



Pune District Education Association's  
**Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya**

**Hadapsar, Pune- 411028**

Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune



## **Best Practice I**

# **Scientific Approach for Rural Development**

**Name of Village: Pingori,  
Tal-Purandar, Dist.- Pune**



Pune District Education Association's  
**Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya**  
**Hadapsar, Pune- 411028**

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## Scientific Approach for Rural Development Index 7.2.1 (2023-2024)

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# GPS Map of Pingori





# Letter of Appreciation

ग्रा.पंचायत पिंगोरी	
ता. पुरंदर, जि. पुणे	पिन नं. ४१२ ३०५
सो. भाग्यश्री प्रविण शिंदे सरपंच, मोबा. ९३८८५६६०९९	श्री. संदिप बाबासाहेब यादव सरपंच, मोबा. ९८९९०३२५५४४

जायक क्रमांक 560/24 दिनांक 04/01/2024

To  
Hon. Principal,  
Anasaheb Magar College,  
Hadapsar.

Sub : Appreciation letter...


Hon. Sir

Annasaheb Magar College has arranged National Service Scheme Special Camp during 20th to 26th Dec. 2023 at village Pingori Tal. Purandar, Dist. Pune. Teachers and students from different departments such as Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Geography, Psychology, Marathi, Politics, Environmental science, Tourism and service industry conducted survey in their respected subject. Students collected data for Water, Animal, Soil, Energy resources, Physical features, Social, Economic and Political status of the village. Aptitude test for 10th students in the school is also carried out. The booklet containing reports and analysis of surveys by the college will be very useful for us for the development of village.

Within the period of special camp Awareness rally, Poster competition and exhibition, street play, karate training for school girls, lectures on value education, leadership development were arranged. Volunteers worked for Continuous Contour Trenches and gully plugging. As well as they worked for cleanliness and awareness, tree plantation, self defense training for girls, Skill development workshop was arranged for volunteers in the camp.

Dr. Savita Kulkarni, Prof. Nitin Lagad, Dr. Anju Mundhe, Prof. Gaurav Shelar, Dr. G.D. Awate, Dr. Vandana Somvare, Prof. Rushikesh More were the organizers of the camp, I would like to thank Prin. Dr. Nitin Ghorpade for the selection of our village as special camp site. The camp was gracefully organized and with the organization of street play, rally, competitions, cultural programs, Haldi Kunku, villagers enjoyed the interaction with the volunteers. Villagers were actively involved in all activities organized by the college.

We appreciate the organization of the camp and activities conducted in the camp.

  
सरपंच ग्रा.पंचायत पिंगोरी  
श्री.संदिप बाबासाहेब यादव  
ता.पुरंदर जि.पुणे

# **Best Practice I**

## **Scientific Approach for Rural Development**

### **Objectives of the Practice:**

Village surveys were performed every year so as to prepare a database of water resources plant and animal diversity, health index, etc., and handed over to the authorities It involved objectives such as;

- 1) To understand the Socio-economic condition of the villages.
- 2) To study the village use and land cover pattern.
- 3) To know available energy resources in the village.
- 4) To study domestic animals, birds, reptiles, arthropods, and aquatic fauna.
- 5) To perform the botanical survey, microbial flora, crop and plant diseases, and soil and water analysis.
- 6) To let our students know the problems in rural peoples basic needs, i.e., tools, clothing, shelter, sanitation, health care, energy, livelihood, transportation, and solutions.
- 7) To involve youth to know and overcome the rural problems so as to accelerate sustainable growth and development.
- 8) To increase electoral literacy.

### **The Context:**

In India, more than 70 percent area is rural, where agriculture is the main occupation of the people. Sustainable growth and development of the rural region is the need for a better future for India. It is important to understand the problems and

difficulties in rural areas and to inform the authorities so as to resolve them. It is important to have the involvement of youth to understand the problem and difficulties in rural areas so as to resolve them. In this context the institute decided

to select villages in the vicinity of the college and to study the problems and difficulties, organize the village survey, and adopt these villages for interactions and awareness through NSS camps. Village surveys became an important tool for gathering comprehensive information about social and economic situations, geographical and historical information, and botanical, zoological agricultural, and microbiological studies in rural areas.

## Practice:

- The area and village are identified. The study team is composed of staff members, volunteers, and students from different faculties such as geography, languages, commerce, B.Voc (Tourism) botany, zoology, microbiology, and chemistry.
- The survey is designed to understand the population needs regarding food, soil, water, plants, health, education, and livelihood and to study the demographic characteristics, livelihood, and social capital profile of the village.
- The survey questionnaire is prepared both qualitative and quantitative in order to establish baseline data. The questionnaire includes the following themes to get a comprehensive profile of the village surveyed.
  - 1) General household information
  - 2) GPS survey.
  - 3) Education
  - 4) Agriculture
  - 5) Health care.
  - 6) Water for drinking and irrigation.
  - 7) Existing government schemes.
  
  - 8) Type of housing
  - 9) Sanitation conditions
  - 10) Financial institution bank
  - 11) NGO's Work

- 12) Livestock, milk production
- 13) Zoological survey of domestic animals, birds, reptiles, arthropods, aquatic fauna, etc.
- 14) Botanical survey.
- 15) Microbiological analysis of environmental samples, determination of diversity index.
- 16) Chemical analysis of soil and water samples
- 17) Political study in the village.
- 18) Linguistic survey in the village.

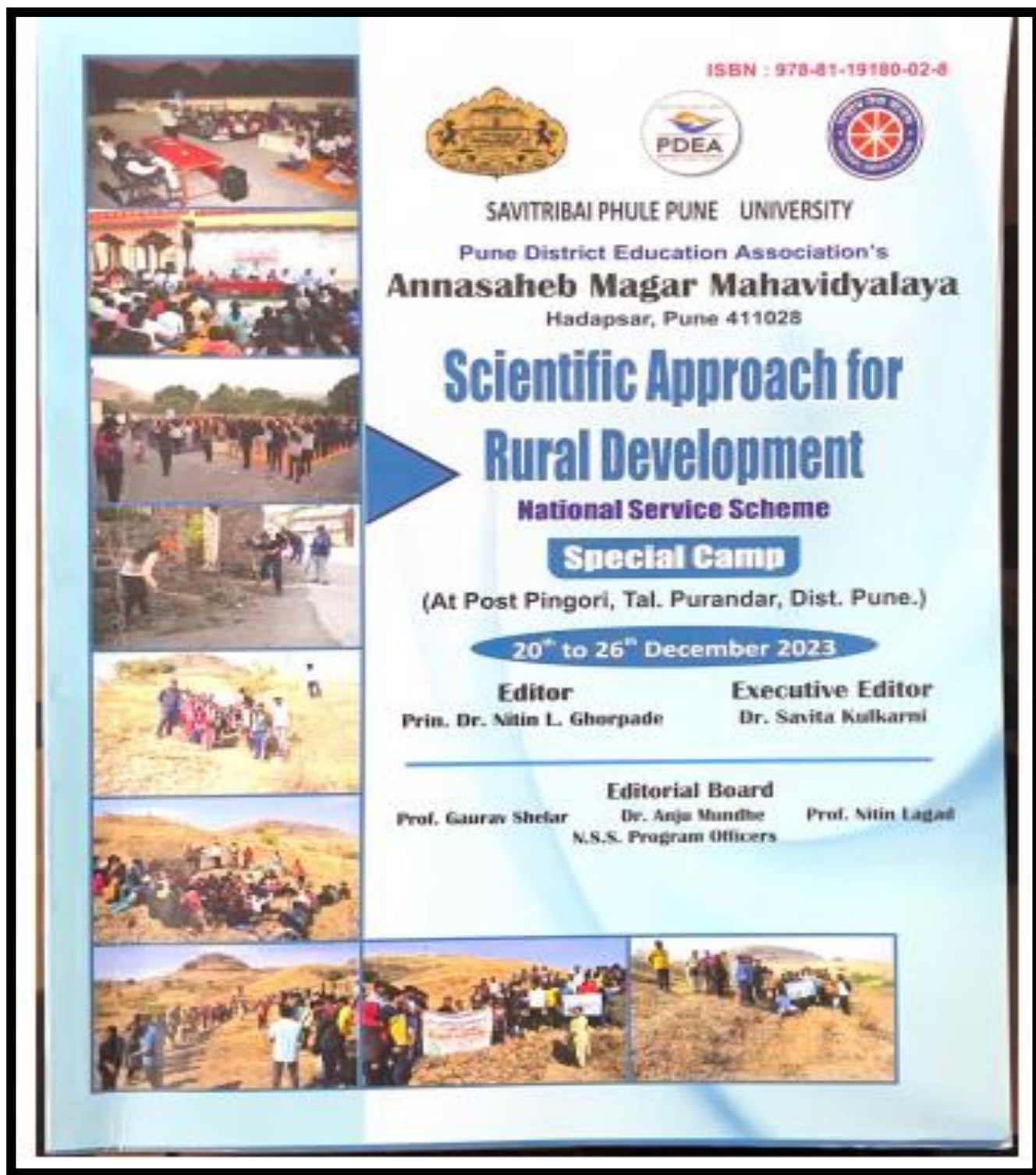
## **Evidence of success:**

In the year 2023-24, a village survey was organized from 20<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> December 2023 at Pingori, Tal. Purandar, Dist Pune. The faculty members of zoology, botany, chemistry, physics, microbiology, environmental science, geography, psychology, economics, Marathi, B.voc (Tourism and service industry) politics, and commerce, with their students, came together for data collection in their respective subjects. Environmental as well as social awareness and electoral literacy were the motto of the camp.

The changing agricultural practices, socioeconomic survey, water and soil analysis, study of energy sources and their consumption, plant survey, checklist of animal diversity, potability of drinking water, microbial analysis of soil, solid waste management and pollution analysis, etc. were performed.



## Cover page of Proceedings Published for NSS Special Camp



## Cover page of Proceedings Published for NSS Special Camp



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Hadapsar, Pune -28

### **Scientific Approach for Rural Development**

**"NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME"**

Special Camp

At Post Pingori, Tal. Purandar, Dist. Pune

20<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> December 2023

#### **Editor**

Prin. Dr. Nitin L. Ghorpade  
(Principal)

Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune -28

#### **Executive Editor**

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Savitribai Phule Pune University

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# Activity Reports



Pune District Education Association's  
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# Department Of Geography Activity

**A study of impact of Socio-Economic status on  
development**

**By**

**Dr. Savita Kulkarni**

**Dr. Ganesh Gandhile**

**Prof. Shital Gaikwad**

## **Introduction-**

A socioeconomic survey is a crucial instrument for compiling thorough data regarding the social and economic circumstances of a place. This information helps you visualize the situation at the site. Pingori village, located in Purandhar tehsil of Pune district, plays a vital role as a gram panchayat. To better understand the dynamics of the village, this research delves into various aspects, including socio-economic conditions, literacy rates, and the village's geographical characteristics. The demographic profile of Pingori, based on Census 2011 data, reveals a total population of 1,112 people, with a literacy rate of 75.27%. Further exploration of gender-specific literacy rates and household distribution provides insights into education and living conditions.

## **Aims and Objectives of the village survey-**

- To understand the socio and economic condition of the village.
- To study the land use and land cover pattern of the village.
- To know the available energy resources in the village.

## **Methodology-**

A socio-economic survey was done in village Pingori by NSS volunteers and students from the Geography Department in order to better understand the village's socioeconomic characteristics, land use and land cover patterns, livestock breeding, settlement morphology, and living conditions. A household survey was conducted, and primary data was obtained from 35 houses. GPS positions were used to record the locations of 10 houses. Photographs and GPS surveys were carried out. Questionnaires are used to collect information about governmental issues, demography, lifestyle, and occupation. Articles, journals, and other papers are used to gather secondary data.

