



Annual Activity Report

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Dr. Ambedkar Chair

S.N.D.T. Women's University

Report of the Chair 2018-19

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1. Research Work

Research Project Undertaken by Dr Ambedkar Chair

RESEARCH PROPOSAL

ON

*“Issues & Challenges before Agricultural Workers of Drought Affected Area in Vidarbha:
A Case Study of Yavatmal District”*

Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair,

SNDT Women’s University, Mumbai -400020

Year 2018-19

Research Title

***Title:** Issues & Challenges before Agricultural Workers of Drought Affected Area in Vidarbha: A
Case Study of Yavatmal District*

1. Introduction to the proposal:

This proposal entitle: Issues & Challenges before Agricultural Workers of Drought Affected Area in Vidarbha: A Case Study of Yavatmal District is being submitted by the researcher for review, assessment and approval. The proposed study will be based on both primary and secondary data. Secondary data will be used for writing introductory part of the work as well review of literature. Primary data will form the basis of analysis which will pave way of conclusions and relevant recommendations. The proposal outlines objectives and methodology the research the team will use for carrying out the study. Brief description of the area of the study (where from data will be collected) have also been given. Also, the researcher has incorporated time frame within which the study will be completed and final report (along with *executive summary*) will be submitted.

2. Relevance and aim of the research project:

Vidarbha region is one of the parts of Maharashtra State in which eleven districts are covered. As per survey report (Population of India -2011) the most drought affected district is Yavatmal. The *agriculture workers* community is belonging to in this district particular area of Maharashtra state is very high. In this area this community is spared over in the regain, the agriculture workers are most dominated and negligible community in the society. They are belongs to unorganised sector, the majority of the people from this community speak Marathi local language. They are landless people their main occupations are agriculture workers. They are found working in agriculture and non- agriculture field in rural part of the Maharashtra state. The aim of this study is to know what the present status of this agriculture workers community is. What kinds of problems are facing of agriculture workers and to understand profile of these peoples, hence the present study is formulated.

3. Agricultural workers:

Agricultural workers are mostly landless people but they are a significant section of rural society mainly depend on daily wage employment in agriculture. Majority of them belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and among the worst exploited section of society. Unlike the industrial workers who are well organized agricultural workers are neither well organized nor well paid. Their income has always been meager, resulting in poor living heavy indebtedness. Before independence, their position was nothing better than serfs. They were required to do all sort of work from dawn to dusk. They were victim of social discrimination and economic exploitation. Agricultural wages and family incomes of agricultural workers are very low in India. (Agricultural Labour Enquiry Reports, 2015)

3.1 Definition of agricultural workers:

For the purpose of the present research study, *agricultural workers* may be defined as “workers who work in agricultural or allied activities for the whole or part of the year in return for (in cash or kind or both) for full-time or part time work”. The *agricultural worker* has no risk in the cultivation, and no right of lease or contract on land but merely works on another person's land for wages. The definition includes workers who are engaged in other agric-based occupation such as dairy farming, horticulture, poultry, etc. It also includes the people who don't work throughout the year but only for part of the year.

3.2 Types of agricultural workers:

Agricultural workers are classified under two categories:

- a) Landless farm workers: such type of farm workers does not possess land.
- b) Small and marginal land owner: These are very small cultivators whose main source of earnings due to their small and marginal holdings is wage employment

3.3 Characterizes of Indian agricultural workers:

Indian agricultural workers have following distinct attributes

- a) Agricultural workers are scattered,
- b) Unskilled and lack of training,
- c) Unorganized,
- d) Low social status,
- e) Abundance of workers, and
- f) Low or inadequate bargaining power.

3.4 Magnitude of agricultural workers:

There are two types of farm workers in India viz. cultivators and agricultural workers. Cultivators are those who work in their own land; agricultural workers are those who work on the land of others for wages. An agricultural worker has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works. Now, let's analyze the trend in these two types of farm workers in India from the data presented in table.

Table 1: Profile of agricultural workers, Vidarbha, Maharashtra, 1951-2011

Year	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total Population	361.1	439.2	548.2	683.3	846.4	1028.7	1210.6
Cultivators	69.9	99.6	78.2	92.5	110.7	127.3	118.7
Agricultural workers as % of Total Agriculture workers	71.9	75.9	62.2	62.5	59.7	54.3	45.1
Agricultural workers	27.3	31.5	47.5	55.5	74.6	106.8	144.3
Agricultural workers as % of Total Agriculture workers	28	24	37.7	37.5	40.2	45.6	54.8
Total Agricultural Workers	97.2	131.1	125.7	148	185.3	234.1	263
Total agricultural workers as % of Total Population	26.9	29.8	22.9	21.6	21.9	22.7	21.7

(Source: Report of agriculture workers as a part of population India, 2011)

4. Map of Vidarbha region:

Following map shows location of Vidarbha region in Maharashtra (which is area of the present study):



Figure-1: Map of Vidarbha, Maharashtra

5. Objectives of the Research:

Through the proposed study, the researcher envisages to accomplish following objectives:

- 1) To study of the educational, social and economic status of the agricultural workers in Yavatmal distinct
- 2) To investigate the living condition of agricultural workers in Yavatmal distinct
- 3) To understand the level of access ownership and control into consideration of gender
- 4) To know the implication of the land policies on agricultural workers

6. Research Questions:

Within the framework of present study, the researcher proposes to seek answer to following questions:

- a) What are the social, and economical characteristic of the agricultural workers in Yavatmal distinct?
- b) What are the educational statuses of agricultural workers?
- c) What are the living conditions agricultural workers in Yavatmal distinct?
- d) What is the level of access, ownership and control of land taking?
- e) What is the implication of the land polices agricultural workers in Yavatmal distinct?

7. Overview of Related Literature:

Based on the available time, the researcher could collect following data on research related to the subject for the purpose of present research proposal. In the due course of time, as proposed study moves on, more comprehensive review of literature will be carried out. Description of review of literature is presented below:

7.1 Raut Karan (2011), Some Aspects of Employment and Labour in Eastern Vidarbha:

Results from the re-survey of a village, this research paper deals with few major aspects of labour and employment in agriculture at the level of one village in eastern Maharashtra. It is based on data collected from a re-survey of Zanjia village in Gondia district, which was part of larger research project on agrarian change in eight villages of Maharashtra at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

This research paper addresses the following issues: a) Changes in the distribution of the work force; b) changes in labour absorption and family labour use in paddy cultivation; c) average number of days of employment in agricultural and non-agricultural activities; and d) the

growth of non-agricultural employment for daily wage labourers. Data show that the introduction of high-yielding varieties and adoption of more modern cultivation practices did increase the per acre labour absorption rates in paddy cultivation in Zanjiya over the last 50 years. However, such an increase in labour absorption did not reflect on the average number of days of agricultural employment for agricultural labourers in the village. Over fifty years, the dependency on agriculture as a source of employment declined sharply in Zanjiya. Outside agriculture, employment for wage labourers in the village was driven by two main phenomenons in the nearby towns: i.e., growth of bricks-kilns and construction work. As a result, the overall number of days of employment (agriculture and non-agriculture combined) per worker in the village increased substantially.

7.2 Mwenda Mwambwa Mumbuna & Henry Machina (2015) :

Study On the Socio Economic Status of Farm Workers In Zambia: Situation Of Land And Food Security For Zambian Farm Workers: In this research, the researcher has reported that, the socio-economic status of farm workers in Zambia. It took a case study approach. The case study was based on Amatheon Agri Zambia Limited farm which is based in Mumbwa, Central province, Zambia. A total of 50 farm workers out of 562 workers, categorized as permanent and casuals/seasonal representing 9% of all the farm workers were interviewed. This was complimented by Focus Group Discussions and key informant interviews that consisted of farm managers and staff from Zambia National Farmers Union and the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions.

