

Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)



Criterion7 - Institutional Values and Best Practices

Key Indicator - 7.2 Best Practices

Metric: 7.2.1(QIM)

Describe two best practices successfully implemented by the Institution as per NAAC format provided in the Manual



Submitted to NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL BENGALURU





Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Best Practice I Scientific Approach for Rural Development

Index 7.2.1 (2021-2022)

Sr. No.	Particular	Page No.	
1	Best Practice: Scientific Appro Development Draft	4-9	
	Activity R	eports	
Sr. No.	Activity	Department	Page No.
1.	Animal Survey	Zoology	11-17
2.	Plant Survey	Zoology	18-22
3.	Microbiological Analysis of Environmental Samples Collected at Dive	Microbiology	23-30
Criterio	on VII		2 Page

4	Chemical Analysis of Soil and Water	Chemistry	32-38
5	Socio Economic Status of Village	Geography	39-46
6	Political History of Dive	Political Science	47-49
7	Linguistic Survey	Marathi	50-53
8	Media Publicity, News		54-56





Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Best Practice I Scientific Approach for Rural Development Name of Village: Dive, Tal-Purandar, Dist- Pune

VillageSurveyhProceedings2021-22g22	https://pdeaamcollege.s3.us-east- 2.amazonaws.com/NaacSSRCriaDoc/719_Villa ge%20Survey%20%20Proceedings%202021- 22.pdf
-------------------------------------	---

GPS MAP



Best Practice I

Scientific Approach for Rural Development

Evidence of success:

In the year 2021-22 the survey of village Dive, Tal. Purandar. Dist. Pune was performed. It is the Western Maharashtra Region. Socioeconomic characteristics, land use land morphology, and living conditions were studied. Photographs and GPS surveys were carried out. A study of flora and fauna, domestic animals, birds, reptiles, and arthropods was performed. More than 20 plant species of flowering plants, 3 species of lichens, and 5 species of fungi were reported. A microbiological study led to isolating infectious agents to guide farmers in the application of bio fungicides. Chemical analysis of soil and water samples was performed.

Letter of Appreciation



Cover page of Proceeding Youth for Rural Development

(Special Camp)



Cover page of Proceeding (NSS Special Camp)







Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Activity Reports

10 | Page





Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department Of Zoology

Activity

Activity: Animal Survey

By

Dr. Sharad Giramkar

Dr. Anju Munde

Criterion VII

11 | Page

Summary Report

On Occasion of Golden jubilee year of Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalay, Hadapsar, Pune-28, and Department

of Zoology had conducted Animal survey in and around NSS camp located in Diversion, on Tuesday 22nd February 2022. The survey was conducted by Dr. Anju Mundhe with six F. Y. B.Sc students. Domestic animals, birds, reptiles, arthropods, aquatic fauna were observed by participants. The survey was conducted under the guidance of Dr. Sharad Giramkar (HOD Zoology).

List of Fauna observed during animal survey

Mammals:

Jersey, Indian cattle, Dog, Cat, Bats etc

Birds:

White leghorn chicken, Sparrow, Pigeon, Robin, Parrot, Crow pheasant etc

Arthropod a:

Crab, Spider, Yellow colour ladybug, Lemon yellow and common crow Butter flies,

Water st-riders etc

Aquatic fauna:

Tilapia, Snake headed fish, Crab, Daphnia, Rotifers, Diatoms,

Ostracized etc



Photos of Survey

Observation of Termite mount



Conversation with local fisher man



Observation of Termite mount



Observation of Emu farm



Observation of Poultry far



Aquatic fauna from water resource









Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department of Botany Activity Plant survey By

Dr. Kiran Randive

Criterion VII

18 | Page

Report

NSS residential camp was arranged by P.D.E.A.'s Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar,Pune NSS department on 21Feb 2022 to 27th Feb 2022. During this camp Botanical survey of the area was done by some groups

of the students under the guidance of Dr. Rani Bhagat and Dr. Kiran Ranadive. Dr. Shirurkar D.D and Dr. Danai Sunita were also present for the same. During this survey more than 20 plant species of flowering plants, 03 species of lichens and 05 species of fungi has been reported from the same locality. The survey was systematically planned by Dr. Savita Kulkarni, NSS coordinator, supported by Prof. Lagad, Dr. Anju Mundhe, Prof. Wghmode, Prof. Urmila Dhangar, Prof. Jagtap, Prof. Shelar and Prof. Kumkale under the guidance of Principal Prof. Dr. Pandit Shelke.