## **Conclusion and suggestion-**

### **Education and Skill Development:**

Initiatives to improve education levels, especially focusing on vocational skills, can empower the community. This could open up alternative avenues for employment beyond traditional agriculture.

### **Agricultural Modernization:**



Implementing modern farming techniques, promoting sustainable agriculture, and enhancing irrigation systems can boost agricultural productivity, leading to economic growth.

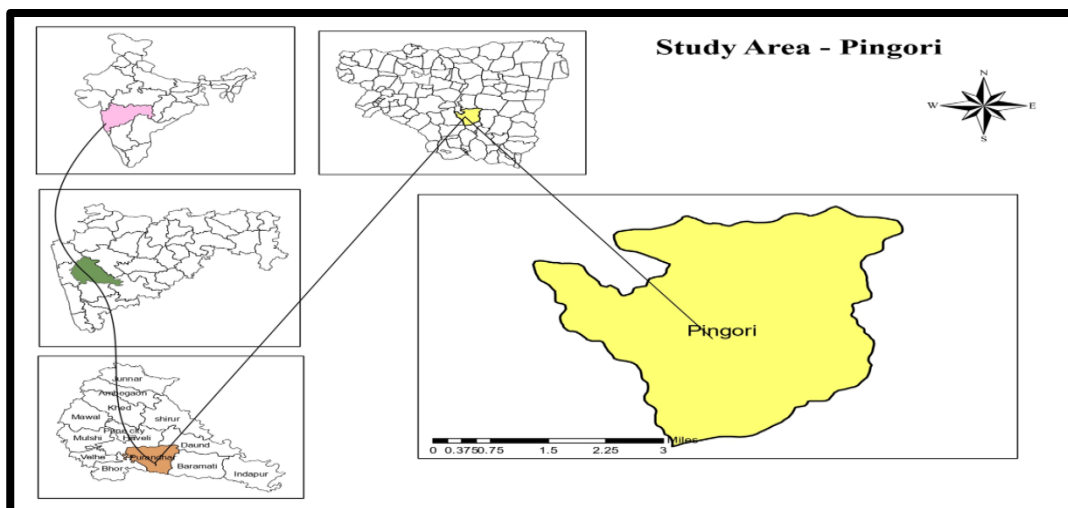
### **Government Support:**

Advocacy for governmental support and subsidies for agriculture and rural development projects can significantly impact the village's economic landscape.

### **Technology Adoption:**

Introducing and educating the community about technology, especially in agriculture, can enhance efficiency and competitiveness.

### **Photos of Survey**









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# Department Of Chemistry Activity

**A Study of Soil and Water analysis with Physico-  
Chemical Parameters**

By

**Prof. Nikam L.K.**

**Prof. Gadave K.M.**

**Miss. Gaikwad S.V.**

### **Aim:**

- Soil samples were collected from the village Pingori. We were analyzed in the laboratory.  $P^H$ , Conductivity, TDS, Sodium and Potassium of soil measured from the collected samples.
- Parameters that are frequently sampled or monitored for water quality includes Turbidity, Conductivity,  $P^H$ , TDS, Hardness, and Estimation of Sodium and Potassium by flame photometry.

### **Objective:**

1. To determine chemical parameters such as.  $P^H$ , Conductivity, TDS, sodium and potassium of soil samples.
2. To determine chemical parameters such as Turbidity, Conductivity,  $P^H$ , TDS, Hardness, and Estimation of Sodium and Potassium of water samples.

Discussion-Samples of water and soil are taken from various places.

### **Analysis:**

- The collected samples were analyzed for major physical and chemical soil quality parameter like  $P^H$ , Conductivity, TDS, Sodium and Potassium of soil measured from the collected samples.

**Table 1 Methods use for estimation of soil parameters**

Sr.No.	Parameter	Method
1	Color	By viewing
2	PH	Potentiometry
3	Conductivity	Conductometry
4	TDS	TDS Meter
5	Sodium	Flame photometry
6	Potassium	Flame photometry

- Parameters that are frequently sampled or monitored for water quality includes Turbidity, Conductivity, PH , TDS, Hardness, and Estimation of Sodium and Potassium by flame photometry.

**Table 2 Methods use for estimation of water parameters**

Sr.N o.	Parameter	Method
1	Color	By viewing
2	PH	Potentiometer
3	Conducti vity	Conductomet ry
4	TDS	TDS Meter
5	Sodium	Flame photometry
6	Potassium	Flame photometry
7	Tarbidance	Terbidimetry

### **Result and discussion:**

The values of physicochemical parameters are presented in Table3. Colour of the soilsample was observed visually and black and red colour.



**Table 3** Physicochemical characteristics of Soil study area

<b>Sr No.</b>	<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Conductivity</b>	<b>pH</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>TDS ppm</b>	<b>Potassium ppm</b>	<b>Sodium ppm</b>
1	Sample 1	Black	0.58	6.91	Acidic	181	2.4	7.8
2	Sample 2	Black	0.65	6.77	Acidic	62	1.2	2.8
3	Sample 3	Brownish Black	0.52	7.03	Neutral	51	4.0	3.5
4	Sample 4	Black	0.66	6.73	Acidic	73	7.2	3.9
5	Sample 5	Black	0.52	6.80	Acidic	71	6.0	3.2

**Table 3** Physicochemical characteristics of Water study area

<b>Sr No</b>	<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>Hardness ppm</b>	<b>Conductivity -1 Ohm</b>	<b>PH</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>TDS ppm</b>	<b>Potassium mppm</b>	<b>Sodium ppm</b>
1	Sample 1 Well	147	1.3	6.2	Acidic	337	4.4	8.5
2	Sample 2 Well	153	1.48	6.24	Acidic	326	1.6	9.6
3	Sample 3 Dam	140	1.46	6.57	Acidic	230	2.4	5.7

4	Sample 4Bore well	160	1.6 0	6.3 6	Acidic	322	1.6	17. 8
5	Sample 5 Drinkin gWater	133	1.7 0	7.0 2	Neutra l	343	1.6	5.3

### Conclusion:

From the study of physicochemical parameters of water collected from Pingori Village it was concluded that water of this Village is suitable for domestic utilization and other human purposes.

The higher nutrient fertility status in irrigation fields might be associated with intensive cultivation and plantation of cash crops like sugarcane, onion, wheat, maize, and fruit crops etc. in which use of fertilizers as practiced by the cultivators.

## Collection of soil sample



## Collection of water samples



## Analysis of soil and water in lab



## Result and discussion

The values of physicochemical parameters are presented in Table 3. Colour of the soil sample was observed visually and black and red colour.

## Conclusion

From the study of physicochemical parameters of water collected from Pingori Village it was concluded that water of this Village is suitable for domestic utilization and other human purposes.

The higher nutrient fertility status in irrigation fields might be associated with intensive cultivation and plantation of cash crops like

sugarcane, onion, wheat, maize, and fruit crops etc. in which use of fertilizers as practiced by the cultivators. Classification criteria the study area soils showed normal  $P^H$ .

## **Recommendations**

The village is not much small and clean. Ketkawale village is developed due to Tirupati Balaji Temple, devotees of Lord Venkateshwara, still need some awareness about crop variation and about organic farming. Public awareness about these phenomenon should be done and campus posters and workshop should be undertaken.





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# Department Of Physics Activity

**A analytical study of Energy Sources and their  
Utilization by Citizens**

**By**

**Miss. Khare T.P.      Prof. Shah S.S.**

**Prof. Mene R.U.      Prof. Joshi R.P.**

## Objectives

- To enlist available types of energy sources used by citizens of this village for their utilization.
- To determine energy consumption of the used source.
- To classify this energy sources as a renewable and non-renewable energy sources with reference to equipment used by citizens of this village.

## Result and discussion

To collect data, we have visited House, Farmhouse, Temples, Offices, Storage rooms, Schools in Pingori village.

We have classified this information with particular attributes as sources used, type of sources (Non-renewable or Renewable resources) and Electricity Bill from this data.

Due to lack of higher education and Job opportunities most of the people have moved to Pune city. In most of the houses old age members are living.

We observed that the main energy consumption source of village is Non-Renewable Source.

It is found that almost all houses used electricity from MSEB for Home Appliances, Water motor pump, Street light, Temples, School.

As Coal/wood is easily available, almost all villagers used it for water heating, bonfire.

However only 1 house use Renewable energy source i.e. Solar and Biogas energy.

## Photos of Pingori Village





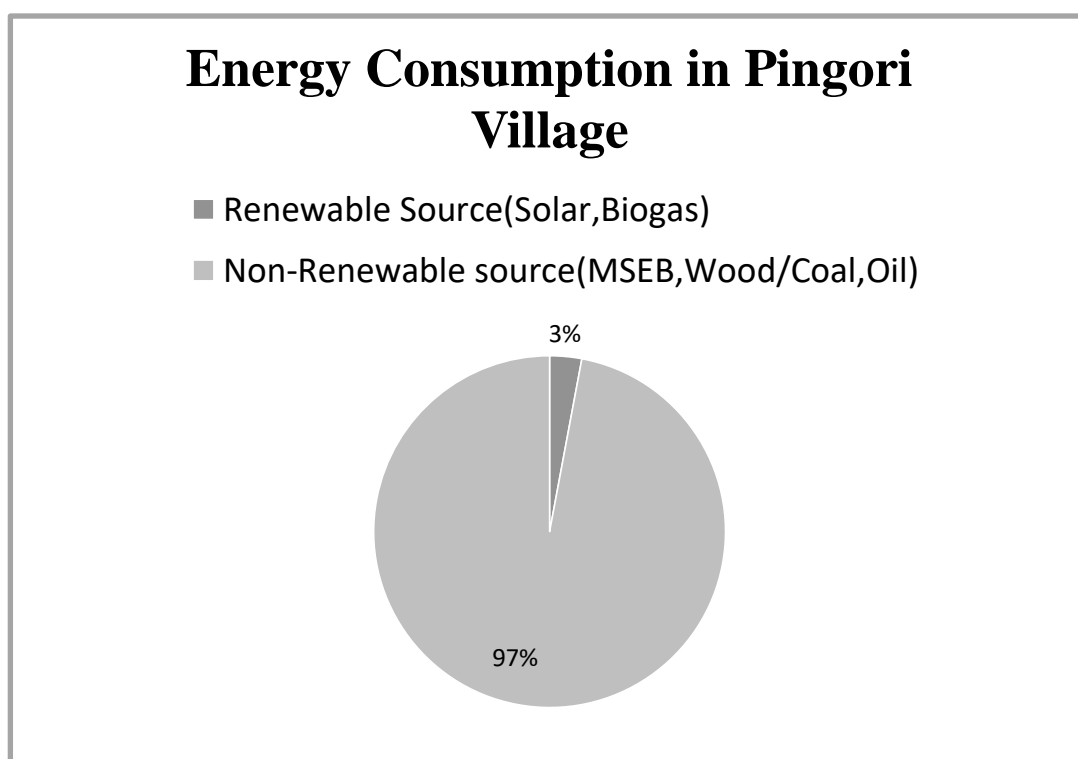
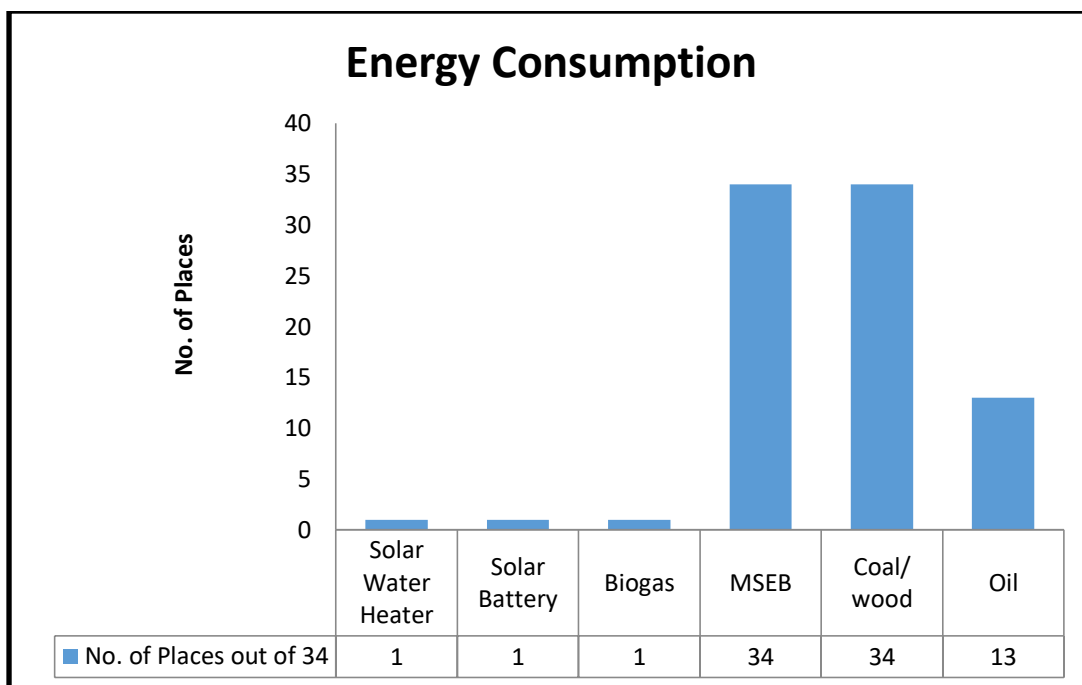


