

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR CHAIR

(Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, Ministry of Social Justice &
Empowerment, New Delhi)

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University,
Nagpur

Annual Report 2025-26

1. Research Work by Chair Professor:

Completed research project

Project Titled: Ambedkarite Political Movements in Maharashtra: Their Ideology, Policies, and Activities (Research Project submitted in April 2026)

Ambedkarite political movements in Maharashtra represent a significant stream of socio-political transformation in modern India. Rooted in the thought of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar, these movements emerged in response to centuries of caste-based oppression, social exclusion, and economic marginalisation. Their primary objective is to establish a society founded on justice, equality, and human dignity through democratic and constitutional means.

The ideological foundation of these movements is based on Dr. Ambedkar's vision of liberty, equality, and fraternity. He strongly critiqued the caste system and emphasised the need for its annihilation as a prerequisite for building a just society. His approach combined social reform with political action, highlighting the importance of representation, legal safeguards, and institutional change. Ambedkar advocated for constitutional democracy, state responsibility in ensuring social welfare, and the role of education as a tool for empowerment—principles that became central to subsequent Ambedkarite political movements. His adoption of Buddhism further provides a moral and philosophical basis for these movements, reinforcing values of rationality, compassion, and social ethics.

The evolution of Ambedkarite political movements in Maharashtra can be traced through various political organisations established at different historical moments. The formation of the Independent Labour Party in 1936 marked a significant shift, as it aimed to address not only caste oppression but also class exploitation. By bringing together workers, peasants, and marginalised communities, the party expanded the scope of Ambedkarite politics. Its policies focused on labour rights, land reforms, and opposition to exploitative economic structures, thereby linking social justice with economic justice.

Subsequently, the Scheduled Caste Federation was established in 1942 to provide a more focused political platform for the representation of the Scheduled Castes. It aimed to secure political safeguards, adequate representation, and protection of rights for marginalised communities. The Federation played an important role in articulating the political demands of the Scheduled Castes during a crucial period of India's transition to independence, although it faced challenges in achieving broad-based electoral success.

After Dr Ambedkar's demise, the formation of the Republican Party of India in 1957 aimed to consolidate his political vision into a unified movement representing all oppressed sections of society. The party was founded on principles of social democracy, secularism, and equality. It sought to implement policies related to reservation, education, economic upliftment, and protection against caste-based discrimination. Initially, the Republican Party of India held significant promise as a political force in Maharashtra and played a crucial role in mobilising marginalised communities.

However, over time, the Republican Party of India experienced fragmentation into multiple factions. Leadership conflicts, ideological differences, and political alliances with mainstream parties contributed to this division, weakening the collective strength of Ambedkarite politics and limiting its electoral effectiveness. Despite these challenges, various factions have continued to engage in political, social, and cultural activities to promote Ambedkarite thought and address issues faced by marginalised communities.

Ambedkarite political movements in Maharashtra have not been confined to electoral politics alone. They have actively organised protests, rallies, conferences, and awareness campaigns to address issues such as caste discrimination, atrocities, and lack of access to resources. These movements have also played a crucial role in preserving and promoting Ambedkarite thought through literature, journalism, and public discourse. Commemorative events such as Ambedkar Jayanti and Dhamma Chakra Pravartan Day serve as important platforms for mobilisation and ideological reaffirmation.

In conclusion, Ambedkarite political movements in Maharashtra have made significant contributions to the struggle for social justice, equality, and democratic rights. While they face challenges such as internal divisions and changing political dynamics, their ideological foundation remains highly relevant in contemporary society. The ongoing emphasis on constitutional values, social democracy, and human dignity underscores their enduring importance. Strengthening unity, leadership, and commitment to core principles will be essential for revitalising these movements and advancing Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar's vision in the present context.

The research project will be published after it has been translated into Hindi and English. The Marathi version's publication process is underway, and it is expected to be released in book form in 2026-27

2. Field-based research

Project Titled: A Study of the Socio-Economic and Psychological Conditions of People Living in Slums (With Special Reference to Nagpur City) (Research Project submitted in April 2026)

This study examines the socio-economic and psychological conditions of people living in selected slums of Nagpur city. Nagpur was chosen not only for its urban and economic significance but also for its historical role as a centre of Ambedkarite thought, particularly at Deeksha Bhumi, where mass conversions to Buddhism took place in 1956. This event contributed to the development of a strong Ambedkarite consciousness among Dalit communities, fostering values such as self-respect, social equality, and an awareness of structural inequalities.

The study aims to understand the intersection of urban poverty, caste identity, and social consciousness. It analyses access to education, housing, civic amenities, healthcare services, and the law-and-order situation in slum areas. Additionally, it examines social relations among different caste and community groups and their impact on collective well-being.

A key focus of the research is the examination of caste-based discrimination and its psychological impact. It explores the nature and frequency of discrimination and its effects, including anxiety, hopelessness, reduced life satisfaction, and overall psychological distress. The study also analyses the role of Ambedkarite ideology in shaping resilience, dignity, and perceptions of social mobility among respondents.

The research is based on a primary household survey of 1,799 respondents, using a structured questionnaire. A mixed-method approach was adopted, combining quantitative analysis with qualitative insights. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, such as frequency distributions, percentage analyses, and cross-tabulations, as well as psychometric scales to assess identity, psychological distress, and life satisfaction.

In this project, we collaborated with Dr Yashpal Jogdand from IIT Delhi, who contributed his expertise in psychology.

Overall, the study provides a comprehensive understanding of the lived experiences of marginalised communities in urban slums. Although it is limited to selected areas and based on cross-sectional data, it offers valuable insights into urban inequality, caste dynamics, and the role of social identity in shaping psychological well-being, with important implications for inclusive urban development and social empowerment.

Symposium

20.03.2026- One Day Symposium on “Mahad Satyagraha Centenary: Reimagining Social Justice”

Inaugural Session First Session



Dr. Vikas Jambhulkar, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Political Science, RTMNU

The Dr Ambedkar Chair and Department of Dr Ambedkar Thought at Rashttrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University organised a one-day symposium, “Mahad Satyagraha Centenary: Reimagining Social Justice,” focusing on the ideas and legacy of B. R. Ambedkar.

During the symposium inauguration, the chief guest, Dr Vikas Jambhulkar, elaborated on the historical and contemporary significance of the Mahad Satyagraha. He emphasised that the 1927 movement was not merely a struggle for access to water but a foundational struggle for social, cultural, and political equality. He further suggested that 20 March should be observed as a “Day of Social Empowerment” as well as “Water Day.”

Dr Jambhulkar highlighted that it is incorrect to assume that the Ambedkarite movement began only in 1927. As early as 1916, B. R. Ambedkar had begun a critical analysis of the Hindu social order. Through the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha, he

emphasised education, livelihood opportunities, industrial engagement, and participation in government services for the marginalised communities. Referring to the background of the Mahad movement, he stressed that the struggle against untouchability was rooted in the principles of equality, self-respect, and economic self-reliance. He underlined the importance of moving away from traditionally stigmatised occupations, pursuing education, securing government employment, and leading a dignified and hygienic life. He also advocated for inter-caste marriages and the rejection of regressive social practices. While discussing the violence during the Satyagraha, it was noted that more than 100 people were injured; nevertheless, the movement played a crucial role in advancing social transformation. Its impact is reflected in key provisions of the Constitution of India, particularly Articles 14, 15, and 17. In the presidential address, Dr Fulzele remarked that the question of social justice remains equally relevant today. Even after a hundred years, many challenges persist, and concrete measures are needed to address them effectively. The program concluded with a vote of thanks delivered by Ms Alka Zharonde.

Second Session:

As part of the seminar titled “Mahad Satyagraha Centenary: Reimagining Social Justice” at Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Ms Vidya Chourpagar presented her paper on “Historical and Ideological Dimensions of the Mahad Satyagraha.” The session was moderated by Ms Sangeeta Ramtake.

While explaining the historical background, she stated that the Mahad Satyagraha marked the beginning of a struggle for dignity and self-respect among the oppressed and marginalised sections of society. She contextualised the movement within the socio-political conditions of the colonial period and drew parallels with the egalitarian ideals of the French Revolution, thereby highlighting the broader significance of the Mahad movement.

She further explained that Mahad was chosen as the site of the Satyagraha due to the deep-rooted social inequalities prevalent there, including divisions between rich and poor, as well as between caste Hindus and untouchables. The movement became a practical assertion of equality. B. R. Ambedkar played a pivotal role in instilling a

sense of self-respect and liberation among the oppressed, encouraging courage, rationality, and self-confidence in a society long subjected to humiliation.

Ms Chourpagar emphasised that Ambedkar's approach was always ethical and constitutional. His ideas were not driven by revenge, but were firmly rooted in justice and equality. He critically analysed the double standards within Hindu society and exposed the systemic discrimination and injustices faced by the untouchables.

She pointed out that even today, discrimination persists in access to basic resources such as water. Incidents of exclusion from public wells, hand pumps, and water sources continue to reflect deep social inequalities. Referring to incidents like the Khairlanji massacre, she stressed that the issue of social justice remains urgent and unresolved.

The influence of this movement is reflected in the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution of India, particularly Articles 14 and 21.

In his presidential address, Dr Ramesh Shambharkar described the Mahad Satyagraha as a form of moral and social struggle. He began by paying tribute to the Satyagrahis and remarked that untouchability is a blot on humanity. While Mahatma Gandhi termed untouchability a stain on religion, B. R. Ambedkar asserted that it was a system imposed upon the oppressed.

Dr. Shambharkar further noted that Ambedkar led a transformative struggle at social, political, and intellectual levels, guiding society towards change. Through the 22 vows, he provided a new ethical framework for the community and emphasised the importance of political empowerment.

The session concluded by underscoring the enduring historical and ideological significance of the Mahad Satyagraha and reaffirmed that the question of social justice remains highly relevant today.



Dr. Vidya Chourpagar, Head, Department of Political Science, Dr. Ambedkar College, Nagpur.

Third Session:

In the third session of the seminar “Mahad Satyagraha Centenary: Reimagining Social Justice” held at Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Mr. Ajay Chaudhary delivered a thought-provoking address on the continuing issue of water-based discrimination and the relevance of social democracy.

He emphasised that water is not merely a natural resource, but a fundamental question of social justice and equality. He pointed out that caste-based untouchability and discrimination in Indian society have historically been structured around access to water. Although the forms of discrimination may have evolved over time, the underlying mindset, he argued, persists. Referring to the Mahad Satyagraha, he highlighted how B. R. Ambedkar led a historic struggle for equal access to water. He also mentioned the symbolic burning of the Manusmriti as a direct challenge to the unjust social order. He observed that while the text refers to Shudras, it does not adequately acknowledge the existence of Atishudras, thereby reflecting the deep-rooted inequalities within the traditional social framework.

Mr. Chaudhary further stressed that Ambedkar’s concept of “social democracy” remains highly relevant even today. He noted that the Mahad Satyagraha was not

limited to a single community but saw participation from diverse sections, making it a broad-based movement for social transformation.

Citing Article 21 of the Constitution of India, he stated that the right to life and personal liberty must be equally accessible to all. However, in practice, control over resources such as water remains shaped by power structures, leading to ongoing discrimination.

Drawing on Ambedkar's writings, he pointed out that water has historically been used not only to fulfil basic needs but also to express social exclusion and humiliation. Even though human rights are constitutionally guaranteed today, he raised a critical question: whether these rights are truly accessible in everyday life, and whether genuine social justice has been achieved.

Speaking on the intersection of caste and gender, he emphasised that the two are deeply interconnected. Referring to the book *Aamhi Hi Itihas* Ghadavla, he highlighted the struggles of women and noted that water scarcity still disproportionately affects them today.

