Dr. Anil Kolape	67
318	Exploring Land Use Pattern in Western Maharashtra: Past, Present and Future Landscape Dr. P. S. Kamblel, Atul J. Rajguru, Dr. Dada Nanaware	68
326	A socio-Economic Study Of Marginal Farmers in Kolhapur District. Dr. K. M. Desai	69
330	Role Of Entrepreneurs Promoting Agribusiness In Kolhapur District DR. Bhagyashree Shirish Puntambekar, Akshay.M.Bhosale, Prasad.V.Zore	70
334	Unmasking the Shadows: Understanding and Preventing Digital Fraud in UPI Banking Transactions. Shivani j Patil "Dr. Smt.M.B.Desai	71
339	Ink and Income: Exploring Economic Realities through Indian Literature Dr. Ruturaj Kuldeep	72
343	Health status of Women workers in textile Industry of Ichalkaranji DrShakuntala Patil	73
349	Crop Insurance In India: A Review of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana Dr. Sarika Vishwas More	74
353	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - Challenges for India Dr.M.A.Shinde	75
360	Today's Youth -Young India Prof. N. R.Kamble	76
362	१९९१ च्या आर्थिक सुधारणा नंतरचा भारतीय परकीय व्यापार श्री. अर्जुन राजाराम कांबळे	77
365	महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील जिल्ह्यांच्या दरडोई उत्पन्नाचा अभ्यास डॉ. प्रकाश के. टोणे	78





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Impact Factor -(SJIF) -8.632, Issue NO, (CDLXIII) 463

ISSN: 2278-9308 March, 2024

"Women Empowerment: Issues of women explored in Literature" Miss. Snehal Kumar Bhosale.

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Abstract:

The concept of women's empowerment is all about making women both socially and financially independent. Essentially it is aimed at uncovering the inner strength of women. Literature as a tool of self-expression and self-identification is a powerful tool of empowerment of women internally spheres. This paper makes an analysis of how and why literature should be integrated with the debates concerning women's empowerment. It also discussed women's related issues regarding women empowerment in literature.

Keywords: Women's Empowerment, Gender Justice, Women's Literature, Development of women Introduction:-

Empowerment is a process by which a process by which a specific destitute and discriminated class is being socially, economically and politically uplifted. The empowerment of women is multidimensional viewpoint that request for dynamic participation of different partner in a developing nation like India. In present scenario, women studies have become significant part of the scholastic standard in India. It strengthens the innate ability by way of acquiring knowledge, power and experience. Empowerment is now seen as the objectives of many of the public policies aimed at social Justice and welfare involving women. Women who are empowered will have more optioned and will be able to negotiate better terms have a say in decisions that affect them. The concept of and efforts pertaining to women's empowerment attempts to achieve justice in both the national social and economic order as the international order.

Women Empowerment: Concept

Women's empowerment has five components women sense of self – worth, their right to have and determine choice's their right to have access to opportunities and resources, powers control their own lives and ability to influence the directional their social lives. Is is a process in which women make their own independent decisions when women are entitled to decide it given them a sense of empowerment and more worth. Providing proper education to a girl child is the main agenda of women empowerment. Empowered women can contribute to nation building by joining various sectors. So it has become important factor.

Women's empowerment is also essential for achieving social justice. Women and girl are often subject to discrimination, violence, and other forms of oppression simply becomes of their gender. Empowering women helps to create a more just and equitable society for everyone. Women's empowerment is also important for promoting health and well-being. When women have access to education and healthcare, they can better take care of themselves and their families. Women's empowerment is critical for achieving sustainable development. When women are empowered, they are better able to contribute to efforts to address environment challenges, reduce poverty, and promotes social justice. Women's empowerment is essential for achieving gender quality which is a fundamental human right. Gender equality means that women and men have equal right, opportunities, and resources and can participate equally in all aspects of life. Empowerment is also important for economic growth and development. When women have equal access to education, employment, and other opportunities, they are better able to contribute to the economy and society as a whole.

Women Empowerment and Literature

It is in the about context that the important of literature and writing lies as a tool of empowerment of women and achievement of gender justices. As Simon de Bevoir notes "One is not born, but rather becomes a women. No biological, psychological and economic fate determines the society it is civilization as a whole that productions their creature, intermediate between male and eunuch, while is described as feminine according to her women are considered secondary in relation to men since ancient time.