## Students collecting data through Survey



## Energy Consumption in Pingori





## Conclusion

This survey of Pingori village reveals that first and foremost used energy source for consumption is Non-Renewable energy. However 3 % places uses Renewable energy source.

As per Geographical location of Pingori village, there is abundance scope to use solar energy (Renewable Source) for consumption.

It is concluding that the awareness of use of Renewable energy source is important.

## Recommendation

As per Geographical location of Ketkavale village, there is abundance scope to use solar energy (Renewable Source) for consumption. Hence we should take initiative to reach maximum Government Schemes (viz PMKUSUM-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan) on using Solar Energy.



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# Department Of Zoology

## Activity:

**A study of Animal Diversity**

**By**

**Dr. Anju Mundhe      Dr. Mahesh A Joshi**

**Dr. Sharad Giramkar**

## **Introduction:**

Western Ghats is the biodiversity-rich region of India and Pingori is located in its eastern portion. We expected lot of biodiversity, as this located to eastern portion of Western Ghats. Agriculture is the main source of the people living in this village. The common animals recorded in this region are insects like butterflies, honeybees, wild deer, rabbit, Indian rat snake, house sparrow, common crow etc. Biodiversity is necessary for all species on Earth, including humans, to function properly. To help protect the diversity, there is a need to generate a checklist of animals. Hence the objective of the present study was to prepare a checklist of animal diversity in the study area.

## **Materials and methods:**

### **a. Study area:**

Selected survey site comprises different ecosystems such as agricultural, hilly area, water bodies and domestic area. Economic activities observed in this village were related with agricultural activity, poultry, dairy and tourism.

### **b. Data collection:**

Animal biodiversity was documented by walking surveys and photographs. Survey was conducted in the month of November 2023. Walking survey was conducted along all pathways of the village.

Sr. No.	Class	Family	Local name	Scientific name
1	Insecta	Apidae	Small Honey bees	<i>Apis florea</i>
2			Indian Honey bees	<i>Apis cerena indica</i>
3			Rock bee	<i>Apis dorsata</i>
4		Nymphalidae	Common crow butterfly	<i>Euploea core</i>
5		Pieridae	Common yellow butterfly	<i>Eurema</i>
6		Blattidae	Cockroach	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>
7		Termitidae	Termites	--
8		Meloidae	Blister beetle	<i>Hycleus</i>
9		Acentropinae	Pond moth	<i>Hygraula nitens</i>
10		Gerridae	Water striders	--
11	Arachnida	Uloboridae	Spider	<i>Uloborus</i>
12		Hersiliidae	Spider	<i>Harsilia</i>
13		Pholcidae	Dady leg spider	<i>Crossopriza</i>
14		Scorpionidae	Scorpion	<i>Heterometrus xanthopus</i>
15	Chilopoda	Scolopendridae	Gom	<i>Scolopendra</i>
16	Malacostraca	Gecarcinucidae	Freshwater Crab	<i>Barytelphusa cunicularis</i>
17	Reptile	Gekkonidae	Wall lizard	<i>Hemidactylu</i>
18		Chamaeleonidae	Chameleon	<i>Chameleon</i>
19		Elapidae	Nag	<i>Naja naja</i>
20		Colubridae	Indian rat snake	<i>Ptyas</i>
21	Mammal	Bovidae	Jersey Cattle	<i>Holstein Friesian</i>



22		Muridae	Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
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## Result and Discussion

Study area is the natural habitat of 43 animal species. Agriculture and tourism are the primary activities in the village. Variety of spiders are observed and recorded in the studied area (Karthikeyani et al. 2017). Study area is the natural habitat of mammals such as domestic mammals (Nameer, 2015).

## Conclusion:

This study indicated reach faunal biodiversity, as this area located in eastern portion of Western Ghats. Detailed and frequent faunal survey is required to seasonal diversity of animals in the study area.

## Glimpse of Survey

### A) Cast of skin of snake



### B) White legroom



**C) Freshwater crab**



**D) Buffalo calf**



**E) Goat**



**F) Khillari Cattle**







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# **Department Of Botany Activity**

**A study of biodiversity of Medicinal Plants**

**By**

**Dr. Waske S. A.      Prof. Kadam T.R.**

**Prof. Dr. Ranadive K. R.**

## Objectives

1. To conduct medicinal plant survey in Pingori region near fort Purandar
2. Identification of plants
3. To collect information of medicinal plants using by locals
4. To explore medicinal plant of Pingori region

## Observed plant species

Sr. No.	Plant name	Local name	Family	Part used	Uses
1.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Linn.) Corr.	Bel	Rutaceae	Fruits & roots	Jaundice, diarrhea and dysentery.
2.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schumch & Thonn	Bhui awla	<a href="#">Phyllanthaceae</a>	Whole plant	Diabetes.
3.	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn.	Chandan	<a href="#">Santalaceae</a>	Heart wood	Burning sensation, bronchitis, small pox, hyperacidity, general debility, forgetfulness, leprosy, jaundice, Headache, stomachache, urinary, genital disorders and in cosmetics.
4.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> Miers. (Wild)Hook.F. and Thoms.	Giloey	Menispermaceae	Stem	Pain, diarrhea, asthma, respiratory infections, cancer, diabetes, and gastrointestinal disorders.
5.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> R. Br.	Gudmar	<a href="#">Asclepiadaceae</a>	Leaves	Diabetes, inflammation, indigestion, urinary complain, constipation anxiety and stress.
6.	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linn.	Makoy	Solanaceae	Whole plant	Leprosy, swelling cough asthma and general debility.

7.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> (L.) Benth. ex. Kurz.	Sarpagandha	Apocynaceae	Whole plant	Roots, high blood pressure, snake bite, insomnia, and asthma.
8.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Gunj	Fabaceae	Leaves and seeds	Fever, cough and cold.
9.	<i>Adatoda vasica</i> (L).	Adulsa	Acanthaceae	Bark, root leaf and flower	It is good insecticide, leaves & Root - asthma, cough, fever, gonorrhea leprosy and tuberculosis.
10	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> Wight & Arn.	Maloo	Fabaceae	Seeds bark leaves	Seeds – tonic Leaves – inflammation Bark - skin disease and diarrhea.
11	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> Linn.	Rui	Asclepiadaceae	Whole plant	Latex - sprain & swelling. Leaves - juice poisonous and it is used in external swellings Roots- lupus, tuberculosis leprosy, syphilitic and ulcer. Whole plant- is used in bronchitis and asthma.
12	<i>Calotropis procera</i> (Ait.) R.Br.	Rui	Asclepiadaceae	Flowers and bark	Bronchial asthma, dyspepsia, flatulence, constipation and mucus in stool. Bark – spleen diseases.
13	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn.	Amaltas	Caesalpiniaceae	Fruits, leaves	Fruits - asthma, diabetes, eczema. Leaves - skin diseases.
14	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn.	chakoda	Caesalpiniaceae	Leaves, seeds	Skin diseases like eczema and ringworm.
15	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i> Linn.	Hadjod.	Vitaceae	Stem	Plant is rich in vitamin C and also used in bone fracture and irregular menstruation.
16	<i>Costus speciosus</i> (Koenig) Sm	Kevkand	Zingiberaceae.	Root \ Rhizoids	Fever, anemia, inflammation, diabetes, gout, rheumatism; bronchitis and asthma.
17	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (L.) G. Don	Sadabahr	Apocynaceae.	Whole Plant	Cancer and tumor. Leaves - dyspepsia, headache, dizziness, diabetes, stomach, kidney,



					liver and cardiovascular disorders.
18	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> (Linn.) Moon.	Bharangi	Verbenaceae.	Root, leaf, and bark	Cough, bronchitis, dyspnea, chest diseases and sinusitis.
19	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> Linn.	Lajalu	Fabaceae	Leaf & leaves	Leaf & root paste - Piles & kidney disordered. Root – asthma, fever, cough, dysentery, vaginal & uterine complaint.
20	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> (L.) Kurz.	Dhowri	<a href="#">Lythraceae</a>	Flower and bark	flower - piles, liver complaints Bark - gastric trouble.
21	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Aale	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Heart diseases, throat and asthma
22	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill.	Korpad	Liliaceae	Leaves	Wound healing and in sunburn.
23	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> Linn.	Satyanashi	Papaveraceae	Seed, seed Oil, leaf juice, and root	Epidemic, drops, ulcer diarrhea, toxicity skin diseases, diarrhea and induces toxicity.
24	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Limb	Meliaceae.	Leaf, bark and oil.	Malarial fever, mosquito larvicidal, inflammation of gums fever during childbirth, measles, smallpox, head scald and cutaneous infections.
25	<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Kurz.	Panfuti	Crassulaceae	Leaf	Boils, insect bites, swellings, burns and wounds.
26	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lam.) Taub.	Palas	Fabaceae	Bark, flowers, Leaves and seeds	Bleeding piles, ulcers, hemorrhages, menstrual disorders,
27	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Makoy	<a href="#">Solanaceae</a>	Seeds	Ulcer and skin diseases
28	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> Linn.	Khulkhula	Papilionaceae; Fabaceae	Leaf, Seeds	Diarrhea, dysentery and bleeding disorders.
29	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Dudhi	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf	Asthma and respiratory infections.

30	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> Linn.	Vad	Moraceae	Stem bark, fruit and prop roots	Burning sensation, ulcers and painful skin diseases.
31	<i>Lantana camara</i> Linn.	Ghaneri	<a href="#">Verbenaceae</a>	Stem, leaves and root	Cancers, chicken pox, measles, asthma, ulcers and swellings,
32	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> (L.)	Peepal	Moraceae	Bark and leaves	Bark- Ulcers Leaves-skin diseases.
33	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	nirgudi	Lamiaceae	Roots, barks and fruits	Tonic.
34	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> linn	kudkudi	Asteraceae	Whole plant	Wound and diabetes.
35	<i>Eclipta alba</i> L.	Bhringraj	Asteraceae	Leaves Stem and flower	Hair and skin complains.