Sr. No.	Scientific name	Common Name	Family	Habit
1.	Tecoma stans	Yellow trumpet	Bignoniaceae	Large
				shrub
2.	Heteropogon triticeus	Giant spear grass	Poaceae	Herb
3.	Chrysopogon fulvus	Guria grass	Poaceae	Herb
4.	Dichanthium annulatum	Marvel Grass	Poaceae	Herb

Plant species observed during survey

1363Aesen

5.	Chloris virgata	Feather finger grass	Poaceae	Herb
6.	Bambusa bambos	Spiny bambu	Poaceae	Tree
7.	Vachelia leucophloea	Reonja	Fabaceae	Tree
8.	Pongamia pinnata	Indian Beech	Fabaceae	Tree
9.	Zizyphus mouritiana	Indian Jujube	Rhamnaceae	Tree
15.	Azadirachta indica	Neem	Meliaceae	Tree
16.	Euclayptus obliqa	Gum tree	Myrtaceae	Tall tree
17.	Ficus benghalensis	Banyan tree	Moraceae	Tree
18.	Ficus microcarpa	Chinese banyan	Moraceae	Tree
19.	Cocculus hirsutus	Broom creeper	Menispermaceae	Twiner
20.	Aloe vera	Korphad	Asphodelaceae	Herb



Non-lichenized (Fungi) species observed during survey



Sr.	Scientific	Common	Family	Habit
No.	name	Name		
1.	Caloplaca sp.	Caloplaca	Caloplacaceae	Saxicolous
2.	Parmelia	Spice lichen	Parmeliaceae	Saxicolous
3.	Heterodermia	Heterodermia	Physciaceae	Corticolous

Lichenized fungi (Lichen) species observed during survey

Sr. No	Scientific name	Common Name	Family	Habit
1.	Meliola sp.	Sooty mould	Meliolaceae	Folicolous
2.	Schizophyllum communae	Schizophyllum	Schizophyllaceae	Corticolous
3.	Dasturella	Bambu rust	Phakopsoraceae	Folicolous
4.	Melampsora	Euphorbia rust	Melampsoraceae	Folicolous
5.	Flavodon flavus	Flavodon	Meruliaceae	Lignicolous

Photos of observed species









Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department Of

Microbiology

Activity Microbiological Analysis of Environmental Samples Collected at Dive

By

Prof. Meghmala S. Waghmode

Prof. Urmila S. Dhangar

Report

Materials and methods:



2.1 Environmental 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, soil and infectious specimens were collected, during sample collection latitude and longitude were measured with the help of Gps camera (Meguro et al., 2009).

2.2 Isolation and identification of microorganisms:

Collected specimens were diluted with sterile saline for the isolation of microbial cultures. Nutrient media (for bacteria), Potato dextrose agar (for fungi) and Yeast extract malt extract medium (for lichenicolous fungi) were used for the study (Lawrey 2002). Identification was done based on the morphological characteristics and microscopic observation. Compound light microscope and stereomicroscope was used for the study.

2.3 Determination of diversity index of the sample

Simpsons diversity index was estimated as per the method of Hunter and Gaston.

3. Result

3.1 Environmental sample collection:

Environmental specimens were collected as per the standard protocol.

Collected samples are given as per the table 1.

Sr.	Name	Image	Latitude	Longitude E
No ·	of the sample			Hadapsor Hadapsor
1	Termite moun sample	Dive, Maharashtra, India 92PG+MJX, Dive, Maharashtra 412301, India Lat 18.385798° Long 74.026218° 22/02/22 11:17 AM	18 [.] 390853 ⁰	74.026155
2	Dried Pond soil sample	Coogle	18º23'26.23 892	74º1'36.79788
3	Pond water sample	Parks-spP9, Saswad Barat, Moharashtra 412301. Inde PopenStreetMap	18º23'26.28 456	74º1'37.20612
4	Custard apple farm soil sample		18º23'17.93	74º1'35.3787

Criterion VII

25 | Page

5	Ant hill sampl e	Baswad Rural, Maharashtra, India 2969-999, Saswad Rural, Maharashtra 412301, India Lat 18.390889 Google	18.3858260	74.026196	Hadapsor *Senio(*eta)
6	Well water sampl e	Coccle	18º23'6.49	74º1'24.042	
7	Lichen sample on Sacred fig tree trunk	Over Moharaubita 412301, Dive. Moharaubita 412301, Inde OpenStreetMap	18 [.] 385879 ⁰	74.022536	