The author characterizes empowerment as a person's freedom to do and achieve the desired goals other authors take a slightly more narrowed, taking into consideration. Many writers like Margaret Atwood, Tony Morrison, Virginia wolf wrote on empowerment and freedom of women's life. Women

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ISSN: 2278-9308 March, 2024

and gender equality recognized as key element in all over the world. Empowerment of women is the progress of country and all felt to equip the women with necessary skills with education.

Feminism has developed from Anita Desai, R.P. Jhabvala and Nayantara Sahgal to clear path for writer like Shobhade, Shashi Deshpande, Bharati Mukherjee and other these few female voice have featured the inside scene of the points when we take a gender at various genres in India English writing with significance. The point behind depicting women was to empower women's position more especially the India women. Navantara Sahgal explores, quest of female identity in her novel. Arundhati. Roy and Anita Nair had expounded on the urban working class in this way they projected the struggle of the modern women Jhumpa Lahari and Bharati Mukherjee too share the common worry of completing the issue of female suppression discrimination.

Arundhati Roy's second novel 'The ministry of utmost Happiness' Roy continues to subvert traditional literary norms while exploring theme of gender identity. The novel's depiction of Anjum's empowerment serves as a powerful testament to the transformative power of embracing one's identity and explore social expectations. The character's journeys of empowerment are not linear, they involve moments of challenges. Anjum's quest for identity examples of complexities of female agency. The novel also explore the role of education and arts as sources of empowerment she quotes:

"The only dream worth having is to dream that you will live while you are alive, and die only when you are dead. To love, to be, loved. To never forget your own significance. To never get used to the unspeakable violence and vulgar disparity of the life around you" (Web)

Kamala Das is feminist writer critically analyses the call for identity and equality of right for women as expressed in the her poems. Women Empowerment and sexual freedom has an important topic of contemplation of women writes. In the context of Indian Literature this topic is even more relevant. Not much is written about gender equality, sextual freedom and women empowerment in patriarchal India. Another feminist Karan Desai explore her idea about women empowerment through her novel 'In heritance of Loss' this novel deals with theme of alienation and dilemma in human existence.

To sum up, women empowerment cannot be possible unless women come with and help to self - empower themselves There is a need to formulate reducing feminized poverty, promoting education of women and explore widely in Literature.

Conclusion

Literature close connection to a women's identity and her empowerment makes it a potent instrument for both speaking to and listening to her inner world. A development for women emancipation needs to pick up force which makes a women a solid being as opposed to being the others. Building spaces and institutions where these voices of women are cultivated and heard is a significant step in the direction of women's empowerment.

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स्माध्य

वर्ष : ९१ • डिसेंबर २०२३ • पुरवणी विशेषांक ०८





प्रकाशकः इतिहासाचार्य वि.का. राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, ध

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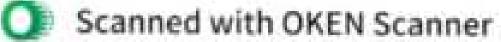


1.	Ecobuddhism: Reflections on Ecological Peace, War and Climate	
	Change Mitigation	
	- Mr. Vaibhav Anil Aidale	9
2.	Local Communities, Nationalism and World Peace in Joseph Heller's Catch 22	
	- Dr. Chandrashekhar Ashok Dawane	15
3.	Depiction of Violence and Peace in Chaman Nahal's Azadi	
	- Mr. More S.S	19
4.	Voice of Social Justice and Human Liberation in	
	Phule- Ambedkarite Literature	
	- Dr. Pawar Keshav Limbaji	22
5.	Human Rights and Human Values for World Peace	
	- Prof. Dr.Rajesh Shivaji Mali	29
6.	English language a Lingua franca: A medium to Make Universal Citizen	
	- Vagishwari S. Gore	33
7.	Indian English Literature a Lingua Franca: A Medium to	
	Make Universal Citizen	
	- Dr. Rameshwar Sureshrao Solanke	37
8.	Leveling Discrimination and Establishing Peace: A Significant	
	Contribution of Indian English Literaature	
	- Dr. Shrikant Rambhau Susar & Sujata Ashok Gaikwad	4

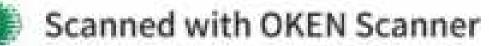
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पुरवणी अंक ८ - डिसेंबर २०२३