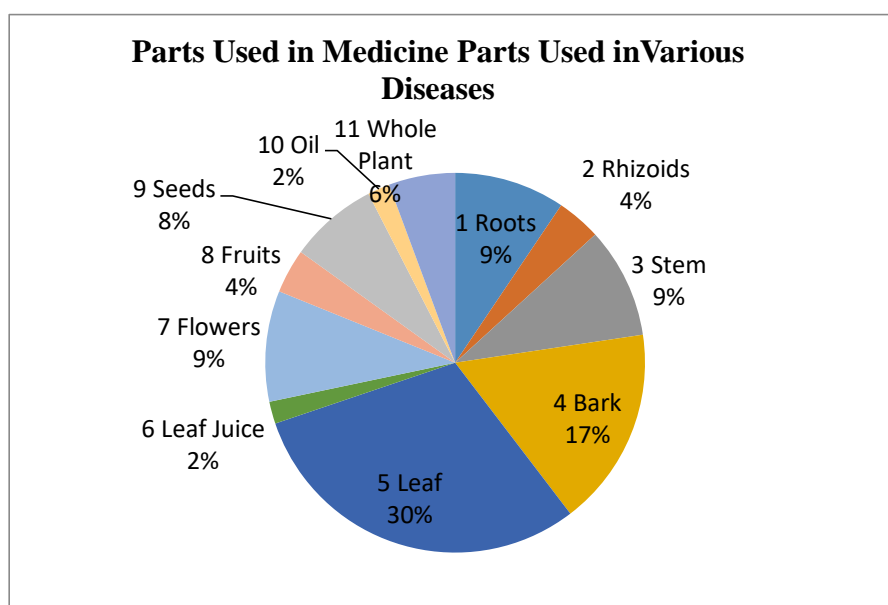
Table No. -2 Plant Parts used in Various Diseases by Locals

S. N.	Parts Used in Medicine	Parts Used in Various Diseases
1	Roots	5
2	Rhizoids	2
3	Stem	5
4	Bark	9
5	Leaf	16
6	Leaf Juice	1
7	Flowers	5
8	Fruits	2
9	Seeds	4
10	Oil	1
11	Whole Plant	3

## Conclusion

It is ample clear that the people of Purandar district are medicinally knowledgeable. Fairly, rich heritage of knowledge of medicinal herb, shrub, trees and climber. The results of present study reveal that this enormous wealth of medicinal plants played an important role in the health care of the villagers in the study area. The efficacy and safety of the claimed medicinal plants need to be evaluated before recommending them for a wider use with priority given to those with high fidelity level values. The plants now a days going to extinct due to development activities, population explosion, impact of tourism, deforestation, etc. which need to conserve for biodiversity, natural and local aspect.

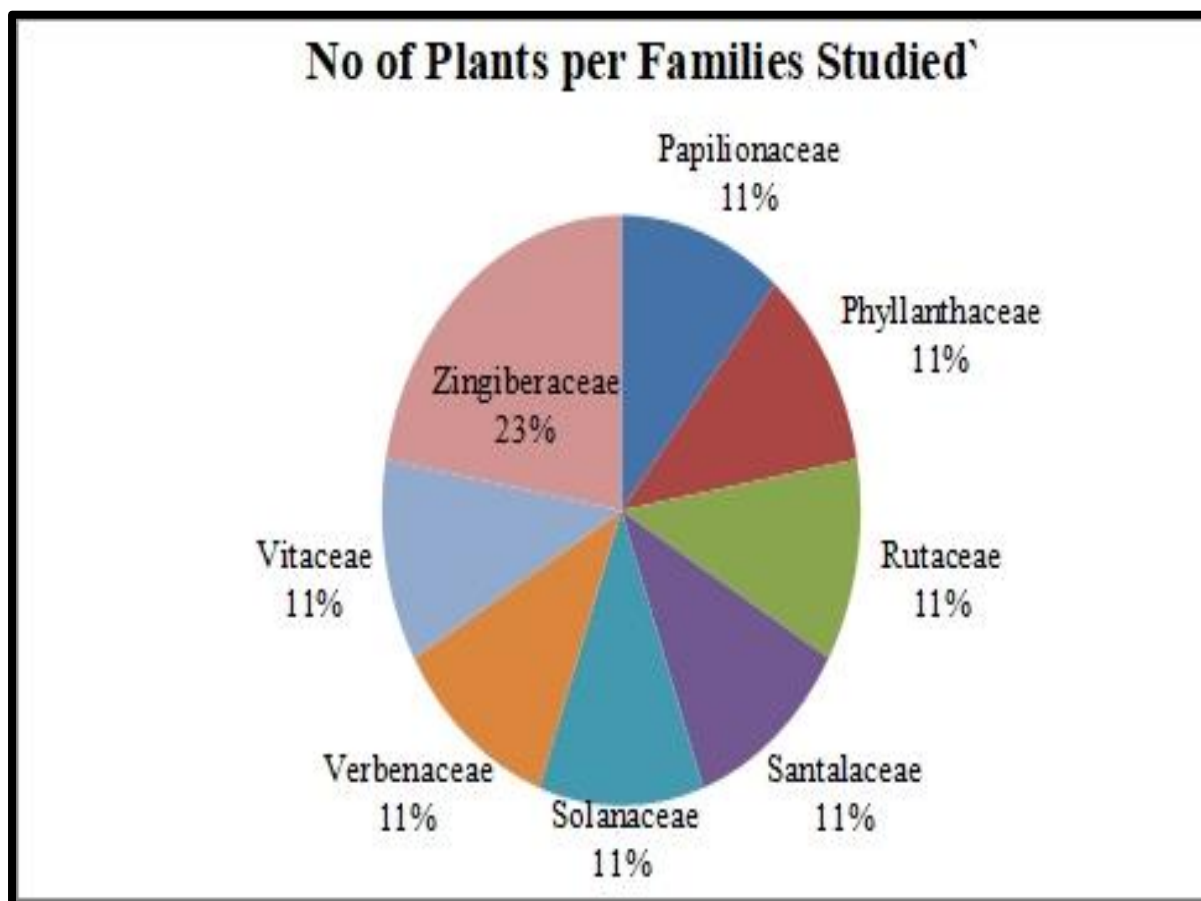
**Graph No. : - 1 Parts Used in Medicine Parts Used in Various Diseases**



**Table No-3 No of Plants Studied from different Families**

<b>Sr. N.</b>	<b>Name of the Family</b>	<b>No of Plants Studied</b>
1	Acanthaceae	1
2	Apocynaceae.	2
3	Asclepiadaceae	3
4	Asteraceae	2
5	Caasalpiniaceae	2
6	Crassulaceae	1
7	Fabaceae	4
8	Lamiaceae	1
9	Liliaceae	1
10	Lythraceae	1
11	Meliaceae	1
12	Menispermaceae	1
13	Moraceae	2
14	Papaveraceae	1
15	Papilionaceae	1
16	Phyllanthaceae	1
17	Rutaceae	1
18	Santalaceae	1
19	Solanaceae	1
20	Verbenaceae	1
21	Vitaceae	1
22	Zingiberaceae	2

**Graph No-2 No of Plants per Families Studied**



**Table No-3 No of Plants Studied from different Families**

Sr. N.	Name of the Family	No of Plants Studied
1	Acanthaceae	1
2	Apocynaceae.	2
3	Asclepiadaceae	3
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12	Menispermaceae	1
13	Moraceae	2
14	Papaveraceae	1
15	Papilionaceae	1
16	Phyllanthaceae	1
17	Rutaceae	1
18	Santalaceae	1
19	Solanaceae	1
20	Verbenaceae	1
21	Vitaceae	1
22	Zingiberaceae	2



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**Hadapsar, Pune- 411028**

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# **Department Of Microbiology Activity**

**A study of Soil and Water for microbial  
analysis and Potability testing**

**By**

**Dr.Nitin L. Ghorpade**

**Dr.Neha Nitin Patil**

**Prof.Urmila S. Dhangar**

**Prof.Poonam D. Jagtap**

## **1. Introduction:**

National Service Scheme (NSS) has the objectives of identifying the community problems and implementation of practical knowledge to solve the problems. Under this objective, Pune district education association's Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, had organized NSS camp at Pingori village (Tal. Purandar, District Pune) on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2023. Agricultural crop yield is severely impacted due to the infestation of bacteria, fungi and insects. Microbial culturing of the infected samples can be helpful for the farmers to utilize effective remedies against targeted pathogens. NSS can help farmers by doing the Microbial analysis and guiding the farmers to use organic farming practices along with biopesticides.

Environmental sampling has importance in finding the nature of soil, water, infectious pathogens residing in the potable water and pollutants affecting the native habitat (Keith 2017). Algal blooms and coliforms are the indicators of water pollution. The coliform group has been used comprehensively as an indicator of water quality in the context of public health protection (Rompré et al., 2002).

## **2. Materials and methods:**

### **2.1 Sample collection:**

Collecting samples involves the isolation and careful gathering of specimens of interest study (Keith 2017). Grab sampling method was used for the sample collection. Water and soil samples were collected from different locations, during sample collection latitude and longitude were measured with the help of GPS camera (Meguro et al., 2009).

### **2.2 Microbial analysis of soil:**

Collected soil samples from three different agricultural fields were diluted with sterile saline for the enumeration of bacterial and fungal count also to find out the pathogenic fungi. Nutrient media (for bacteria), Sabouraud's Dextrose media (for fungi ) (Lawrey 2002). Identification was done based on the morphological characteristics and microscopic observation. Compound light microscope was used for the study. Standard plate count method is used for enumeration of bacteria in soil samples. Different dilutions of soil samples were prepared by using saline. The diluted soil samples from last two dilutions were inoculated on

nutrient agar and on Sabouraud's Dextrose media by spread plate method, incubated at room temperature.

### **2.3 Potability testing of drinking water sample:**

Drinking water samples were tested for potability using Most Probable Number (MPN) test. MPN test includes three tests: Presumptive, Confirmed, Completed test. Presumptive test of three water samples was carried out using MacConkey's Lactose broth in which Bromocresol purple indicator (PH indicator). Three sets of medium was prepared and 10ml, 1ml, 0.1ml water sample was inoculated and incubated at 37°C for 24 min.

### **3. Result:**

#### **3.1 Environmental sample collection:**

Environmental specimens were collected as per the standard protocol. Three drinking water samples and three soil sample were collected.





