



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

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# MESSAGE

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9/1/2024

## Foreword


I am pleased to pen down the foreword for the NSS booklet by the National Service Scheme (NSS) of Annasaheb Magar College, Hadapsar, Pune showcasing all features of NSS camp and its multifarious activities carried out by NSS volunteers & Programme Officers under the dynamic leadership of college Principal, Dr.Nitin Ghorpade.

The NSS Maharashtra has 3.56 Lakhs and they render their selfless services to the community with a motto of “**Not Me But You**” and hugely contributed to the nation building activities. The NSS has a strong presence in educational institutions in Maharashtra State which indeed nurtures the spirit of volunteerism and self-less service attitude in the minds of the students.

The efforts taken by Dr.Nitin Ghorpade made the NSS functionaries of Annasaheb Magar College, expressed their selfless services through blood donation, Personality & life skills training, care for environment & sustainable development activities , awareness programmes and village survey done at Pingori Tal, Puranadar Dist, Pune has not only helped the public but also pruned the personality of the students in many ways.

This book of NSS vividly encapsulating the various domains of NSS camp activities. I strongly hope this NSS booklet would enrich and inspire the minds of the readers. I compliment and appreciate the strong commitment & devotion of Dr.Nitin Ghorpade, Principal , Dr.SavithaKulkarni, Dist Coordinator, Savitribai Phule University and Dr.Nitin Lagad, Dr.Anju Mundhe NSS programme officers and all NSS volunteers of Annasaheb Magar College for making this book with a deep sense of social responsibility.

With warm Regards

  
(Dr.C.Samuel Chelliah) 9/1/24.  
Deputy Programme Adviser

To  
**Dr.Nitin Ghorpade,**  
Principal,  
Annasaheb Magar College, Hadapsar  
Pune, Maharashtra 411028

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## EDITORIAL

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I am very glad to release a book on Scientific Approach for Rural Development comprising activities organized in the Special Camp at Pingori Tal Purandar, Dist. Pune. I have immense pleasure that Hon. Samuel Chaliah, Deputy program adviser National Service Scheme has given the message for the book.

National Service Scheme is extension activity in higher education and work with the motto of education through community service and community service through education. It is scheme aim for the personality development of the volunteer and linkages between the campus to community. Today India has high population of youth and it is necessary to provide the knowledge, career opportunities as well as meaning and direction to live healthy life.

India has a large population living in Rural areas. Quality of life, infrastructure, facilities, economic and social wellbeing is base for the development in rural areas. Rural areas are undergoing rapid transformations caused by social and economic policies, globalization and climatic and environmental change. With the importance of research for rural development data collected through Surveys. To understand the needs and problems of the community and involve the students in problem solving process we we organized special camp at Pingori Tal. Purandar during 20<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2023. Activities related to personality development of the volunteers and connection with the villagers are organized during the period of camp.

College best practices has weightage in Higher education institution accreditation. The best practice is able to instill the scientific approach to issues of problems of society. With the importance of activity Scientific Survey of the nearby villages is incorporated as best practice for our college.

The survey organized in the village during the camp at village Pingori. The faculty members from zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Environmental Science, Geography, Psychology, Economics, Marathi, B.Voc (Tourism and service Industry), Politics, Commerce with their students came together for data collection in their respected subject.

Environmental as well as social awareness was the moto of the camp. Theme for the special camp was Electoral Literacy. As per the theme Awareness Rally, Street play on Electoral Literacy are organized in the camp. During the camp Continuous Contour Trenches, Lectures, Karate training for the girls in school at Pingori, Value Education, Leadership development workshop were organized.

I am very thankful to Vice Chancellor Savitribai Phule Pune University Dr. Suresh Gosavi, NSS Director Dr. Sadanand Bhosale for the opportunity to organize the special camp. I would like to thank the dignitaries who deliver the lectures and shared their views to create the awareness in students and villagers.

I specially thanks to Mrs. Anita Gurjar, Mrs. Anjali Railkar, Mr. Shrikant Laxmishankar, Prof. Rajkumar Kadam, Dr. Milind Kasbe, Shri Bhalchandra Kolapkar for their valuable guidance to the volunteers.

I would like to be very thankful to Hon. Ajitdada Pawar, President, Pune District Education Association for his strong support for the upgradation of higher education and facilitate the students with amenities and facilities. I am also very thankful to Hon. Sandeep Kadam, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Mr. Rajendra Ghadge, Vice President PDEA for their guidance and support. I would like to thank Mr. L.M. Pawar for their support and presence in the camp.

I would like to thank Shri. Sandip Yadav, Sarpanch, Mrs Bhagyashri Shinde, Shri. Jeevan Shinde, Shri Prakash Shinde and all the villagers who actively support and participated in the activities carried by us.

I appreciate the efforts taken by Dr. Savita Kulkarni, Prof. Nitin Lagad, Dr. Anju Mundhe, Prof. Gaurav Shelar, Dr. G.D. Awate, Dr. Vandana Sonvale, Prof. Rushikesh More and their members for organizing camp successfully.

**Prin. Dr. Nitin Ghorpade**

**(Principal)**

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## एक दिवसीय ग्राम सर्वेक्षण शिबीर

डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी  
राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना जिल्हा समन्वयक

अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना व सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने पुरंदर तालुक्यातील पिंगोरी येथे 'ऐतिहासिक स्थळांची स्वच्छता आणि ग्राम सर्वेक्षण' या विषयावर एक शिबिराचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. ग्राम सर्वेक्षण हा गावच्या विकासाचा पहिला टप्पा असून गावात उपलब्ध असणारी नैसर्गिक साधनसामुग्रीच्या बरोबरच सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व ऐतिहासिक संचिताचे सर्वेक्षण करून त्यातून विकासाचा नवीन आराखडा मांडता येतो. या सर्वेक्षणाचा अहवाल पुस्तकरूपात प्रकाशित करण्यात येणार असल्याचे महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य व सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाचे व्यवस्थापन परिषद सदस्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे यांनी सांगितले.

या शिबिरात माती, पाणी, प्राणी, वनस्पती यांचे नमुने घेऊन परीक्षण, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, उर्जा, बचत गट याविषयी माहिती घेण्यासाठी प्रश्नावलीच्या आधारे घरोघरी सर्वेक्षण, अंगणवाडीतील मुलांची आरोग्य तपासणी, १० वी विद्यार्थ्यांची कलचाचणी, गावातील ओढा, नाला याचा भौगोलिक अभ्यास, वस्तीची रचना नकाशा तयार करण्यासाठी सर्वेक्षण, गावाचा सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व राजकीय स्थितीचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी ग्राम पंचायत, सरपंच, सदस्य यांची मुलाखत असे उपक्रम राबविण्यात आले. या शिबिरात ५० विद्यार्थी व १० शिक्षकांनी सहभाग घेतला.

या प्रसंगी पिंगोरी गावचे सरपंच संदीप यादव, माजी सरपंच मोहिनी शिंदे, पोलीस उपनिरीक्षक सदाशिव शिंदे, कल्याण धुमाळ, सोपान शिंदे, सिने अभिनेते विनोद शिंदे, कॅप्टन शामराव शिंदे, विजय यादव, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना जिल्हा समन्वयक डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी, कार्यक्रम अधिकारी प्रा. गौरव शेलार, डॉ अंजू मुंढे, वंदना सोनवले आदी उपस्थित होते



## राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विशेष शिबीर

दि. २० डिसेंबर ते २६ डिसेंबर २०२३

डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे प्राचार्य,  
व्यवस्थापन परिषद सदस्य सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ

### उद्घाटन समारंभ:

अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने मु.पो. पिंगोरी ता. पुरंदर या ठिकाणी दिनांक २० ते २६ डिसेंबर रोजी शिबिराचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. शिबिराचे उद्घाटन पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाचे उपसचिव एल. एम. पवार यांच्या हस्ते झाले. महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य व सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाचे व्यवस्थापन परिषद सदस्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे अध्यक्षस्थानी होते.

नेहमी सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोन समोर ठेवा व कष्ट करत रहा यश नक्की मिळेल, या श्रम संस्कार शिबिरातून स्वावलंबन, मैत्रीभाव, सहजीवन अशा अनेक गोष्टी शिकायला मिळतील. यातून आपला व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास होत असतो. या गावातील, समाजातील विविध प्रश्न, समस्या समजून घेऊन त्या सोडवण्यासाठीची तत्परता अंगी बाळगावी असे प्रतिपादन पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाचे उपसचिव एल. एम. पवार यांनी केले.

गावात पर्यावरणविषयक जाणीव जागृती निर्माण करून प्लास्टिक वापर टाळून प्लास्टिकमुळे होणारे प्रदूषण टाळू शकतो. आपण रस्त्यावर, इतरत्र टाकून दिलेले प्लास्टिक नदीवाटे समुद्रात मिसळते यामुळे सृष्टीचक्रात आपणच हस्तक्षेप करत असतो. त्याचा परिणाम पर्यावरणावर होतो. ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग वाढू नये यासाठी आपण कृती करूयात. असे आवाहन महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य व सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाचे व्यवस्थापन परिषद सदस्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे यांनी व्यक्त केले. सरपंच संदीप यादव यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांचे स्वागत करत गावाविषयी माहिती दिली. अमोल शिंदे, उपसरपंच भाग्यश्री शिंदे, प्रकाश शिंदे यांनी मनोगत व्यक्त केले.