9.	Art, Culture, Literature and Cinema for World Peace and Progress	
	- Ms.Gaikwad Vanita Tatyaba	46
10.	Contribution of Literature in World Peace and Progress	
	- Dr. Abul Hasib Siddiqui	51
11.	Sports and Physical Education for Peace: A Comprehensive Analysis	
	- Dr. Akram Badshaha Mujawar	53
12.	Moving Minds with Moving Images: Peace Education through	
	World Cinema	
	- Dr. Anand Uddhav Hipparkar	57
13.	Proclamation of Human Values in Robert Frost's Poetry	
	- Dr. Ravindra A. Kulkarni	61
14.	One World Family-The Clarion call of the Art of Living	
	- Ms.Zeenat B.Merchant	66
15.	Local Communities, Nationalism, Peace and Progress in the	
	context of Louise Erdrich's 'Love Medicine'	
	- Dr. Shinde Santosh Laxman	70
16.	Literature and Cinema as a Foundation of Revolution	
	- Dr. Nisha Bhagwat Gosavi	74
17.	An Analysis of Refugee Conundrum in South Asia from The Lenses of	
	Regional Peace and Progress	

- Sagar Gopal Rathod -----

पुरवणी अंक ८ – डिसेंबर २०२३

(3)



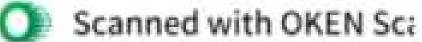


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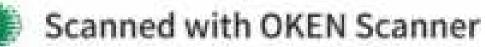
18.	Familial, Communal, Cultural and Social Unrest and Role of the Cosmos	
	of the Children- A Critical Study of Mahesh Dattani's Plays:	
	Final Solutions and Where There's a Will as the Literature of Peace and	
	Progress in Indian Society	
	- Dr. Ganesh Sankpal	- 83
19.	A study on Adaptation of Universal Declaration of the Human Rights in India	
	- Dr. Deepa Pravin Patil	87
20.	Who will cry when you die? Life Lession from "Monk who sold his Farrari"	
	- Dr. Ramraja Vasudeo Mote & Mr. Suhas Hemant Kokare	- 93
21.	Reading a Literary Text (Poetry): A Resourceful Recourse to Universal Peace	
	- Kavita Kailas Jadhav & Dr. Dnyaneshwar B. Shirode	97
22.	Class conflict and poverty reflected in Maxim Gorky's Three of Them	
	- Dr. Sathe Dhananjay Tukaram	100
23.	English Language a Linga Franca: A Medium To Make Universal Citizen	
	- Dr. Mohan B. Ballal	104
24.	Mulk Raj Anand: A Humanist Writer for Peace and Progress	
	of the Downtrodden	
	- Dr. Ambadas Dadasaheb Sakat	108
25.	Peace and Futility of War in Wilfred Owen's Poem 'Strange Meeting'	
	- Ms. Shubangi Nivrutti Lavate	112
26.	Unlocking the potential of chat GPT: A comprehensive research exploration	
	- Ms. Jyoti Ramachandra Lekule	115

पुरवणी अंक ८ - डिसेंबर २०२३





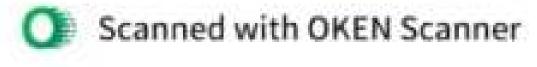




614	An indispensable role of students' Learning Modalities in	
	English language teaching	
	- Pratap Nilkantha Bagul	119
28.	The English Language: Transformations Through the Ages	
	- Pooran Chandra & Dr. Pragya Verma	-123
29.	Teaching English Language to the Undergraduates Using TBLT Approach	
	- Dr. Sachin Dattatraya Bhandare	128
30.	Language as a tool of asserting Identity- Post 9/11 Politics of	
	Contested Identities and Asserting Self in Kamila Shamsie's Home Fire:	
	- Shenaz Parween	- 133
31.	Eco-Digital Discourse: A Computational Linguistic Analysis of	
	Environmental Narratives in Digital Humanities	
	- Sumit S Saragade & G.V. Jadhav	- 140
32.	Figurative Language (Idioms and Phrases): A Knowledge System of Mankin	ıd,
	Human Culture and Civilization	
	- Mr. Rahul Vasant Ingle & Dr. Uddhav Manohar Ghodake	-145
33.	Contribution of Languages in Infromation Dissemination Process:	
	A Study in Media Perspective	
	- Prof. Kh. Kabi & Sri Arjun Das	- 148
34.	Road Map to Enhance Communication Skills in the Context of	
	Skill Based Education.	
	- Mr. Sachin Namdey Chavan	-153

पुरवणी अंक ८ - डिसेंबर २०२३

(5)