## Drinking water samples



### 3.2 Standard plate count method for enumeration of bacteria from soil samples:

#### Soil Sample 1

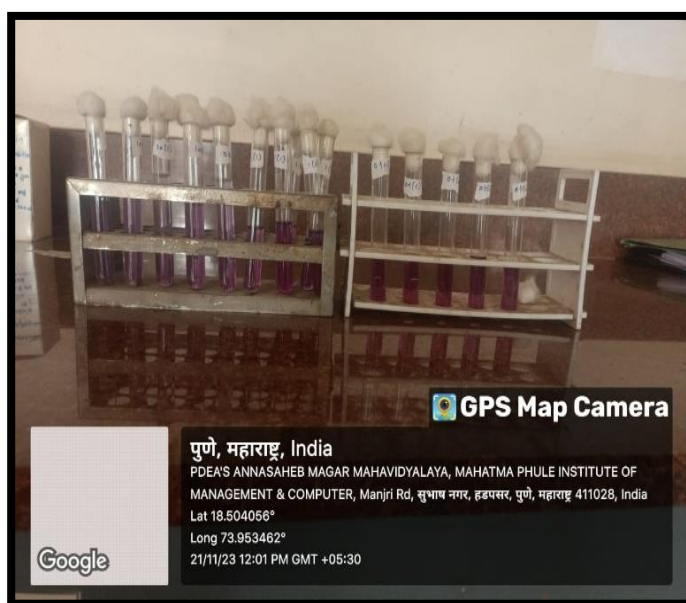
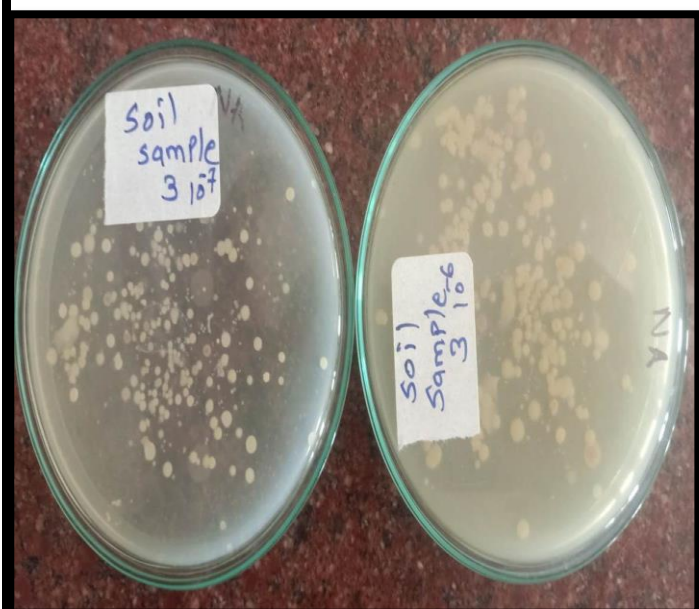




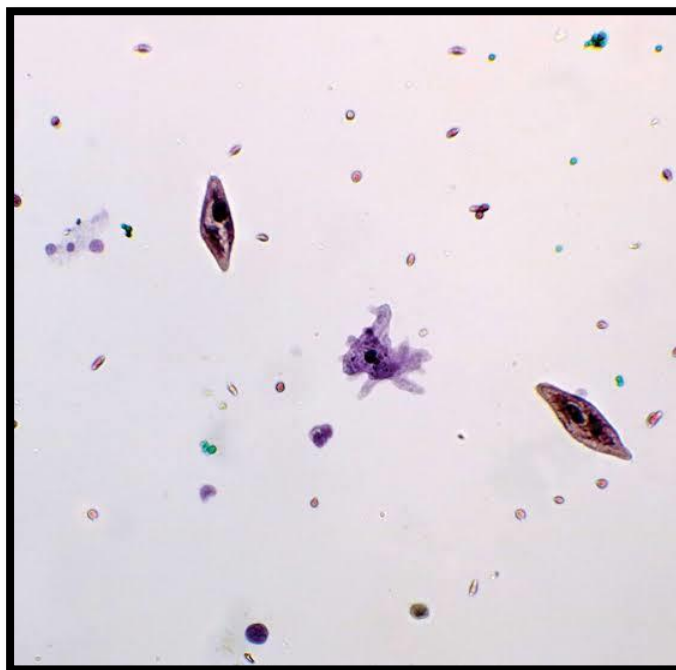
## Soil Sample 2



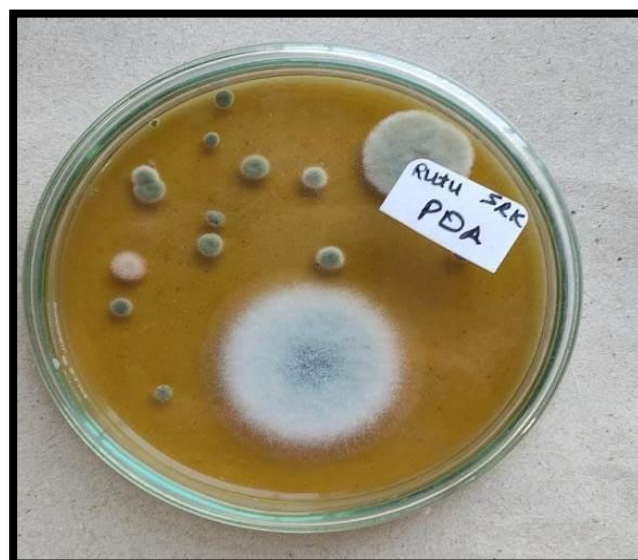
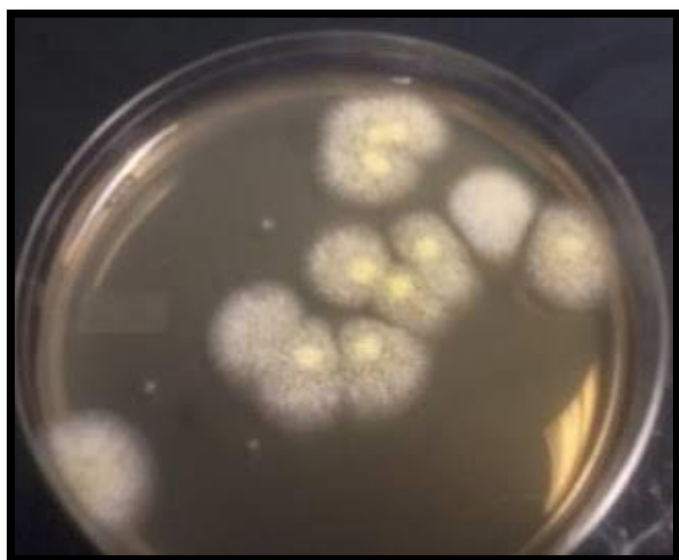
## Soil Sample 3



## Microscopic images of microbial isolates from soil



**2. Potability test of drinking water samples:** Most probable number (MPN) test was performed to test Potability of three drinking water samples. No colour change and gas formation in any sample. No coliforms were observed in three water samples. Hence, only presumptive test was performed.



### 3. Microbial analysis of soil:

Three soil samples were plated on Sabouraud's Dextrose media to observe fungal pathogen. There were many fungal species found in given soil sample which shows diversity of many microorganisms but also shows presence of fungal pathogens. *Aspergillus* species, *Candida* species were found in sample. Microscopic observation of soil sample shows presence of Protozoa.

#### 1. **Bacterial and fungal count:** Standard plate count method.

CFU (Colony forming unit) was calculated by standard formula.  $10^{-6}$  dilution plate of soil was used to calculate SPC.(Olsen, R. A., & Bakken, L. R. (1987).

**Total number of colonies on plate / Volume of sample plated**

#### Dilution factor

Two soil samples from the crop land were showing more number of mesophilic aerobic bacteria than other three samples. All the soil samples were showing different kind of bacterial colonies which were morphologically different and also showing different gram characters. Fungal species were also found to be observed in soil samples. One of the pathogenic species of fungi *Aspergillus spp.* was found in the soil sample.

### Conclusion:

This study was aimed to find microbial isolates from various niches. Considering agricultural practices of the villagers, infectious agent was isolated to guide the farmers for the application of biofungicides. Villagers can cultivate and sell *spirogyra* as single cell protein (SCP) and algal fertilizers. Drinking water sources found applicable for drinking, potability test was found negative. As well(Water source) in



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**Department  
Of  
Environmental science  
Activity:  
A study of Solid waste management  
By**

**Prof. Kamashetty A.O**

**Dr.Patil N.N**

**Dr. Shinde S. R**

**Dr. Ghorpade N.N**



## **Aims and Objectives**

- Analysis of solid waste management by questionnaires.
- Solid waste decomposition ideas.
- To create awareness among people about waste management.
- To implement new ideas of waste management such as making fertilizers from waste, and preparing natural colour from floral waste etc.

To aware public about their local areas pollution.

## **Photos of Waste**





## Burned waste



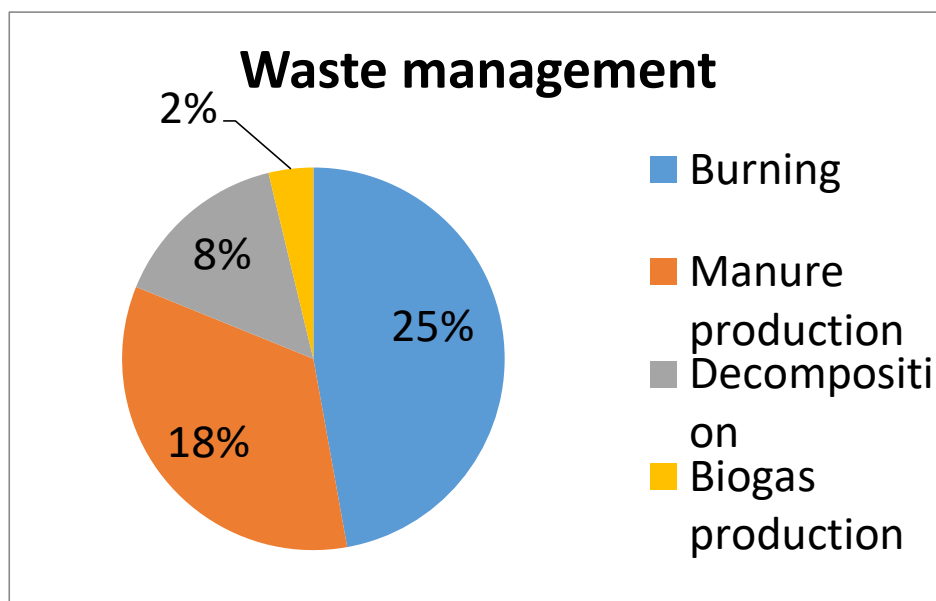
## Garbage



## Result and discussion

The results showed that 90% of the villagers had positive attitude towards this program, but however there are still 10% of them which showed negative attitude. This finding reflects the growing urgency to educate the villagers on SWM, so that they can change their negative attitude. There is still a need to educate the villagers about the problem of solid waste as this helps in raising their awareness about the problem and their support in instituting waste management measures essential to help clean the Pingori environment. Public support towards helping in alleviating the impacts of the problems particularly on solid waste can only be possible if the public is knowledgeable about the problem and the management goals of the government. Descriptive results also indicated that majority of the villagers showed high level of practices and behavior regarding SWM. The transfer from attitudes to behavior can also be affected by lifestyle; many people, while professing to “correct” attitudes to the environment, are not ready to change their lifestyle in ways that might mean sacrificing certain forms of leisure and comfort for the sake of the environment. Other study has also found a weak and inconsistent relationship between environmental attitudes and behavior; usually attributable to a reluctance to give up the comforts of modern life. (Diekmann & Preisendorfer, 1998).

## Representation of Pollution



## Conclusion

According proper waste management practices have a significant impact on the natural environment and sustainable development in the study area. Thus, awareness about SWM impact on environmental development or/and sustainable development in seemingly Good. Therefore, it is important that the SWM was developed from the primary level. Waste storage and primary disposal are the dominant means of managing waste. Thus, it has caused significant challenges in the study area. Therefore, waste separation from the household level, proper storage, more efficient waste collection systems, and sustainable recovery and disposal practices are identified as needed processes in the Pingori village. Considering the nature and components of waste generated by households and business places, the waste reduction, reuse, recycling and to the survey conducted in Pingori village it is clear that composting processes would be more suitable in managing the challenge. These management options should be integrated in a sustainable framework. Public education and properly planned waste management programs also need to be introduced into the current waste management system. Especially awareness programmes must be conducted in order to improve the knowledge about the importance of SWM for environmental development in the village.