In conclusion, he urged society to move beyond a false sense of comfort, confront the realities of inequality, and actively work towards achieving true social justice.



Dr. Ajay Choudhary, Associate Professor of Sociology, Hislop College, Nagpur

Fourth Session:

In the fourth session of the seminar “Mahad Satyagraha Centenary: Reimagining Social Justice” held at Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Dr Umesh Udupure (Associate Professor, Department of Law, N.M.D. College, Gondia) emphasised that untouchability is not merely a historical issue but persists in various forms today.

Sharing his personal experience from his time as a practising lawyer at the Bombay High Court, he recounted an incident where he was denied access to water on the basis of untouchability. Despite lodging a complaint with the concerned authorities, no appropriate action was taken. He expressed concern that when questions are raised about discrimination faced by Indians abroad, the response often highlights the persistence of such practices within India itself.

Dr. Udupure referred to various initiatives undertaken for the eradication of untouchability and highlighted the progressive reforms introduced during the period of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj. Drawing parallels with the French Revolution, he underscored the importance of decisive action in securing human rights. He noted that awareness of injustice is the first step toward social transformation and cited thinkers such as Anant Chitale and Chitnis in this context.

He elaborated on inequalities in industry, agriculture, and economic conditions, and analysed how violent tendencies are often cultivated within society to sustain the caste system. Referring to civil rights and Article 17 of the Constitution of India, he pointed out that despite legal provisions, the expected transformation is not fully evident in practice. He emphasised that a large section of the Bahujan community continues to live in poverty.

He further questioned whether fundamental rights are being effectively implemented or deliberately neglected. He noted that the values of equality, fraternity, and human rights can be traced back to the teachings of Gautama Buddha. These values, he said, were also reflected during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and were later carried forward by B. R. Ambedkar.

Referring to the Manusmriti, he discussed the punitive measures prescribed for reading, writing, and religious listening, highlighting the deeply entrenched inequalities of the past. He cited a legal dispute from the Madurai region to illustrate how justice becomes difficult when the system itself is compromised. Expressing concern over the increasing yet often ignored incidents of atrocities, he stressed the need to value the dignity achieved through long struggles. He also shared an emotional account from his experience in a village in Satara district.

In conclusion, he proposed that 19 March should be observed as “Untouchability Freedom Day.”

In the presidential address, Dr. Avinash Fulzele, Head of the Department, reflected on the teachings of Gautama Buddha and his Dhamma. Referring to the dispute over the Rohini river during the Buddha’s time, he explained how such conflicts contribute to the development of moral and social values.

He also commented on the process of privatisation of public sector institutions since 2001 and its implications for social structures. Reiterating the message of “becoming a governing community,” he emphasised the need for social awareness and empowerment. Referring to the essay “Ambedkar and the Pot,” he provided a critical analysis of social realities. Drawing upon the Mahad Satyagraha, he explained the contemporary dimensions of water-related inequality and its changing forms.

The program concluded with a formal vote of thanks. Across all sessions, in-depth deliberations were presented on themes such as water, equality, and human rights. The seminar collectively emphasised the need for society to confront reality and take proactive steps toward meaningful social transformation. The event concluded with the National Anthem, marking the end of all four sessions held on the occasion of Mahad Satyagraha Day.



Dr. Umesh Udupure , Associate Professor, Department of Law, N.M.D. College, Gondia



Participants-100 Students, Professors, Research Scholars& Social Activists attending the program

सामाजिक न्याय की पुनर्कल्पना पर आंबेडकर विचारधारा विभाग में हुआ गहन चिंतन

नागपुर। राष्ट्रसंत तुकड़ोजी महाराज नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय के डॉ. आंबेडकर अध्यासन एवं विचारधारा विभाग में 'महाड सत्याग्रह की शताब्दी: सामाजिक न्याय की पुनर्कल्पना' विषय पर एक दिवसीय परिसंवाद उत्साहपूर्वक आयोजित किया गया। इस परिसंवाद में महाड सत्याग्रह के ऐतिहासिक, वैचारिक तथा समकालीन महत्व को विभिन्न वक्ताओं ने रेखांकित किया।

पानी के लिए सत्याग्रह

प्रथम सत्र में डॉ. विकास जांभूलकर ने महाड सत्याग्रह के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा कि 1927 का आंदोलन केवल पानी के अधिकार के लिए नहीं था, बल्कि सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक समानता की आधारशिला थी। उन्होंने



20 मार्च को 'सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण दिवस' तथा 'जल दिवस' के रूप में मनाने की आवश्यकता व्यक्त की। कुलशुभ डॉ. मनाली क्षीरसागर के मार्गदर्शन में आयोजित इस परिसंवाद में अध्यक्षीय भाषण देते हुए विभागाध्यक्ष डॉ. अविनाश फुलडेंगे ने कहा कि महाड के चवदार तालाब का सत्याग्रह केवल पानी के लिए नहीं था, बल्कि यह मानवीय अधिकारों की स्थापना का ऐतिहासिक प्रयास था।

महाड सत्याग्रह मानवीय अधिकारों की स्थापना का ऐतिहासिक प्रयास

आत्मविश्वास का संचार

किया : द्वितीय सत्र में डॉ. विद्या चौरपागर ने 'महाड सत्याग्रह के ऐतिहासिक एवं वैचारिक आश्रम' विषय पर कहा कि महाड सत्याग्रह शोषित समाज के स्वाभिमान के संघर्ष की शुरुआत थी। डॉ. आंबेडकर ने समाज में आत्मसम्मान, तर्कशीलता और आत्मविश्वास का संचार किया। कार्यक्रम का संचालन संगीता रामटेके ने किया। आभार प्रदर्शन अलका जारडे ने किया।

सामाजिक न्याय का प्रश्न

आज भी ज्वलंत : तृतीय सत्र में डॉ. अजय चौधरी ने सामाजिक न्याय, जल अधिकार और आंबेडकरवादी दृष्टिकोण पर विस्तृत प्रस्तुति दी। समापन सत्र में डॉ. उमेश उदापुरे ने 'महाड सत्याग्रह से आज का भारत: नीतियां, कानून और वास्तविकता' विषय पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए।

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3. Organisation of Seminars, Workshops, and Celebrations of the birthdays of Dr Ambedkar and the other Saints, etc.

- Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Birth Anniversary calibration 12th April to 14th April 2025



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डॉ. आंबेडकर जयंतीनिमित्त विद्यार्थ्यांचा 18 तास अभ्यास

विद्यापीठात विविध उपक्रम : कुलगुरुंच्या उपस्थितीत समारोह

नागपुर, ब्युरो रिपोर्टर, भारतल डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या 134 व्या जयंती निमित्ताने डॉ. आंबेडकर विचारधारा विभागात एकत्रित स्पर्धा य डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या ग्रंथाचे 18 तास अभ्यास अभियान 12 एप्रिलपासून प्रारंभ करण्यात आला.



या अभियानामध्ये सकाळी 9.30 ते दुपारी 12 पर्यंत वस्तुस्थिती स्पर्धा आयोजित करण्यात आली. यात गोलमेज परिषदेतील कार्य, संविधान सभेतील कार्य, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व बागरी हक्क चळवळ या विषयांवर वक्तृत्वांनी भूमिका मांडली. तर, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या ग्रंथाचे 18 तास वाचन अभियान दुपारी 12 वाजता सुरू झाले. ते 13 एप्रिलला सकाळी 6 पर्यंत चालले. या कार्यक्रमाची सांगता 14 एप्रिल रोजी सकाळी 10.30 वाजता राहुत विद्यापीठाच्या प्रभारी कुलगुरू माधवी खांडे

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On the occasion of the 134th birth anniversary of Bharat Ratna Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar, an oration competition was organised in the department on 12th April 2025 from 09.30 to 12.00 on the topic of 1. Work in the Round Table Conference 2.

Work in the Constituent Assembly 3. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and the Civil Rights Movement. 14 competitors participated in this oration competition. Babasaheb's unimaginable work of giving a new turn to Indian society by firmly placing the issue of untouchability before the whole world. He did a movement for civil rights not only for the untouchables but also for the entire Indian society. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar has recorded pioneering work in the Constituent Assembly. Through this competition, the students presented the thoughts of Dr. Babasaheb in an extended manner. The first- and second-year students of the department participated enthusiastically. The head of the department, Prof. Dr. Avinash Fulzele, was the chairman of the competition, and the examiners were Prof. Dr. Ramesh Shambharkar, Prof. Dr. Mohan Wankhade, and Prof. Pramod Chimurkar. Along with this, Prof. Preeti Wankhade, Dr. Subhash Nagrale, Prof. Dr. Dahat, first- and second-year students, and non-teaching staff were present.

18-hour study campaign: The 18-hour study campaign began at 12 noon. The students were engrossed in reading the book they had taken up till 6 am today, Sunday. All arrangements, like food, tea, and water, were made for them. On the occasion of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's 134th birth anniversary, 72 students from the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair and Ideology Department at Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University participated in an 18-hour continuous study campaign.

The purpose was: Through this activity organised by the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Ideology Department, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar should get a feel for how he studied for 18 hours and how much reading he could do in that time. What is our reading capacity? The Maharashtra government is implementing this initiative to raise awareness among all students. As a part of it, the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair and Ideology Department took up this activity.

The arrangement was as follows: Students were to study in the auditorium on the lower floor of the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Thought Department. AC was on full-time here. The students studied in a very peaceful atmosphere. The students sat down to study with their Dr. Ambedkar books.

Meal and tea arrangements: When the students sat down to study at 12 noon, tea was sent to them after three or four hours. Lunch was arranged in the afternoon. Then,

lunch was served at 9 pm, and when the activity ended at 6 am, there was joy on the students' faces. Notably, the students who had passed the 6th grade responded enthusiastically and achieved their goal of 18 hours of reading. They showed through their actions that even young students would be shamed. Alka Jaronde, Moreshwar Mandpe, Bhimrao Fuse, Hira Sonare, Niranjana Patil, Uttam Shevde, Siddharth Pofre, Seema Mohod, Smita Shende, Dr Saroj Dange, and Preeti Wankhede expressed their feelings after completing the 18-hour study campaign. Head of the Department, Dr Avinash Fulzele, thanked Hon. Dr Madhavi Khode Chavere (IAS), Vice Chancellor Madam, and Hon. Registrar, Dr Raju Hiwase, RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur, for their cooperation and congratulated all the participating students. Dr Ramesh Shambharkar concluded the study campaign by expressing his gratitude.