33	Al Tools for Literature Teaching- Advantages & Challenges	
	- Dr. Mangesh M Gore	158
36	Learning of English Language Ppens the Mind for Becoming Universal Citizen	
	- Dr. Vijay Santu Patole	-162
37	English language a Lingua Franca: Contribution to World Progress	
	- Ashvini Madhav Palwankar	166
38.	The Role of Rabindranath Tagore and Sri. Aurobindo in the	
	Enrichment of Global Education	
	- Rajkumar L. Kadam & Dr. Prashant Chavare	171
39.	Contemporary Indian Women and their Problems: A Study of Select	
	Fiction of K.R. Meera	
	- Prachi Pradip Suryawanshi & Dr. Babasaheb Kangune	177
10.	Technological Realism and Speculative Fiction: A Study of Neal Stephenson's	
	'Reamde' in the Context of Contemporary Cyber Security Threats	
	- Prof. Sanjay B.Karande & Mr.Shakil M. Bagwan	181
1.	Digital Literature Evolution: Pioneering Effective Storytelling	
	- Pratima Salunkhe & DR. Babasaheb kangune	184
2.	'Patriotism' as a Forgotten Value: A Study of Sudha Murthy's Short Story	
	'Forgetting Our Own History'	
	- Dr. Ashwini Tatugade	189
. 1	Short Stories of Manoj Das: A Critical Study	
	- Dr Prasad R Dagwale	193

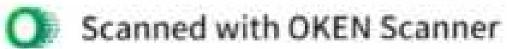
पुरवणी अंक ८ - डिसेंबर २०२३



44.	Dr. B.R.Ambedkar: The Quest for Social Justice	
	- Miss. Snehal Kumar Bhosale	198
45.	Exploring Survival Consciousness in PreetiShenoy's Life is What You Make It	
	- Mr. K. R. Chaudhari & Dr. S. P. Zanke	201
46.	Critical analysis of tragedies and absurdity through the character Bhadra	
	in Anand Neelakantan's Asura	
	- Ajinkya Ashok Kadam	-206
47.	Adultery in Anita Nair's 'Mistress'- A study of the most subtle human emotion	
	- Archana Singh & Dr. Rarendra Sarode	-210
48.	Man-Woman Relationship in the Context of Modern Indian Society	
	- Shaikh NikhatParvez Akhtar	216
49.	Modern Indian Youth as Mirrored in Chetan Bhagat's 2 States:	
	The Story of My Marriage: An Analysis	
	- Dr. Babasaheb Kangune	220
50.	Adjuration for the Unquenched thirst for love beyond coyness reflected	
	by the works of Kamala Das	
	- Dr. Sugandha Agnihotri	225
51.	The Development of Feminist Thought in Modern English Literature	
	- Asst. Prof. Rekhatai Shankar Patil	229
52.	Analyzing the Role of Gender, Sexuality, and Social Institutions in	
	Fostering Peace and Progress: A Case Study of the Tourism Industry in	
	Contemporary Goa	
	- Keval Naik	233

पुरवणी अंक ८ - डिसेंबर २०२३









"'Dr. B.R.Ambedkar': The Quest for Social Justice"

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ABSTRACT:

Social justice is the spirit and vision of the Indian Construction. Social justice is often defined as the fair treatment of all people, regardless of their social, economic or political status. This article makes an attempt to explore Ambedkar's ides on Social justices therefore it focuses on Ambedkar's struggles and ideas on Social justice in the Indian context and it finally explores the relevance of his mission for Social justice in the present times.

KEYWORDS: Equality, Fraternity, Liberty, Justices, Struggle, Cast System, Discrimination.

INTRODUCTION:

Social justice is the view that everyone, deserves equal economic, political, and Social justice denotes that all people are treated fairly without any social distinction. It stands for that kind of state whose function are not limited to law and order but are extended to take care of the people who are not in a position to help themselves. According to Amedkar, his Social justice is based on values and self-respect, justice situates through social, political and economic justices regulated by constitution

AMBEDKAR QUOTE:

"Justice has always evoked ideas of Equality 'of proportion of compensation. In short Justice is another name of Liberty' Equality and fraternity" (web)

He wrote several book and articles to put forth his theories for problem facing India at that time.

His two well know works. "The Untouchables" and "Dr .B.R. Ambedkar: The man and his Message " (199).

CONCEPT : SOCIAL JUSTICE :

Social justice men's equal opportunities shall be available to everyone to develop their personalities which associated with equality and social rights. The concept of Social justice, like law, keeps changing it evolves itself into progressively new patterns and expands its dimensions Social justice has significance in the context of India Society which is divided into castes and communities as they bases of superiority and inferiority. The concept Social justice takes within its sweep the objectives of removing inequalities and affording equal opportunities to all citizen in Social economic and political affairs.