8	Onion farm soil sample	Performance Performance	18 [.] 335879 ⁰	74.022766 Hadapa	A THINK IN THE
9	Bore		18 [.] 385879 ⁰	74.022536	
	well				
	water				
	sample				
10	Water stream sample	Drie: Manarashtra 41201, Dava, Manarashtra 412301, Inde Marking Manarashtra 41200, Dava, Manarashtra 412301, Inde Marking Marking	18 ⁰ 23'10.3164	74º1'18.54912	
11	Papdi beans soil sample		18º23'10.3164	74 ⁰ 1'18.54912	

				S Mag	ar May
12	Infected leaves and fruit sample	<image/>		Had	apaer at
13	Maka soil sample	Martin Dive, Maharashtra, India Dive, Maharashtra, India Dive, Maharashtra, India Dive, Zuzutati Dive, Zuzutati Dive, Zuzutati Dive, Zuzutati	18º23'6.49	74 ⁰ 1'24.042	

Isolation and identification:

Identification was done based on the morphological characteristics and microscopic observation. Burnett, (2003), Van Vuuren, (2006). Compound light microscope and stereomicroscope was used for the study.

	Microalgae Spirogyra	Spirogyra: Order: Zygnematales Scientific name:
12 12		Spirogyra Higher classification:
	Lichencolous fungi	Unidentified
		Lichencolous fungi

d Hadapaor

Determination of diversity index of the sample:



Simpsons diversity index was estimated as per the method of Hunter and Gaston Simpsons Index (0.73), Simpsons index of diversity (1.37) and Simpsons reciprocal index(1.37) suggests less microbial diversity accompanied with predominance of carotenoid pigment producing bacteria.

Soil isolates on Nutrient agar





Stereo microscopic image of carotenoid pigment producing bacteria



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 bio fungicides. Villagers can cultivate and sell spirogyra as singleness protein(SCP) and algal fertilizers.





Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department of Chemistry

Activity

Chemical Analysis of Soil and Water

By

Prof. Shital Jagtap

32 | Page

Objective

1. To determine chemical parameters such as PH and conductivity of soil samples.

2. To determine chemical parameters such as PH and conductivity of water samples.



Discussion-Samples of water and soil are taken from various places. Water samples were collected from well, Samples of soil are taken from different field where onion, wheat, maize are main crop.

Sr No.	Sample No.	Colour	Conductivity	РН	Remarks
1	Sample 1	Black	0.60	6.23	Acidic
2	Sample 2	brown	0.28	5.0	Acidic
3	Sample 3	Brownish Black	0.80	5.71	Acidic
4	Sample 4	Black	0.75	7.38	Neutral
5	Sample 5	black	0.56	4.6	Acidic
6	Sample 6	brown	0.52	6.1	Acidic
7	Sample 7	brown	0.72	6.4	Acidic
8	Sample 8	black	0.45	7.45	Slightly alkaline

Soil Analysis

Graphical representation

Water hardness and conductivity



Soil conductivity and PH



Soil Sample Collection from farm



Soil sample collection from farm



Soil sample collection from farm



Water sample collection



Criterion VII

37 | Page

Water sample collection







Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department

of

Geography

By

Dr. Savita Kulkarni

Prof. Shilpi Dasgupta

Report

A socioeconomic survey is an important tool for gathering comprehensive information about a location's social and economic situation. This information aids in visualizing the location's circumstance. After assessing the

data, policy framework may be created, and comprehending the problem with the public is critical for policy-making. The process of increasing the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas is known as rural development. Traditionally, it has been focused on the extraction of land-intensive natural resources like agriculture and forestry. It is a broad phrase that refers to actions taken to promote the development of areas outside of the mainstream metropolitan economic system.

Objectives of the village survey

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

Methodology

To achieve the above goals, relevant research from the villages is required. A socio- economic survey was done in village Dive 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 datawas obtained from 100 houses. GPS positions were used to record the locations of 10 houses. Photographs and GPS surveys were carried

308

Senior

Annaeahes

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.