विद्यार्थियों का 18 घंटे अभ्यास अभियान, आज होगा पूरा नागपुर विद्यापीठ और डॉ. आंबेडकर विचारधारा विभाग का आयोजन

नगपुर। डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर की 134वीं जयंती पर रा.तु.म. विद्यापीठ के डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर अध्यासन व विचारधारा विभाग में 18 घंटे अभ्यास अभियान शुरू किया। शनिवार को दोपहर 12 बजे से अभियान की शुरुआत हुई। इसमें 50 से अधिक विद्यार्थियों ने शामिल होकर अभ्यास अभियान को उत्कृष्ट प्रतिस्पर्धा दिया। रविवार सुबह 6 बजे अभियान समाप्त होगा। इससे पहले विभाग के विद्यार्थियों के लिए चक्रावत स्पर्धा का आयोजन किया गया। स्पर्धा में गोलमेग परिसर में डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर के कार्य, संविधान



सभा के कार्य, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व नागरी हक्क आंदोलन विषय पर चक्रावत स्पर्धा का आयोजन हुआ। स्पर्धा में विद्यार्थियों ने विस्तार से डॉ. आंबेडकर के विचार

रखते हुए कहा कि बाबासाहेब ने संपूर्ण विश्व के सामने असमर्थता के प्रश्न रखे। इसने भारतीय इतिहास को नई दिशा देने का कार्य किया। केवल असमर्थ नहीं बल्कि समग्र भारतीय समाज के नागरी हक्क के लिए आंदोलन किया। संविधान सभा में अपने कार्यों से अमूल्य छाप छोड़ी।

प्रथम व द्वितीय वर्ष के विद्यार्थियों ने लिया हिस्सा :

विभाग के प्रथम व द्वितीय वर्ष के विद्यार्थियों ने उत्कृष्ट सहभाग लिया। स्पर्धा में अध्यक्ष के रूप में विभाग प्रमुख प्रा. डॉ. अश्विनी फुलझेले, परीक्षक के रूप में प्रा. डॉ. रमेश शंभरकर, प्रा. डॉ. मोहन वानखेडे, प्रा. प्रमोद चौमुरकर थे। इसके अलावा प्रा. प्रीति वानखेडे, प्रा. गजराते, प्रा. डॉ. धनराज डहट सहित प्रथम व द्वितीय वर्ष के विद्यार्थी व शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी उपस्थित थे। लक्ष्यवात दोपहर 12 बजे से 18 घंटे अभ्यास अभियान की शुरुआत हुई।



➤ **Budha Pournima Celebration on 12th May 2025**

Buddha Purnima was celebrated at Dr Ambedkar Chair, Rastrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur. On this occasion, all staff were present, and the Chair Professor guided them all.

➤ **Savitribai Phule Birth Anniversary celebration 3 January 2026**

The birth anniversary of Savitribai Phule was celebrated with great enthusiasm at the Dr Ambedkar Chair and the Department of Dr Ambedkar Thought, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur. On this occasion, the head of the department, Dr Avinash Fulzele, addressed the faculty members and non-teaching staff, presenting a brief overview of Savitribai Phule's contributions to education, social reform, and women's emancipation.



He emphasised that her pioneering efforts in promoting women's education laid the foundation for social equality and continue to serve as a source of inspiration even today. The program was attended by Dr Ramesh Shambharkar, Dr Sunita Savarkar, Prof. Mangesh Junghare, Dhananjay Sukhdev, Ravi Paradkar, Vijay Ingale, Deva Lokhande, Shubham Masaram, and Mrs Patil. All attendees paid tribute to Savitribai Phule and collectively resolved to draw inspiration from her thoughts and work.

आंबेडकर अध्यासन विभाग



डॉ. आंबेडकर अध्यासन एवं डॉ. आंबेडकर विचारधारा विभाग, राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपुर विद्यापीठ, नागपुर में सावित्रीबाई फुले जयंती उत्साहपूर्वक मनाई गई। इस अवसर पर विभाग प्रमुख डॉ. अविनाश फुलझेले ने उपस्थित प्राध्यापक वर्ग एवं शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारियों को सावित्रीबाई फुले के शैक्षिक, सामाजिक तथा स्त्री-मुक्ति संबंधी कार्यों का संक्षिप्त परिचय दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि स्त्री शिक्षा की नींव रखकर सामाजिक समानता का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने वाली सावित्रीबाई फुले के कार्य आज भी प्रेरणादायी हैं। कार्यक्रम में डॉ. रमेश शंभरकर, डॉ. सुनीता सावरकर, प्रा. मंगेश जुनघरे, धनंजय सुखदेव, रवि पराडकर, विजय इंगले, देवा लोखंडे, शुभम मसराम तथा श्रीमती पाटील उपस्थित थीं।

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दैनिक भास्कर
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भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची शिक्षणदृष्टी आजही तितकीच प्रासंगिक असल्याचे प्रतिपादन कुलगुरू डॉ. मनाली क्षीरसागर यांनी भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या महापरिनिर्वाण दिना राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठातील डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर विचारधारा विभागात अभिवादन कार्यक्रम पार पडला. कार्यक्रमाध्यक्षस्थान कुलगुरू डॉ. मनाली क्षीरसागर यांनी भूषविले. प्रमुख अतिथी वक्ता म्हणून हिरलोप महाविद्यालयातील डॉ. अजय चौधरी बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर विचारधारा विभाग प्रमुख डॉ. अविनाश फुले यांची उपस्थिती होती. अध्यक्षीय भाषणात कुलगुरू डॉ. क्षीरसागर यांनी बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक आणि समतावादी भावनांचे प्रतिपादन केले. प्रमुख वक्ते डॉ. अजय चौधरी यांनी पद्धतीपासून सध्याच्या सामाजिक आणि राजकीय संदर्भापर्यंत डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या विचारांचे विविध अंगांनी विश्लेषण केले. डॉ. श. कोरेटी, डॉ. उमेश पलीकुंडकर, डॉ. विजय खंडाळ, डॉ. राहुल खरबे, नीरज बोधी, डॉ. गौतम कांबळे, डॉ. रमेश शंभरकर, प्रा. सुभाष नगरा, मंगेश जुनघरे, प्रा. प्रीती वानखडे, प्रा. सुबोध गोरले, डॉ. रमेश राठोड, सरोज डंगि, प्रा. चिमुकरकर, डॉ. मोहन वानखडे, डॉ. सुनीता साठे विद्यापीठातील अधिकारी, कर्मचारी तसेच एम.ए.च्या दोन्ही वर्षांचे विद्यार्थी या संख्येने उपस्थित होते. कार्यक्रमाचे संचालन प्रा. मंगेश जुनघरे यांच्या मार्गदर्शने शिल्पा मेघावत यांनी केले.

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The Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Dr Manali Kshirsagar, gave a tribute on Mahaparinirvana Din.

On the occasion of the Mahaparinirvana Day of Bharat Ratna Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar, a tribute programme was organised by the Department of Dr Ambedkar Thought at Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University. The programme was presided over by the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Dr Manali Kshirsagar. The event commenced with the offering of floral tributes to the portraits of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar and Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj.

In his introductory address, the Head of the Department, Dr. Avinash Fulzele, highlighted the growing global academic engagement with Ambedkarite pedagogy. He explained the significance of Dr. Ambedkar's educational philosophy, which is grounded in equality, scientific temper, rational thinking, critical inquiry, and human dignity. He emphasised that Dr Ambedkar's contributions extend far beyond the making of the Constitution, establishing him as a guiding force for humanity, intellectual development, and transformative education.

The keynote speakers presented a multidimensional analysis of Dr. Ambedkar's ideas, covering aspects from educational methods to contemporary social and political contexts. They underlined the crucial role of education in social transformation and

emphasized the increasing relevance of constitutional values such as equality, liberty, and justice in present-day India. The speakers also stressed the importance of integrating formal and informal teaching methods to encourage student expression and critical engagement.

In her presidential address, Vice-Chancellor Dr. Manali Kshirsagar elaborated on Dr. Ambedkar's social, educational, and egalitarian vision and inspired the audience through her remarks. She stated that Dr. Ambedkar's philosophy continues to provide a strong direction to society and that true tribute lies in translating his ideas into meaningful action.

The programme was attended by Dr. Shamrao Koreti, Dr. Palikundawar, Dr. Khandal, Dr. Kharabe, Dr. Neeraj Bodhi, Dr. Gautam Kamble, Dr. Ramesh Shambharkar, Prof. Subhash Nagarare, Prof. Mangesh Junghare, Prof. Preeti Wankhede, Prof. Subodh Gorle, Dr. Ramesh Rathod, Dr. Saroj Dange, Prof. Chimurkar, Dr. Mohan Wankhede, and Dr. Sunita Savarkar, along with university officials, staff members, and a large number of postgraduate students.

The programme was compered by Prof. Mangesh Junghare, and the vote of thanks was delivered by Dr. Shilpa Meshram. The event concluded with a solemn tribute to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

➤ **Two-day National Seminar on the contribution of saints to caste eradication in Maharashtra on 23-24 February 2026.**

A two-day national seminar on the contribution of saints to caste eradication was organized on January 23rd and 24th, 2026, in Nagpur by the Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair at Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University. The seminar, themed "Contribution of Saints in the Eradication of Caste in Maharashtra," aimed to highlight the intellectual struggle of the saint tradition against caste-based inequality, injustice, and discrimination, emphasising its significance in social transformation. The inaugural session took place on January 23, 2026, at 4:30 p.m.

During the inaugural session, eminent litterateur Dr. Dilip Dhondge delivered the presidential address, elaborating on the philosophical foundations of the saint tradition. He highlighted how the saints of Maharashtra, through their literature and

The seminar was held in the Convocation Hall located on the university's administrative campus. The event was presided over by the Head of the Department, Dr. Avinash Fulzele, with Dr. Manali Kshirsagar providing academic guidance. The program commenced with a ceremonial garlanding of portraits of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj. The seminar saw active participation from scholars, professors, researchers, and students from various universities across the country. Multiple sessions featured in-depth discussions on the egalitarian philosophy of the saint tradition, its anti-caste stance, its humanistic approach, and its contribution to social justice. Several researchers presented papers highlighting the contemporary relevance of the saints' teachings.

Overall, the seminar provided a comprehensive understanding of the intellectual legacy of the saint tradition in Maharashtra and its significant role in eradicating caste. The event proved highly beneficial in fostering social awareness, egalitarian values, and transformative thinking among students.

[illegible]

Dr. Dilip Dhondge, Writer, Critic and Literary Figure

On the second day of the seminar, technical sessions featured scholarly presentations focused on the impact of saint literature on social transformation, the evaluation of saint thought from Dalit and gender perspectives, and the relationship between the Bhakti movement and contemporary social realities. The second session of the two-day National Seminar on “Contribution of Saints in the Eradication of Caste in Maharashtra” emphasised an in-depth discussion of the social, cultural, and intellectual dimensions of the saint tradition. Eminent scholars presented their perspectives, highlighting the transformative potential of saint literature and its continued relevance in today's context.

Session II

An Intellectual Exploration of Chokhamela’s Revolutionary Thought: A Lecture Unfolding the Social Foundations of the Saint Tradition

In this session, Dr Vimal Thorat (Professor, Department of Hindi, IGNOU) presented a profound, philosophical, and socially oriented analysis of the thought of Saint Chokhamela. Through her insightful lecture, she emphasised that Chokhamela was not merely a devotional saint but a radical thinker who directly challenged the prevailing social order. Dr. Thorat explained that the Bhakti tradition and the saint movement were not limited to devotion to God; rather, they represented a revolutionary ideological framework that upheld justice, equality, and human dignity while strongly opposing rigid social customs and traditions. She substantiated her arguments with scholarly references, presenting Chokhamela’s life and literary works as powerful examples of this transformative tradition.

While discussing the idea that “the entire family itself was a site of literary expression,” Dr. Thorat elaborated on the lived experiences of Chokhamela’s family. She highlighted that the humiliation, struggles, and social exclusion they faced, as reflected in their abhangas, were not merely personal expressions of pain but sharp intellectual critiques of the social system. She further asserted that the saint movement in Maharashtra can be understood as a socio-cultural continuation of the Buddhist movement. By analysing the philosophical connections between the egalitarian principles of the saint tradition and Buddhist Dhamma, she demonstrated how Chokhamela played a significant historical role in uniting marginalised communities.

Through his abhangas, he fearlessly opposed the caste system and instilled the values of equality within society.

The lecture concluded with the strong assertion that Chokhamela is not just a historical saint but a beacon of thought that continues to reflect and challenge contemporary social realities. Dr. Thorat's intellectual depth, evidence-based arguments, and social sensitivity elevated the session to a high academic level.