The study findings indicate that the farm workers were mostly men with either primary or secondary education who either reside in the villages adjacent to the farm or are transported from Mumbai to the farm. Most farm workers are in the age group 19 -30. Farm workers either owned livestock and those who did not. The farm workers are either on a part-time or on a full time. NAPSA and gratuity are two types of social security recognized; but most farm

workers did not even know that they was any form of social security which they could benefit from. Most farm workers owned mud/wattle/iron/zinc roof and cement blocks/iron/zinc roof houses located away from the employer's farm.

The farm workers grow maize and cotton but some are not engaged in agriculture. Those who are not involved in crop production are those who were either full time employees or those who resides in cities as casual workers. There was less number of farm workers who had a fruit or vegetable garden. Farm workers produced sufficient food to eat from one harvest to the other but it was noted that there was usually a period of food shortages between Jan to March as that is the time when the food from the previous harvest runs out and farmers have not harvested yet. The high cost of inputs, drought and late delivery of agricultural inputs were the greatest problems faced by farmers. Very few of them were aware about schemes like micro- finance and very few of them accessed credit or micro-finance facilities. The farm workers are cognized the effects of climate change on food security. They noted that climate change contributed to reduced amounts of food harvested and thus less income. Other effects of climate change are cognized by the farm workers were the damages to the soil and high livestock mortality. Most farm workers despite the fact that they are cognized the effects of climate change on their lives did not receive support them to mitigate the effects.

7.3 Padhi Kulamani.(2007), Causes for the Growth of Agricultural Labourers:

According to description given in this research paper , there are a number of factors responsible for the continuous and enormous increase in the number of agricultural labourers in India. The more important among them are:

- a) *Increase in Rural Population:* The increase in population is the major cause of sub-division and uneconomic land holding in the rural area as the same piece of land gets distributed among large number of persons in the family which becomes inadequate for their own

basic requirements. Thus the rural families have to search for the employment to fulfill their economic needs.

- b) *Decline of Cottage Industries and Handicrafts*: The rural industries are on the decline due to increased competition from modern industries. In the absence of the alternative employment opportunities for workers engaged in these village industries there is an increase of agriculture labor in India.
- c) *Eviction of Small Farmers and Tenants from the Land*: The large scale took place through the device of fictitious surrenders to escape the clauses of laws relating to land reforms has caused an increase in the agriculture labour.
- d) *Uneconomic Land Holdings*: The vast inequality in the distribution of land-holding has resulted in the need to search for the rural employment.
- e) *Increase in Indebtedness*: A very large proportion of rural population is in the grip of non-institutional source of credit especially money-lenders that charge huge interest. In order to pay these debts, poor farmers have to sell their land and look for the employment on other's farms.
- f) *Break-up of Joint Family System*: The economic support system has been reduced with the break-up of the joint family system. This has increased the need to work outside the family's land-holding.

7.4 Chopra Suneet (2005), The Problems of Agricultural Labour and Neo-Liberal:

This is survey report on the survival of agricultural labour, who is a third of the rural population, depend primarily on employment. The Economic Survey of 2004 and 2005 has noted how rural employment has declined from 60 per cent to 57 per cent of all those employed in just one year. We have been noting all along how the days of work of agricultural labour have come down from 122 in the eighties to about 72 now. But what is significant is that a recent study of Punjab and Haryana's Green Revolution areas shows that

the decline is sharper where mechanised and corporatized agriculture, in keeping with the views of our present planning commission, is being practiced. In other words, working days are being reduced on account of the policies enunciated and pursued by the Indian ruling classes for their immediate advantage under the cover of WTO prescriptions. The Indian ruling classes are working to tirelessly dispossess petty producers like marginal farmers, weavers, village craftsmen and agricultural labour. To do that they are first attacking their jobs, and then they will take over their meagre assets using the multinationals with their eye on the huge Indian middle and upper class market as a cover for their predatory policies.

This is evident in agriculture already. It is through the introduction of labour saving machinery, the use of pesticides and shifting from grain production to cash crops that landlords are squeezing out higher profits by reducing jobs and increasing the work load. The point to note is that while they are themselves under pressure because of the cutbacks in subsidies and through the competition of foreign produce, they are not prepared to side with the mass of peasants and agricultural labour. On the contrary, they are squeezing the miserable income of agricultural labour and attacking even their subsistence. This lacuna in the government's perspective must go. And, it can go only when the mass of agricultural labour, together with farmers and the working class, unleashes struggles for their rights.

7.5 V. Vetrivel (2013). An Empirical Study of Agricultural Labour in India:

This research reported that the agricultural sector employs half of the world's labour force with an estimated 1.3 billion workers active in agricultural production worldwide. The majority of agricultural workers are found in developing countries. A great majority are small scale farmers. They have been more often victims rather than beneficiaries of the green revolution, the technological development and the globalization trends which characterized the 20th century. Agriculture is one of the three most hazardous sectors of activity, both in

industrialized and developing countries. According to estimates from the International Labour Office (ILO), some 170,000 agricultural workers are killed each year. This means that workers in agriculture run at least twice the risk of dying on the job as compared with workers in other sectors. Agricultural mortality rates have remained consistently high in the last decade as compared with other sectors, where fatal accident rates have decreased. Millions of agricultural workers are seriously injured in workplace accidents with agricultural machinery or poisoned by pesticides and other agrochemicals. Furthermore, due to the widespread under-reporting of deaths, injuries and occupational diseases in agriculture, the real picture of the occupational health and safety of farm workers is likely to be worse than what official statistics indicate.

8. Research Methodology:

8.1 Coverage of geographical area:

The study area will focus on Vidharbha region of Maharashtra State. The universe is an *agriculture workers* community from Yavatmal district of Vidharbha region in Maharashtra State.

8.2 Methodology:

Case study method will be used to collect factual data about the *agriculture workers* in Yavatmal district of Vidharbha region in Maharashtra. Both quantitative and qualitative, methods will be used for gathering information. Case studies approaches will be undertaken to augment data collection. The sample of the study constitutes *agriculture workers* community in this particular area covered 16 talukas of Yavatmal districts. In order to collect the primary data on *agriculture workers* community peoples male and female. The investigators will design various kinds of tools keeping in the view in the mind.

8.3 Sampling method:

The present study area will be carried out in Yavatmal district which is most drought affected area in Vidharbaha region of Maharashtra. In first stage, the researcher will be select 100 percent taluka from Yavatmal district. During the second stage, the researcher will select villages using convenience sampling methods and will also select 30 agriculture workers from each taluka in the region. In order to ensure gender balance, the strategy is to select 15 male and equal number (i. e., 15) of female agriculture workers from each Taluka. In total, 480 agriculture workers will be covered under convenience sampling methods. The data will be generated through personal interview schedule, along with (a) *participatory observation*, and (b) *focus group discussion* with key informants.