AMBEDKAR'S SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY:

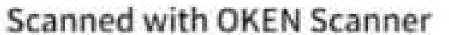
Any Social Philosophy hasto be necessarily "an enquiry into society as a whole, striving to analyses its nature as well as the laws that govern it existence its life and its action" Man is the constituents units of all social existence from him all social activity springs. He has his goals and value.

Dr. Ambedkar's Social Philosophy may be said to have two aspects the negative and the positive. In its negative aspects as well may all it, he wanted to destroy the existing unjust social order by denouncing and rejecting the irrational division of society into four Varna of classes viz the Brabamana, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Shudra

(198)

पुरवणी अंक ८ - हिसंबर २०२३







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principal of division of labour and bredity Dr. Ambedkar was a fierce critic of the become of Manu's Social organization. He rejected Manu's theory in Toto. To quote

there is no code of laws more infamous regarding social rights than laws of Manu. Any regarding from anywhere of social injustice must pale before it". CDr.B.R. Ambedkar:-The Man and His Message', p.141)

Dr. Ambedkar supported liberal theories and beld that since every man is born free he has the joalienable right to question to validity of laws and the authority of the rules. Dr. Ambedkar said #The lower classes in India have been completely disabled for direct action on account of chaturvarn system" He worte in book, who were the shudras and How They came to be the fouthvarna in the Indo. Aryan Society?

...... For ignorant and uniformed shudras who do not know how they came to be what they are ... Only shudras can destroy Chaturvarna..... I allow the necessity of educating and there by preparing the shudras fally for such a sacred task (B.R.Ambedkar: Who were the shudra?p.13-14).

Therefore Dr. Ambedkar totally denounced the caste system and its called practices. But more than finding a more diagnosis of this deep rooted malady, he was in search of a cure that would make free India a healthy cohesive and progressive political system, based on democracy, secularism and Socialism.

SOCIAL JUSTICE - THE GOAL:

The positive aspect to Dr.Ambedkar's Social philosophy was his concern for justice to the 'untouchables' in particular, and to all the people of India in general to Dr. Ambedkar, democracy was a more comprehensive system encompassing the social, economic and political organization of society. In his own words:

"A Democratic from of government presuppose a Democratic from a society. The formal framework of Democratic is of no value

and would indeed be a misfit if there were not Social Democratic. The political never realized that Democratic was not a form of government. it is essentially a form of Society" ("Dr.B.R. Ambedkar: The Man and His Message" p. 145).

Dr. Ambedkar's main concern was the secularism and democratisation of Indian Society. and polity as a pre requisite for dispensing justice to one and all.

AMBEDKAR'S STRUGGLE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE:

Throughout Indian's history B.R. Ambedkar will stand out as advocate of Social justice. Not only did he play an important role in drafting the Constitution, but he also fought for Social justice for the poor. He spent his entire life promoting the welfare of untouchables and the poor in Indian Society.

In such a society, to bring about a great change. Dr. Ambedkar has only about power his logic and thought. He relied on the power of his thought and ordinances Ambedkar was very much influenced by Rousseau's words and he decided to fight for justice based on equality -Dr.B.A Ambedkar wanted economic and social equalities before political equality; he tried his best to ensure that the down trodden got a proper place in society. Hence he gave more importance to Social justice that political justice; on equal opportunity with individual liberty were laid much emphasis to root out the differences created by the cast system of the country

The idea of Social justice as Ambedkar conceived it represents the liberty, equality and fraternity of human beings. The religions he preached is based on university moral principal and is applicable to all times, all countries and all races. According to him, the varna system is responsible for all inequalities and also for the cast system and untouchability. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution declares untouchability is abolished Ambedkar, in his speech before the Constituent Assembly for passage of the

पापणी अक ८ - डिसेंबर २०२३

(199)









constitution said 'I have completed my work, I wish there should be a sunrise even tomorrow. The new Bharat got political freedom, but it is yet to raise got political freedom, but it is yet to raise the sun of Social and economic liberty.

CONCLUSION:

Dr.Ambedkar's social philosophy emerged from his intense social urge and relentless struggle for the emancipation of the servile classes of India. He develop a particular kind of social ethical philosophy which was characteristically his own. He steadfastly stood for human dignity, freedom, Social justice. His ideas and ideas are relevant and useful for all time, and should inspire of our country today. It is quite appropriate that Birth Centenary Year of this great social humanist is designated as the Year of Social justice as fitting tribute to his memory.

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