Women Saints as the True Representatives of Modern Womanhood: An Intellectual Inquiry into the Revolutionary Tradition of Women Saints

In the same session, Dr. Shailendra Lende (Head, Department of Marathi, RTM Nagpur University) presented a comprehensive analysis of the literary, social, and intellectual contributions of women saints, not only in Maharashtra but across India. His scholarly exposition made it clear that the work of women saints transcends mere devotional expression and has significantly contributed to shaping progressive social thought. Dr. Lende traced the intellectual journey from the Therī tradition of the Buddhist period to the women saints of Maharashtra, highlighting the continued relevance of their role in social enlightenment. He emphasised that the values articulated by women saints—such as equality, self-respect, rationality, and human dignity—serve as the foundation of modern feminist thought.

Referring specifically to the abhangas of women saints, he pointed out their intellectual clarity, philosophical depth, and bold social stance. Through these compositions, women saints not only expressed personal experiences but also challenged the patriarchal and tradition-bound social order. Their powerful literary expressions stand as testimony to the intellectual strength and agency of women in that period.

Concluding with the strong statement that “women saints are, in the truest sense, modern women,” Dr Lende argued that the assertion of freedom, equality, and rationality defines true modernity, and these ideals were articulated by women saints centuries ago. He also referred to the Marathi translation of the text Vajrasuchi, explaining how its rational critique of the caste system is closely linked with the ideological foundations of saint literature. The rationalist perspective found in

Vajrasuchi and the egalitarian philosophy of the saint tradition, he noted, belong to the same intellectual continuum.

Overall, the lecture provided a deeper understanding of the literary and social contributions of women saints and reinforced the idea that saint literature forms a fundamental basis of modernity in Indian society.

	
Dr Vimal Thorat (Professor, Department of Hindi, IGNOU)	Dr. Shailendra Lende (Head, Department of Marathi, RTM Nagpur, University, Nagpur)

Session III

Sant Namdev: A Literary Architect of Social Reform

In this session, Dr. Satish Badwe delivered an insightful and thought-provoking lecture on the theme “Sant Namdev and His Literary Contribution to Social Reform.” His presentation highlighted that Sant Namdev was not merely a devotional poet, but a key architect in the making of an ethical and value-based society.

Dr. Badwe explained that the Bhakti tradition within the saint movement was not ritualistic in nature, but was enriched with literature, rationality, and social consciousness. He emphasised that this devotional culture was centred on human values, equality, and morality, with the primary objective of bringing about social transformation.

Elaborating on the historical significance of Sant Namdev, Dr. Badwe noted that Namdev played a crucial role in bringing together various saints and fostering a broad, inclusive intellectual movement. This movement was not confined to Maharashtra but extended to North India, reflecting the far-reaching impact of his literary contributions.

Referring to the emotional depth in Namdev's devotion, Dr. Badwe cited Iravati Karve's work "Vithoba Is My Boyfriend," explaining that Bhakti is not rooted in fear, but in freedom, love, and personal expression. He concluded that the intimacy reflected in Namdev's abhangas gives Bhakti a deeply human and contemporary character.

Overall, Dr. Badwe's lecture offered a fresh perspective on Sant Namdev's literature as a powerful instrument of social reform. It emphasized that saint literature is not limited to spirituality, but serves as a strong intellectual foundation for social reconstruction.

Bhakti Movement: The First Phase of Anti-Caste Struggle

Dr. Bhagwan Phalke presented a comprehensive analysis of the social, intellectual, and historical dimensions of the Bhakti movement. Moving beyond a purely religious interpretation of concepts such as vows, moral conduct, and devotional remembrance, he explained their broader implications for ethical discipline, social integrity, and human values.

Dr. Phalke strongly argued that it was the vernacular saints who challenged the dominance of classical languages like Sanskrit and gave dignity to local languages. Texts such as the Dnyaneshwari by Sant Dnyaneshwar and the Bhagavata tradition associated with Sant Namdev were not merely religious works, but foundational texts that facilitated social transformation through the medium of people's language.

He also highlighted an important perspective of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar, stating that while Ambedkar utilised saint literature as a resource for social change, he also critically examined its limitations. According to Dr Phalke, Ambedkar's approach emphasised that while saint literature is inspirational, it must be complemented with critical reasoning.

Presenting a significant argument, Dr. Phalke stated that no social or political revolution can take place without the foundation laid by the Bhakti movement. In this context, he emphasised the social importance of the Wari tradition, explaining that it is not merely a religious pilgrimage but a living practice of equality, fraternity, and collective participation.

Referring to the views of noted literary figure Bhalchandra Nemade, he explained how the Bhakti movement played a vital role in religious reform. He also cited Jangali Maharaj as an example to underscore the importance of ethical discipline and social responsibility within the Bhakti tradition.

Dr. Phalke concluded that the Bhakti movement represents the first phase of anti-caste struggle, offering a path based on reason, dialogue, and value-based resistance rather than violence or extremism. In today's context of social instability and division, he emphasised that the teachings of the Bhakti movement are increasingly relevant and guiding.

Overall, the lecture by Dr. Bhagwan Phalke provided a broader, socially engaged, and contemporary understanding of the Bhakti movement. It reinforced the idea that saint literature is not merely a spiritual legacy, but a fundamental intellectual force in shaping social transformation in India.



Dr. Satish Badwe, Retired Professor and Head, Department of Marathi Language and Literature, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University



Dr. Bhagwan Phalke (Assistant Professor, Women's Studies Centre, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University)

Session IV

The Saint Movement: A Social Revolution Beyond the Boundaries of Religion

In this session, Dr. Pramod Moongate presented a comprehensive, comparative, and historical analysis of the saint movement. He emphasised that the saint movement was not confined to Maharashtra alone, but was part of a broader socio-intellectual process that originated with the Alvar saints of South India.

While discussing the southern saint tradition, he elaborated on the role of the Alvar saints and cited the example of Basaveshwar (Basava), who, despite being born into a Brahmin family, adopted a critical stance against Vedic orthodoxy and emerged as a revolutionary thinker advocating social equality. He highlighted that the Lingayat movement in Karnataka was not merely devotional but was strongly oriented toward social reform and resistance to religious orthodoxy.

Dr. Moongate pointed out that although the saint movement is commonly understood as a Bhakti movement, it extended far beyond devotion and directly challenged rigid traditions, ritualism, and religious authority. For this reason, some scholars have even interpreted the saint movement as a form of resistance to established religious structures.

Referring to the anti-exploitative intellectual framework of Jyotiba Phule, he noted that Phule introduced a rational and critical method for understanding social inequalities. He further explained that the anti-caste movement later received a strong ideological foundation through the contributions of Phule and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

While discussing the saint tradition in Maharashtra, he cited Raosaheb Kasbe's view, who regarded Tukaram as one of the region's greatest thinkers. He also noted that Tukaram's ideas extended to North India, contributing to the wider expansion of the saint movement.

Dr. Moongate compared the socio-historical context of the saint movement with contemporary realities, underlining its continued relevance. He asserted that the

values of equality, rationality, and resistance to religious domination remain equally significant today.

A particularly noteworthy aspect of his lecture was the reference to the documentation of abhangas by British administrators. He pointed out that colonial authorities recognized and recorded saint literature, indicating its wide social significance.

Overall, Dr. Moongate's lecture provided a clear intellectual perspective to understand the saint movement not merely as a religious phenomenon, but as a significant force of social revolution. His scholarly depth, logical analysis, and contemporary relevance made the session highly enriching and thought-provoking.



Dr. Pramod Moongate, Member, Advisory Committee, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi and State Marathi Development Institute, Mumbai

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National seminar on 'dismantling caste hierarchies' on Jan 23, 24

■ Staff Reporter

DR BABASAHEB Ambedkar Chair at Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University (RTMNU), with support from the Dr Ambedkar Foundation under the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, will organise a two-day national seminar on

'Role of Maharashtra's saint tradition in dismantling caste hierarchies' on January 23 and January 24.

The inaugural session will be held at 4.30 pm on January 23 at the Convocation Hall. Dr Manali Kshirsagar, Vice-Chancellor, RTMNU, will preside over the programme. Scholar and writer Dr Dilip Dhondge will deliver

the keynote address on the egalitarian thrust of the saint tradition.

Technical sessions on the second day will examine the social impact of saint literature, with reference to figures such as Chokhamela, Gadge Baba, Namdev, Tukaram and Tukadoji Maharaj, and their intersection with Ambedkarite thought.

दोन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र

“महाराष्ट्रातील संतांचे जातीनिर्मूलनात योगदान”

देवारी विटाक मधारी सकळ ।
आला तो निर्मळ चुटकुळ ॥१॥
देडिवा विटाक देडिवा जन्मला ।
सोवळा तो बुला काण बर्मा ॥२॥
विटाकाजंजोनी खपलीचे न्मन ।
खेज देह निर्मोन नाही जरी ॥३॥
मनुष्यी पांडुरंग वरितसे पोती ।
विटाक देडिवा वलतसे ॥४॥
देडिवा विटाक देडिवा निर्मली ।
महाराजे महारी नोंविजली ॥५॥



संत चक्रवर्ती



संत कान्होळकार



संत कान्होळकार



संत कान्होळकार



संत कान्होळकार



संत कान्होळकार



संत कान्होळकार

सुचिंत उपनिषद

- संत परंपरेतील समानतेचे दार्शनिक अभिप्राय.
- संत तुकाराम, संत दत्तनाथ, संत पोद्दामेज आणि बरिच तुळी.
- महाराष्ट्रातील संतांचे सामाजिक न्यायासाठी साहित्यिक योगदान.
- भक्ती आंदोलन आणि जातिनिर्मूलन: विस्तरण.
- वारकरी संस्थांच्या सामाजिक न्यायवर ऐतिहासिक प्रभाव.
- महाराष्ट्रातील संतांच्या कार्यत आणि विकासशील शिक्षणमतेचा विचार.
- संत सामाजिक क्रांतीकारक म्हणून: एक तुलनात्मक अभ्यास.
- संतांचा आधुनिक जातिविरोधी चळवळीतील प्रभाव.
- आजूबाजू आणि परत: संतांचे विचार आज अमळात आणले.
- जातिविरोधी समुदायका आणि लोक परंपरा.
- सामाजिक परिवर्तनात अध्यात्मची भूमिका.

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मौद्रणीसाठी खालील लिंकचा वापर करावा.

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टिप:- विषयवस्तू संबंधित बँकेचा विषयक संशोधकांचे लेख लघुद्वारे वारंवारती मिळवणे उद्दीष्ट. लेख वाचण्याची अंतीम तारीख २० जानेवारी २०२६.



डॉ. आंबेडकर फाउंडेशन

(भारत सरकारच्या सामाजिक न्याय आणि अधिकारीता मंत्रालयाच्या अंतर्गत कार्य करणारी स्वायत्त संस्था.)



राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ, नागपूर
डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर अध्यासन



दोन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र

“महाराष्ट्रातील संतांचे जातीनिर्मूलनात योगदान”

दिनांक २३ व २४ जानेवारी २०२६

दोन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र

“महाराष्ट्रातील संतांचे जातीनिर्मूलनात योगदान”

पहिला दिवस - उद्घाटन समारंभ

दिनांक २३ जानेवारी २०२६ रोजी दुपारी ०४.०० वा.
स्थळ: दीक्षांत सभागृह, छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज प्रशासकीय
परिसर, महाराजवाड रोड, अमरावती मार्ग, नागपूर
विषय: महाराष्ट्रातील संत परंपरा: समता, बंधुता आणि जातिविहीन
समाजाची दिशा -

उद्घाटक

- डॉ. दिलीप धोंडजे
ज्येष्ठ साहित्यिक, नाशिक

- डॉ. मनाली क्षीरसागर

मा. कुलगुरु
राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ,
नागपूर

दुसरा दिवस - तांत्रिक सत्रे

दिनांक २४ जानेवारी २०२६
स्थळ: डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर विचारधारा विभाग सभागृह,
डॉ. आंबेडकर जन्मसताष्टी भवन, भांडसाहेब कॉलते ग्रंथालय
परिसर, उत्तर अंबादारी रोड, रामदासपूर, नागपूर

सत्र पहिले - सकाळी ०९.३० ते ११.०० वा.

सत्राचा विषय: संतांच्या सामाजिक विचारांचे तात्विक आणि ऐतिहासिक अधिष्ठान

- झानेश्वर रक्षक

संत साहित्याचे अभ्यासक, नागपूर

विषय: राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजांचे समानतेचे तात्विक अधिष्ठान

- डॉ. राजेंद्र वाटाणे

प्राध्यापक,
तापवाडे महाविद्यालय, कोराडी ता. कामठी, जि. नागपूर
विषय: समाज क्रांतीकारक: संत गाडगेबाबा

सकाळी ११.०० ते ११.१५ वा. - चहा विश्रांती

सत्र दुसरे - दुपारी ११.१५ ते १२.४५ वा.

सत्राचा विषय: संत आणि सामाजिक समानता: दत्तित व लिंग दृष्टिकोन

- डॉ. विमल थोरात

निवृत्त प्राध्यापक हिंदी विभाग,
राष्ट्रीय इंदिरा गांधी मुक्त विद्यापीठ, दिल्ली
विषय: संत पोखामेळा कुटुंब आणि दत्तित मुक्तीचा संदेश

- डॉ. शैलेंद्र तेंडे

विभागप्रमुख मराठी विभाग,
रा. तु. म. ना. वि., नागपूर
विषय: महाराष्ट्रातील स्त्री संत आणि लिंगसमतेचा विचार

दुपारी १२.४५ ते ०१.४५ वा. - भोजनापकाश

दोन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय चर्चासत्र

“महाराष्ट्रातील संतांचे जातीनिर्मूलनात योगदान”

सत्र तिसरे - दुपारी ०१.४५ ते ०३.१५ वा.

सत्राचा विषय: साहित्यिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि भक्ती दृष्टिकोन

- डॉ. सतीश चडसे

निवृत्त प्राध्यापक व विभागप्रमुख
मराठी व भाषा वाङ्मय - विभाग
डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ,
छत्रपती संभाजीनगर

विषय: संत नामदेव आणि सामाजिक सुधारणांतील साहित्यिक योगदान

- डॉ. भगवान फाळके

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक स्त्री अभ्यास केंद्र
संत गाडगेबाबा अमरावती विद्यापीठ, अमरावती
विषय: सामाजिक परिवर्तन आणि संतांचा भक्ती दृष्टिकोन

दुपारी ०३.१५ ते ०३.३० वा. - चहा विश्रांती

सत्र चौथे - दुपारी ०३.३० ते ०५.०० वा.

सत्राचा विषय: आधुनिक संदर्भ व भविष्यदृष्टी

- डॉ. प्रमोद मुनघाटे

निवृत्त प्राध्यापक व विभागप्रमुख
मराठी विभाग, रा.तु.म.ना.वि., नागपूर
विषय: संतांचा आधुनिक जातिविरोधी चळवळीवरील प्रभाव

- डॉ. मा. मा. जाधव

संपादक, अक्षरागाथा
नांदेड

विषय: जाति निर्मूलनाची आव्हाने: संतांचे विचार आज अंमलात आणताना

संध्याकाळी ०५.०० ते ०५.१० - चहा विश्रांती

समारोप सत्र

संध्याकाळी ०५.१० ते ०६.०० वा.
परिसंवाद अहवाल व शिफारसीचे सादरीकरण
समारोपपर भाषण: मान्यवर पाहुणे

प्रमुख अतिथी

- डॉ. राजू हिवसे

मा. कुलसचिव
राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ, नागपूर

आयोजक

- डॉ. अविनाश फुतडोले

प्राध्यापक व विभागप्रमुख
डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर अभ्यासन
राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ, नागपूर

4. Lectures, including Dr. Ambedkar Memorial Lecture, etc.

Speaker: Urmila Pawar

Date: 29.11. 2025

Urmila Pawar is a prominent Marathi writer, Dalit feminist thinker, and social activist, widely recognised for her autobiographical writing and short stories that delve into themes of caste discrimination, gender inequality, and the lived experiences of Dalit women. She recently delivered a lecture on the contributions of women to social reform movements in Maharashtra at the Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair, organised by Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University in Nagpur.

The program commenced with the lighting of a candle and the offering of floral tributes to the portraits of Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj. The welcome address emphasised the purpose of the lecture: to highlight the historical neglect of women and their contributions to today's transformative journey.

As the main speaker, Urmila Pawar shared her powerful and thought-provoking insights. She stated, "I stand before you to narrate the historical journey of women's struggle in Maharashtra—a journey of courage, resistance, and transformation. This is not merely a story of the past; it is the foundation of our present and the inspiration for our future." She traced the roots of this struggle back to the time of Gautama Buddha, who opened the doors of the Sangha to women when they were denied spiritual and social rights, thereby sowing the seeds of equality and dignity.

In the 19th century, the voices of oppressed women in Maharashtra gained strength. One notable figure was Mukta Salve, a young Dalit girl who boldly challenged caste and gender oppression through her writings. Her words questioned the very foundations of social inequality.

Another pioneer was Savitribai Phule, who championed women's education at a time when society believed women should remain uneducated. She established the first school for girls in Pune in 1848, facing humiliation, stones, and abuse, yet she persevered. Alongside her husband, Jyotiba Phule, she fought against caste

discrimination, child marriage, and the oppression of widows, lighting a torch of knowledge that continues to guide us.

Tarabai Shinde, another fearless thinker, made waves with her book "Stri Purush Tulana," one of the earliest feminist critiques in India. She used bold logic and sharp reasoning to question patriarchy, particularly as the freedom movement intensified. Women from marginalised communities also stepped forward with extraordinary courage; Radhabai Kamble and Sakhubai Mohite actively participated in the struggle for independence, demonstrating that the fight for national freedom was intertwined with the quest for social dignity.

In the labour movement, leaders like Tarabai Meshram stood alongside workers, advocating for fair wages and humane working conditions. She highlighted the neglect of women's history, noting, "There is no mention of women anywhere in the Chatur varna. Women's liberation began with opposition to inequality in society, and the women's movement after 1975 directed this struggle." The concluding remarks were given by Prof. Avinash Fulzele.

Throughout the lecture, Urmila Pawar patiently answered students' questions, fostering a conversational atmosphere. The discussion encompassed feminism, equality, Dalit women's writing, human rights, and social justice. A diverse audience of university students, researchers, professors, and representatives of social organisations attended the program.

The event was conducted by Dr. Sunita Sawarkar and attended by several faculty members, including Dr. Gautam Kamble, Dr. Ramesh Shambharkar, Prof. Subhash Nagarare, Prof. Mangesh Junghare, Prof. Preeti Wankhade, Prof. Subodh Gorle, Dr. Ramesh Rathod, Dr. Saroj Dange, Prof. Chimurkar, and Dr. Mohan Wankhade, along with MA Part I and Part II students and other distinguished guests. The program was well-coordinated, and a vote of thanks was delivered. Attendees expressed that the lecture deepened their understanding of the historical journey of women's liberation, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's views on women's equality, and the role of women in social change. The atmosphere was profoundly influenced by the narrative of women's struggle.



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Pawar's lecture on November 29

DR BABASAHEB Ambedkar Chair of Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University (RTMNU) will organise a Dr Ambedkar Memorial lecture at 4 pm on November 29 at Convocation hall, opposite Maharajbag. Renowned writer and thinker Urmila Pawar will deliver the keynote address on topic 'Contribution of Women in Social movements of Maharashtra.'

Pawar has authored the books 'Aamhi Hi Itihas Ghadvila,' 'Aaydan,' 'Nila Aamkh Savantil,' 'Majhyas Ek Pravass,' along with other Dalit literature, drama, stories, poems, and critic. Her literature has also been included in syllabus of Universities of Nagpur, Mumbai, Nottingham in England and some German universities.

Dr Avinash Fulzele, Head, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair; and Dr Raju Hiwase, Registrar, appealed the citizens to be present for the programme in large number.



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Participants-200 Students, Professors, Research Scholars& Social Activists attending the program



निमंत्रण

डॉ. आंबेडकर फाउंडेशन

(भारत सरकारच्या सामाजिक न्याय आणि अधिकारीता मंत्रालयाच्या अंतर्गत कार्य करणारी स्वायत्त संस्था.)

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर अध्यासन आणि विचारधारा विभाग

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ, नागपूर

डॉ. आंबेडकर स्मृती व्याख्यान अंतर्गत

“महाराष्ट्रातील सामाजिक चळवळीमध्ये महिलांचे योगदान”

या विषयावर व्याख्यान

अध्यक्षा

मा. डॉ. माधवी खोडे चवरे (भा.प्र.से.)

कुलगुरू (अती. प्रभार)

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ, नागपूर

मुख्य वक्त्या

मा. उर्मिला पवार

लेखिका, साहित्यिक व विचारवंत
मुंबई

प्रमुख उपस्थिती

मा. डॉ. राजू हिवसे

कुलसचिव

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ, नागपूर

शनिवार, दि. २९ नोव्हेंबर २०२५ रोजी दुपारी ४ वा.

विद्यापीठ दीक्षांत सभागृह, महाराजबाग समोर, अमरावती रोड,
राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ, नागपूर

-दिनीत-

डॉ. अविनाश फुलझेले

प्राध्यापक व विभागप्रमुख

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर अध्यासन

आणि विचारधारा विभाग

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठ,
नागपूर

महिलाएं डंके की चोट पर कहें कि हमने भी रचा है इतिहास

व्याख्यान में लेखिका उर्मिला पवार ने रखे विचार

नागपुर। प्रख्यात लेखिका एवं शोधकर्ता डॉ. उर्मिला पवार ने अपने प्रभावी व्याख्यान में स्त्री संघर्ष का विस्तृत इतिहास प्रस्तुत किया। उन्होंने जोर देकर कहा कि महिलाएं 'डंके की चोट पर कहें कि हमने भी इतिहास रचा है।' उन्होंने बौद्धकाल की 522 स्त्री कथाओं, मुक्ताबाई सालवे, सावित्रीबाई फुले, ताराबाई शिंदे सहित

बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर और राष्ट्रसंत तुकड़ोजी महाराज की प्रतिमाओं को पुष्पांजलि अर्पित कर किया गया।

समानता को नई दिशा

प्रभारी कुलगुरु डॉ. माधवी खोडे-चवरे के मार्गदर्शन में कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता डॉ. अविनाश फुलझेले, विभाग प्रमुख, डॉ. आंबेडकर चेंबर ने की। अध्यक्षीय



आधुनिक दलित स्त्री साहित्य और आंदोलन तक का विकास समग्र रूप से सामने रखा। भारत सरकार-सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय अंतर्गत डॉ. आंबेडकर फाउंडेशन तथा राष्ट्रसंत तुकड़ोजी महाराज नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय के डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर अध्यासन एवं विचारधारा विभाग के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में 'महाराष्ट्र के सामाजिक आंदोलनों में महिलाओं का योगदान' विषय पर व्याख्यान का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम का प्रारंभ दीप प्रज्वलन तथा डॉ.