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# **Department Of B. Voc. Tourism Activity**

**A Study of Tourism Potential**

**By**

**Prof.Shilpi Dasgupta**

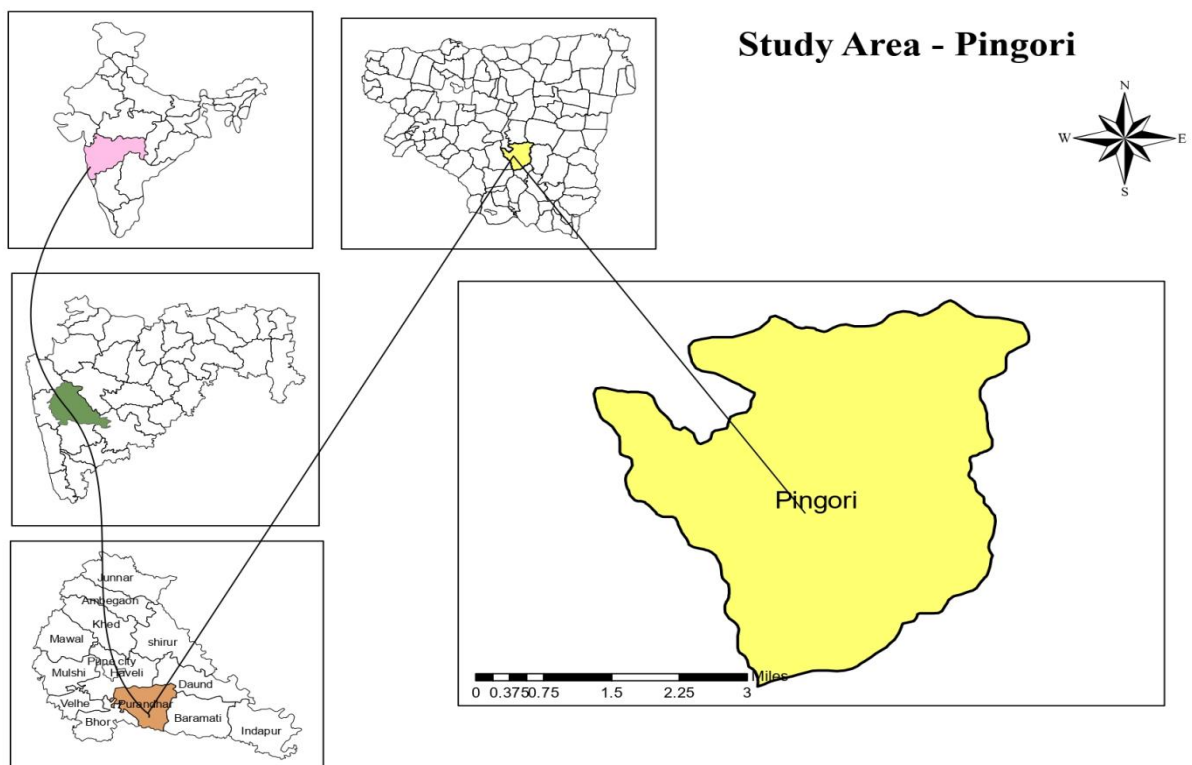
**Prof. Revati Newaskar**

**Prof.Avinash Rathod**

## Aims of the Study

- Evaluate the overall potential of Pingori Village for sustainable tourism, considering environmental, social, and economic factors.
- Examine the contribution of Ela Foundation in promoting animal wellness within the tourism framework.

## Photos of Survey





## Study area

The village of Ketkawale is situated in Maharashtra, India's Pune district, in the Purandhar tehsil. It is located 45km from the district headquarters in Pune and 12km from the tehsildar office in Sasvad, the sub-district headquarters. Ketkawale is the gram panchayat of Ketkawale village, according to 2009 statistics. The village has a total size of 483 hectares. Ketkawale settlement has roughly 275 homes. The closest town to ketkawale for all significant economic activities is Sasvad, which is located about 12 kilometres away.

## Observation

- As the research unfolds, it becomes evident that Pingori Village possesses a rich tapestry of natural resources and cultural assets that can be harnessed for sustainable tourism. The analysis of environmental factors reveals the need for a delicate balance between tourism activities and the preservation of the village's ecosystem. Socially, the integration of animal wellness programs not only enhances the visitor experience but also contributes to the well-being of the local community and its fauna.
- Standards of living also change.

## Conclusion

- Pingori Village demonstrates a positive balance across environmental, social, and economic factors, it could be deemed suitable for sustainable tourism development.
- Ela Foundation's contributions align with ethical and responsible animal wellness practices within the tourism framework; it adds value to the overall sustainability of the destination.
- The conclusion is Pingori Village flourish as a One day tourism destination, with a recommendation for Ela Foundation's positive role in promoting animal wellness within this framework.



- Identified rich cultural heritage contributing to tourism potential.
- Educational tours focused on animal wellness initiatives attract environmentally conscious tourists.
- Ela Foundation plays a crucial role in promoting animal wellness in the village.
- Unique flora, fauna, and traditional practices serve as key attractions for sustainable tourism.
- Positive community attitude towards tourism development for socio-economic benefits.

Willingness to actively participate in sustainable tourism initiatives and preserve local identity

## **Recommendation**

- Launch targeted promotional campaigns highlighting unique animal wellness practices.
- Encourage the development of community-based tourism initiatives to ensure local involvement and benefit.
- Provide training programs for community members involved in tourism-related activities.
- Enhance communication and hospitality skills to create a positive and welcoming experience for visitors.



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# **Department**

# **Of**

# **Psychology**

## **Activity**

**The study of impact analysis of 10<sup>th</sup> class  
student's Career Preferences with Rural  
Culture, Environment and Opportunity**

**By**

**Prof. Sangita M. Deokar**

## Objectives

The main objective of conducting these test is to enable 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> class students to identify careers they can excel into analyzing their strengths and weakness, likes and dislikes, interests and disinterests, skills and competencies.

### **The study's significance of the study includes the following**

- 1) Some students do not begin to explore 'real' career possibilities until after high school graduation. Technical colleges might more aggressively inform students earlier in their schooling, of information, knowledge, and skills they could apply to their daily studies.
- 2) Some students do not seriously consider many alternatives in career selection. Sources of influence, such as parents or mentors, could be brought into a circle of counseling and discussion to help the student form a comprehensive career plan or outline.
- 3) Industry could see where, why, and when it could be beneficial for them to invest resources for the purpose of training, while still in technical schools.
- 4) If career planning were done in an efficient manner, students would at the very least be following a career plan of informed decision-making, rather than one of happenstance. The researcher will analyze the collected information and identify any existing trends. In addition, he will suggest and explore implications and recommendations.

## Result and Discussion

Sr. No.	Career Choice	Number of students selected career
1.	Education	1
2.	Artistic and Designing	2
3.	Defense	15
4.	Mass Media and Journalism	4
5.	Science and Technology	2
6.	Medical	5
7.	Agriculture	4
8.	Commerce & Management	1
9.	Law and order	2
10.	Tourism and Hospitality	0
11.	Agriculture	2
Total = 32		

## Discussion

It is observe that rural culture, environment and opportunity make impact on students career preferences, while communicate with students, many of them students told that we can't afford highly professional or expensive career due to lack of money. Students give preference to many traditional career, because they do not know the modern career option, they are unaware about government schemes for higher education. Student's parents are less educated or illiterate; therefore, they also not give them guidance for career. Mentor system is not available at their school therefore students cannot aware about modern career option.

## Conclusion

After administration of career preference test on 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> class students of high school of Ketkavale Village, it is found students selected following main career options for themselves that is defense career field selected by 15 students, Law and order by 2, Science and technology by 2, artistic and designing selected by 2, education 1 and medical by 5, agricultural by 4, mass media and journalism by 1, commerce and Management by 1, Tourism and Hospitality by 0.

## Limitations

Sample size for this study is too small only one high schools 10<sup>th</sup> class is included in the study that is why we can't generalize this study results.

## Recommendation

1. Students do not know many modern career options. E.g. Tourism & Hospitality industry, Mass Media and Journalism.
2. Surrounding of students can make impact on their career choices therefore many students select traditional career option.
3. It needs to introduce students to new career options so they will choose an out of box career field, which will be better for their future growth.
4. After communicating with the students they said that if they choose a high profile career option (e.g. Medical, Engineering) their parent can't borrow expenses of that education therefore it's needed to be introduce to them with various scholarship and hostel facility because many students are from reserve categories.
5. Mentor system should introduce effectively so it is help students for further guidance.





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# **Department Of Economics Activity**

**Effect of climate change on agriculture**

**By**

**Prof. Arti Pawar**

## **INTRODUCTION :**

**Financial literacy is the new need in the today's day & age. Literate people are more capable of taking financially sound decisions like saving, source of income, digital payment, and personal financial management etc. The survey was conducted under the guidance of Dr. Ashok Sasane (H.O.D. of Economic Department) & Prof. Potdar P.R.**

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

**Survey method was used to analysis the financial literacy data collected from Pingori Village.**

## **METHODS OF SAMPLING:**

**Simple random sampling method was used for the survey under which each individual family member is chosen entirely by chance and each member of the population has equal chances of being selected.**

**The survey on financial literacy highlighted the below given observation in pingori village**

- 1. Source of Income: Agriculture is the primary source of income. Beside this other agriculture allied activities includes horticulture, vegetable crops, dairy, and poultry.**
- 2. Rate of Saving: Result of study show that there is extremely low rate of saving because the villager's income is only able to fulfill basic needs.**
- 3. Digital Payment: Lack of literacy in digital payment.**
- 4. Investment: There are so many avenues are available gold, SHG, postal saving, F.D.**

5. **Bank Use:** Primary source of credit investment or saving is cooperative banks.

## Photos of Survey







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**Self Study Report: 2024 (4<sup>th</sup> Cycle)**

# **Department Of Politics Activity**

## **Participation of ladies in politics By**

**Dr.Rahul Narangalkar**

**Prof.Nitin Lagad**

**Manisha Jarak**



आधुनिक जगातील सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही मानली जाणाऱ्या भारतीय राज्यव्यवस्थेने प्रारंभीपासूनच स्त्री आणि पुरुषांना समान राजकीय आणि नागरी हक्क प्रदान केले आहेत. लोकशाही मुल्यांन्वये लोकशाहीत स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुत्व, न्याय, स्वीकार्हरता आणि सर्वसमावेशकता या मुल्यांचा समावेश होतो. सामान्य नागरिकांना दर्जेदार आणि सन्मानाने जगण्याची हमी दिली जाते. लोकशाहीत कायद्याचे अधिराज्य, कायद्यासमोर सर्वजन समान आणि कायद्याचे सर्वांना समान संरक्षण ही तत्वे प्रमाणभूत मानली जातात. या तत्वांना अनुसरूनच भारतीय राज्यव्यवस्थेने आपल्या सर्व नागरिकांना सामाजिक, आर्थिक आणि राजनैतिक न्याय मिळवून देण्याची हमी राज्यघटनेच्या सरनाम्यात (Preamble of Indian Constitution) दिली आहे. हे ध्येय गाठण्यासाठी ज्या विभिन्न उपाय योजना राबविल्या गेल्या, त्यातील ७३ वे आणि ७४ वे संविधान विशोधन हे इतर मागासवर्गीय जातींना (OBC) आणि सर्व स्तरातील स्त्रियांना राजनैतिक न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी केले गेलेले व्यापक घटनात्मक प्रयत्न म्हणता येईल.