Study area

Dive is a village in the Purandar Taluka of Maharashtra's Pune District. It is situated in the Desh or Paschim Maharashtra region. It is part of the Pune Division. It is 27 km east of the district headquarters in Pune. Purandar is 10 kilometres away. 166 kilometers from Mumbai. Nearby villages are Sonori, Vanpuri,Udachiwadi, Ambodi, Saswad Rural, Pawarwadi , Hivare, Garade, Thapewadi ,Warvadi ,Somurdi. Sasvad is nearest town to Dive for all major economic activities, which is approximately 5km away.

Findings:

Dive Local Language is Marathi. Dive Village Total population is 3484 and number of houses are 768. Female Population is 48.4%. Village literacy rate is 73.8% and the Female Literacy rate is 32.8%.

The findings of the field visit, questionnaire, and survey provide crucial information on their style of living, sources of income, and amenities they have access to, as well as the problems they encounter in their daily lives. The survey consisted of gathering data from 88 households of Dive village.

Information of person benefited by government:

Government schemes were established with the goal of enhancing people's livelihoods and ensuring their security in order to live a better life. Each plan is designed to benefit individuals in specific aspects of their lives. Some plans are designed to give financial stability, while others are designed to provide socio-economic benefits. The other 14 households benefit from government programmes such as the p.m.awas yojana, the Swaccha Bharat Mission, soil health card, sukaniya samrudhi yojna and the Kisan Credit Card.



Source of portable water: Out of 88 household 51 had a community water tap, 36 had a house tab, and just one had a hand pump as a portable water supply.

Mode of storage of water:

almost every one 8 having a water storage tank.

Electricity available per day:

Electricity is one of the most significant gifts that science has bestowed upon humanity. It has also become an integral element of modern life, and it is difficult to imagine a world without it. Electricity serves a variety of purposes in our daily lives. It is used to illuminate rooms, operate fans, and operate household appliances such as electric stoves, air conditioners, and more. All of these give people with a sense of security. Electricity is used to operate massive machines in factories. Food, clothing, paper, and a variety of other commodities are all made with electricity. Although 73 households have electricity accessible every day, 11 households have a daily power outage, with only 2 to 12 hours of power available, and four households on their area have experiences power shortages every Thursday.

Household electricity:



Household electricity is used as a source of energy in all 88 households.

Appliances used in day:

Home appliances play an important role in our daily lives. It is quite helpful in making our daily tasks more easier. Certain appliances, such as induction cook tops, refrigerators, and a variety of cooking ranges, make cooking easier. The introduction of washing machines has reduced our time spent doing laundry. Almost each every household has a refrigerator, television, fan, and other equipment such as an iron, geezer, and washing machine.

Cooking fuel:

A household's fuel choice is strongly influenced by the accessibility, affordability and convenience of the fuel, as well as dependent on the economic and technical options of a household and the respective social and cultural determination. LPG is the primary source of cooking fuel for 84 families, however alternative fuels such as kerosene and wood are also used.

The above data shows that the standard of living is quite high, with modern conveniences and domestic amenities and services such as water pipelines, electricity, and LPG. This is due to the village's advantageous location, which is close to a highway.

Land holding:

The statistical unit for data collection in the Agriculture Census is any land used totally or partly for agricultural production and operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without respect to title, legal form, size, or location. 20 households own half, one, and one-half acre of land, 11 households own 2 and 2.5 acres of land, 21 households own 3 to 5 acres of land, and 5 households own more than 7 acres of land, up to 15 acres of land.

Cultivated land:

Land that is utilized to raise crops on a cyclical or permanent basis. Land that is regularly cultivated but has been allowed to fallow for a period of time is also included. Out of 88 households, 28 cultivated lands ranging from 0.5 acre to 2 acre. 12 household's cultivated 3 to 5 acres of land, while 2 households cultivated 10 and 12 acres of land.

Uncultivated:

Uncultivated land is defined as ground that has not been ploughed, renovated, or improved by management procedures, but does not include land that has been mounded for the purpose of riparian woodland planting. Six households had uncultivated fields ranging from 0.5 to 2 acres.

Barren land:

The land which cannot be used for cultivation is called barren land such as hilly terrains, deserts and ravines etc. Seven households had barren land ranging from one to five acres, with three households having more than ten acres of desolate land.