By using the above sampling method, sample for the present study will be drawn. Details of sample (sex-wise), the researcher wishes to draw from 16 Talukas in Yavatmal district of Vidharbha region of Maharashtra State is presented in Table below:

Table-2: Sample plan for the study

Sr. No	Name of the Talukas	Sample drawn from universe		
		Male	Female	Total
01	Arni	15	15	30
02	Babhulgaon	15	15	30
03	Darwha	15	15	30
04	Digras	15	15	30
05	Ghatanji	15	15	30
06	Kalamb	15	15	30
07	Mahagaon	15	15	30
08	Maregaon	15	15	30
09	Ner	15	15	30
10	Pandharkawada	15	15	30
11	Pusad	15	15	30
12	Ralegaon	15	15	30
13	Umarkhad	15	15	30
14	Wani	15	15	30
15	Yavatmal	15	15	30
16	ZariJaman	15	15	30
	Total	240	240	480

8.4 Data collection:

Some local investigators will be appointed to collect data from *agriculture workers* in three districts Vidharbh region of Maharashtra State. Thus, data were generated through personal interview schedule a long with participatory observation, focus group discussion with key information. Questionnaires and interview schedules will be prepared in the workshop by experts. Which will be administered among the said categories individually investigators will be trained in the process of collecting data (through interview schedule and focus group discussion). Secondary data will be collected from the following sources: Annual reports from

related departments of the government reports of agriculture institutions /colleges News paper and periodicals

8.5 Data analysis:

The quantitative data will be analyzed using latest computer software. Qualitative data will be analyzed keeping the research objectives in mind. Efforts will be made to record the contributions of opinion leaders in the local area and individuals. In the present research, descriptive statistical method will be used and the statistical techniques like mean, SD are to be used with appropriate graphs.

9. Scope of the study:

The study makes a descriptive of the basic district characteristic like areas climate, geography, demography and culture and positioned characteristic of the agriculture workers in society of Yavatmal district in virdhabha and the importance of agriculture the gross domestic product (GDP) of Maharashtra, Further the study present a historic context of the agriculture workers .the study address status of agriculture workers. The land policy and implication for these workers taking into consideration the impact of changes in land policy, the study further investigate the working conditions and living condition of the agriculture workers ,their level of income ,education, age ,gender, and social security and other employment arrangement .other consideration under this study are the advocacy possibilities for the agriculture workers. It is recognised that the workers work all days during contact period but may be involved in their socio-economic activity such as farming during free time, equally their family members may be involved in agriculture activity on full-or part time basis.

10. Implications and significance of the present study:

This study is concerned with livelihood, socio –economic and educational issues of agriculture workers in Yavatmal district in Vidharbh region of Maharashtra state. Its outcome will be help the policy maker, administrators, planners, educationalist, NGOs and social activist to revise the existing agriculture, land policies and programmes and to draw guideline for future action.

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2. Research through student participation and teaching

1.1 Students participation through Teaching

i. One year Post Graduate Diploma Course in Dr. Ambedkar Thoughts:

Continued since the Academic year 2017-18,

ii. Eligibility: Graduate from any stream

iii. Subjects Thought;

1. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar thoughts on Economics
2. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar thoughts on Women Empowerment
3. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar thoughts on Buddhism
4. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar thoughts on Social and Political Justice



The Inauguration of second batch of the P.G. Diploma in Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Thoughts for Academic year of 2018-19, Dr Kisan Ingole Chair Professor is sharing his views about the Course & advantages of understanding Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's philosophy and the relevance of Dr Ambedkar's philosophy in the present context.

He has also elaborate the importance of this course for Women's Empowerment & he has given brief idea about the subject's to be thought's in this course.



Visiting faculty Gautam Nikam sharing his views Dr N G Meshram and Dr Ingole are on dais.



Students are expressing their what they are their background and their expectations from the course.



Students are sharing their views.



Outdoor education: Educational tour to Nagpur RSTM University Nagpur students are discussing with faculty of Dr Ambedkar Chair at Nagpur 22-23 February 2019

The Students and Teachers are interacting with the Buddhist Monk Bhante Sassai



Students and teachers are discussing with Japanese Buddhist monk Bhante Sassai from Japan he has devoted whole life teaching the Buddhism in India at present he lives in Nagpur City.

iv. Farewell function of first batch of Academic year 2017-18



Faculties and students seating left to right Mr Gautam Nikam, Dr Kisan Ingole, Dr N G Meshram , Mrs Pratibha Jadhav and students

2.2: Ph. D. Degree Course in Inter-Disciplinary Subjects

i. Ph. D. Program in Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar thoughts:

The second important research activity is began in the department of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair, that department got the permission to start the admission for Ph.D. Degree Courses in inter-discipline subjects such as Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Philosophy, Religion, and Constitution from Academic year 2018-19.

Seminar/Workshop/Symposia Organised

3. Seminar/Workshop/Symposia Organised

The Special National Seminar was organized by Dr Ambedkar Chair, on the Occasion of 100 years completed to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's thoughts provoking research paper on Indian Agricultural Problems and Remedial Measures.

1. His paper discussed with the details of multiple causes of Agriculture farmers and labors and he has suggested radical measures to overcome from it though he was discussing before 100 years back but his analysis of problems and measures are so fresh that even at today's time they are equally relevant. His main suggestions were maximization of industrialization, skill development and Capital investment in agricultural sector. His paper was then published in Economic Journal of India in 1918. By title; "Small Holdings in India and their Remedial Measures"

To remember his contribution to Agriculture development and its relevance in the present context Dr Ambedkar Chair organized one day National Seminar on "Revisiting Dr. Ambedkar Thought on Agriculture Development & Planning on 19th September 2018.

September 19, 2018

Subject: Revisiting Dr. Ambedkar Thoughts on Agriculture Development and Planning.

CONCEPT NOTE

Dr. Ambedkar had discussed extensively upon agriculture problems in India and given suggestions for development in his paper published in September 1918. Though, he dealt the problems of Indian agriculture long back before hundreds of years yet, his thoughts are so fresh that, it seems he is talking about today's agriculture problems particularly the problems of

agricultural production and productivity and pointed towards the size of land holding pattern which is affecting productivity and production of agriculture, along with problems of surplus of labors leads to disguised unemployment similarly the question of economic holding, and industrialization. These problems persist even today and therefore the thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar are more relevant even today.

Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that, agriculture being primary industries are concerned with extracting useful material from earth, the soil or water and hunting, fishing, stock raising, lumbering and mining. These primary or extractive industries are fundamental in two ways:

They extract from the physical world useful materials which became the original sources of man's substances.

They provide raw material for secondary or manufacturing industries.