७३ व्या संविधान विशोधनाने ग्रामपातळीवरील अनुसूचित जाती-जमाती, इतर मागासवर्गीय जाती आणि सर्व जाती समूहातील स्त्रियांना जी व्यापक संधी गावाच्या राजकीय प्रक्रियेत वावरण्याची मिळाली; तिचा कितपत लाभ त्यांना घेता आला ? राजकीय प्रक्रियेत वावरत असताना त्यांना कोणत्या अडचणींना तोंड द्यावे लागते ? गावची प्रतिकूल परिस्थिती या आरक्षण धोरणामुळे अनुकूलतेत परिवर्तीत होत आहे की नाही ? राजकीय प्रक्रीयेविषयची सजगता त्यांच्यात कितपत रुजली आहे ? आदि प्रश्नाच्या अनुषंगाने प्रस्तुत अभ्यासाची दिशा निश्चित करण्यात आली.

पिंगोरी गावाचा सांखेकी तक्ता

तपशिल	एकूण	पुरुष	महिला
एकूण घरांची संख्या	२७६	-	-
लोकसंख्या	१११२	५४२	५७०
मूल (०-६)	१०३	५३	५०
अनुसूचित जाती	१३६	६४	७२
अनुसूचित जमाती	५	४	१
साक्षरता	८३७ (८२.९५)	४४४ (९०.८०)	३९३ (७५.५८)
निरक्षरता	२७५ (१७.०५)	९८ (१८.०८)	१७७ (३१.०५ )
एकूण कामगार	६१८	३३२	२८६
मुख्य कामगार	६१२	-	-
अंशकालीन कामगार	६	३	३

या गावातील राजकीय सहभाग हा केवळ निवडणूक राजकारणाच्या चौकटीतच आकाराला आल्याचे दिसून येते. राजकीय सर्वेक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून पिंगोरी गावातील सामाजिक , राजकीय प्रक्रियेचा अभ्यास करताना महिलां आणि पुरुषांना प्रश्नावलीतील प्रश्न विचारून त्यांच्या उत्तरांच्या आणि वर्तनाच्या अभ्यासातून महिलांच्या राजकीय सहभागाची व्याप्ती समजून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे. त्यातून जे निष्कर्ष पुढे आले आहेत ते पुढीलप्रमाणे :

१. गावातील सर्व महिला अगदी न चुकता मतदानास जात असल्यातरी आपण कोणाला ?, का ? आणि कशासाठी ? मतदान करावे, याबाबतचा निर्णय घेण्यास त्यांच्यात सक्षमता आल्याचे दिसून आले नाही .
२. महिला मतदान करताना आपल्या कुटुंबातील सदस्यांसह सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठित लोकांबरोबर चर्चा करतात असे म्हणाल्या पण त्या चर्चा किती अर्थपूर्ण ? व महिलांची राजकीय जागृती वाढवणाऱ्या असतील या बाबत शंका उत्पन्न होऊ शकते. कारण या चर्चेचा मुख्य विषय हा मतदान कोणाला करावे ? हाच असण्याची दाट शक्यता दिसून येते.
३. महिलांची ग्रामसभेस उपस्थिती ही दखलपात्र नाही. त्यामुळे ग्रामसभांच्या चर्चेत त्या सहभाग घेतच नाहीत . त्या चर्चेतील विषयही त्यांना फारसे माहित नसतात.
४. गावातील समस्यांबाबत महिलांमध्ये जागृती दिसून आली पण त्या समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी स्वतः ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य, सरपंच किंवा ग्रामसेवक यांच्याशी संपर्क साधने; या कृती करताना त्या दिसून आल्या नाहीत. या समस्या सोडवणे हे या लोकांचेच काम आहे. हेही त्यांना माहित नसल्याचेच जाणवले .
५. मतदान नेहमी करण्यास जात असणाऱ्या महिला या सर्व प्रकारच्या पार्श्वभूमी असणाऱ्या होत्या . त्यात शिक्षित , अशिक्षित , नोकरी करणाऱ्या, शेत मजुरी करणाऱ्या, झाडलोट करणाऱ्या, गृहिणी, शेतकरी महिला यांचा समावेश होता . पण मतदानापलीकडील राजकारणाबाबत मात्र त्या उदासीन असल्याचेच दिसून आले .
६. महिला मतदान करतात पण त्यांना राजकीय पक्ष, त्यांची विचारप्रणाली या बाबत फारशी माहिती असल्याचे जाणवले नाही .
७. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेतील महिला आरक्षणाच्या तरतुदींचा महिलांना फायदा होतो का ? या प्रश्नावर उत्तरदात्यांकडून ( पुरुष व महिला ) दोन प्रकारच्या प्रतिक्रिया उमटलेल्या आढळतात. एक म्हणजे महिला असल्याने त्यांना आरक्षण मिळाले असे त्यांना वाटते . दुसरी प्रतिक्रिया म्हणजे महिला तर आता सक्षम आहेत; मग त्यांना आरक्षणाची गरजच काय आहे . या दोन्ही

प्रतिक्रियांचा अभ्यास करताना असे दिसून आले की, महिलांना आरक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून विशेष संधी देण्यामागीचा मुख्य उद्देशच पुरुष तसेच महिला उत्तरदात्यांना समजल्याचे दिसून आले नाही .

८. सद्यस्थितीत सत्तेत असणाऱ्या महिला व यापूर्वी सत्तेत आलेल्या महिला या स्वतः कारभार करताना क्वचितच दिसून आल्या. सत्तेतील महिलांच्यावतीने त्यांच्या कुटुंबातील पुरुषच सत्तेचा उपभोग घेतांना दिस्तात.
९. महिला बचत गटांच्या बैठकांमध्ये केवळ आर्थिक व्यवहारावर चर्चा झालेल्या दिसून येते म्हणून महिला बचत गट हे राजकीय हक्क जागृतीच्या प्रक्रियेत उपयुक्त भूमिका वटवीत असल्याचे आढळून आले नाही .
१०. संख्यात्मक दृष्ट्या सुतार ही जात या गावात अल्पसंख्य असल्याने ओबीसीच्या राजकीय आरक्षणाचा लाभ घेऊ शकली नाही.
११. मुस्लीम धर्मीय एकच कुटुंब या गावात वास्तव्यास असल्याने त्यांचे गावाच्या राजकीय प्रक्रियेत कसलेही अस्तित्व दिसून आले नाही.
१२. बहुतांश महिलांनी राजकारणात रसच नाही; असे सांगितले आणि काहींनी राजकारण आवडते पण घरच्या जबाबदाऱ्यामुळे जाता येत नाही, असे सांगितले . म्हणजे राजकारणाची आवड असली तरी राजकारणात सहभागी होण्याची प्रगल्भ मानसिकता पारंपारिक सामाजिक संरचनेमुळे त्यांच्यात विकसित होऊ शकली नाही.

थोडक्यात भारतीय पितृसत्ताक समाजव्यवस्था, तिची वैशिष्ट्ये आणि जाती उतरंड मानसिकता आपल्याला या गावातही दिसून येते. महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग लोकशाहीतील मतदानाची संख्या वाढवण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाचा ठरला असला तरी राजकीय प्रक्रियेला प्रभावित करण्याच्या दृष्टीने अजूनही तो अत्याल्प आहे . आल्मंड आणि व्हर्बा यांनी मांडलेल्या राजकीय संस्कृतीच्या प्रकारातील आज्ञांकित आणि विषयांकित राजकीय संस्कृती आपल्याला महिलांमध्ये जास्त प्रमाणात दिसून येते . आज्ञांकित राजकीय संस्कृतीत व्यक्ती आज्ञापालन करण्यावर भर देते . विषयांकित राजकीय संस्कृतीत व्यक्ती राजकीय प्रक्रियेत सहभागी होत असली तरी आपण राजकीय प्रक्रिया बदलवू शकतो , तिला

प्रभावित करू शकतो याबाबत तिच्या मनात खात्री नसते . या गावातही महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग या वरील दोन प्रवृत्तीतच फिरताना दिसून आला आहे .









Pune District Education Association's  
**Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya**

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# **Department of Marathi**

## **Activity**

### **Study of Folk Culture, Language and Literature**

**By**

**Dr. Vandana Sonwale**

## पिंगोरी गावातील भाषा, साहित्य आणि संस्कृतीचा अभ्यास

डॉ. वंदना सोनवले

मराठी विभाग

पु.जि.शि.मंडळाचे अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालय, हडपसर, पुणे.

### प्रास्ताविक :

लोकसाहित्य ही काही एका विशिष्ट लोकसमूहाची मालमत्ता नाही तर ते अखिल मानवजातीचे दर्शन घडविणारे साहित्य आहे. हे एक मौखिक साहित्य आहे. काळ जसजसा बदलत जातो तसे या लोकसाहित्याच्या स्वरूपातही बदल होत जाताना दिसतो. लोकसाहित्य आपली अविष्कार रूपे काळानुसार बदलताना दिसते. मौखिक साहित्य असल्यामुळे ते एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे संक्रमित होत असताना त्यात बदल होत असतो. लोकसाहित्य हे नेहमीच जिवंत राहते. त्यामुळे ते भूतकाळात जमा होत नाही. लोकसाहित्याचा अभ्यास म्हणजेच केवळ लोकवाङ्मयाचा अभ्यास नाही तर तो लोकसंस्कृतीचा आणि लोकजीवनाचा अभ्यास आहे. लोकसाहित्याची भाषिक आविष्कारापलीकडची जी अंगे आहेत, त्यामध्ये लोकश्रद्धा, लोकपरंपरा, चालीरीती इत्यादींचा अभ्यास लोकसाहित्यामध्ये केला जातो. या अभ्यासात प्रत्यक्ष विविध लोक परिसरात जाऊन तिथल्या जाती जमातींचे क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण करून त्याचा अभ्यास या शोधनिबंधात केला आहे.

### संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

१. लोकसाहित्य हे मौखिक साहित्य असून ते काळानुसार बदलते.
२. मराठी साहित्याभ्यास करताना साहित्य प्रवाहातील मौलिक बदल अभ्यासणे गरजेचे असते.
३. पिंगोरी या ऐतिहासिक गावातील मराठी बोली आणि लोकगीते, म्हणी, वाकप्रचार व लोक परंपरांचा अभ्यास करणे

### संशोधनाची अभ्यासपद्धती :

१. पिंगोरी गावाला प्रत्यक्ष भेट देऊन बोलीचे नमुने, लोकगीते आणि वाकप्रचार व मौखिक साहित्याचे क्षेत्रभेटीद्वारे संकलन.
२. संकलित माहितीचे पाठसंहिता आणि विश्लेषण करणे.

### आशय :

लोकसाहित्याच्या दृष्टीने विचार केला तर क्षेत्र संशोधन आणि पाठ संकलन करणे आवश्यक आहे. तसेच लोकजीवन व लोकसंस्कृती, समाजजीवन याचा अभ्यास होणे गरजेचे आहे. त्या हेतूने पुण्यापासून ६० किलोमीटर अंतरावर असलेल्या पुरंदर तालुक्यातील पिंगोरी या ग्रामीण खेड्याचे क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले. पिंगोरी हे गाव जेजुरी तीर्थक्षेत्राच्या डोंगर रांगांमध्ये वसलेले गाव आहे. या गावाला ऐतिहासिक पार्श्वभूमी असून

गावातील जवळजवळ ७० % तरुण भारतीय सैन्य दलात देशसेवा करित आहेत. या गावचे शंकर शिंदे व अरुण यादव हे दोन जवान सैन्य दलाच्या गौरवशाली सेवेत देशासाठी शहीद झालेले आहेत.