उद्घोषण में डॉ. फुलझेले ने कहा कि फुले और डॉ. आंबेडकर के विचारों ने स्त्री-पुरुष समानता को नई दिशा दी। कार्यक्रम में डॉ. गौतम कांबळे, डॉ. रमेश शंभरकर, प्रा. सुभाष नगरारे, प्रा. मंगेश जुनघरे, प्रा. प्रीति वानखडे, प्रा. सुबोध गोरेले, डॉ. रमेश राठोड, डॉ. सरोज डोंगे, प्रा. चिमुरकर, डॉ. मोहन वानखडे सहित विद्यार्थी के विद्यार्थी, शोधार्थी, प्राध्यापक, विभिन्न सामाजिक संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि और नागरिक बड़ी संख्या में उपस्थित थे। संचालन एवं आभार प्रदर्शन डॉ. सुनीता सावरकर ने किया।

देशोन्नति

टणकावून सांगावं - आम्हीही इतिहास घडवला

■ डॉ. उर्मिला पवार यांचे प्रतिपादन

■ महाराष्ट्रातील सामाजिक चळवळीत महिलांचे योगदानावर व्याख्यान



देशोन्नति वृत्तसंस्थान

मान्यवरांची उपस्थिती

नागपूर : 'टणकावून सांगावं - आम्हीही इतिहास घडवला, असे प्रतिपादन मुख्य वक्त्या, प्रख्यात लेखिका व संशोधक डॉ. उर्मिला पवार यांनी केले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर फाउंडेशन (भास्तर सरकार) - सामाजिक न्याय व अधिकारिता मंत्रालय आणि राष्ट्रसंत तुकड़ोजी महाराज नागपुर विद्यापीठाच्या डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर अध्यासन व विचारधारा विभाग यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने व्याख्यान शनिवारी पार पडले. यावेळी डॉ. उर्मिला पवार बोलत होत्या.

कार्यक्रमाचे कुलगुरू डॉ. माधवी खोडे-चवरे भाषणे यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली कार्यक्रमाचे अध्यक्षस्थान डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर अध्यासन व विचारधारा विभागप्रमुख डॉ. अविनाश फुलझेले यांनी भूषविले. कार्यक्रमाची सुरवात दीपप्रज्वलन व महान ज्योतिमत्ते डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि राष्ट्रसंत तुकड़ोजी महाराज यांच्या प्रतिमांना पुष्पांजली अर्पण करून झाली. महाराष्ट्रातील

कार्यक्रमासाठी डॉ. गौतम कांबळे, डॉ. रमेश शंभरकर, प्रा. सुभाष नगरारे, प्रा. मंगेश जुनघरे, प्रा. प्रीति वानखडे, प्रा. सुबोध गोरेले, डॉ. रमेश राठोड, डॉ. सरोज डोंगे, प्रा. चिमुरकर, डॉ. मोहन वानखडे तसेच शिबकेतर कर्मचारी व एम.ए.चे विद्यार्थी उपस्थित होते. कार्यक्रमाचे संचालन करीत आभार डॉ. सुनीता सावरकर यांनी मानले. विद्यार्थीठाणीत विद्यार्थी, संशोधक, प्राध्यापक, विविध सामाजिक संस्थांचे प्रतिनिधि व नागरिक मोठ्या संख्येने उपस्थित होते.

सामाजिक चळवळीत महिलांचे योगदान या विषयावर बोलताना डॉ. उर्मिला पवार यांनी आपल्या प्रभावी व्याख्यानात स्त्री संघर्षाचा दीर्घ इतिहास उलगडला. जम शब्दात त्यांनी स्त्री योगदानाची उमेदा प्रस्थापित केली. बुद्धकाळातील ५२२ स्त्रीगाथा, मुक्ताबाई सालवे, सावित्रीबाई फुले, ताराबाई शिंदे यांचे अग्रणी कार्य आणि आधुनिक दलित स्त्री साहित्य-चळवळीपर्यंतचा प्रवास त्यांनी समोर ठेवला. स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनात ताराबाई कांबळे, साखुबाई मोहिते, कामगार चळवळीत सावित्रीबाई गोरेले, ताराबाई मेथाम, तर भूमिहीनांच्या संघर्षात ताराबाई वाणी यांचे योगदान त्यांनी विशेष उल्लेखित केले. स्त्री इतिहासाच्या दुर्दिल्लेवर भाष्य करताना त्यांनी स्पष्ट केले, 'चतुर्वर्ण व्यवस्थेत स्त्रीचा उल्लेख नाही. तिची मुक्ती ही असमानतेविरुद्धच्या संघर्षातूनच शक्य आहे. असे त्यांनी सांगितले. आपल्या अत्यंत प्रभावी भाषणात डॉ. अविनाश फुलझेले यांनी महत्त्वा फुले आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या विचारांनी स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेची नवी दिशा दिती आहे; तथापि त्रिवेद्या अशिक्षारानी रोखणारी पिढू समाकला आजही मोठे आव्हान असल्याचे सांगितले.

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5. Publication of Books/Articles/Journals/other scholarly materials (electronic and hardcopy)

Sr. No.	Title of the Article/Abstract	Name of the Author's	Name of Publisher, Year and Month of Publication
1.	Ambedkar Movement for land distribution to the scheduled castes (In Marathi Language)	Dr Avinash Digamba Fulzeler	Shabda Publication Mumbai Under publication
2.	Chamar Mahilaoke Sangharsh ka Unkaha Itihas: Ambedkarvadi Andolan ke Paripreksh Me (Hindi)	Dr. Sunita Sawarkar	Samyak Publication Delhi Under publication

3.	Ambedkar Movement for land distribution to the scheduled castes (In Marathi Language)	Dr Avinash Digamba Fulzeler	Shabda Publication Mumbai
4.	Babasaheb Ambedkar's Idea on education and the role in addressing barriers to the Education of marginalised communities:Review and relevance	Dr Avinash Digambar Fulzele Dr. Vidhya Chourpagar	Dr Ambedkar Chair, Symbiosis Pune Under publication
5.	The Satyagraha of the Landless in Punjab and Land Reforms	Dr Avinash Digambar Fulzele	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair, SRM University, Delhi NCR, Sonipat Under publication
6.	The Indian Constitution and Social Justice: Philosophical Foundations and Implementation	Dr Avinash Digambar Fulzele	Seminar Proceedings Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair Andhra University 14 & 15 NOVEMBER, 2025 ISBN: 978-81-994953-9-5
7.	Untouchable women of Maharashtra in the space of social renaissance	Dr. Sunita Sawarkar	History and Culture Quarterly Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalay Under publication
8.	Contribution of Dalit women in caste Associations: Special reference to Maharashtra	Dr. Sunita Sawarkar	Springer Publication Under publication

6. Awareness/Extension/Training/Teaching Programme(s)

➤ **Two-day international workshop on “Researching Collective Events: Social Sciences Research Methods”**

Date: 28th and 29th September 2025

The workshop was inaugurated on September 28, 2025, in the presence of professors and researchers from the university. Renowned professors and research students from

both India and abroad attended the event. The chief guests included Professors Stephen Richer, Samuel Pehrson, and Yashpal Jogdand from the University of St. Andrews. A team of research students from IIT Delhi also participated, specifically for a study focused on Diksha Bhoomi.

Prof. Avinash Fulzele, the Head of the Department of the Dr Ambedkar Chair, introduced the program and explained the rationale behind organising it. One of the chief guests delivered an important presentation on the psychology of crowds, based on research conducted over the past 15 years at various locations across India. He discussed concepts such as the significance of studying crowds, various scientific research methods, and the underlying philosophies regarding collective behaviour. He emphasised that understanding collective cohesion within crowds, psychological changes, and cultural practices is essential from a sociological perspective.

The workshop aimed to familiarise participants with a range of social science research methods for analysing collective phenomena, including crowds, protests, and social movements. It provided insights into the epistemological and ontological foundations of social research and grounded participants in qualitative research designs, particularly participant observation and interviewing techniques. Participants also developed an awareness of practical fieldwork challenges, including access, ethics, field relations, and positionality, while reflecting on their roles in the research process and its impact on knowledge production. The course aimed to enhance theoretical sensitivity, equipping participants to identify significant events, patterns, and emerging issues in the field, while providing hands-on experience with interviews and participant observation as part of applied research training.

On the second day of the workshop, Professors Yashpal Jogdand (IIT Delhi), Avinash Fulzele (Nagpur), Samuel Pehrson, and Stephen Richer (both from the University of St. Andrews) guided the students and researchers. Participants formulated their research questions and received guidance on them. In a subsequent session, Prof. Yashpal Jogdand explained the methodological approaches to studying crowds and mass phenomena, highlighting the importance of adopting innovative research methods in social sciences. The research team grouped the students present at the workshop to facilitate learning information relevant to studying the groups visiting Diksha Bhoomi.

Throughout the workshop, students engaged in discussions on research methods, ethical and practical considerations in studying mass phenomena, and the scientific analysis of crowds, particularly at locations such as Diksha Bhoomi. Some students shared their experiences, expressing that, “This workshop has given a new direction to our research, and the subject has become clearer due to real examples.” The organisers, upon reviewing the workshop, expressed their belief that such activities will offer new perspectives on research in the social sciences and foster greater research collaboration at both the local and international levels.

Overall, the workshop aimed to develop critical engagement with epistemological and ontological debates in social science research; design qualitative research studies to investigate collective social processes; effectively apply participant observation and interview techniques in the field; and navigate the practical challenges of fieldwork, including ethical considerations.



Prof Stephen Reicher, University of St. Andrews, UK, speaking on Why Study Collective Events



Prof. Yashpal Jogdand, IIT Delhi, Giving Introductory remark for the International Workshop



Prof. Samuel Pehrson, University of St. Andrews, UK, speaking on Methodological and ethical challenges of Studying Diksha Bhoomi.

Organisation of Plantation and Swachhta Abhiyan

Dated: 01.10. 2025

The Department of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair and Thought at Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University organised a Tree Plantation and Cleanliness

Drive on October 1, 2025, within the university campus. The purpose of this program was to raise awareness of environmental conservation, rising pollution levels, and the importance of social responsibility.

The event began at 8:30 a.m. under the guidance of the Head of the Department, Dr. Avinash Fulzele, who spoke to the students about the significance of environmental protection and the importance of cleanliness practices.

During the program, students actively participated in planting trees at various locations across campus, contributing to a greener environment. Additionally, a cleanliness drive was conducted, where roads, campus areas, and public spaces were cleaned. With support from the sanitation staff and enthusiastic student participation, the drive effectively emphasised the importance of maintaining cleanliness.

Approximately 60 to 70 students from M.A. Part I and Part II took part in the activities. Faculty members, including Dr Gautam Kamble, Dr Ramesh Shambharkar, Prof. Subhash Nagarale, Prof. Mangesh Junghare, Prof. Preeti Wankhade, Dr Subodh Gorle, Dr Ramesh Rathod, Dr Saroj Dange, Prof. Chimurkar, Dr Mohan Wankhade, and Dr Sunita Savarkar, along with non-teaching staff, were present at the event. The program was conducted in an enthusiastic and disciplined manner due to the collective efforts of all participants.

Through this initiative, students gained insight into environmental conservation and the importance of cleanliness and developed a sense of social responsibility. The program aimed to shape students not only academically but also as socially aware and responsible citizens. Overall, the active participation of students and the guidance of faculty members ensured the successful execution of the Tree Plantation and Cleanliness Drive.