प्रसंगी उपप्राचार्य प्रा. अनिल जगताप, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना जिल्हा समन्वयक डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी, कार्यक्रम अधिकारी प्रा. नितीन लगड, डॉ. नाना झगडे, सरपंच संदीप यादव, उपसरपंच भाग्यश्री शिंदे, जीवन शिंदे, प्रकाश शिंदे, अमोल शिंदे, ज्योती शिंदे, सुषमा भोसले, अनिता शिंदे, मोहिनी कुदळे, शामराव शिंदे, शांताराम राणे, सचिन सातभाई, बाळासाहेब शिंदे, प्रा. गौरव शेलार, डॉ. अंजु मुंढे, डॉ. वंदना सोनवले, प्रा. ऋषिकेश मोरे, प्रा. गणपत आवटे आदी उपस्थित होते. कार्यक्रमाचे प्रास्ताविक डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी यांनी केले. सूत्रसंचालन प्रा. नितीन लगड यांनी केले तर आभार प्रा. अंजु मुंढे यांनी मानले.

व्यायाम, सूर्यनमस्कार, ओंकार आणि प्राणायाम-विद्यार्थ्यांचे आरोग्य उत्तम रहावे, त्यांना शारीरिक व मानसिक स्वास्थ्य लाभावे, रोगप्रतिकार शक्ती वाढावी या उद्देशाने दररोज सकाळी सूर्यनमस्कार, ओंकार व प्राणायाम घेतले जात असे.

**कौशल्य विकास शिबीर :**

ईला फाउंडेशन ही संस्था पक्षी आणि प्राणी संवर्धनाचे काम करते. यांचे काम कसे चालते याची माहिती करून घेण्यासाठी ईला फाउंडेशन येथे एक दिवसीय कौशल्य विकास शिबीराचे आयोजन करण्यात आहे. यावेळी ईला फाउंडेशनचे श्री. रामकुमार पवार, श्री. राहूल लोणकर यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना माहिती दिली. येथे विद्यार्थ्यांनी परिसरातील प्लॅस्टिक गोळा केले. झाडांना आळी केली. झाडांमधील पालापाचोळा गोळा केला. श्री. रामकुमार पवार यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना परिसरातील झाडांची माहिती दिली. यामध्ये आपटा, कांचन, काटे सावर, वड, कृष्णवड अशा परिसरातील झाडांची माहिती व त्याचे औषधी वृक्ष सांगितले. कदंब वृक्षाची माहिती सांगताना हा वृक्षाचा संदर्भ महाभारतापासून असल्याचे दिसते. कृष्णाच्या सर्व कथांमध्ये कदंबाचा संदर्भ आढळल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. जगभरामध्ये वड या वृक्षाची एक जात कृष्णवड या नावाने ओळखली जाते. सध्या काही वृक्षांच्या जाती नामशेष होत असून त्यांचे संवर्धन करणे गरजेचे असल्याचे मत त्यांनी व्यक्त केले. यानंतर श्री. रामकुमार पवार यांनी ईला फाउंडेशन या संस्थेची माहिती चित्रफिलीच्या माध्यमातून सांगितली. २०१३ मध्ये या संस्थेची स्थापना केली असून प्राणी व पक्षी यांचे संवर्धन करण्याचे काम या संस्थेच्या वतीने केले जाते अशी माहिती त्यांनी दिली. श्री. राहूल लोणकर यांनी या परिसराविषयी सांगताना हा कोकण आणि महाराष्ट्र पठार यांच्या मधील भाग असल्याने अनेक ऋतुकालीन स्थलांतरीत पक्षी या ठिकाणी येत असल्याचे सांगितले. या ठिकाणी आढळणारे पक्षी, प्राणी यांची माहिती देऊन पक्षांचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी वापरात येत असल्याच्या पध्दतींची माहिती दिली. यानंतरच्या दृष्याच्या सत्रात चिमणी किंवा पक्षांची घरटी कशी बनवायची याची माहिती व प्रात्यक्षित त्यांनी दिले. सध्या चिमण्यांचे प्रमाण कमी होत असून चिमणी हा पर्यावरणाचा एक घटक आहे आणि त्याचा परिसंस्थेवर परिणाम होत आहे. यावेळी विद्यार्थ्यांनी आपले मनोगत व्यक्त केले. कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन विद्यार्थ्यांनी केले व आभारप्रदर्शन डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी यांनी केले.

**श्रमदान :**

१) शिबीराच्या तिसऱ्या दिवशी श्री. प्रशांत बोरावके यांचे जलसंवर्धनाच्या पध्दती आणि उपाय या विषयावरील व्याख्यान व प्रात्यक्षिक आयोजित करण्यात आले होते. श्री. प्रशांत बोरावके यांनी जलसंवर्धनाची मोठी गरज असल्याचे सांगितले. वाढती लोकसंख्या, वाढते नागरीकरण यांना पाण्याची खूप गरज असून त्याप्रमाणात पाणी साठविले जात नसल्याची खंत त्यांनी व्यक्त केली. जलसंवर्धनाच्या पध्दती सांगताना त्यांनी धावणारं पाणी थांबवायचं, थांबवलेलं पाणी जिरवायचं ही महत्त्वाचा उपाय सांगितला. पडणारा पाऊस, खडकाचा प्रकार, तेथील पाण्याचा उपसा, असणारी लोकसंख्या या गोष्टी विचारात घेऊन जलसंवर्धनाची कोणती पध्दती वापरावी हे सांगितले. सलग समपातळी चर, गली बँडिंग किंवा प्लगिंग यांची माहिती देऊन ते कसे करतात यांचे प्रात्यक्षिक दाखविले. सलग समपातळी चर तयार करण्यासाठी समपातळी बघण्यासाठी कंटूर मार्कर दाखवून आपण तो स्वतः तयार करू शकतो असे सांगितले. कंटूर

मार्करच्या सहाय्याने पाण्याची पातळी बघून दोन फूट उंच चर घेउन त्यातील माती एका कडेवर घेऊन त्यामध्ये झाडे लावल्याने पाणी जमीनीत मुरण्यास मदत होते. गली बंडिंग करण्यासाठी मोठे दगड खाली लावून २ फूट उंचीचा बांध घालावा त्याच्या मागे एक फूट व पुढे दीड फूट दगडांचा उतार करावा असे सांगून विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मदतीने त्याचे प्रात्यक्षिक दाखविले. पिंगोरी गावातील डोंगरांमध्ये असे दगडी बांध विद्यार्थ्यांनी तयार केले.

- २) गावातील स्मशानभूमी, माध्यमिक शाळा, ग्रामपंचायत परिसर, प्राथमिक शाळा परिसर येथे स्वच्छता केली. तसेच या ठिकाणी वृक्षारोपण करण्यात आले. प्राथमिक शाळेच्या परिसरामध्ये फळांची तसे फुलांच्या झाडांचे रोपण करण्यात आले. गावातील उतारावर पूर्वी केलेले सलग समपातळी चर पुन्हा स्वच्छ करून खोल खणण्यात आले. तसेच मंदीराजवळ स्वच्छता, वृक्षारोपण, गवत काढले इ. कामे केली.

### व्याख्यान :

#### १) महिला सबलीकरण:

या दिवशी दुपारच्या सत्रात महिला सबलीकरण या विषयावरील सौ. अनिता गुर्जर व अंजली राईलकर यांच्या व्याख्यानाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. महिला सक्षमीकरण, महिला सबलीकरण ही काळाची गरज असून महिलांनी त्यासाठी स्वतःमध्ये बदल करणे आवश्यक आहे. आजुबाजुची परिस्थिती बघून स्वतःमध्ये योग्य ते बदल करणे म्हणजे महिला सक्षमीकरण असल्याचे सौ अनिता गुर्जर यांनी व्यक्त केले. त्यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध प्रश्न विचारून त्यांची मते व्यक्त करावयास सांगितली. व त्याच्याशी संबंधित मार्गदर्शन केले. स्त्री व पुरुष यांमध्ये शारिरीक वेगळेपण असते का? आणि त्याचा संबंध महिला सबलीकरणाशी आहे का? स्त्री आणि पुरुष यांनी सतत बरोबरी करणे आवश्यक आहे का असे प्रश्न विचारून त्याविषयी उदाहरणे देऊन त्यावर सौ. अनिता गुर्जर व अंजली राईलकर यांनी मार्गदर्शन केले.

#### २) मानव अधिकार:

विद्यार्थ्यांना माणूस आणि त्याचे माणूस म्हणून असणारे अधिकार याची माहिती व्हावी या उद्देशाने व्याख्यानाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. यासाठी प्रमुख व्याख्याते म्हणून डॉ. संगिता साळवे उपस्थित होत्या तर आजीवन अध्ययन व ज्ञानविस्तार विभाग सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाचे संचालक डॉ. विलास आढाव उपस्थित होते. कार्यक्रमाच्या सुरवातील महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे यांनी आपले मनोगत व्यक्त करताना मानवाधिकार हे मूलभूत हक्क असून ते जागतिक स्तरावर सर्वांसाठी सारखे असतात. याविषयी विद्यार्थ्यांना जाणिव व्हावी या उद्देशाने या व्याख्यानाचे आयोजन करण्यात आल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. डॉ. संगिता साळवे यांनी उपस्थितांशी संवाद साधताना जीवनाधिकार, भाषण स्वातंत्र्य, यातनांपासून मुक्तता, गुलामगिरीतून मुक्तता, वैचारिक व धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य हे मानवाधिकार असून आपण जगताना आपल्याबरोबर समोरच्या व्यक्तीचा तिच्या भावनांचा आदर केला पाहिजे असे मत त्यांनी व्यक्त

केले. यावेळी डॉ. विलास आढाव यांनी संविधान या विषयावर आपले मनोगत व्यक्त केले. संविधान हा सार्वभौमत्वाचा पाय असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन डॉ. वंदना सोनवले यांनी केले. तर आभारप्रदर्शन प्रा. नितीन लगड यांनी मानले.