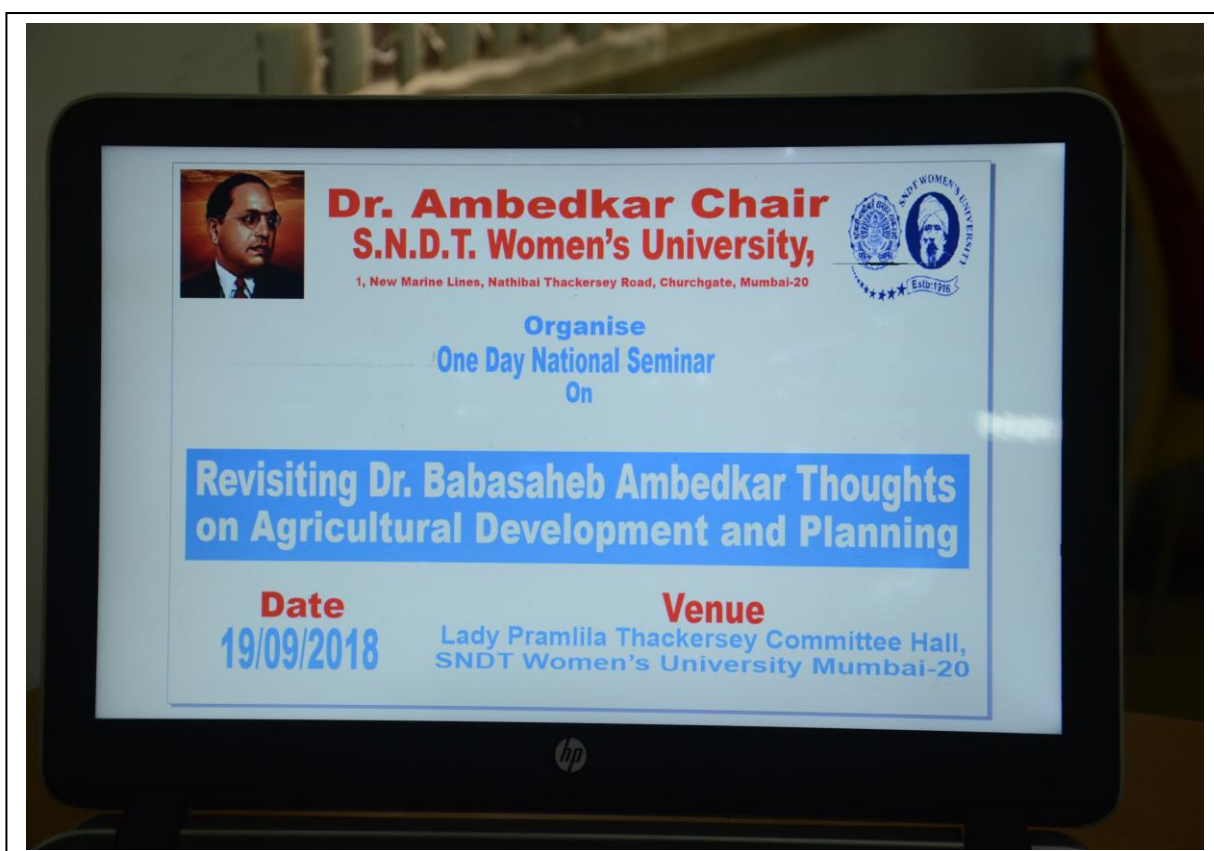
Dr. Ambedkar observed that, Indian farming is most inefficient causing several problems, and suggested methods for consolidation restricting sale of occupancy of fragmented land by discussing the Baroda committee report and the proposals of Prof. Jevons and Mr. Keating. He was hopeful that consolidated holding will transform agriculture into economic holding looking to the existing holding as uneconomic due to inadequacy of other factors of production.

According to Dr. Ambedkar, the evil of small holdings is the product of mal-adjustment of Indian social economy. A large part of populations of superfluous is high pressure on agriculture and suggests that industrialization of India is the soundest remedy for the agricultural problems.

He had taken the stand against the exploitation in his struggles so, in Konkan region of Maharashtra there was Khoti system (landlords and tenants relation) under the khoti system tenants were exploited by landlords (Khots) therefore Dr Ambedkar began his agitation against the Khoti system and demanded abolition of it in 1937, which ultimately was abolished in 1959.

Ultimately Dr Ambedkar suggested collective farming for India. Dr. Ambedkar views are radical and scientific for agriculture development. Dr Ambedkar Chair, SNDT Women University has taken an opportunity to organize one Day National Seminar on 19th September, 2018 and invites the research papers on the sub-themes as follows:

- i. Problems of small holdings and remedial measures.
- ii. Merits and demerits of Khoti system and its abolition.
- iii. State socialism: Collective mode of farming, its relevance in the present context.
- iv. Contemporary issues in agriculture sector





Guest of Honor Shri. Dadasaheb Idate, Pro Vice Chancellor Dr. Vishnu Magare, Key Note Speaker Dr. P. S. Kamble along with Prof. Ingole entering the seminar hall.



Dr. Vishnu Magare Honorable Pro-Vice Chancellor SNDT Women's University, lighting the Lamp on the occasion of National Seminar on "Revisiting Dr. Ambedkar Thoughts on Agriculture Development & Planning" & The key note Speaker Dr. P. S. Kamble, Head & Professor of Dept. of Economics Kolhapur University Maharashtra & Chair Professor Kisan Ingole sharing the event.



Shri. Dadasaheb Idate, the Guest of Honor paying homage to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar by lights the candles on occasion of National Seminar.



Dr P S Kamble Chief Guest lights the candle on the occasion of National Seminar.



Dadasaheb Idade, the Guest of honor speaking on importance of Seminar on Agriculture issues and relevance of Dr Ambedkar contribution for agriculture development and planning. He said, it is great tribute to Babasaheb Ambedkar, who fought for justice to farmers, labors and all marginalized people in India.



Dr P S Kamble , delivering his key note address , he has extensively explained Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar views on Agriculture problems from small holding and even today the average size

of land holdings in the present time more than 86 percent farmers are small and marginal farmers therefore what remedial measures suggested by Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar such as industrialization and Collective farming are important and relevant in the present context for India. He has explained in details with current data available.



Dr. Vishnu Mgare , Pro Vice-Chancellor share his views on the occasion He said the vision of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was far ahead then his time. What Dr Ambedkar visualize about the agriculture development is relevant even today, Such as more and more industrialization in India and collective farming. He has also appreciated the appropriate title such as Revisiting Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Thoughts on Agriculture Development and Planning in the present context.



Dr . Siddharth Gatvisave sharing his views on Indian Agricultural issues and Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar



Mrs Pratibha Jadhav sharing her views on the problems of agriculture women workers in Maharashtra.



Dr Ingole, had explained the importance of the Seminar themes and the relevance of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar's contribution for Agriculture development and the urgency of implementation of the suggestions of Dr Ambedkar' policy for agriculture development and planning.

He said that, even after 70 years of Independent of India the majority of people are depends on primary sector ie agriculture, unless we shift excess labor force from agriculture sector to manufacturing sector and service sector our unemployment problems will not solved. Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar found in his research that there was huge surpluses labors in agriculture therefore he suggested that excess labor should shift in industries. The situation in present time is not different therefore his recommendations are relevant even today.

To rid out from the problems of small and unequal holding land pattern in India he recommended the collective farming and industrialization for fast and inclusive growth of India. Government respect Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar's Philosophy so, government should implement at the earliest his recommendations.



Participations included professors, research scholars; students. All are fully involved in discussion as the issues were very much relevant and becoming more and more complicated, farmers are dying all over India due to imbalance in cost of production and output they get.



Audience seems fully involved in discussion on the subject of agricultural issues.



Audience seems fully involved in discussion on the subject of agricultural issues.



Participants Dr Surendra Jadhav, Uttam Jahagirdar, Dr Vijay Chavan, Dr Ruby Ojha, Dr Ram Sabale , Prin Rajesh Wankhde, Gautam Nikam, Sachin Bansode, Dr Sunita Sakhare, Dr Veena Deosthali, and others



Dr Veena Deosthali professor of economics, Department of Economics SNDT Women University Mumbai sharing her views on persistent problems of Small Holdings in India. Relevance of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar on Agriculture.



Sunil Ghagde , Assistance professor, Dombivali College , Mumbai sharing his views on Dr Ambedkar's perspective on Indian Agricultural sectors .



Dr. Sanjay Phad, Assistant Professor, Economics proposed the vote of thanks all speakers and participant.

2. National Conference

16 January, 2019

The SNDT Women University has another large campus at SNDT College of Education Pune, therefore behalf of Dr Ambedkar Chair at another conference was held in their campus on “**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar a Key to Social Harmony**” dated 16th January 2019. The Conference was great successful



Dr. Nalini Patil, Pricipal of S.N.D.T. College of Education, Pune honoring the chief Dr, Suvarna Rawal, the member of Management Council, S.N.D.T. Women’s University.



Dr. Suvarna Rawal delivering her speech as a chief guest of the National Seminar



Participants at Pune campus seminar



Audience seems to be seriously involved in discussions.

Report of a National Conference on Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: A Key to 'Social Harmony'

A National conference on Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar: A key to 'social harmony ' was organized by S.N.D.T College of Education, Pune on 16th January 2019.