पौधारोपण कर दिया पर्यावरण का संदेश

विश्वविद्यालय
में स्वच्छता एवं
स्वागत समारोह



सिटी भास्कर | नागपुर. राष्ट्रसंत तुकड़ोजी महाराज नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय के डॉ. आंबेडकर पीठ एवं विचारधारा विभाग तथा डॉ. बाबासाहब आंबेडकर फाउंडेशन के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में पौधारोपण, स्वच्छता अभियान एवं स्वागत समारोह का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत स्वच्छता अभियान से हुई। इसमें विभाग के सभी सदस्यों ने भाग लेकर परिसर की सफाई की। बाद में विभागाध्यक्ष डॉ. अविनाश फुलझेले ने पौधारोपण कर पर्यावरण संरक्षण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डाला। मुख्य अतिथि डॉ. सरोज मेश्राम ने उद्बोधन में कहा कि आज समाज को

बाबासाहब के विचारों से प्रेरणा लेकर रक्तहीन क्रांति की दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

उत्तरदायित्व का संदेश : कार्यक्रम के दौरान विवि परिसर में पौधारोपण कर पर्यावरण संरक्षण का संदेश दिया गया। डॉ. सरोज मेश्राम ने अपने निजी पुस्तकालय से लगभग 2500 पुस्तकें विभाग को दान कीं, जिसके लिए उनका सम्मान किया गया। अध्यक्षीय भाषण में डॉ. अविनाश फुलझेले ने आंबेडकर आंदोलन के महत्व और उनके सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण पर प्रकाश डाला। कार्यक्रम में डॉ. गौतम कांबले, डॉ. रमेश शंभरकर और प्रो. धन्यवाद वसंत खिराले की उपस्थिति रही।



7. Participation in Seminar (s)/Conference(s)/Meetings of the Chair Professor and his/her staff

Sr. No	Name of the Participant	Name of Event & Date	Role	Topic
1.	Dr Avinash Fulzele	National Seminar On Educating Ambedkar's Biography: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Life, Knowledge, and Liberation held on 4th September 2025 at Dr Ambedkar Chair, Symbiosis University, Pune.	Speaker	A Critical Review of Dhananjay Keer's Biography "Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar"
2.	Dr Avinash Fulzele	Online Lecture on the occasion of the Dharmachakra Parivartan: Buddhist Renaissance & Dr Ambedkar's Perspective, Br. B.R. Ambedkar held on 14 October 2025 at University of Social Sciences, Mhow, M.P	Keynote Speaker	The Dharmachakra Parivartan: Buddhist Renaissance & Dr Ambedkar's Perspective, Br. B.R. Ambedkar
3.	Dr. Sunita Sawarkar	A guest lecturer held on 20 November 2025 at the Zakir Husain Centre for Educational Studies, School of Social Sciences. JNU New Delhi	Guest Speaker	The History of Dalit Women's Educational Struggle

4.	Dr. Sunita Sawarkar	International Seminar on Letters as a Literary Genre held on 20-21 November 2025 at the Centre of German Studies, School of Language, Literature and Cultural Studies, JNU Delhi	Panelist	how letters are important to revisit historical communication
5.	Dr. Sunita Sawarkar	Dr. Ambedkar Chairs Two-Days National Seminar held on 14- 15 November 2025 Dr. Ambedkar Chair, Andra University In Collaboration with IIM Vishakhapatnam	Attended	75th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Constitution of India under the campaign “Hamara Samvidhan, Hamara Swabhimaan.”
6.	Dr. Sunita Sawarkar	National Conference on 26th November 2025 at Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi	Attended	“The Living Constitution: 75 Years of Democracy, Dignity and Development.”

8. Purchase of Books/Journals/Resource Materials/Research and Teaching aids/software

Sr. No.	Number of Books/Journals/Resource Materials
1.	28

9. Dialogues and Discussion

➤ **Topic: ‘Understanding Dr. Ambedkar’s Idea of Social Inequality and Methodology of social sciences’**

Speaker: Dr. Ajay Chaudhary professor Dr Ambedkar Chair Symbiosis University Pune

Date: 9-10 July 2025

Frist Day

Dr. Ambedkar Chair Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University Nagpur organized two days lecture series on the topic of the ‘Understanding Dr. Ambedkar’s Idea of Social Inequality and Methodology of social sciences’ at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Thought Department on dated 9th & 10th July 2025. In this lecture series, Dr. Ajay Chaudhary, Professor, Dr. Ambedkar Chair, Symbiosis International University, Pune, guided the students. The program was presided over by Dr. Avinash Fulzele, Head of Department, Dr. Ambedkar Chair and Ideology Department. In the first session (July 9), Dr. Ajay Chaudhary elaborated on the concept of social equality presented by Dr. Ambedkar. He said, 'Dr. Ambedkar fought to bring justice to the grassroots by showing the path of equality from unequal and adverse conditions. His thoughts are more needed today to create unity in diversity.' In the second session (July 10), Dr. Chaudhary presented the concepts of purity and impurity of French sociologist Emile Durkheim and explained how they can be connected to Dr. Ambedkar's reflection on untouchability. He also referred to the concept of autobiography and said that it is necessary for a researcher to conduct research in a scientific manner by keeping his point of view neutral. In his presidential address, Dr. Avinash Fulzele highlighted the importance of Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts on social equality in the context of Indian social life. He appealed to the students to adopt a disciplined and scientific approach in social science research. The program was conducted by M.A. (Semester 3) students Alka Jaronde and Arvind Tembhurne. The vote of thanks was given by Vasant Khirle and Rajendra Kamble. The program was attended by Dr. Gautam Kamble, Dr. Ramesh Shambharkar, Dr. Saroj Dange, Dr.

Mohan Wankhade, Mangesh Junghare, Preeti Wankhede, as well as non-teaching staff and a majority of students.

Second Day

On the second day Dr. Ajay Chaudhary quoted French sociologist Emile Durkheim's concepts of purity and impurity, and said that they were similar to those of Dr. Ambedkar. It analyzed how untouchability can be linked to meditation.

In his presidential address, Dr. Fulzele said, "Dr. Ambedkar's thoughts are a guide in the journey of equality in Indian society. It is necessary for scholars to adopt scientific methods while conducting research." Dr. Gautam Kamble, Dr. Ramesh Shambharkar, Dr. Saroj Dange, Dr. Mohan Wankhade, Mangesh Junghare, Preeti Wankhede were present in this program.



डॉ.आंबेडकरांच्या सामाजिक समतेच्या संकल्पनेवर दोन दिवसीय व्याख्यान

विद्यार्थ्यांना सामाजिक विज्ञानाच्या संशोधनात शास्त्रशुद्ध दृष्टिकोन अंगीकारण्याचे आवाहन

नागपूर (जिल्हा प्रतिनिधी) दि.डॉ. आंबेडकर अभ्यास व विचारधारा विभागाच्या वतीने डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची सामाजिक समतेविषयीची संकल्पना आणि सामाजिक विज्ञानाची संशोधन पद्धती या विषयावर १६ व १७ जुलै २०२५ रोजी दोन दिवसीय व्याख्यानमालेचे आयोजन करण्यात आले. या व्याख्यानमालेत डॉ.अजय चौधरी, प्राध्यापक, डॉ.आंबेडकर चेअर, सिबायोरिस इंटरनॅशनल युनिव्हर्सिटी, पुणे यांनी उपस्थित विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन केले. कार्यक्रमाच्या अध्यक्षस्थानी डॉ.आंबेडकर चेअर व विचारधारा विभागप्रमुख डॉ.अविनाश फुलझे होते. पहिल्या सत्रात (१७ जुलै) डॉ.अजय चौधरी यांनी डॉ.आंबेडकरांनी मांडलेली सामाजिक समतेची संकल्पना विशद केली. त्यांनी सांगितले की, डॉ.आंबेडकरांनी असमान प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीतून समतेचा मार्ग दाखवत तळागाळातील लोकां पर्यंत न्याय पोहोचवण्यासाठी संघर्ष



केला. विविधतेत एकता निर्माण

करण्यासाठी त्यांच्या विचारांची आजच्या काळात अधिक गरज आहे. दुसऱ्या सत्रात (१६ जुलै) डॉ.चौधरी यांनी फ्रेंच समाजशास्त्रज्ञ एमिल दुर्खाईन यांच्या पवित्रता व अपवित्रतेच्या संकल्पना मांडत त्या डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या अस्पृश्यतेवरील चिंतनाशी कशा जोडल्या जाऊ शकतात याचे विवेचन केले. त्यांनी स्वकथन या संकल्पनेचाही संदर्भ देत सांगितले की, संशोधकाने आपला दृष्टिकोन तटस्थ

चे विद्यार्थी अल्पा जरीदे आणि अरविंद टेंभुर्ले यांनी केले. आभार प्रदर्शन वसंत खिरळे आणि राजेंद्र कांबळे यांनी केले. कार्यक्रमाला डॉ.गीतम कांबळे, डॉ.रमेश शंभरकर, डॉ.सरोज डागे, डॉ.मोहन वानखेडे, मंगेश जुनाघरे, प्रीती वानखेडे, तसेच शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी व बहुसंख्य विद्यार्थी उपस्थित होते.

वेदना वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीने संशोधन करणे आवश्यक आहे. अस्पृश्य भाषणात डॉ.अविनाश फुलझे यांनी भारतीय समाजजीवनाच्या संदर्भात डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या सामाजिक समतेच्या विचारांचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित केले. त्यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना सामाजिक विज्ञानाच्या संशोधनामध्ये शिस्तबद्ध व शास्त्रशुद्ध दृष्टिकोन बाळगण्याचे आवाहन केले. कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन एम.ए. (समेस्टर ३)

➤ Topic: "Dr. Ambedkar's Concept of Equality: A Constitutional Perspective,"

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Babasaheb Ambedkar's Concept of Equality: A Constitutional Approach', at programme organised by Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair of Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University (RTMNU) to mark Constitution Day.

Dr Avinash Fulzele, Head of Chair, presided over the programme. Prof Mangesh Junghare compered the programme, while Apeksha Shamkuwar proposed a vote of thanks.

Speaker: Dr. Pravina Khobragade, Professor, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar School of Law, R.T. M. Nagpur University, Nagpur

Date: 26 November 2025

Indian democracy is not limited to voting, but is based on fundamental constitutional values such as justice, equality, and social empowerment. It is the responsibility of every constitutional functionary to put these values into practice. Dr Praveena Khobragade, Professor at the Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Law School at Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, expressed this sentiment. She was delivering

the keynote address at a special lecture, "Dr Ambedkar's Concept of Equality: A Constitutional Perspective," organised by the Department of Dr Ambedkar Studies and Ideology on the occasion of Constitution Day. Dr Khobragade said that those holding constitutional posts should exercise power with complete responsibility and transparency. Any kind of favouritism, injustice, or misuse of institutions runs counter to the very spirit of democracy. Speaking on the issue of women's rights and atrocities against them, he said that providing a safe environment for women is the primary duty of the government and administration.

The program was presided over by Department Head Professor Dr Avinash Fulzele. He said that the administration, judiciary, and society must work together to protect constitutional values. It will happen. Respect for human rights is the hallmark of true democracy. The program was conducted by Professor Mangesh Junghare, and the vote of thanks was given by Apeksha Shamkuwar. Dr Ramesh Shambharkar, Dr Gautam Kamble, Dr Mohan Wankhede, Dr Ramesh Rathod, Dr Saroj Dange, Dr Pramod Chimurkar, and a large number of M.A. students were present on the occasion.