३) महाराष्ट्राची गौरव गाथा – डॉ. रामकुमार कदम :

यावेळी डॉ. कदम यांनी महाराष्ट्राची विविध क्षेत्रातील असणारी ओळख करून दिली. महाराष्ट्रामध्ये जन्म घेतलेल्या, कष्टातून शिक्षण घेतलेल्या मोठ्या झालेल्या व्यक्तींची माहिती त्यांनी दिली. विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रोत्साहन मिळेल अशा व्यक्तींची माहिती देऊन महाराष्ट्राला मोठ्या करणाऱ्या अनेक व्यक्तींची माहिती त्यांनी दिली.

सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम-विद्यार्थ्यांनी गावामध्ये सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम सादर केला. यामध्ये नृत्य, गीत गायन, स्कीट, पोवाडा अशा कार्यक्रमांचा समावेश होता.

४) 'संविधान आणि लोकशाही' – प्रा. डॉ. विलास आढाव :

या प्रसंगी महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य व सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाचे व्यवस्थापन परिषद सदस्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे अध्यक्षस्थानी होते. याप्रसंगी मुळशी तहसीलच्या नायब तहसीलदार विशाखा आढाव, डॉ. मिलिंद कसबे, प्रा. डॉ. संगीता साळवे उपस्थित होते. ग्रामीण भागात अनेक खेडी स्वयंपूर्ण आहेत. खेडेगावातील समाजरचना, इथं नांदत असणारी लोकशाही हे या देशाचा वेगळेपण आहे. या समाजरचनेचे इथल्या सामाजिक सलोख्याचे सर्वेक्षण करून विद्यार्थ्यांनी अहवाल सादर करावा असे आवाहन महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य व सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाचे व्यवस्थापन परिषद सदस्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे यांनी व्यक्त केले. भारत देश हा शहरांबरोबरच खेड्यांपाड्यांचाही देश आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी शहरांबरोबरच ग्रामीण भागाचा विचार करून सामाजिक समता, न्याय, बंधुता यासह सामान्य नागरिक हाच राज्यघटनेचा केंद्रबिंदू मानला. समाजातील धर्म, जात, प्रांत अशी विविधता आहे. या सर्व विविधतेला एकात्म व एकसंध ठेवण्याचे काम संविधान करत आहे. संविधानाचे सार्वभौमत्व हा लोकशाहीचा पाया आहे. असे प्रतिपादन सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाच्या आजीवन अध्ययन व विस्तार विभागाचे संचालक प्रा. डॉ. विलास आढाव यांनी केले.

५) 'आजचा युवक आणि समाजभान' – प्रा. डॉ. मिलिंद कसबे :

आजचा तरुण आपल्या सांस्कृतिक जाणिवांना विकसित करणाऱ्या या मोठ्या अभ्यासक्षेत्रापासून फार दूर गेल्याचा अनुभव येतोय. ही पिढी आपल्या सांस्कृतिक अस्तित्वाला समजून घेणाऱ्या आणि आपल्या भोवतालच्या सामाजिक, राजकीय परिस्थितीकडे डोळसपणे पाहण्याच्या स्वजाणिवेलाही मुक्ते की काय? अशी भीती अलीकडे वाटू लागली आहे. म्हणून ज्ञानक्षेत्रात रोबोटिक बनू पाहणाऱ्या विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षकांच्या शैक्षणिक आचरणात आमूलाग्र बदल अपेक्षित आहेत. विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये सकारात्मक सामाजभान रुजवणारी व्यवस्था निर्माण व्हावी. असे प्रतिपादन प्रा. डॉ. मिलिंद कसबे यांनी व्यक्त केले. 'आजचा

युवक आणि समाजभान' या विषयावर मार्गदर्शन केले. महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य व सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाचे व्यवस्थापन परिषद सदस्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे अध्यक्षस्थानी होते. समाजशील व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास घडवण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांला समाजात जावं लागेल समाजाचे दैनंदिन प्रश्न, समस्या समजून घेऊन त्यावर उपाय शोधता आले पाहिजे. असे मत महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य व सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाचे व्यवस्थापन परिषद सदस्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे यांनी व्यक्त केले. कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन डॉ. वंदना सोनवले यांनी केले. आभार प्रा. नितीन लगड यांनी मानले.

६) 'विनोदी कवितेतून प्रबोधन' – कवी भालचंद्र कोळपकर :

पाऊस नाही पाणी नाही धान कसं पेरू... विठू तुझ्या वारीची वाट कशी धरू, लग्न करायचं तर एखाद्या हिरॉइनशी करायचं नाहीतर रामदेवबाबासारखं योगासनं करत जगभर फिरायचं, मी म्हणालो सैराट मधल्या आर्ची सारखे बुलेट प्रेम करणार का, तर ती म्हणाली परशा सारखे विहरीत उडी मारणार का?' अशा अनेक सामाजिक, राजकीय विषयांवर रंगलेल्या विडंबन, उपहासगर्भ हास्यकाव्यातून प्रबोधन करणाऱ्या कवितांची धमाल हास्यकाव्यमैफिल विद्यार्थ्यांनी हशा आणि टाळ्यांसह अनुभवली. 'विनोदी कवितेतून प्रबोधन' या विषयावर काव्यमैफिल सादर करत कवी भालचंद्र कोळपकर यांनी सामाजिक विषयावर भाष्य केले. महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य व सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाचे व्यवस्थापन परिषद सदस्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे अध्यक्षस्थानी होते. या प्रसंगी अमृतेश्वर महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. संजीव लाटे, उद्योजक लक्ष्मणराव कदम, उपप्राचार्य प्रा. अनिल जगताप, सिने अभिनेते विनोद शिंदे, आदी उपस्थित होते.

महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य व सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठाचे व्यवस्थापन परिषद सदस्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे यांनी बहिःशाल शिक्षण मंडळ म्हणजे बिनभिंतीची शाळा असून अभ्यासक्रमाबाहेरील जीवनानुभव विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत या माध्यमातून पोहोचवता येतात. असे मत व्यक्त केले.

**समारोप :**

शिबीराच्या समारोप प्रसंगी प्रमुख पाहुणे श्री. लक्ष्मणराव कदम, डॉ. संजीव लाटे, प्राचार्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे, गावचे सरपंच श्री. संदीप यादव, श्री. पाटील उपप्राचार्य प्रा. अनिल जगताप, डॉ. नाना झगडे उपस्थित होते. कार्यक्रमाचे प्रास्ताविक करताना डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी यांनी शिबीरातील उपक्रमांचा आढावा घेतला. यामध्ये गली बॅडिंग आणि सलग समपातळी चर हे महत्त्वाचे उपक्रम होते. वाल्हे येथील श्री महर्षी वाल्मिकी विद्यालय येथे विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी ज्ञानसेतूचा उपक्रम घेतला. वाघेश्वर विद्यालय पिंगोरी आणि प्राथमिक विद्यालय येथे विद्यार्थ्यांनी इंग्रजीचा अभ्यास करून घेतला. विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी मार्गदर्शनपर व्याख्याने, विविध स्पर्धा या काळात आयोजित करण्यात आल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. कार्यक्रमांमध्ये उत्कृष्ट स्वयंसेवक म्हणून ऐश्वर्या पाटील, अनिकेत जगताप, अक्षदा पाचुंदकर, श्रीनाथ जरांगे या विद्यार्थ्यांचा सत्कार करण्यात आला. कार्यक्रमात आपले मनोगत व्यक्त करताना डॉ. संजीव लाटे यांनी राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना उपक्रम महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी महत्त्वाचे

असून अनेक अनुभव यातून मिळतात. शिबीरात सहभागी झालेले विद्यार्थ्यांनी शिबीरामधून ज्ञान, कौशल्य घेवून आपले जीवन समृद्ध करावे असे आवाहन त्यांनी केले. श्री. लक्ष्मणराव कदम यांनी महाविद्यालयाने पिंगोरी गाव निवडले यासाठी अभिनंदन केले. पिंगोरी गाव वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण असून विद्यार्थ्यांनी पुन्हा या गावामध्ये यावे यासाठी आमंत्रण दिले. महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे यांनी राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना ही अनेक उद्दीष्टांनी सुरू केली गेलेली योजना आहे. आणि विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासाचा यामध्ये विचार केलेला आहे. या शिबीरामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कलागुणांना वाव मिळतो स्वतःची ओळख पटते असे मत व्यक्त केले. या कार्यक्रमाचे आभारप्रदर्शन डॉ. अंजू मुंढे यांनी तर सूत्रसंचालन प्रा. नितीन लगड यांनी केले.

शिबीरामध्ये स्वयंसेवकांच्या कलागुणांना वाव मिळावा यासाठी देशभक्तीपर गीत स्पर्धा, प्रसंग नाट्य स्पर्धा, जाहिरात स्पर्धा, पुतळा स्पर्धा घेण्यात आल्या.

### इतर उपक्रम :

#### १) मतदान जागृती रॅली :

नवमतदार नोंदणी आणि मतदानाविषयी जागृती व्हावी या हेतूने गावामध्ये मतदान रॅली काढण्यात आली. यावेळी विद्यार्थ्यांकडून स्लोगन तयार करून ती देण्यात आली. यावेळी मतदार राजा जागा हो लोकशाहीचा धागा हो, जागरूक समाजाची ओळख बनू मतदार नोंदणी १०० टक्के करू, लोकशाहीची हाक ऐकू या मतदार यादीत नाव नोंदवूया, मतदार यादीत नाव नोंदवू, सुजा नागरिकांचे कर्तव्य बजावू, जनामनाची पुकार आहे, मतदान आमचा अधिकार आहे अशा घोषणा दिल्या.

#### २) शाळेतील विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण:

पिंगोरी गावातील शाळेतील तिसरी व चौथीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांना शिबीरार्थी विद्यार्थ्यांना इंग्रजी विषयाचे शिक्षण दिले. यामध्ये त्यांना छोटे शब्द व त्याचे स्पेलिंग देउन त्याचा सराव करून घेतला. या शब्दाचा अर्थ सांगून हसत खेळत इंग्रजीचा अभ्यास घेण्यात आला.