This conference was organized in association with the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair, S.N.D.T Women's University ,Mumbai and S.N.D. T. College of Education, Pune

The conference started with an opening speech by the Principal, Dr. Nalini Patil who shared with the audience the main features and information about the S.N.D.T. College of Education, Pune. . Dr. Kisan Ingole, Head of the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair, S.N.D.T Women's University, Mumbai, explained the objectives and functioning of the Chair.

The chief guest for the inauguration function was Dr. Suvarna Rawal, Management Council Member, S.N.D.T Women's University, Mumbai. Dr. Rawal inaugurated the function by lightning the lamp with Dr. Nalini Patil, Dr. Kisan Ingole, the co-coordinator of the conference Dr. Vijay Chavan and Dr. Mamta Chandrashekhar. Dr. Rawal also inaugurated the renovated website of the college on this occasion.

Dr. Vijay Chavan introduced the chief guest, and requested the Principal Dr. Nalini Patil to felicitate Dr. Suvarna Rawal with a copy of Indian Constitution. Dr. Rawal gave the inaugural speech by introducing and discussing the various facets and work of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Dr. Mamta Chandrashekhar, Dean Student welfare, Dr. B. R Ambedkar Institute Social Sciences Indore, Madhya Pradesh, was the invitee for the key note address on this occasion. Dr. Usha More introduced her to the audience and Dr. Nalini Patil felicitated her.

Dr. Mamta Chandrashekhar spoke about the different areas in which Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has contributed and the characteristic features of all his work. She took the audience through an audiovisual journey of Dr. Ambedkar's life and work.

Then the first session started with the speech of Dr. Vijay Khare, Head of the Department of Defense Studies, Savitribai Phule University, Pune. Dr. Kirti Namjoshi introduced the guest and Dr. Ingole felicitated him. Dr. Khare discussed Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's views on India's International Policies. He analyzed the views and showed the audience the relevance of these views in present times.

The afternoon session focused on paper presentation. Dr. Dattatreya Tapkeer, Dr. K.D. Devre, Dr. Geeta Shinde and Dr. Dadasaheb More chaired the various sessions, where 56 papers were presented in 4 different sessions, which were conducted simultaneously. After the paper presentation valedictory function started. Dr. Bapu Chowgule, Principal, Adhyapak College of Education, Aranyeshwar, Pune was the chief guest for the valedictory function. Mrs. Varsha

Varma, introduced him to the audience and Dr. Ingole felicitated him by presenting him with a copy of the Indian Constitution.

In valedictory program Dr. Neha Deo presented a detailed report of this conference to the audience. Dr. Chowgule discussed the educational ideologies of Dr. Ambedkar's thought to the audience. Dr. Tapkeer presented his views on the different papers that were presented in the different sessions. Dr. Vijay Chavan extended the vote of thanks to all the dignitaries, paper presenters and the attendees. Dr. Surekha Bhagywant was the compere of the whole program.

The conference ended successfully on a happy note.

4. Lecture series

I. Dhamm Chkkra PriVartan Din celebration 14th October 1956 Conversion to Buddhism By Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar



Conversion to Buddhism by Dr Babasaheb Abmedkar was discussed among the students and teachers the topic was why conversion and what are the changes in socio-economic condition among those who have been converted.



Students contributes their views on Buddhism.



Professor Kisan Ingole explain the importance of conversion to Buddhism.

II. (Mahaparinirvan Din) Death Anniversary of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar 6th December 1956



Honorable Vice- Chancellor Dr Shashikala Wanjari explained in details about Dr Babasaheb life struggle for emancipation of those who were left out from main stream of developments including women, SC/STs and his contribution for Nation Buildings.



Dr Vishnu Magare ,Pro-Vice Chancellor was delivering Key Note address. He has extensively elaborate Babasaheb Ambedkar's struggle.



Audience are included Professor, Non-Teaching staff, Administrative officers and Students on the occasion on Mahaparinirvan Day (Death anniversary of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar).



Dr. Chitra Redkar share her views on the occasion of Mahaparinirvan Day.

On the occasion of Death Anniversary of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar , Dr Kisan Ingole Dr Ambedkar Chair Professor said that, we should remember Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar thoughts on public policies for socio- economic development and work accordingly.

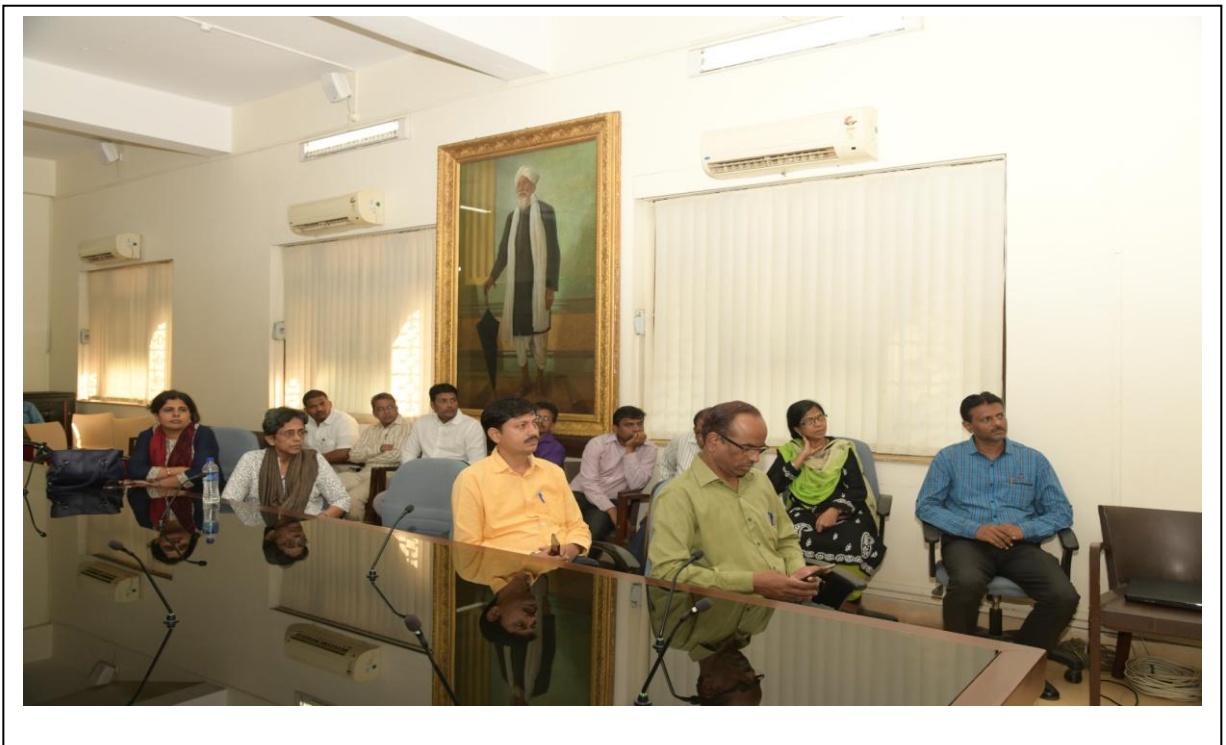
III. Savitribai Phule Jayanti



Dr. Kisan Ingole Dr Ambedkar Chair Professor Lighting the Candles on occasion of Birth Anniversary of Savitribai Phule , the great teacher and emancipator of Indian women.



Honorable Vice-Chancellor Dr Shasheekala Wanjary deliver key Note Address on the occasion of Saveetribai Phule, Madam said that, we should remember Saveetribai Phule's struggle for women empowerment.



Audience on the occasion among the teaching, non-teaching staff and students.



