

• Research Papers published in UGC care list journals

Name of Faculty	Miss. Snehal Kumar Bhosale
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF ECO CRITICAL APPROACH IN LITERATURE

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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

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

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 21st 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 in crimes and anti-social behavior. The shadows of globalization of markets have made even the middle class vulnerable and insecure. Unequal 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

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 non-human. 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

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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**“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 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



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. Nayantara 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 heritage 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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“ ‘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 ideas 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

समाचार

based on principal of division of labour and heredity Dr. Ambedkar was a fierce critic of the entire scheme of Manu's Social organization. He rejected Manu's theory in toto . To quote him.

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

Dr. Ambedkar supported liberal theories and held that since every man is born free he has the inalienable 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 wrote in book, who were the shudras and How They came to be the fourthvarna 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 form 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 east 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



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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