#### ३) ज्ञानसेतू :

शिबीरार्थी ४ विद्यार्थ्यांनी वाल्हे येथील शाळेतील ६ ते ९ च्या विद्यार्थ्यांना विज्ञानाचे छोटे प्रयोग करून दाखविले. यामध्ये फुगे, स्ट्रॉ, बॉटल, बॉल यांचा वापर करून विज्ञानातील प्रयोग करून दाखविले. विद्यार्थ्यांनी याला उत्तम प्रतिसाद दिला.

#### ४) हळदीकुंकू :

स्वयंसेवकांचे गावाशी नाते जुळावे ग्रामस्थांनी शिबीरातील उपक्रमात भाग घ्यावा यासाठी हळदीकुंकवाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. यावेळी विद्यार्थिनींनी महिलांशी संवाद साधला. यावेळी महिलांनी उखाणे, गाणी म्हणली.

**४) स्व संरक्षण शिबीर :**

हडपसर परिसरातील विरा मल्टीस्पोर्ट्स अॅकॅडमी यांच्या वतीने मुलींसाठी स्वसंरक्षण शिबीराचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. यावेळी श्री. विनोद कुंजीर, माया गायकवाड, चेतना आणि शिवाजी उपस्थित होते. त्यांनी मुलींनी स्वतःचे संरक्षण करण्यासाठी काय करावे याची माहिती व प्रात्यक्षिक करून दाखविले. आपले हात, मुठ, कोपर पाय, याचा वापर करून समोरच्या व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तिशी कसा प्रतिकार करायचा याची माहिती त्यांनी यावेळी दिली. तसेच लाठी काठी ही आपली परंपरा असून आपण ती पुढे चालवावी असे आवाहन केले. यावेळी लाठी काठी चालविण्याचे प्रशिक्षणही विद्यार्थ्यांना देण्यात आले.

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**A STUDY OF IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS ON  
DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE PINGORI TAL PURANDAR DIST.  
PUNE**

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**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:**

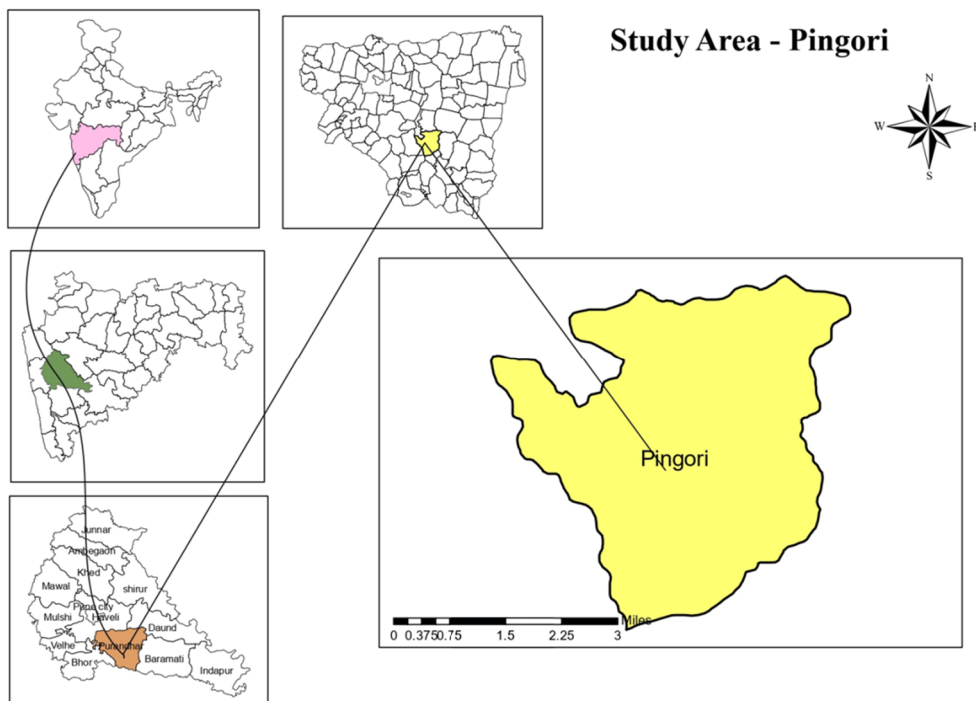
A socio-economic survey was done in village Pingori by NSS volunteers and students from the Geography Department in order to better understand the village's socioeconomic characteristics, land use and land cover patterns, livestock breeding, settlement morphology, and living conditions. A household survey 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



**Study Area:**

In the Pune district of Maharashtra, India, Pingori the village is situated in the Purandhar tehsil. It is located 61 km from Pune, the district headquarters, and 31 km from Sasvad, the sub-district headquarter (tehsildar office). Pingori village is also a gramme panchayat, according to 2009 statistics. Sasvad is nearest town to pingori for all major economic activities, which is approximately 31km away.

The settlement occupies a total of 1705 hectares of land. There are 1,112 people living in Pingori overall, of which 542 are men and 570 are women. In Pingori Village, the percentage of literate people is 75.27%; 81.92% of men and 68.95% of women are literate. Pingori Village has roughly 276 dwellings.

**Finding and Analysis:**

- This paper concludes by synthesizing the findings from the socio-economic, land use, and energy resource analyses. It emphasizes the interconnectedness of these factors and their implications for the overall development of Pingori village. The insights gained from this research can inform policymakers, local authorities, and community leaders in making informed decisions for the betterment of Pingori and similar rural communities.

**Economic Activities:**

The majority of society is focused on agriculture and animal husbandry as their main sources of income. Some people make their living by working at temples and

for the Ela Foundation. As a secondary activity, milk production is the most well-known.

- **Education:**

There's a single elementary school. Due to the lack of higher education resources in their village, students encountered difficulties. Most students relocate to Baramati and Pune cities in order to pursue higher education.

- **Healthcare:**

The Ela Foundation and the "Rotary Club of Poona West" have partnered to establish "Prakruti," or the Rural Community Health Centre, at Ela Habitat in Pingori. "A healthy environment is built on a foundation of good health," according to the Ela Foundation. Humans are the natural heritage's guardians, either preserving or destroying it. Providing good healthcare to the communities.

- The results might reveal a complex interplay of social and economic factors. It could showcase success stories where certain individuals or families have managed to improve their socioeconomic status. On the flip side, there might be instances where challenges have hindered progress.

- **Socioeconomic Status:**

Pingori seems to be facing a mixed bag of challenges and opportunities. Socially, there might be a strong community bond, which is typical in villages, but economic inequalities could be dominant. The level of education might vary, affecting the overall awareness and empowerment of the community.

- **Economic Status:**

Considering the economic aspect, agriculture is likely a significant player. Factors like land productivity, market connectivity could greatly influence the economic well-being of Pingori. The diversification of the economy beyond agriculture might be an area to explore for sustainable development.

### **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.

**Health and Sanitation:**

Prioritizing health and sanitation programs can contribute to a healthier and more productive population.

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**A STUDY OF SOIL AND WATER ANALYSIS WITH PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS AT VILLAGE PINGORI, DIST. PUNE****Miss. Gaikwad S.V****Prof. Gadave K.M****Prof. Nikam L.K**

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**Introduction:**

Water is an essential resource for human beings. In urban areas, the disposal of industrial wastes or effluents due to human negligence and other wastes in rivers and lakes mostly contribute to the poor quality of river water. Most of the rivers in the cities of the developing countries are extremely contaminated by effluents discharged from the industries. Asian countries are facing rapid industrial growth and it is because of this environmental conservation is a difficult task to achieve. Water quality is described in terms of its physical, chemical and biological factors. Physicochemical factors like temperature, TDS, hardness, pH and conductivity varies with changes in seasonal variations, geographic areas and mostly with anthropogenic activities. Water quality guidelines mostly provide information about water quality parameters and also give an idea about ecological relevant toxicological threshold values in order to conserve water utilization and also flora and fauna inhabiting the aquatic ecosystems. Important physical and chemical parameters affecting the environment of aquatic ecosystems are temperature, salinity, pH, rainfall CO<sub>2</sub> etc. Contamination of the aquatic ecosystems occurs when humans add either by direct discharge into water bodies or indirectly through atmospheric or water management practices and other anthropogenic activities, substances or energy that lead to deleterious effects such, harm to living resources, hindrances to aquatic activities such as fishing, hazards to human health, impairment of water quality with regards to its use in agriculture.

The Physicochemical properties of water have been used by pingori village to evaluate the water quality of a dam, bore well and well. Therefore, analysis of the physicochemical parameters of both water and soil is quite necessary to better understand the ecological and environmental pathways of aquatic resources. Thus, the present study was conducted to determine the physicochemical parameters of water and soil obtained from Pingori village Pune district in order to testing soil prior and

receiving informed fertilizer recommendation prevents farmers from applying an excessive amount of fertilizers and minimizing the related environmental damages. Over-fertilization might result in water pollution, nutrient leaching, and irreversible harm to the aquatic life. We rely on forest and rangeland soils to ensure clean, abundant water. Soils retain water and make it available to support vegetation, facilitate drainage to soil and ultimately to surface waters (streams and lakes), and recharge aquifers and groundwater. Soils also help regulate water quality by filtering out pollutants and regulating sediments. In this chapter, we explore the links between soil and water and evaluate some potential threats to the ability of forest and rangeland soils to provide clean, abundant water. We also identify information gaps and research needs. Forest and rangeland soils provide important ecosystem services which can be difficult to quantify or describe in terms of their economic value. However, there are examples of the value of sound soil management for protecting water quality. Almost two-thirds of drinking water in the United States comes from forested watersheds and their soils, and many towns and cities depend on water supplies from national forest watersheds.