Irrigation system:

Irrigation is the process of applying water to the soil artificially using tubes, pumps, and sprays. Irrigation is commonly employed in locations where rainfall is unpredictable, or where dries spells or drought are predicted. There are a variety of irrigation systems in which water is evenly distributed across the entire field. Here 23 households used irrigation systems such as dripping, flooding, and sprinklers, among other things.

Irrigation by:

10 households used a bore well to irrigate their land, 12 households used a tank, river water, or a channel to irrigate their land.

Use of organic manures:

Manures and other organic sources are utilized to increase soil fertility and organic matter content, as well as to give micro nutrients and other growth elements that inorganic fertilizers do not generally provide. Microbial development and nutrient turnover in soil may be boosted by the use of these items. 32 households employed organic manures, while just 5 households did not.

Use of chemical fertilizer:

Chemical fertilizers enhance plant growth while also having a significant impact on the environment. There is a possibility of groundwater contamination, as well as the environmental difficulties that come with using chemical fertilizers. Only one household out of 88 did not use chemical fertilizer. 38 households utilized chemical fertilizer.

Five crops produce in a year:

Wheat, jwari, bajari, maka, pulses, anjeer, peru, beans, custard Apple, peanuts are major corps production.

Livestock:

The management and production of domestic, livestock, or farm animals for the goal of getting their flesh and products is known as livestock farming (milk, eggs, leather, etc). Cows, calves, poultry, buffalo and goats are among the livestock raised by 28 households and 60 households don't have livestock rearing.

Shelter for livestock:

There are 3 types of shelter opne7, kaccha3, and pakka5.

Milk production in a day:

The milk produced by 14 households ranges from 2 liters per day to 45 liters per day.

Problems:

Water problem, pollution, cleaning, bank, hospital, workless, waste disposal, transportation, drainage, etc.

Suggestion:

Even though the community is well-developed, there is still a need for education on waste management programs, farming methods, and water pollution. For good agricultural results, they must improve agricultural techniques, watershed management, and the use of organic fertilizer and manure. Other sources of money and employment in the village include agro tourism, medicinal plant growing, and aquaculture. They must be aware of and utilize non-conventional energy resources. Many people are unaware of government programs that they should be aware of it.





Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department of Politics

Activity

Political History of Dive

By

Prof. Nitin Lagad

Criterion VII

47 | Page









Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department

Of

Marathi

Activity

Linguistic Survey

By

Dr. Vandana Sonavale

Report

and for Rural Developm Had E. भाषिक सर्वेक्षण *Senior Dr. Vandana Sonavale Department of Marathi

भाषिक सर्वेक्षण

े वित्र विद्यान मंडळाच्या अण्णासाहेव मगर महाविद्यालय हडपसर राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाचा विशेष र व्यक्त कार्यक्रम दि. २२ ते २८ फेब्रुवारी २०२२ या कालावधीन म मरे किरे े ^{जित्ता ।संबन} ^{हो कित्ता ।संबन} विविर कार्यक्रम दि. २२ ते २८ फेब्रुवारी २०२२ या कालावधीत मु. पो. दिवे, ता. पुरंदर, जि. पुणे या विविर कार्यक्रम हिविर कालावधीटरम्यान रागीय मेला योजनेव्या प्राणेने के स्वर्ण प्राण हाडी ^{(S)|45} अल्ला, शिबिर कालावधीदरम्यान राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या स्वयंसेवकांनी विविध विषयांच्या (^{S)न्दे} संपन्न जातेचे सर्वेक्षण केले, विविध विषयांच्या भ्रायांग्रो केलेला विविध विषयांच्या त्रवन्ते स्थन स्थन स्विथ केले. विविध विषयांच्या अनुषंगाने केलेल्या या सर्वेक्षणामध्ये गावातील जुवनने गावातील जनतेचे सर्वेक्षण केले. विविध विषयांच्या अनुषंगाने केलेल्या या सर्वेक्षणामध्ये गावातील अनुमान व होक्सेल्येचे भाषेचे व साहित्यिक अभिरुचीचे देखील सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले.