वाघेश्वरी देवी हे त्या गावचे ग्रामदैवत आहे. या देवीचे मंदिर मध्ययुगीन कालखंडात इ.स. १७३४ मध्ये स्थापलेले आहे. मंदिराच्या स्थापनेविषयी माहिती देणारा शिलालेख मंदिराच्या भिंतीवर आढळतो. सालाबाद प्रमाणेच या वाघेश्वरी देवीची नवरात्रात उत्सव साजरा केला जातो. दसऱ्याच्या दिवशी पालखीतून देवीचा छबीना निघतो. पिंगोरी गावाने एक विलक्षण परंपरा आपल्या गावात जपली आहे. गावातील बालकांना शालेय शिक्षण हे मराठी माध्यमांच्या शाळामधूनच दिले जाते. यामुळे मराठी भाषेचे संवर्धन होणे सोयीचे झाले आहे. त्याचबरोबर मराठी बोली आणि लोकजीवनाची परंपरा अधिक खोलवर रुजली आहे. मराठी माध्यमातून शिक्षण घेऊनही श्री विनोद शिंदे यांच्यासारखा गावातील तरुण सिनेमासृष्टीत कला, साहित्य यांचा आविष्कार करित आहे. त्यांनी आजवर झी मराठीवरील 'अस्मिता', कलर्स मराठीवर 'तू माझा सांगाती', होम मिनिस्टर तसेच ग्रामदैवत वाघेश्वरी देवीवरील 'पहाटेच्या पाराला गजर झाला, भक्त गुलाली आनंदी न्हाला...' हे मराठी गीत व संगीतकार म्हणून आविष्कृत केले आहे.

#### जात्यावरच्या ओव्या :

ग्रामीण जीवनाचा आधारस्तंभ एकत्र कुटुंब आणि कृषिव्यवस्था आहे. एकत्र कुटुंबातील सर्व नातेसंबंध स्त्रीच्या जीवनाला वेगवेगळी परिमाणे मिळवून देतात. त्यामुळे तिचे कष्टमय जीवनदेखील सुखद होते. या नात्यांची आश्वासकता जात्यावरच्या ओव्यांमधून आविष्कृत होते.पती, दीर, सासू, सासरे, नणंद -भावजय, अपत्य, शेतीतील जनावरे या सर्वांशी असलेले तिचे नाते जात्यावरच्या ओव्यांतून दिवसाच्या प्रारंभीच गायल्यामुळे तिचे भावविश्व सक्षम होते. स्त्रीच्या जीवनात पती-पत्नीचे नाते हा प्रमुख आधारस्तंभ ठरतो. ग्रामीण जीवनातील स्त्री वर्षभरातील सण समारंभाच्या निमित्ताने समाजात वावरताना या नात्याचा गौरवपूर्ण उल्लेख उखाणा (नाव घेणे) घेण्यातून अभिव्यक्त करते. यामध्ये तिच्या कल्पकतेला रंजकतेला खूप वाव मिळतो. केवळ पतीच नव्हे तर जीवनातील विविध घटनाप्रसंग आणि व्यक्ती यांचा सुनाद्र मेळ उखाण्यांमधून घातलेला दिसतो.

#### निष्कर्ष:

पुरंदर तालुक्यातील पिंगोरी हे मध्ययुगीन काळात वसलेले घेदेगाव असून बोलीच्या दृष्टीने मध्ययुगीन मराठीचा नमुना या गावात उपलब्ध आहे. लोकसाहित्याच्या दृष्टीने जात्यावरच्या ओव्या, स्त्रीगीते, बोली, म्हणी व वाकप्रचार आदि घटकांचा संपन्न वारसा या गावाला लाभलेला आहे. शाहीर सगन भाऊ यांच्या काळातील मराठी भाषेचा प्रभाव या बोलीवर दिसून येतो.

## Discussion with Ratan Shinde



## Taramati Shinde





**Latika Shinde**



**Shilalekh 1734**



# Virgal











Pune District Education Association's  
**Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya**

**Hadapsar, Pune- 411028**

Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune



# Department of Commerce

**Activity**

**Economic Survey of families**

**By**

**Prof.Pratik Kamathe      Prof.Gaurav Shelar**



## पिंगोरी गावातील कौटुंबिक उत्पन्नाच्या स्रोतांचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास

प्रा. गौरव दत्तात्रय शेलार

प्रा. प्रतीक अंदाज कामटे

वाणिज्य विभाग

पु.जि.शि.मंडळाचे अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालय, हडपसर, पुणे.

### प्रस्तावना :

पुरंदर तालुक्यातील पिंगोरी हे छोटेसे गाव साधारण गावची लोकसंख्या १११२ यामध्ये २७६ कुटुंब आहेत तर पुरुष ५४२ व स्त्रियांची संख्या ५७० एवढी आहे. या गावामध्ये राहणाऱ्या कुटुंबाचा उदरनिर्वाह करण्यासाठी प्रत्येक कुटुंबातील व्यक्ती पुणे, मुंबई यांसारख्या शहरांमध्ये नोकरी व्यवसाय निमित्त गेलेले आहेत. गावात असलेले कुटुंबातील इतर व्यक्ती आपल्याच गावांमध्ये शेती व शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय जसे की दुग्ध व्यवसाय, कुक्कुटपालन, पिठाची गिरणी त्याचबरोबर शेतातील भाजीपाला विकून आपल्या कुटुंबाचा आर्थिक गरजा भागवण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असताना दिसून येतात. तसेच या गावाच्या जवळीलच पुरंदर जेजुरी यांसारख्या गावांमध्ये सुद्धा या गावातील लोक जाऊन मिळेल तो व्यवसाय करत आहे.

### उद्दिष्टे :

१. पिंगोरी गावातील कौटुंबिक उत्पन्नाच्या स्रोतांचा अभ्यास करणे
२. शेती व पूरक व्यवसाय यामध्ये असणाऱ्या उत्पन्नाच्या संधीचा अभ्यास करणे.

### संशोधन पद्धती:

प्रस्तुत संशोधन समस्या ही वर्तमान काळाची निगडित असल्यामुळे संशोधक वर्णनात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीचा अवलंब करणार आहे. शोधन पद्धती संशोधन हा एक प्रवाह आहे. कारण संशोधन कार्य ही निरंतर चालणारी प्रक्रिया आहे. एखाद्या समस्येचे निराकरण समाधानकारक उत्तर शोधण्यासाठी केलेल्या संशोधनातून अनेक दुसऱ्या अपेक्षित समस्या निर्माण होतात, आणि त्यासाठी पुन्हा संशोधन करावे लागते .

अशा प्रकारे संशोधन हा सतत नव्याने शोध घेण्याचा एक प्रकार व संघटित प्रयत्न आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी साधी यादृच्छिक (Random Sampling Method) व उद्देश पूर्ण नमुना निवड (Purposive Sampling Method) चा वापर करून संशोधन व तथ्य संकलन करण्यात येणार आहे.

### विश्लेषण :

गावातील एकूण कुटुंब ची संख्या २७६ एवढी आहे. यामधील २०% कुटुंबांचे आर्थिक परिस्थिती चांगल्या प्रकारे आहे तर ५०% कुटुंबाची आर्थिक परिस्थिती मध्यम स्वरूपाची आहे. उर्वरित ३० % कुटुंबाची आर्थिक परिस्थिती सर्वसाधारण आहे.

यामध्ये उत्पन्नाचा स्रोत हे प्रत्येक कुटुंबाचे वेगवेगळे आहेत, त्यामध्ये ५५% कुटुंबातील व्यक्ती हे शेती व शेतीपूरक व्यवसायातून उत्पन्न मिळवत आहेत. तर ३५% कुटुंबातील व्यक्ती पुरंदर, जेजुरी, पुणे व मुंबई सारख्या शहरांमध्ये नोकरी/व्यवसाय करतात. उर्वरित १०% कुटुंबातील व्यक्ती शेतमजुरी करत आहेत.

उत्पन्नाचे स्रोत	उत्पन्नाची टक्केवारी (%)	एकूण मासिक उत्पन्न (Rs)
शेती	२४%	२००००-२५०००
दुग्धव्यवसाय	१६%	४०००-६०००
कुकुटपालन	१३%	१०००-३०००
लघु उद्योग (किराणा दुकान, पिठाची गिरणी)	०४%	१००००-१५०००
गृह उद्योग (मिरची कांडप, महिला बचत गटाचे उद्योग)	०८%	८०००-१००००
नोकरी/व्यवसाय	२५%	२५०००-४५०००
शेतमजूर	१०%	१२०००

पिंगोरी या गावाला चारही बाजूंनी डोंगर रांग असल्यामुळे या गावात अग्रे टुरिझम सारखी व्यावसायिक संधी देखील आहे. यामधून गावातील लोकांना रोजगार देखील मिळू शकतो. तसेच Ela foundations and habitate यांसारख्या संस्था या गावात पर्यटन तसेच व्यायसाय वाढीसाठी फायदेशीर असतील. गावातील महिलांना यामधून उत्पन्नाच्या संधी अधिक मिळू शकतील. बहुतांशी कुटुंबातील अर्थकारण हे महिलांच्या हातात असल्याचे दिसून येते. यातूनच महिला ह्या आर्थिक सक्षम असल्याचेही पहावयास मिळते. तसेच तरुण

युवक हे राजकारण, समाजकारण, अर्थकारण यातून गावाचा विकास साधण्याचे प्रयत्न करतात. शासनाच्या विविध योजना उदा. आरोग्य शिबिर, शेती व्यवस्थापन शिबिर, विविध कल्याणकारी योजना, यांसारख्या योजनांचा ते गावाला सतत राबवित असतात. यामुळे लोकांना नवनवीन उत्पन्न वाढीसाठी योजनांची माहिती मिळते. तसेच या गावातील काही व्यक्ती हे मालवाहतूक क्षेत्रात व्यायसाय करून त्यांनी आपल्या कुटुंबाला व गावातील अन्य लोकांना आपल्या वाहतूक व्यवसायात घेऊन त्यांचीही अर्थिक प्रगती चांगल्या प्रकारे दिसून आली.

#### निष्कर्ष :

१. गावातील लोकांची उत्पन्नाचे स्रोत पारंपरिक शेती आहे.
२. गावातील लोक उत्पन्न वाढविण्यासाठी आसपासच्या गावामध्ये /शहरामध्ये नोकरी व्यवसायानिमित्त जातात.
३. कुटुंबातील महिला बचत गटाच्या माध्यमातून चालणाऱ्या गृह उद्योगातून घरखर्च चालवण्यासाठी मदत करतात.

**शिफारशी :**

गावातील लोकांना आर्थिक उत्पन्न वाढविण्यासाठी आधुनिक शेती व शेतीपूरक लघुउद्योग यांच्या माध्यमातून उत्पन्न वाढवता येईल.

लघुउद्योग वाढविण्यासाठी शासनाच्या विविध कल्याणकारी योजनांची माहिती घेऊन नवीन व्यवसाय किंवा उत्पन्न वाढविण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले पाहिजेत. (उदा. पोल्ट्री फार्मिंग, गाय गोठा प्रकल्प, मत्स्य प्रकल्प)

गावातील महिला महिला बचत गटाच्या माध्यमातून गृपयोगी वस्तू तयार करून ते जेजुरी सासवड पुणे मुंबई सारख्या शहरांमध्ये विकून पैसे मिळवू शकतात.

या गावाला चारही बाजूंनी डोंगर रांग असल्यामुळे या गावात अग्रे टुरिझम सारखी व्यावसायिक संधी देखील आहे.

## Discussion with farmer