Soil is comprised of minerals, soil organic matter (SOM), water, and air. The composition and proportion of these components greatly influence soil physical properties like including structure, and porosity. These properties influence air and water movements in soil, and thus the ability of soil to function. The organic fraction of a soil, although represents much less than 10% of the soil mass by weight, has a great effect on soil chemical and physical properties. Soil organic matter comprises of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and smaller quantities of sulphur and other elements. Soil quality can be determined by quantifying the physical, chemical and biological parameters that has a major impact on agricultural productivity and sustainability. Soil is a mixture of mineral and organic constituents that are in solid, gaseous and aqueous states of mineral constituents of variable thicknesses, which differ from the parent materials in their morphological, physical, chemical, and mineralogical characteristics. Water is the one of the essential source of life on earth. It also performs unique and indispensable activities in earth ecosystem, biosphere and biogeochemical cycles. Thus, high quality water is always a necessity for living organisms. Water is the most important component among the natural resources, and is crucial for the existing of all living organisms. Water is a resource that has many uses, including recreation, transportation, and hydroelectric power, domestic, industrial, and commercial uses.

Water covers 70.9% of the Earth's surface 9 ("CIA- The world fact book". Central Intelligence Agency), and is vital for all known forms of life ("United Nations". Un.Org. 2005-03-22). On Earth, it is found mostly in oceans and other large water bodies, with 1.6% of water below ground in aquifers and 0.001% in the air as vapor, clouds (formed of solid and liquid water particles suspended in air), and precipitation (Water Vapor in the Climate System , Special Report, [AGU], December 1995 ).

**Aim:**

- Soil samples were collected from the village Pingori. We were analyzed in the laboratory. P<sup>H</sup>, 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<sup>H</sup> , TDS, Hardness, and Estimation of Sodium and Potassium by flame photometry.

**Objective:**

1. To determine chemical parameters such as. P<sup>H</sup>, Conductivity, TDS, sodium and potassium of soil samples.
2. To determine chemical parameters such as Turbidity, Conductivity, P<sup>H</sup>, TDS, Hardness, and Estimation of Sodium and Potassium 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.

**Methodology:**

We select Pingori village for the Soil and Water Analysis survey. Pingori village is located in Purandhar tehsil of Pune district in Maharashtra, India. For the standard procedures were adapted for estimation of water various physical and chemical parameters in the present investigation (Gouru Naidu, 1993 and clesceri et al. 1999).

The samples were collected in clean polythene bottles after rinsing the bottles thoroughly with the water sample to be collected. While collecting the samples, the containers were filled completely without leaving any space. Water samples were collected from different sources like well, drinking water well, Dam, and hand pump. When sample is collected from a bore well, sufficient water is pumped out before collecting the sample. To ensure that the sample represent the ground water.

Soil sampling is a simple and easy technique with relatively small costs to have samples analyzed. It measures the pH and nutrients in the soil, helping you make informed decisions on the type and quantity of fertilizer or manures required to reach target levels for optimum crop production.

#### Analysis:

The collected samples were analyzed for major physical and chemical soil quality parameter like P<sup>H</sup>, 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.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
7	Turbidance	Turbidimetry

#### Result and discussion:

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

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

Sr No.	Sample No.	Color	Conductivity	pH	Remarks	TDS ppm	Potassium ppm	Sodium ppm
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**

Sr No.	Sample No.	Hardness ppm	Conductivity -1 Ohm	PH	Remarks	TDS ppm	Potassium ppm	Sodium ppm
1	Sample 1 Well	147	1.38	6.26	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 4 Bore well	160	1.60	6.36	Acidic	322	1.6	17.8
5	Sample 5 Drinking Water	133	1.70	7.02	Neutral	343	1.6	5.3

- 1)  $P^H$  is an important quantity that reflects the chemical conditions of a solution. The pH can control the availability of nutrients, biological functions, microbial activity, and the behavior of chemicals.



- 2)  $P^H$  is an important quantity that reflects the chemical conditions of a solution. The pH can control the availability of nutrients, biological functions, microbial activity, and the behavior of chemicals.
- 3) 800-2,500  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ : Irrigation, all livestock, and sometimes drinking water (lower conductance ranges are preferred). 2,500-10,000  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ : This conductance range is not recommended for drinking water supplies, but up to 3,000  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  is still considered safe.
- 4) “total dissolved solids” (TDS), refers to the total amount of all inorganic and organic substances – including minerals, salts, metals, cations or anions – that are dispersed within a volume of water.
- 5) Potassium in soil can be thought of as existing in four pools according to their availability of K for uptake by plant roots. It is present dissolved in the soil water, adsorbed onto particles of clay and organic matter and held within the layers of clay particles.
- 6) Sodium should be kept below  $<40$  ppm. It is not considered a plant nutrient and high levels can cause problems with salinity, soil structure and uptake of other nutrients. High levels of sodium can severely affect crop performance and need to be addressed.
- 7) Soft water contains relatively few minerals and lathers easily.
- 8) Hard water is rich in minerals such as calcium and magnesium, which is the cause of “scale” in kettles.
- 9) The nature of soil and water tested from Pingori villages of Pune district respectively has been conceivable to comprehend the nature of soil and water in the examination region and to assess its appropriateness. The study surmised that the water parameters in the study area were Fluctuating, within, in par and above the permissible limits. Further, the purpose behind waning nature of soil and water might be due to location of industrial units. Future studies on soil and water analysis of other villages in Pune district would enhance the understanding of soil and water.

**Photographs****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  $P^H$ .

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Miss. Shipalkar S.S. for encouraging me to successfully complete the report writing and the non-teaching staff of Chemistry Department. Also I would like to thank our Principal Dr. Ghorpade N.N. and NSS department Head Prof. Kulkarni S.S. for giving me this opportunity to work with them on this survey. I would like to appreciate the efforts of my students Mr. Nitin Mane, Mr. Shrikant Choudhari & Mr. Prasad Jadhav for the collection of data for this survey.

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## A ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ENERGY SOURCES AND THEIR UTILIZATION BY CITIZENS AT VILLAGE PINGORI, DIST PUNE

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### **Introduction:**

Energy is defined as the ability to do work. It may exist in potential, kinetic, thermal, electrical, chemical, nuclear, or other various forms. Modern civilization is possible because people have learned how to change energy from one form to another and then use it to do work.

There are numerous sources of energy. Energy can be classified into several types based on the following criteria:

- Renewable and Non-Renewable energy, • Primary and Secondary energy,
- Commercial and Non-commercial energy

### **✚ Renewable and Non-Renewable energy:**

Renewable resources of energy can be naturally replenished and are available plentiful in nature. These resources are sustainable and are safe for environment. **There are five major renewable energy sources:**

- Solar energy from the sun
- Geothermal energy from heat inside the earth
- Wind energy
- Biomass from plants
- Hydropower from flowing water

Renewable energy sources are naturally replenished. Day after day, the sun shines, plants grow, wind blows, and rivers flow. A Non-renewable resource is natural resource that are found underneath the earth. This type of energy resources do not replenish at the same speed at which it is used. They take millions of years to replenish. The main examples of non-renewable resources are

- Natural gas, coal, petroleum, nuclear energy of hydrocarbon gas liquid

Use of non-renewable resources is harmful for environment & once resources are used they are gone forever.

**✚ Primary and Secondary energy:**

Primary energy sources are those that are either found or stored in nature. Common primary energy sources are coal, oil, natural gas, and biomass (such as wood). Other primary energy sources available include nuclear energy from radioactive substances, thermal energy stored in earth's interior, and potential energy due to earth's gravity. Primary energy sources are mostly converted in industrial utilities into secondary energy sources; for example coal, oil or gas converted into steam and electricity. Primary energy can also be used directly. Some energy sources have non-energy uses, for example coal or natural gas can be used as a feedstock in fertilizer plants.

**✚ Commercial Energy and Non Commercial Energy:**

The energy sources that are available in the market for a definite price are known as commercial energy. By far the most important forms of commercial energy are electricity, coal and refined petroleum products. Commercial energy forms the basis of industrial, agricultural, transport and commercial development in the modern world. In the industrialized countries, commercialized fuels are predominant source not only for economic production, but also for many household tasks of general population. Examples: Electricity, lignite, coal, oil, natural gas etc.

The energy sources that are not available in the commercial market for a price are classified as Non-commercial energy.

Non-commercial energy sources include fuels such as firewood, cattle dung and agricultural wastes, which are traditionally gathered, and not bought at a price used especially in rural households. These are also called traditional fuels. Non-commercial energy is often ignored in energy accounting. Example: Firewood, agro waste in rural areas; solar energy for water heating, electricity generation, for drying grain, fish and fruits; animal power for transport, threshing, lifting water for irrigation, crushing sugarcane; wind energy for lifting water and electricity generation.

In India, Citizens of villages uses various gadgets which consumes Non-renewable and renewable energy resources for different households work. Citizens of the villages mainly uses non-renewable energy source for their various households' works. If they would continue to utilize these sources the wellness of environment as well as their health will affect badly. To preserve the environment, wellness of villager's health, beauty of nature we need to create awareness among villagers.

**Aim & Objective:**

- 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.

**Methodology:**

Pingori village is located in Purandhar tehsil of Pune district in Maharashtra, India. It belongs to Pune Division .It is 12 km away from Purandar. This small village located in sahyadri ranges of mountains with nature in bounty. This village is surrounded by Beautiful nature view. Rainy season is the most beautiful one to visit pingori. Pingori village has a glorious history.The forefathers of the villagers were mainly soldiers or group leaders of warriors of great Maratha warrior Mahadaji Shinde (founder of shinde dynasty of Gwalior). In the premises one can find chatri or samadhi built in peshwa style and similar to the 17 century buildings.

As per available data from 2011 Census, the total geographical area of village is 1705 hectares. Pingori Village Total population is 1112 and number of houses are 276. Female Population is 51.3%. Village literacy rate is 75.3% and the female literacy rate is 35.3%.Pingori Local Language is Marathi.

Saswad is nearest town to pingori for all major economic activities, which is approximately 31km away.