^{हत्तअप} दिवे हे गाव शिवकालापासून पुरंदर तालुक्यातील एक अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे गाव आहे. या गावाला ऐतिहासिक व ार^{प ए} हानांद्रिक पार्श्वभूमी लाभली आहे. या गावाच्या एका बाजूला स्वराज्याचे दुसरे छत्रपती श्री संभाजीराजे यांचे हनावन इम्मधान असलेला पुरंदरसारखा अभेद्य किल्ला उभा आहे. तर एका बाजूला सोनोरी किल्ला व मल्हार गड किल्ला ्रम आहे. होजारीच जाधवगढीसारखी ऐतिहासिक बास्तू उभी आहे. दिवे हे गाव साधारणत: अडीच हजार ्रात्मांकोचे आहे. शिवकालापासून या गावात महाराष्ट्र भाषा मराठी ही मातृभाषा म्हणून बोलली जाते. या भाषेवर हावकालायामूनचा प्रभाव दिसून येतो. दिव्यापासून जवळ असलेले सासवड हे गाव आज विकसनशील शहर म्लून बेगाने बिकसित होत आहे. सासवड शहराने अव्वल इंग्रजी काळात पारतंत्र्याविरुद्ध जो सामाजिक आणि गडकीय लक्षा उभा केला त्यामध्ये सासयड परिसरातील दिवे, सोनोरी, खानवडी,कोडीत यांसारखी गावे समर्पित धवाने सहभागी होती. त्यामुळे या गावांना एक संपन्न सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि ऐतिहासिक असा

वारसा लाभलेला आहे, हे विशेष. स्वराज्याच्या काळात छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांबरोबर निष्ठेने लढणारा गावळा म्हणून आणि इंग्रजांविरुद्धच्या स्वातंत्र्याच्या लढघात म. फुले, सावित्रीबाई फुले सुप्रसिद्ध साहित्यिक प्रत्हाद केशव अंग्रे, शंकरराव देव आदि थोर समाजसुधारकांच्या साथीने उभारल्या गेलेल्या प्रत्येक लढ्यामध्ये या गवातील लोकांनी समरसून सहभाग घेतला असे सर्वेक्षणानिमित्त जाणवले. गावाचा हा इतिहास साधारण ८७ वर्ष वव असलेल्वा श्री. अब्दुल खुदाभाई मुलानी या वयोयृद्ध स्वातंत्र्य सैनिकांच्या तोंडून सर्वेक्षणा दरम्बान समजले.

महात्मा फुले, सावित्रीबाई फुले बांनी महाराष्ट्रात रोबलेल्या शिक्षणाच्या रोपटचाचा स्पर्श दिवे गावालाही झला. या गावायध्ये जिल्हा परिषदेच्या शाळेद्वारे शिक्षणाची मूलभूत सोय करण्यात आलेली आहे. हल्ली खाजगी संस्थाच्या शाळांबरोबर रयत शिक्षण संस्था संचलित 'श्री कातोबा हायस्कूल, दिवे', महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्यावतीने

Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune-28

Criterion VII

35

3081



Youth for Rural Developm

नवबोद्ध समाजलील गरीब विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी चालवली जाणांगे आश्रम शाळा अगा विविध शैक्षणिक कुछ अन्द्रसूत आल्या, प्राचान्याने वा शैक्षणिक संस्थांभध्ये मराठी माध्यमातून विद्यार्थी शिक्षण घेताना दिसन आधुनिक काळात मराठीबरोबरच इंग्रजी माध्यमांच्या शाळादेखील या परिसरामध्ये सुरू झालेल्या पाहाव

स्वातंत्र्यानंतर स्थानिक स्वराल्य संस्थांच्या शासन पद्धतीत गावाला उत्तम दर्जा प्राप्त असलेली प्राप्तंका लाभली आहे. या प्राप्तपंचावतीद्वारे नागरिकांपर्यंत केंद्र य राज्य शासनाच्या सर्य योजना मराठी भाषेतून परिफ कादून पोचविष्याचा प्रवल्य केला जातो. परंतु काही योजनांच्या संदर्भात येणारी इंग्रजी भाषेतील किंवा हि भावेतील परिप्रचंके. सूचना किंवा शासन निर्णय हे पराठीतून असावेत अशी भावना येथील जनतेमध्ये प्रवळ भावेतील परिप्रचंके. सूचना किंवा शासन निर्णय हे पराठीतून असावेत अशी भावना येथील जनतेमध्ये प्रवळ असल्याचे सर्वेक्षणातून जाणवले. शासन योजनांची महिती ही ग्रामपंचावतीद्वारे ध्वनिवर्धकायरून प्रवेपित के जसल्याचे सर्वेक्षणातून जाणवले. शासन योजनांची महिती ही ग्रामपंचावतीद्वारे ध्वनिवर्धकायरून प्रवेपित के वाते. वास्तीत जास्त लोकांचर्यंत ही महिती पोहोचाची म्हणून ध्वनीवर्धक लावलेल्या वाहनांद्वारे गढ सर्वदूर्पर्वंत ही माहिती पोहोचवली जाते. आपार कार्ड, पंन कार्ड, सातवारा व शेती निगडित विधिध दाख विविध शेती अनुदानाचे अर्ज, त्यासाठी लागणारी कागदपत्रे याविषयी मराठीतून माहिती यिळाल्यास अपि सोबीचे होईल, अशी भावना जनतेमध्ये असल्याचे दिसले. शेततळ्यासाठी अनुदान, वेगवेगळ्या शेती पिकांस स्रेती विभागाकडून होणारे मार्गदर्शन, त्यासाठी करावे लागणारे अर्गत हे ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये सहज पद्धतीने उपल झाल्यास चरे होईल, अशी जनतेने सांगितले.