Honorable Madam Dr Shashikala Wanjari said get everything but for that Savitribai Phule struggle very hard that we all should remember.



Dr Chitra Redkar Associate Professor of History share her views on Savitribai's contributions She read out one poem of Savitribai Phule on the occasion.



Professor Ingole share his views on Savitribai Phule and Mahatma Jyotirao Phule ’s contribution for emancipation of Women and all depressed classes.

**IV. Special Lecture on Constitution of India by Sidharth Khrat Joint Secretary
Department of Higher Education Government of Maharashtra**



Dr Deepak Deshpande the Registrar SNDTW University Lighting Lamp.



Professor Ingole Honor Mr.Siddharth Kharat the main speaker on Constitution of India by offering him flowers and book



Dr Deepak Deshpande Registrar in his introductory speech well come Mr Siddharth Kharat and gives in brief importance of Indian Constitution.



Mr Siddharth Kharat explained in details the formation of Indian Constitution and he also discussed the Rights of Citizens and Duties and their importance.



Honorable Madam Vice-Chancellor in her talk appreciate Mr. Kharat speech and high lights the importance of constitutional provisions for development to child and Women and in general.



Professor Ingole in speech gives brief information of functioning of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair and he also share his views on Constitution Of India.



Audience of function included principal , Professors of Colleges and students.

V. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's 128th Birth Anniversary Celebration –on 16th April 2019.

University celebrates Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar's 128th Birth Anniversary , on the occasion the main guest and speaker was Honorable Dr. Deepak Deshpande , the Registrar of SNDT Women University .



Dr Deepak Deshpande lights lamp before the statue of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar and Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.



Standing from left to right Dr Deepak Deshpande Registrar, Dr Vishnu Magare, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Dr Kisan Ingole Chair Professor and Dr Rajendra Gurav, Principal of SNDT Women College Churchgate campus.



Dr Sonakshi Vichare gives the introduction about program.



Audience includes Principal, Professors officers of non-teaching sections, students and others.



All are standing in honor for university song.



Chief guest and key speaker Dr Deshpande light lamp in hall.



Dr Meena Kute, Principal of SNDT Education college light the lamp



Audiences on the occasion



Professor Ingole talk on role of Dr Babasheb Ambedkar's in R B I



Dr Deshpande explained in details Dr Ambedkar role in making India and present situations. His speech was impressive , the audiences appreciated his way of delivering the lecture.



Dr Deepak Deshpande speaking



Audiences of the function



Dr Vishnu Magre share his views on efforts Dr Babasaheb had taken to achieve today's benefits to us.



Mr Giridhar Gajabe Dy Registrar propose vote of thanks of guests and audience



Standing guest for Rashtra Geet

5. Books/Articles/Journal Published

I. Study Materials published for students (Private circulation)

Study materials (Notes) are prepared by faculties for the students of department and supplied to students of P G Diploma in Dr. Ambedkar Thoughts on following subjects:

1. Dr. Ambedkar Thoughts on Economics
2. Dr. Ambedkar Thoughts on Women Empowerment
3. Dr. Ambedkar thoughts on Religion
4. Dr. Ambedkar Thoughts on Political and Social Justice

II. Article published

डॉ. किसन इंगोले का “डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर के कृषि सुधार विचार चिंतन” इस विषय पर विचार डॉ. आंबेडकर प्रतीष्ठानद्वारा प्रकाशित ‘सामाजिक न्याय संदेश हिन्दी विशेषांक सितंबर 2018, इस पत्रिका मे प्रकाशित.

6. Awareness/Extension/Training Program organized

Two students have completed Ph. D thesis under the Guidance of Professor Ingole and awarded Ph D Degrees from SNDT Women University Mumbai.

Their Name and topic are as follows ;

1. Ms. Nirmala Chavan ,

Topic: Agricultural Marketing Reforms in Maharashtra : A study of vegetable supply chain in Pune district.

Faculty: Humanities

Subject: Economics

Guide: Dr K S Ingole

Date; May, 2019

II. Ms Manisha Samant

Topic : A critical study of self help group in Kokan Region, Maharashtra (Kokan Vibhagatil Mahila swansahayta bachat gatacha chikisttak abhyas)

Subject; Economics

Guide: Dr K SIngole

Venue: University Department of Economics, S N D T Women University , Churchgate
Mumbai 400020

Datae: May 2019

Dr. Kisan Ingole was invited as resource person in the all Indian Ambedkarite Literature Association Kalyan, Maharashtra and he has delivered a speech on “India’s Economic Policies and its Implications on Development of Marginalized Classes”.

Dr. Kisan Ingole was invited as a recourse person to talk on “Union Budget-2018-19”, organized by 3WAYS MEDIA Mumbai, on 15th February 2019.

Dr. Kisan Ingole delivered a special lecture on Budgetary provision and Indian Education System’ organized by Dalit Education Movement, Chembur, Mumbai on 2nd April 2019.

7. Participation in Seminar/Conference & Paper Presentation

1. Participated as Recourses person at All India Ambedkraite Sahitya Sammelan at Kalyan, Maharashtra dated 22-24 December 2018.
2. 3WAYS MEDIA organized National Debate on Union Budget 2019-20 and Constitutional Provisions. Dr Ingole was invited to speak on budgetary provisions for development, dated 15th February 2019 at Mumbai Marathi Patrkar Bhavan Mumbai.

8. Purchase of Books/ Journals/Source Material

Sr. No.	Book Name	Author	Publish	Year
1.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.1	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar,Source Material Publication Committee	2016
2.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.2	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar,Source Material Publication Committee	2005
3.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.2	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar,Source Material Publication Committee	2016
4.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches - Vol.3	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar,Source Material Publication Committee	2008
5.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches - Vol.5	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar,Source Material Publication Committee	2016
6.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.9	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar,Source Material Publication Committee	2016
7.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.10	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Dept Govt of Maharsashtra, Mumbai.32 Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar,Source Material Publication Committee	1991
8.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.11 (The Buddha & His Dhamma)	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar,Source Material Publication Committee Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar,Source Material Publication Committee Education Dept Govt of Maharsashtra, Mumbai.32	2016

Sr. No.	Book Name	Author	Publish	Year
9.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.12	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar,Source Material Publication Committee	1993
10.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.14 (Part One Sect III) Dr.Ambedkar & The Hindu Code Bill	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar,Source Material Publication Committee	1995
11.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.14(Part One Sect IV) Dr.Ambedkar & The Hindu Code Bill	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar,Source Material Publication Committee	1995
12.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.15	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Dr B R Ambedkar	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Mahatma Phule & Rajarshree Shahu Education of Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Commettee	2008
13.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.16	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Mahatma Phule & Rajarshree Shahu Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Commettee	2016
14.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.17 (Part-II)	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Committee	2003

Sr. No.	Book Name	Author	Publish	Year
15.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.17 (Part-3)	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Committee	2003
16.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.18 (Part-I) 1920 to 1936	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Committee	2016
17.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.18 (Part-II) 1937 to 1945	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Committee	2016
18.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.18 (Part-III) 1946 to 1956	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Dr B R Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Committee	2002
19.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.19 1920 to 1928	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Committee	2005
20.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.20 1929 to 1956	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Committee	2005
21.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches- Vol.21	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Committee	2006