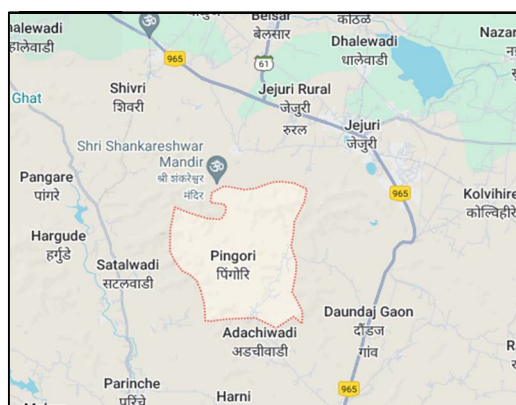
**GPS Co-ordinate and  
Image of Pingori Village**

**Latitude -**

**18.2355° North**

**Longitude-**

**74.1181° East**



The maximum temperature in summer is about 38°C - 40°C while the minimum temperature in winter is 11°C-13 °C. The span of rainy season is about 2-3 months. According to geography sunlight and wind are the constantly replenished sources of Renewable Energy.

Hence we select Pingori Village for Energy Consumption Survey. The survey is categorized, whether villagers are using Renewable or Non-Renewable energy sources for various households work, entertainment, and communication purpose villagers use many different gadgets. This survey is surely going to help us to create awareness in popular village.

**Photographs of Pingori Village :**

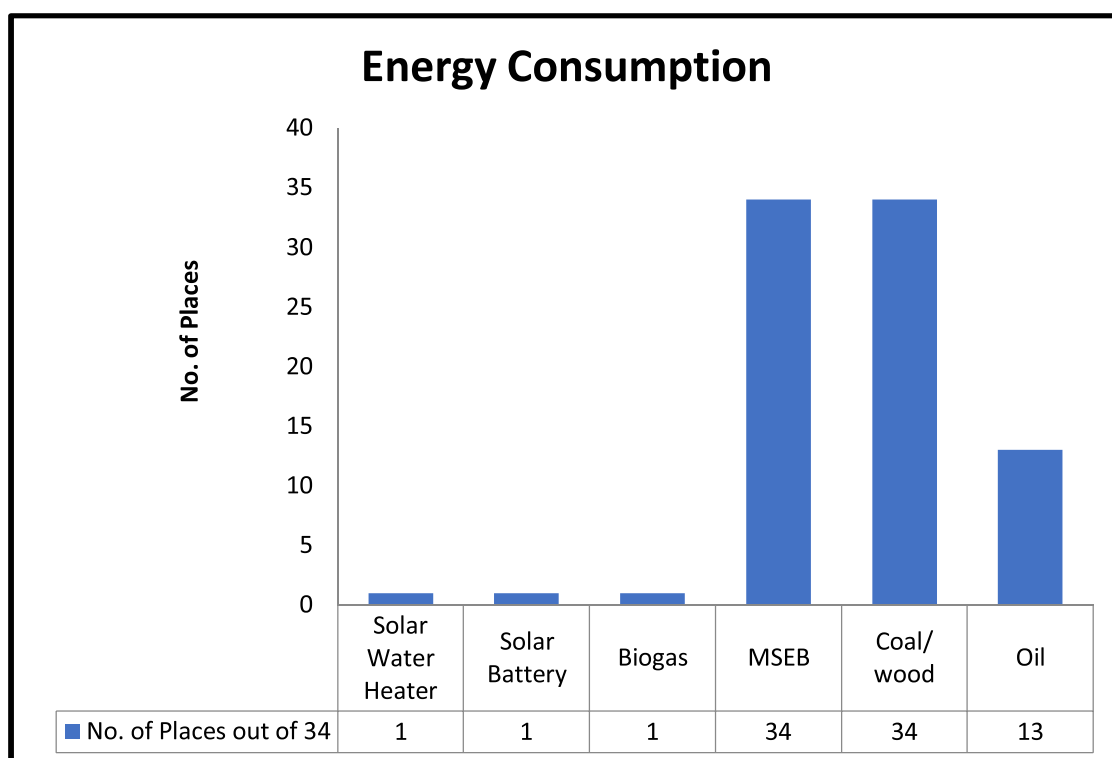


**Students Collecting data through Survey**

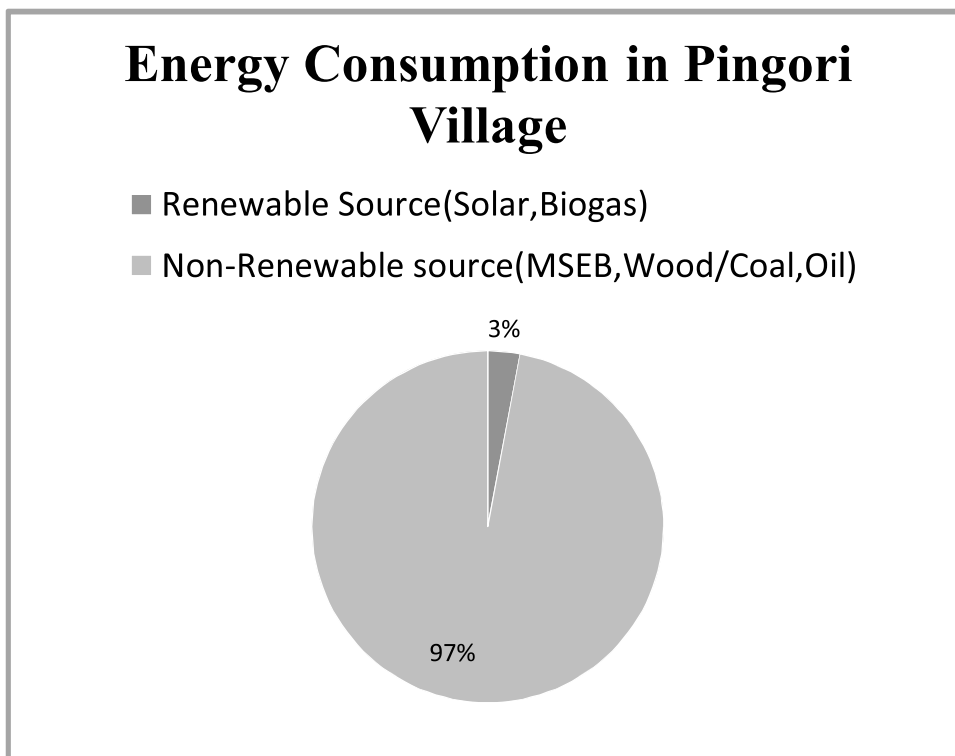


**Analysis:**

- 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.





**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:**

In the concluding session we informed villagers about Renewable energy sources govt. schemes like PMKUSUM-Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Surakshaevam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan, rooftop solar scheme.

We also inform villagers to install large scale solar panel or wind energy source panel to generate electricity for whole village area.

**Acknowledgement:**

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of Physics Department. Also I would like to thanks our Principal Dr. Ghorpade N.N. and NSS department Head Prof. Kulkarni S.S. for giving me this opportunity to work with them on this survey.I would like to appreciate the efforts of students for the collection of data for this survey.

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## A STUDY OF ANIMAL DIVERSITY IN PINGORI VILLAGE DIST. PUNE

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### **Abstract:**

Pingori village is located in Purandhar tehsil of Pune district in Maharashtra, India. This village is located at eastern portion of the Western Ghats. Animal survey was performed at Pingori in winter season. Observed animals were photographed and identified by using identification keys. A checklist of 44 animals was prepared by a walking survey method. Out of these, 15 animals belong to 14 families of Phylum Arthropoda, while 26 animals belong to 22 families of Phylum Chordata. Around 22 bird species resident in the Pingori village. It indicates the importance of the village as an ecosystem.

**Keywords:** Pingori, Village survey, Biodiversity, Animals, Birds, Insects

### **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. We cannot have healthy ecosystems that give us with the air we breathe and the food we consume without a diverse range of animals, plants, and microorganisms (Giramkar et.al 2022). Animal biodiversity is essential to maintain the stability of the ecosystem. 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:**

Pingori village of Purandar Taluka is located in the Pune district of Maharashtra state (18.24653N, 74.11938W). Pingori has a total population of 1112 people, out of which male population is 542 and female population is 570. The study area selected for the present study was in and around the Pingori village, measured approximately about 1705 hectares. 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.



**Figure 1: Map of Pingori village of Purandar Tehsil, District Pune**

**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).

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>

**Table 1: Animal from phylum Arthropoda and Vertebrata (Class: Fish, Reptile and mammals)**

Avian diversity was also studied. With the help of observation 21 bird species were found to be resident (Jaiswal et al. 2017).

Sr. No.	Family	Local name	Scientific name
1	Corvidae	House crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
2		Jungle Crow	<i>Corvus culminatus</i>
3	Passeridae	Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
4	Cuculidae	Asian koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i>
6	Ploceidae	Baya weaver	<i>Ploceus philippinus</i>
8	Accipitridae	Black eared kite	<i>Milvus lineatus</i>
9	Sturnidae	Brahmni starling:	<i>Temenuchus pagodarum</i>
10		Common myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
11	Accipitridae	Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
12	Aicedinidae	White throated king fisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>
14	Ardeidae	Indian pond heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
15		Medium Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>
16	Dicruridae	Black drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>
17		Ashy drongo	<i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>
18	Meropidea	Little green bee eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
19	Nectariniidae	Purple sunbird	<i>Cinnyris asiaticus</i>
21	Motacillidae	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
22	Phasianidae	Mor	<i>Pavo</i>

Class: Aves



(a)



(b)



**Figure 2: Animals of Pingori (a) Cast off skin of snake, (b) White leghorn, (c) Freshwater crab, (d) Buffalo calf , (e) Goat, (f) Khillari Cattle**

Based on the observation Pingori village could be considered as an important place harboring faunal diversity. Further assessments need to be conducted over a longer period in different seasons to understand diversity and variation in habitat associations.