Date: 16 February 2026

Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Chair, Rastrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur, celebrated the 287th birth anniversary of Sant Sevalal Maharaj with enthusiasm. The program, organised under the guidance of Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Dr Manali Kshirsagar, was presided over by the Head of the Chair, Dr Avinash Fulzele. The keynote speaker of the program, Dr. Ramesh Rathod, explained the importance of Sant Sevalal Maharaj's thoughts in today's times. "Some people worship, some people worship; instead of worshipping.

He said that through the message "Karma Karer Shiko", Saint Sewalal Maharaj preached to stay away from superstition and blind devotion, believe in one's own work and live a life of conscience. He also mentioned that through the teaching of "Janjo, Chhanjo and Pachcha Manjo", he gave the message of taking thoughtful decisions without blindly trusting anyone. He also highlighted that the saints have spread values such as environmental protection, respect for women, humanity, brotherhood, a moderate life, and the acquisition of knowledge through their

teachings. In his presidential address, Dr Avinash Fulzele highlighted the work of Sant Sevalal Maharaj in promoting moral values, ethics, drug prohibition, and environmental conservation in society. He said that his thoughts are especially needed in today's society. The program was conducted by Nisha Vahane, while the vote of thanks was given by Sushila Bagde. On this occasion, Dr Ramesh Shambharkar, Dr Saroj Dange, Dr Mohan Wankhade, Dr Sunita Savarkar, Prof. Mangesh Junghare, Dr Shilpa Meshram, etc. were present. Most of the students of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Ideology course participated in the program.

लोकमत

तरुण भारत

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डॉ. आंबेडकर अध्यासनात संत सेवालाल महाराज जयंती

नागपूर : राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज नागपूर विद्यापीठातील डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर अध्यासनात संत सेवालाल महाराज यांची २८७ वी जयंती उत्साहात साजरी करण्यात आली. कार्यक्रमाच्या अध्यक्षस्थानी अध्यासन प्रमुख डॉ. अविनाश फुलझेले होते. कार्यक्रमाचे प्रमुख वक्ते डॉ. रमेश राठोड यांनी संत सेवालाल महाराजांच्या विचारांचे आजच्या काळातील महत्त्व स्पष्ट केले. कार्यक्रमाचे संचालन निशा वाहने यांनी केले. तर आभार प्रदर्शन सुशीला बागडे यांनी मानले. यावेळी डॉ. रमेश शंभरकर, डॉ. सरोज डांगे, डॉ. मोहन वानखडे, डॉ. सुनीता सावरकर, प्रा. मंगेश जुनघरे, डॉ. शिल्पा मेश्राम आदी उपस्थित होते.

संत सेवालाल महाराजांच्या विचारांचा जागर

डॉ. आंबेडकर
अध्यासनात जयंती
उत्साहात

♦ नागपूर, २३ फेब्रुवारी
राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी
महाराज नागपूर
विद्यापीठांतर्गत डॉ.
बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर
अध्यासनात संत सेवालाल
महाराजांची २८७ वी
जयंती उत्साहात साजरी
करण्यात आली. कुलगुरू
डॉ. मनोली क्षीरसागर यांच्या
मार्गदर्शनाखाली आयोजित
कार्यक्रमाचे अध्यक्षस्थान डॉ.
अविनाश फुलझेले यांनी भूषवले.
मुख्य वक्ते डॉ. रमेश राठोड
यांनी संत सेवालाल महाराजांच्या
विचारांचे समकालीन महत्त्व
अधोरेखित केले. 'कोणाचीही पूजा



करू नका; स्वतःच्या कर्मावर
विश्वास ठेवा,' या संतांच्या संदेशाचा
उल्लेख करत त्यांनी अंधश्रद्धा व
अंधभक्तीपासून दूर राहून विवेकपूर्ण
जीवन जगण्याचे आवाहन केले.
'जाणून घ्या, समजून घ्या
व विचारपूर्वक निर्णय घ्या,'
या तत्वांवर त्यांनी भर
दिला. संतांनी पर्यावरण
संरक्षण, महिलांबद्दल
आदर, मानवता, बंधुता व
शिस्तबद्ध जीवनमूल्यांचा
प्रसार केला, असे त्यांनी
सांगितले. अध्यक्षीय भाषणात डॉ.
फुलझेले यांनी संत सेवालाल
महाराजांनी समाजात नैतिक मूल्ये,
दारुबंदी व पर्यावरण संरक्षण यासाठी
केलेल्या कार्याचा उल्लेख केला.
कार्यक्रमास विविध प्राध्यापक व
विद्यार्थी मोठ्या संख्येने उपस्थित
होते. (तभा वृत्तसेवा)

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10. Inter-Chairs Collaborative Programme

➤ Inter-Chair Collaboration Program on "History of Education and the Emancipation of Dalit Adivasi and Women.

Dr Ambedkar Chair, RTM, Nagpur University and Dr Ambedkar Chair, Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune. Dr Ambedkar Thought Department Hall, Behind V.B. Kolte University Library, Ramdas Peth, Nagpur. National-Level One-Day Inter Chair Program October 28, 2025

A one-day international exchange program was organised in the Dr Ambedkar Chair. This program was organised jointly by the Dr Ambedkar Chair, Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj University, Nagpur, and the Dr Ambedkar Chair, Symbiosis International University, Pune. This program was conducted on the topic of the 'History of Education and the Emancipation of Dalit Adivasi and women.



Prof. Suresh Babu delivering the Inaugural Speech

In the inaugural session of this program, Dr Avinash Fulzele served as the president. Prof. Suresh Babu JNU was the inaugurator of the program. Dr Ajay Chaudhary, Head of the Department of Dr Ambedkar Chair of Symbiosis International University,

introduced the program. Prof. Suresh Babu provided guidance on Dr B. R. Ambedkar's philosophy of education and social emancipation. In his inaugural speech, he made an important presentation on the educational thoughts of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. He commented on how Dr Ambedkar's experiences as a student shaped him and the educational relationship between John Dewey and Dr Ambedkar. He presented Dr. Ambedkar's journey of thought from psychology to social psychology in relation to education. Finally, the students asked poignant questions. The inaugural session was concluded by the Head of the Department, Dr Avinash Fulzele. The program conducted by Dr Sunita Sawarkar and Dr. Gautam Kamble expressed their vote of thanks



Mayur Kudupade, Monalisa Behera, and Laksham Venkataraman discussed in the subsequent panel discussion. The session was chaired by Prof. Suresh Babu.

Mayur Kudupde, research associate, Centre for Sciences Humanities, New Delhi, presenting his paper on Conceptualisation of backwardness as a category: Tracing the Reservation debate in the Category of Education he presented a brief history of Reservation debates regarding education



Monalisa Behera, PhD Scholar, Dr Ambedkar Chair, SIU, Pune, presenting a paper on The Digital Divide and Its Influence on the Educational Trajectories of Marginalised Women: GER, Dropout Patterns, and Access

In the last session of the program, Dr Ajay Chaudhary, Head of the Department of Symbiosis International University, Dr Ambedkar Chair, served as the chairperson. In this session, Dr. Prachi Patil presented his thoughts on the topic of education in the poetry of Savitribai Phule. Dr. Milind Ghatge made an important presentation on the educational struggle of the Dalit group in school and higher education. Then Dr Dhananjay Sontakke spoke on the topic of women's education and the struggle against patriarchy.



Struggles for school and higher education among Dalits – Dr Milind Ghatge, Hislop College, Nagpur.)



(The Ink of Courage: Savitribai Phule's Legacy in Education – Dr Prachi Patil, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Auro University, Surat.)



Women's education and the fight against patriarchy - Dr Dhananjay Sontakke presenting his views



Participants and Research Scholars attending the program

Advancing educational access and social justice requires an interdisciplinary approach that bridges the gap between historical struggle and modern institutional reform. This process begins by promoting contemporary pedagogical strategies that challenge exclusion, moving beyond traditional curricula to centre the voices and knowledge of marginalised thinkers. By mapping the lived realities and historical struggles of Dalits, Adivasis, and women, we can better understand how systemic barriers have been navigated and overcome through generations of resilience. To turn these insights into lasting change, institutions must implement actionable policy recommendations, such as establishing anti-discrimination cells and providing structural support for first-generation learners to reduce inequity in academic settings. Ultimately, the goal is to foster a robust ecosystem of mentorship and networking where scholars, activists, and educators can share resources and collaborate, ensuring that the classroom becomes a space of genuine empowerment and liberation for all. These objectives are fulfilled in this inter-chair program

Successful implementation of these objectives culminates in a structured framework designed to transform academic and social landscapes. By developing a collaborative roadmap, institutions can transition from abstract goals to concrete, inclusive

education policies that specifically address the unique barriers faced by Dalits, Adivasis, and women. This strategic planning is supported by the formal publication of proceedings, ensuring that best practices and identified challenges reach key stakeholders and policymakers, influencing long-term systemic change.

To sustain this momentum, establishing an inter-chair working group creates a dedicated space for continuous research and advocacy, moving beyond one-off events toward a permanent culture of social justice. This institutional commitment is reinforced by enhanced professional development, where participants sharpen their skills and awareness through high-level knowledge exchange and rigorous panel discussions. Together, these outputs ensure that the dialogue on equity results in both immediate professional growth and enduring structural reform. This inter-chair program ends with expected outcomes.

आंबेडकर के शिक्षा दर्शन पर राष्ट्रीय चर्चा नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय में इंटरचेयर कार्यक्रम

नागपुर. राष्ट्रपति तुकड़ोजी महाराज नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय में 'शिक्षा का इतिहास और दलितों, आदिवासियों एवं महिलाओं की मुक्ति' विषय पर एक दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय इंटरचेयर कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया. यह कार्यक्रम विश्वविद्यालय के डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर विभाग और सिम्बायोसिस इंटरनेशनल (अभिमत) विश्वविद्यालय पुणे द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से आयोजित किया गया. उद्घाटन सत्र की अध्यक्षता डॉ. अविनाश फुलझेले ने कार्यकारी कुलपति डॉ. माधवी खोडे-चावरे के मार्गदर्शन में की, जबकि जेएनयू, दिल्ली

के प्रोफेसर सुरेश बाबू मुख्य उद्घाटनकर्ता और मुख्य वक्ता के रूप में उपस्थित थे. सिम्बायोसिस विश्वविद्यालय के डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर विभागाध्यक्ष अजय चौधरी ने परिचय देकर कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन किया. उद्घाटक सुरेश बाबू ने बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर के शिक्षा दर्शन पर



गहनता से प्रकाश डाला. उन्होंने एक छात्र के रूप में डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर के अनुभव, जॉन डेवी के साथ उनके बौद्धिक संबंध और मनोविज्ञान से सामाजिक मनोविज्ञान तक की उनकी यात्रा का विश्लेषण किया. अध्यक्षीय भाषण में फुलझेले ने डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर द्वारा शिक्षा के साथ-साथ शीला (अच्छे आचरण) को कैसे महत्व दिया गया, इसका उदाहरण देकर सत्र का समापन किया.

कार्यक्रम का संचालन डॉ. सुनीता सावरकर ने किया और डॉ. गौतम कांबले ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापन किया. इसके बाद हुए पैनल चर्चा में मयूर कुडुपडे, मोनालिसा बेहरा और डॉ. लक्ष्मण बेंकेटरामन ने भाग लिया. इस कार्यक्रम में सहायक प्रो. हेमांगी कडलक, प्रो. रमेश शंभरकर, डॉ. मंगेश जुनघरे, डॉ. मोहन वानखेडे, डॉ. सरोज डांगे के साथ-साथ एम.ए. के प्रथम और द्वितीय वर्ष के छात्र और समस्त स्टाफ बड़ी संख्या में उपस्थित थे.