Sr. No.	Book Name	Author	Publish	Year
22.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Committee	2015
23.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches (Annihilation of Caste with Reply to Mahatma Gandhi)	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Committee	2013
24.	Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar, Writing & Speeches-Vol.11 (Pali & Other Sources of the Buddha & His Dhamma With An Index)	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar	Education Department Govt of Maharashtra Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Source Material Publication Committee	1995
25.	Descriptive Catalogue of Paper Relating to Rajashri Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur Vol-I	G. Kunte	The Director of Achieves Govt of Maharashtra Elphiston College Bldg, Fort-32.	1979
26.	Descriptive Catalogue of Paper Relating to Rajashri Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur Vol-II	V.G.Khobrekar	The Director of Achieves Govt of Maharashtra Elphiston College Bldg, Fort-32.	1982
27.	अद्वितीय छत्रपती श्री.संभाजी महाराज खंड १ ला आकृती ३ री	अॅड. अनंत वि. दारवटकर	श्री. शंभू प्रेरणा प्रकाशन, पुणे. ४११ ००९.	2007
28.	अद्वितीय छत्रपती श्री.संभाजी महाराज खंड ३ रा आकृती २ री	अॅड. अनंत वि. दारवटकर	श्री. शंभू प्रेरणा प्रकाशन, पुणे. ४११ ००९.	2010
29.	शिवाजी महाराज मराठा छत्रपती भारत वर्षा (Hindu king of in Islamic India False & Fuid one)	अॅड. अनंत वि. दारवटकर	दिलीप लिंबाळे श्री. शंभू प्रेरणा प्रकाशन, पुणे. ४११ ००९.	2005
30.	सत्यशोधक अंतरंग	जी. ए. उगले	महाराष्ट्र राज्यसाहित्य आणि सांस्कृतिक मंडळ, मुंबई	2017
31..	महात्मा फुले समग्र वाङ्मय	प्रा. हरी नरके	महात्मा जोतीराव फुले चरित्रसाधने प्रकाशनसमिती	2013
32.	अद्वितीय छत्रपती श्री.संभाजी महाराज खंड ४ था	अॅड. अनंत वि. दारवटकर	श्री. शंभू प्रेरणा प्रकाशन, पुणे. ४११ ००९.	2012

Sr. No.	Book Name	Author	Publish	Year
33.	अद्वितीय छत्रपती श्री.संभाजी महाराज खंड ५ वा	अॅड. अनंत वि. दारवटकर	श्री. शंभू प्रेरणा प्रकाशन, पुणे. ४११ ००९.	2014
34.	महाराजा सयाजीराव गायकवाड चरित्रसंग्रह (बडोद्याचे राज्यकर्ते भाग. १)	संपादक. यमाजी मालकर सहसंपादक. राजेंद्र मगर	महाराष्ट्र राज्यसाहित्य आणि सांस्कृतिक मंडळ, मुंबई .प्रभादेवी	2018
35.	महाराजा सयाजीराव गायकवाड चरित्रसंग्रह (बडोद्याचे राज्यकर्ते भाग. २)	संपादक. यमाजी मालकर सहसंपादक. सौ. मंदा हिंगुराव	महाराष्ट्र राज्यसाहित्य आणि सांस्कृतिक मंडळ, मुंबई .प्रभादेवी	2018
36.	आम्ही पाहिलेले महात्मा फुले	प्रा. हरी नारके	महात्मा जोतीराव फुले चरित्रसाधने प्रकाशन समिती	प्रथम. १९९३ अकरावी आवृत्ती 2018
37.	महात्मा जोतीराव फुले (किसान का कोंडा)	प्रा. वेदकुमार वेदालंकार प्रा. हरी नारके	महात्मा जोतीराव फुले चरित्रसाधने प्रकाशन समिती	1996
38.	महात्मा जोतीराव फुले Vol.II (Collected Works of Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Vol.II	प्रा. पी. जी. पाटील	The Education Department Govt of Maharashtra, Bombay -32 For Mahatma Jotirao Phule Death Century Central Committee	1991
39.	महात्मा जोतीराव फुले समस्त साहित्य. २ (सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म पुस्तक)	प्रा. वेदकुमार वेदालंकार प्रा. हरी नारके	महात्मा जोतीराव फुले चरित्रसाधने प्रकाशन समिती द्वारा उच्च व तंत्रशिक्षण विभाग मंत्रालय. ३२	1995
40.	अद्वितीय छत्रपती श्री. संभाजी महाराज खंड. २ रा	संपादक. अॅड. वि. दारवटकर	सौ. आरती अ. दारवटकर, शिवनेरी रोड, पुणे. ४११ ०३७.	2009
41.	धम्मपद	संपादक. प्रा. पु. वि. बापट अनुवादक. कै. पु. म. लाड	महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य आणि संस्कृती मंडळ, सयानी रोड, प्रभादेवी, मुंबई.	1975
42.	सच्ची रामायन की चाभी. राम कथा	पेरियर ई. व्हि. रामासामी	भदन्त शिलधम गवरा पब्लिशिंग हाऊस, नागपूर	1994
43.	बुद्ध धम्म एक महान क्रांती	डॉ. डी. एल. कांबळे	धम्म सुर्य प्रकाशन आयु. रिमता अजित कांबळे, कल्याण. पूर्व ठाणे.	2006

Sr. No.	Book Name	Author	Publish	Year
44.	बुद्धप्रणित पुनर्जन्म सिद्धांत	डॉ. डी.एल कांबळे	धम्मसुर्य प्रकाशन, कल्याण. पूर्व	2015
45.	महाराजा सयाजीराम गायकवाड यांचा भाषणसंग्रह भाग.१ ला, खंड.१	डॉ. रमेश वरखेडे	उच्च शिक्षण विभाग महाराष्ट्र शासन	2017
46.	महाराजा सयाजीराम गायकवाड यांचा भाषणसंग्रह भाग.२, खंड.२	डॉ. रमेश वरखेडे	महाराष्ट्र राज्य पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्मिती व अभ्यासक्रम संशोधन मंडळ, पुणे.	2017
47.	महाराजा सयाजीराम गायकवाड यांचा भाषणसंग्रह भाग.१, खंड.३	डॉ. एकनाथ पगारे	चरित्र साधने प्रकाशन समिती	2017
48.	महाराजा सयाजीराम गायकवाड यांचा भाषणसंग्रह भाग.२, खंड.४	डॉ. एकनाथ पगारे	चरित्र साधने प्रकाशन समिती	2017
49.	महाराजा सयाजीराम गायकवाड यांचा भाषणसंग्रह भाग.३, खंड.५	डॉ. एकनाथ पगारे	चरित्र साधने प्रकाशन समिती	2017
50.	महाराजा सयाजीराम गायकवाड यांचा भाषणसंग्रह भाग.१, खंड.८	डॉ. एकनाथ पगारे	चरित्र साधने प्रकाशन समिती	2017
51.	महाराजा सयाजीराम गायकवाड यांचा भाषणसंग्रह भाग.२, खंड.९	डॉ. एकनाथ पगारे	चरित्र साधने प्रकाशन समिती	2017
52.	महाराजा सयाजीराम गायकवाड यांचा भाषणसंग्रह भाग.३, खंड.१०	डॉ. एकनाथ पगारे	चरित्र साधने प्रकाशन समिती	2017
53.	महाराजा सयाजीराम गायकवाड यांचा भाषणसंग्रह भाग.४, खंड.११	डॉ. एकनाथ पगारे	चरित्र साधने प्रकाशन समिती	2017
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56.	Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad Speeches & Addresses भाग.१, खंड.६	अविनाश सप्रे	चरित्र साधने प्रकाशन समिती	2017

Sr. No.	Book Name	Author	Publish	Year
57.	Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad Speeches & Addresses भाग.२, खंड.७	अविनाश सप्रे	चरित्र साधने प्रकाशन समिती	2017
58.	राजर्षी शाहू गौरव ग्रंथ	प्रा. डॉ. रमेश जाधव	राजर्षी शाहू चरित्र साधने प्रकाशनसमिती, मंत्रालय, मुंबई. ४०० ०२९.	2016
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60.	साहित्यरत्न लोकशाहीर अण्णा भाऊ साठे निवडक वाङ्मय (कांदबरी खंड.१)	डॉ. राजेंद्र कुंभार	साहित्यरत्न लोकशाहीर अण्णा भाऊ साठे चरित्र साधने प्रकाशन समिती	2017
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1. Books Donated by Dr. Ambedkar Study Center Department of Economics SNDT Women's University Mumbai.