#### **DISCUSSION:**

It was observed that insect species abundance in study area. Species richness decreased continuously from the months December to May. Changes in species abundance was related to the availability of food plants. Plants play a vital role in increasing the Butterfly diversity and their abundance (HemalataKarkar, 2020). Variety of spiders are observed and recorded in the studied area. Spiders are potential biological indicators of natural habitats and play a role in the balance of nature (Karthikeyani et al. 2017). In

present study we reported major four species of reptiles namely *Hemidactylus*, *Chameleon*, *Ptyas* and *Najanaja*.

It was observed that detail study should be conducted over a longer period in different seasons to understand diversity and variation in habitat associations.

### **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.

### **CONFLICT OF INTEREST:**

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:**

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## A STUDY OF BIODIVERSITY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AT PINGORI VILLAGE DIST. PUNE

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### **Abstract:**

The rural folks in Pingori village sustain their healthcare on plant-based drugs for combating different ailments and disorders. They mostly belong to economically weaker sections of the society and the modern healthcare amenities are beyond their reach. The objective of the present investigation was to document ethnomedicinal claims of some important medicinal plants employed by the various rural folks in Pingori village. The plant has been extensively studied for its medicinal uses. The field survey was carried out in region Pingori near Purandar Fort. The present study was focused on collection of important medicinal plant in Pingori region. In the present study 35 different medicinal plants species from different 23 families were recorded. The fast rate of acculturation in the area reinforces the need for conservation of their traditional treasure of medicinal knowledge. This areas studied is a treasure house of medicinal plants.

**Key words:** Medicinal plant, Pingori, Traditional medicine.

### **Introduction:**

Mother nature is a best source of many medicines. Medicinal plants have been used by humans for centuries in folklore medicine (Sermakkani and Thangapandian 2012). Documenting the indigenous knowledge through ethnobotanical studies is important for the conservation and utilization of biological resources. Several active compounds have been discovered from plants on the basis of ethno botanical information and are used directly as patented drugs (Carney *et.al.*1999). According to floral statistics of India 2017 hosted by Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata, West Bengal, a total of 2,68,600 flowering plants worldwide among them 18,386 (6.84% of world) existed in India. In India, approximately 3000 plants species are known to have their medicinal properties (Prakasha *et.al.* 2010), in another reports a total of 2500 plants are of traditional

medicine, among them 100 plants used regularly (Joshi et. al. 2012). This study is aimed to manuscript and underlines the importance of traditional knowledge used for the treatment of different diseases in the Pingori, Taluka Purandar.

### **Aims and 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

### **Material and Methods:**

**Study Area:** Pingori Tq. Purandar Dist. Pune. Maharashtra

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Pingori village is 556524. Pingori village is located in Purandhar tehsil of Pune district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 31km away from sub-district headquarter Sasvad and 61km away from district headquarter Pune. As per 2009 stats, Pingori village is also a gram panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 1705 hectares. Pingori has a total population of 1,112 peoples, out of which male population is 542 while female population is 570 there are about 276 houses in pingori village. Sasvad is nearest town to Pingori for all major medication activities, which is approximately 31km away.

The medicinal plant identifications in the primary sources were updated to currently accepted names. 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 importance of the medicinal plant species, their families, medicinal use, plant parts used and their applications were noted for each use report.

### **Result and Discussion :**

A total of 35 medicinal plant were recorded from different 18 families for this study. The families are Acanthaceae (1) Apocynaceae (2) Asclepiadaceae (3) Asteraceae (2) Caesalpiniaceae. (2) Fabaceae (4) Lamiaceae (1) Liliaceae (1) Lythraceae (1) Meliaceae. (1) Menispermaceae (1) Moraceae (2) Papaveraceae (1) Papilionaceae; Fabaceae (1) Phyllanthaceae (1) Rutaceae (1) Santalaceae (1) Solanaceae (1) Verbenaceae (1) Vitaceae (1) (2) Zingiberaceae. The top ten species were used to treat

the most common health problems: digestive, respiratory and urinary system disorders, wounds and infections. *Tridax procumbens* Linn., *Ficus religiosa* (L.), *Euphorbia hirta* L., *Solanum nigrum*, *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub., *Argemone mexicana* Linn., *Santalum album* Linn., *Gymnema sylvestre* R. Br., *Tinospora cordifolia* Miers., *Santalum album* Linn. Most of the recorded medicinal plants were found in the close environment and could be easily accessed if needed. Leaves, bark, roots stem and flower were used extensively as compare to other plants parts as a medicine.

**Table No.-1 Plants and Plant Parts used for Various Diseases**

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	<u>Phyllanthaceae</u>	Whole plant	Diabetes.
3.	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn.	Chandan	<u>Santalaceae</u>	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</i>	Gudma	<u>Asclepiadaceae</u>	Leaves	Diabetes, inflammation,

	<i>sylvestre</i> R. Br.	r			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.	Sarpga nda	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, gonorrhoea 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.)	Rui	Asclepiadaceae	Flowers and bark	Bronchial asthma, dyspepsia, flatulence,

	R.Br.				constipation and mucus in stool. Bark – spleen diseases.
13.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn.	Amaltas	Caesalpinaceae	Fruits, leaves	Fruits - asthma, diabetes, eczema. Leaves - skin diseases.
14.	<i>Cassia tora</i> Linn.	chakoda	Caesalpinaceae	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	Sadabar	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>	Dhowri	<u>Lythraceae</u>	Flower and bark	flower - piles, liver complaints

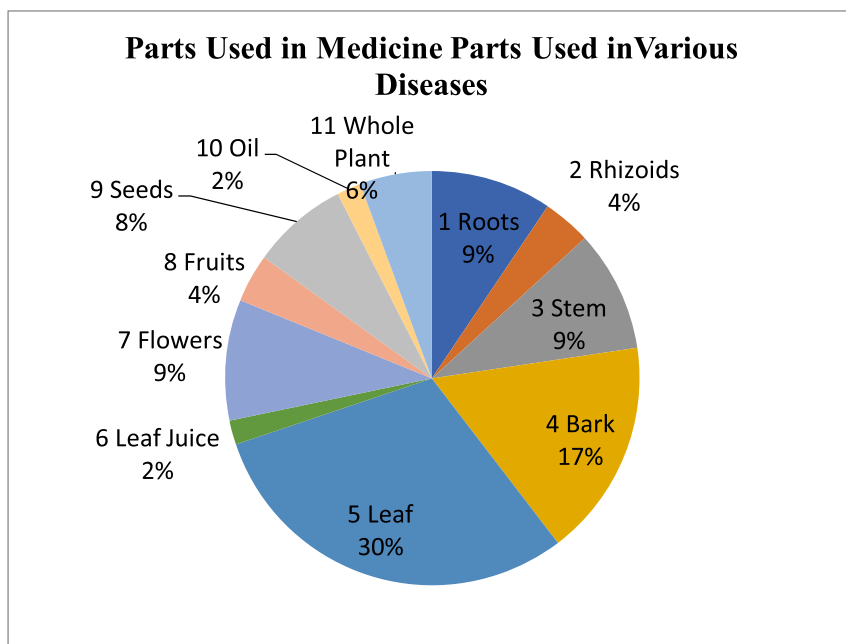
	(L.) Kurz.				Bark - gastric trouble.
21.	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Aale	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome	Heart diseases, throat and asthma
22.	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> Mill.	Korpad	Liliaceae	Leaves	Wound healing and in sunburn.
23.	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> Linn.	Satyanashi	Papaveraceae	Seed, seed Oil, leaf juice, 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	<u>Solanaceae</u>	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	Verbenaceae	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

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



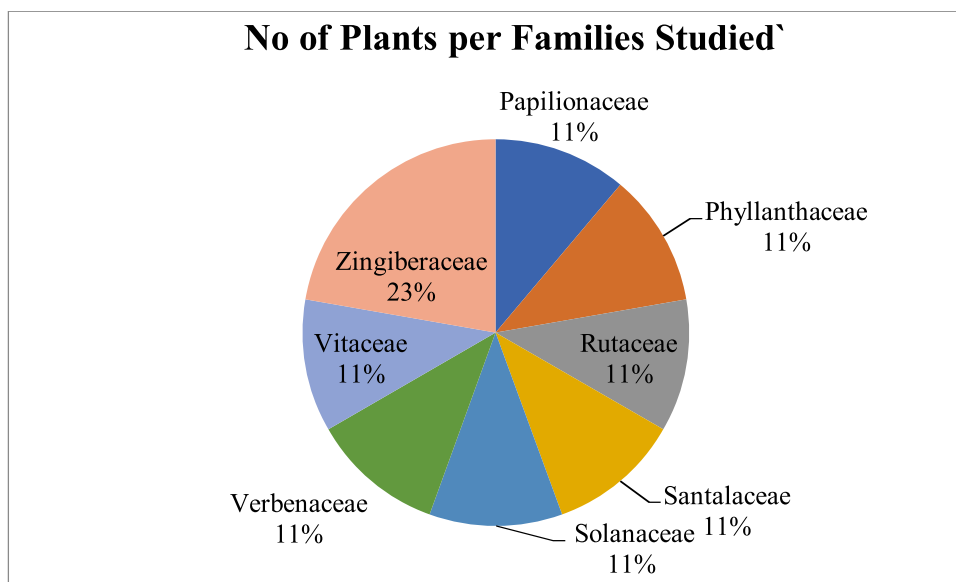
**Table No-3 No of Plants Studied from different Families**

Sr. N.	Name of the Family	No of Plants Studied
1	Acanthaceae	1
2	Apocynaceae.	2
3	Asclepiadaceae	3
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



**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. In addition, species with high use values might provide valuable leads for further pharmacological investigations. 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.

**Recommendations:**

- 1) Need to collect various traditional practices of medicinal plants with well documentation,
- 2) Policies for the conservation of some of the endangered medicinal plants needed to be taken up seriously.