समाजाद्वारे बोलली जाणारी मातुभाषा ही एका अयनि एक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक संस्थाच असते, केव टेनॉटन व्यवहार नव्हे तर पूर्वापार चालत आलेली संस्कृती जतन करण्याचे कार्य भाषेद्वारे होत असते. ऐतिहामि वारसा लाभलेल्या दिवे या गावाला सांस्कृतिक वारसा देखील संपन्न स्वरूपाचा असल्याचे सर्वेक्षणाद्वारे जाणव या गावातील जनतेची आधुनिक काळात सामाजिक अभिरुची ही मराठी भाषेशी निगडीत आणि उच्च दर्ज असल्याचे सर्वेक्षणा दरम्यान जाणवले. विविध बाहिन्यांच्या काळात सामान्य जनता आजही मराठी वाहिन्यांवर सामाजिक, राजकीय, सांस्कृतिक आणि मनोरंजनाचे कार्यक्रम पाष्ठणे पसंत करते. एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी ९० जनता दुरदर्शन व इतर मराठी वाहिन्यांवरून मराठी वातम्या, मराठीतून होणारी चर्चा व वृत्तनिवेदन जाणिवपू पाहते. मराठी भाषेतून सादर केले जाणारे विविध 'रिवालिटी शो', 'इंडियन आवडॉल' मराठी सारखा नृत्वप्र कार्यक्रम, चला हवा वेऊ द्या, महाराष्ट्राची हास्वजन्ना, विविध मालिका यांसारखे कार्यक्रम हे विशेष आव पाहिले जातात. सासवड परिसरातून नावलौकिक मिळवलेले डॉ. निलेश साबळे व इतर नाट्य, अभिनय अ सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रातील कलाकार याविषयी जनतेच्या मनात सार्थ अभिमान असल्याचे जाणवले. निवृत्ती महा इंट्रीकर, शिवलीला ताई पार्टील, नितीन बानगुडे पार्टील या कीर्तनकार व समाज प्रबोधनकारांबरोबरब स्था पातळीवरील वेगवेगळ्या कीर्तनकार व व्याख्यात्वांचे सामाजिक प्रवोधनाचे कार्यक्रम, गावातील मंदिरांग हरिपाठाचे कार्यक्रम हे जाणीवपूर्वक निवमितपणे आयोजित केले जातात. गावातील सर्वजण आनंदाने उपक्रमांमध्ये सहभागी होतात. प्रवोधनाच्या कार्यक्रमातून आरोग्य, शिक्षण, सामाजिक नैतिकता, व्यक्ति विकासाच्या विविध विषयांचा मागोवा घेऊन गावातील विद्यार्थ्यांचे व तरुणांचे उत्तम शारीरिक व मानसिक आग घडविण्यावर या गावाचा विशेष भर असल्याचे सर्वेक्षणादरम्यान दिसून आले.

Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune-28

*hes 2 भाषित्र मार्ग्राचा एक संपत्त आढावा त्या भाषेतील मोखिक वाइस्यातून, लोकमाहित्या कि स्वाय क्वाय कि स्वाय कि स भाषिक वाङ्ग्यात्व, लोकमाहित्वा के स्वयं के साम का साम के साम के साम के साम का साम के साम का साम के साम का साम के साम का साम का साम का साम के साम का साम के साम का साम *Seni त्रा^{विविका} भारत होकगीतांची परंपरा अतिप्राचीन काळापासून प्रचलित आहे. लोकगीतांची ही परंसा मैंकिक हुरे जा^{हत होकगीतां}ची परंपरा अतिप्राचीन काळापासून प्रचलित आहे. लोकगीतांची ही परंसा मैंकिक हुरे ह प्राणित लोकवाणा, भाषा प्राणित पाताना म्हणतात -भाषां हेलारी व समाजवरण काळातील तमाशातील समाजप्रबोधन्पर लोकजीत कार्यते के अपनेते. अवाहर हेलारी व यंच्या काळातील तमाशातील समाजप्रबोधन्पर लोकजीत मत्त्र के अपनेते. इंट्रांनी हे ८७ वर्षांचे वृद्ध त्यांच्या काळातील गाताना म्हणतात -अवाहर क्रमल जाधव या भक्तीपर लोकगीत गाताना म्हणतात -यवत, लोणी, उरुळीकांचन प्रथाला यवत, लोणी, उरुळीकांचन पुण्याला मला बाई जायचंय. काळ्चाईच्या गाण्याला हेर्हनहित्यामध्ये म्हणी, वाकप्रचार, उखाणे यालाही महत्व आहे. लोकसाहित्यातील एक कैंक्वान लेगं म्हन्द्रे होड़मीहित्यामध्ये म्हणा, महणाने वरण्याची ओळख व संपत्तीच्या थाटाचेही भरभरून कौतुक खालील उकावादूत इंड^{ता} इंड^{न्}याचे नाव घालून घरण्याची ओळख व संपत्तीच्या थाटाचेही भरभरून कौतुक खालील उकावादूत भाषा एक सासुरवाशीण महणते -चांदीच्या ताटात सोन्याच्या गिन्दारावांच नाव घेते टिळेकरांची कन्या ह 'हुन्जावर विसंबला, त्याचा कारभार बुडाला, 'अति तेथे माती', 'उतावळा नवरा गुडघ्याला बर्तिग', गच्ता ह 'हुन्जावर विसंबला, त्याचा महणीतून अनुभव व उपदेश केलेले दिसलात ह उम्म्यान इंत, अंगग वाकडे यासारख्या म्हणीतून अनुभव च उपदेश केलेले दिसतात. त, अ^{यम पास्ति} संयोजन अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयातील मराठी विभाग आणि मराठी संग्रोषन केंद्र संच्या वा सर्वेक्षणाचे संयोजन अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयातील मराठी विभाग आणि मराठी संग्रोषन केंद्र संच्या वा संबद्धणाय स्वान नेपाल मार्ग्य संयुक्त विद्यमाने करण्यात आले होते मराठी विभाग प्रमुख डॉ प्रवल संसले, होंग्र रहीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने करण्यात आले होते मराठी विभाग प्रमुख डॉ प्रवल संसले, हात पर्यं हातों हंतोधन केंद्राचे समन्वयक डॉ. नानासाहेब पवार मराठी पदव्युत्तर विभागातील डॉ. बंदना सोनवले स्टब कवाना या. सागर कांबळे यांनी या सर्वेक्षणासाठी प्राचार्य डॉ. पंडित शेळके यांच्या मार्गदर्तनखली ग्र.अनिता गाडेकर प्रा. सागर कांबळे यांनी या सर्वेक्षणासाठी प्राचार्य डॉ. पंडित शेळके यांच्या मार्गदर्तनखली संगेजन केले. Atnasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune-28

1906





Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Scientific Approach for Rural Development News

गड संवर्धन शिबिर

पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाच्या अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयाच्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने मल्हारगड संवर्धनासाठी विशेष शिबिर घेण्यात आले. सुशांत मोकाशी यांनी मल्हारगडाची माहिती: तसेच 'सह्याद्री प्रतिष्ठान'च्या कामाची माहिती दिली. या वेळी विद्यार्थ्यांनी गडावरील दगड उचलून एका जागी ठेवले. या दगडांचा उपयोग तटबंदीसाठी केला जाणार आहे. या वेळी राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना कार्यक्रम अधिकारी डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी, प्रा. नितीन लगड, डॉ. वंदना सोनवले, प्रा. गौरव शेलार. नाना शिंदे आणि विद्यार्थी उपस्थित होते.

हजन हिताय, बहजन सुखा