2. Book Purchased in the year 2018-19

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर अध्यासनाच्यावतीने वर्ष 2018-19 मध्ये

खरेदी केलेली पुस्तके

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9. Discussion/ Dialogues Held

Panel discussion on Constitutional Values on 26th November 2019

Chair person : Prof. Vishnu Magare,

Pro. Vice Chancellor, SNDTWU

Chief Guest : Justice Thool (Rtd.)

Ex Chairman /Member, Maharashtra Commission for Schedule Caste

Panelist : Prof. N. G. Meshram

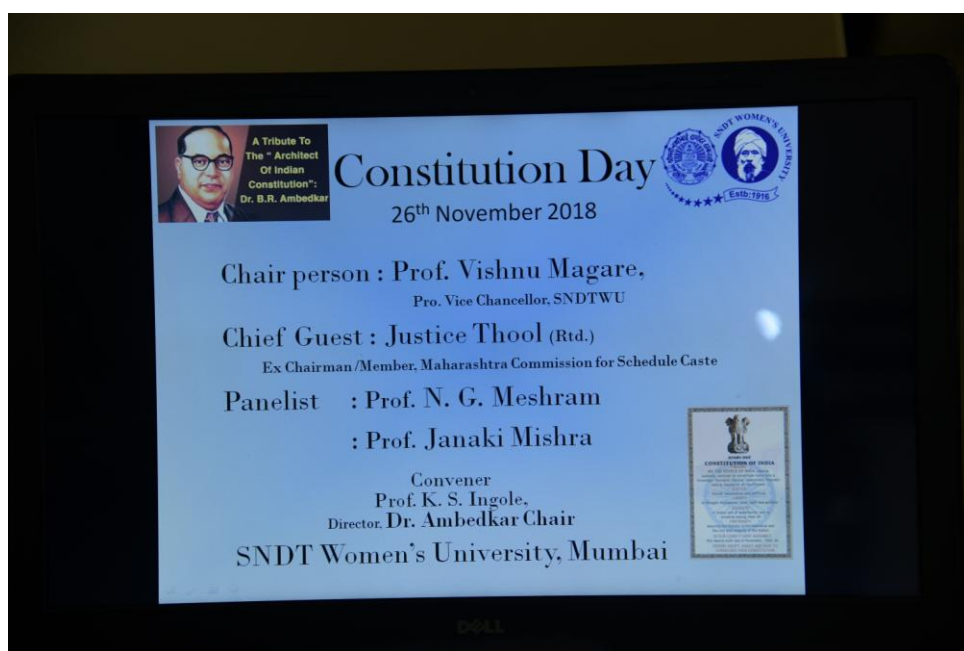
: Prof. Janaki Mishra

CONSTITUTIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

69th Constitution Day on 26th November, 2018

Dr. Ambedkar Chair, SNDT Women's University celebrates 69th Constitution Day on 26th

November, 2018 at Committee Hall, Churchgate, Mumbai- 400020.





Professor Kisan Ingole in his introduction speech on Panel discussion.

The discussions on Constitutional Values and Provisions for Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens were discussed extensively by the Panelists. The participation of Teachers and students was very much active; the relevant topics were discussed by Panelists and other participants. In short Program was fruitfully successful.



Dr Vishnu Magare Pro-Vice Chancellor Presents Book on Life and Mission of Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve founder of SNDT University in 1916, to Justice C. L. Thool



Dr Vishnu Magare Pro-Vice Chancellor Presents Book on Life and Mission of Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve founder of SNDT University in 1916, to Panelist Dr N G Meshram



Dr Vishnu Magare Pro-Vice Chancellor Presents Book on Life and Mission of Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve founder of SNDT University in 1916, to Panelist Advocate Miss Janaki Sharma visiting faculty of SNDT Law College Mumbai.



Miss Janaki Sharma visiting faculty of SNDT Law College Mumbai sharing her views on constitutional values as a Panelist.



Dr N G Meshram sharing his views on Constitutional provisions



The Chief Guest on the occasion was **Justice C. L. Thool**, Chairman Maharashtra Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Commission, the second guest Eminent Professor of Law was **Dr. N. G. Meshram**, former Professor and Principal of Law College Mumbai and Visiting Professor of Dr. Ambedkar Chair, SNTD Women's University. The third speaker was **Mis. Janaki Mishra**, Assistant Professor of Law Department of Law School, S. N.D. T. Women's University.

The function was chaired by **Dr. V. N. Magare**, Pro Vice-Chancellor, SNTD Women's University.

In the introductory speech **Dr. Kisan Ingole**, Dr. Ambedkar Chair Professor explained the importance of Constitution to all the citizens of India and particularly for Scheduled Castes, Tribes, Other Backward Class and Women; because these people were denied the basic human rights in India before Constitution. He said that, the Constitutional Values are the new things for Indian the Constitution there was not liberty to live a dignified life, even though some of them

have ability to live a dignified life but they were not allowed to do so. Similarly, Equality, Justice and fraternity was denied to SC/ST/OBC and Women in general. So, the constitutional values such as Equality, Liberty, Justice and Fraternity were beyond their thinking. Constitution has given us all these things which were denied. He also explained that, Directive Principles are very important in framing Public Policies by Government. It is expected that, the Public Policies of Government should corroborate with the directive principle. But from the Independence till to date we observe that, public policies are not with corroborate directive principles.

Miss. Janaki Mishra in her presentation explained detail Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles and Constitution Values and their importance.

Another speaker Dr. N. G. Meshram has given details and extensive History of Constitution making procedure and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's entry in the Constitutional Assembly. Dr. Ambedkar entered in the Constitution Assembly and ultimately he was elected as Chairman of Drafting Committee and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in spite of his ill health, he worked day and night and made the wonderful Constitution within 2 years 11months 17 days, and submitted to Constitutional Assembly on 26th November, 1949.

The Chief Guest of the program Justice Mr. C. L. Thool in his speech he continued Historical Overview of Constitutional making procedures and efforts taken by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and single handed completed the task of making the Constitution; Justice Thool has quoted several examples of legal cases.

Dr. V. N. Magare, Pro. Vice-Chancellor, S. N. D. T. Women's University has taken over views of all the speakers and he appreciates the thoughtful presentations.



Dr Vishnu Magare, Pro-Vice-Chancellor is speaking as a Chairperson of the function. He explained the importance of Constitution and its protection in the present context. He also appreciated the entire panelist for their excellent deliberation on the Constitution.

10. Inter Chair Collaboration

21st February 2019 Dr Ambedkar International Center New Delhi

Review Meeting of West Zone Chairs 21 Feb, 2019. New Delhi

Dr Kisan Ingole Chair Professor was participated in the Review Committee Meeting held on 21st February 2019 at Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Inter-National Center New-Delhi. He has given the presentation and submitted Report of Activities of Dr Ambedkar Chair at SNDT Women University Mumbai.

Director Honorable D P Majhi and Joint Secretary Honorable Rshami Chaudhary were presents in the Review Committee Meeting. Review Committee found the reports of Dr Ambedkar Chair at SNDT Women University Mumbai satisfactory.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely

Dr Kisan Ingole