**Acknowledgement:**

Authors are very much thankful to Honorable Principal Dr. Ghorpade Nitin for his constant encouragement and support. Our mother institute provides us needed support continuously for upbringing our research.

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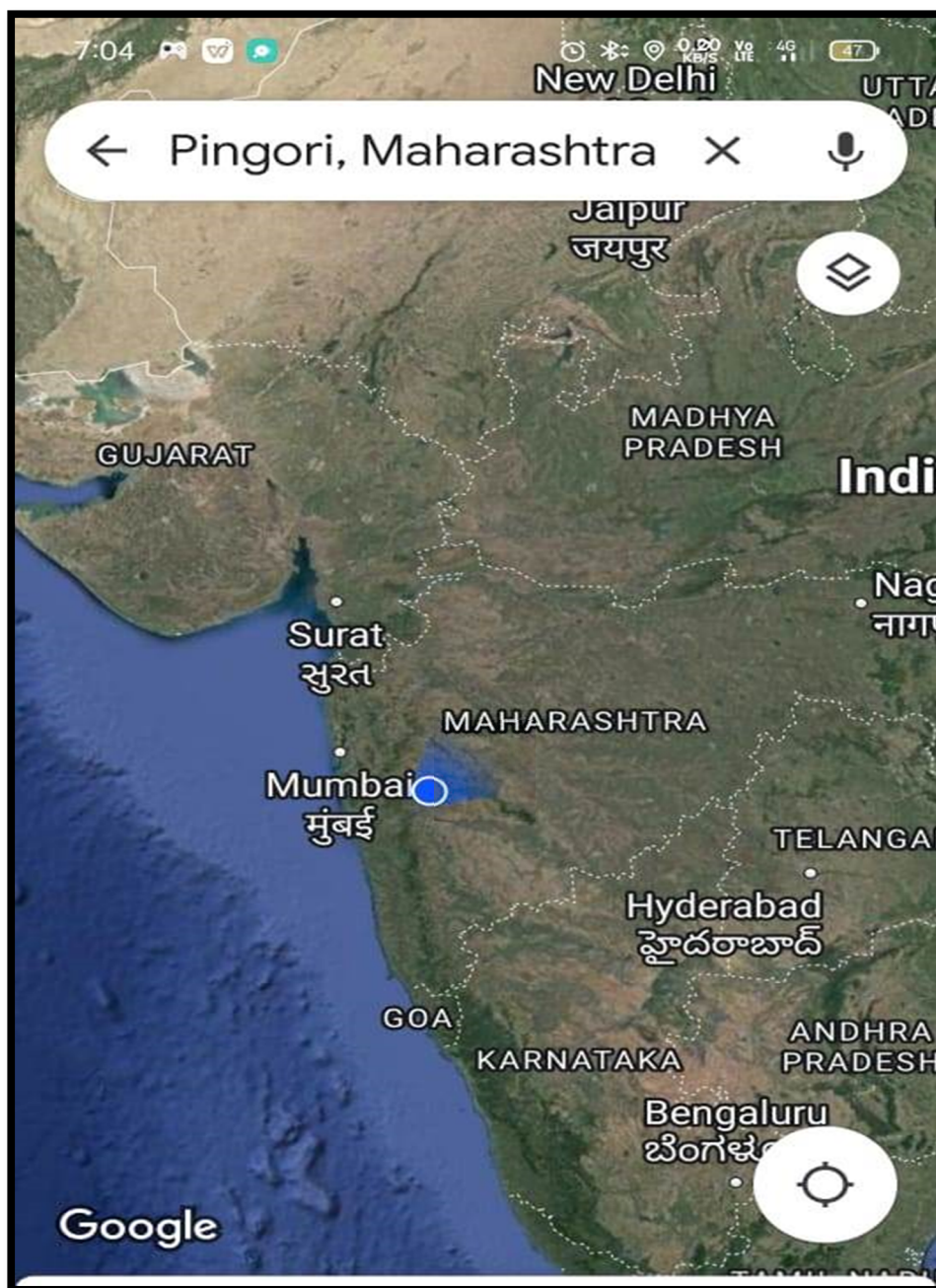
**A STUDY OF SOIL AND WATER FOR MICROBIAL ANALYSIS  
AND POTABILITY TESTING FROM VILLAGE PINGORI,  
MAHARASHTRA, INDIA**

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**Graphical Abstract:**



**Map of India**



Dive Village (585 meters, above sea level) ,Tehsil:Purandhar District : Pune, State : Maharashtra

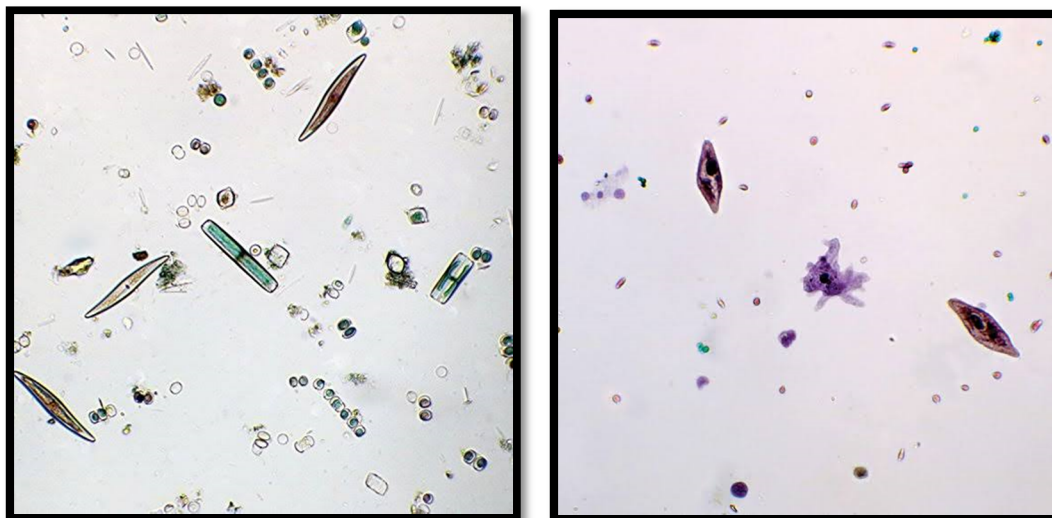




Soil samples collected from different agricultural field



Drinking water samples collected from village for potability testing of water.



**Microscopic images of microbial isolates from soil sample.**

### **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. Pingori village is located in Purandhar tehsil of Pune district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 31km away from sub-district headquarter Sasvad (tehsildar office) and 61km away from district headquarter Pune. This village is dependent for drinking water on Well and bore well. In today's modern days, agriculture is the main source of livelihood. though majority of generation after 1947 and in british raj were army soldiers. Vagheshwari devi is worshipped as kulswamini. Temple of vagheshwari mata is built by bapuji vithoji shinde in 1812 a.d. which is mentioned in the foundation stone. Rainy season is the most beautiful one to visit pingori.

Pingori in Purandhar taluka of Pune district nestles in a hilly tract rendering agriculture a difficult occupation. Even the little agriculture which villagers practiced suffered owing to lack of water. The village faced a perpetual shortage of water because over years silt had washed into the village reservoir, and after 40 years the silt deposit extended to a height of 20 to 25 feet. This caused the effective height of the reservoir to shrink considerably and the reservoir which had the capacity to hold 51 crore litres of water could now hold only 21 crore litres. 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:**

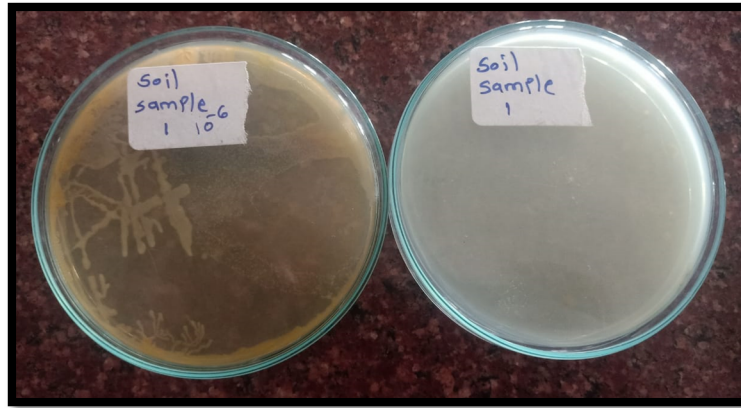
Drinking water samples were tested for potability using Most Probable Number (MPN) test. MPN test includes three tests: Presumptive, Confirmed, Completed test. Presumptive test of three water samples was carried out using MacConkey's Lactose broth in which Bromocresol purple indicator (PH indicator). 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:

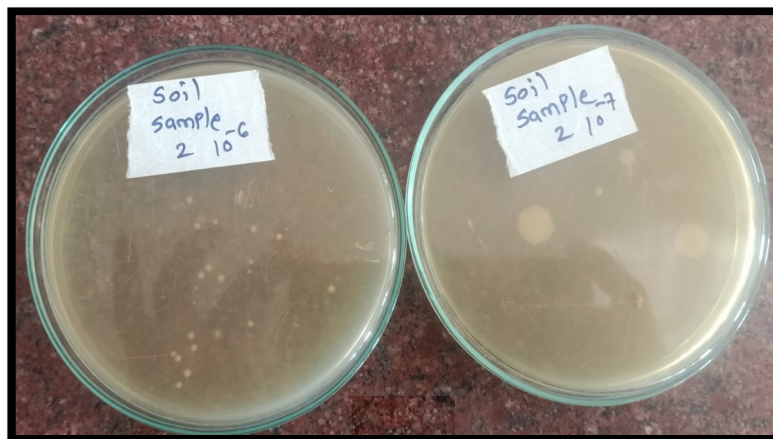
#### 3.1 Environmental sample collection:

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

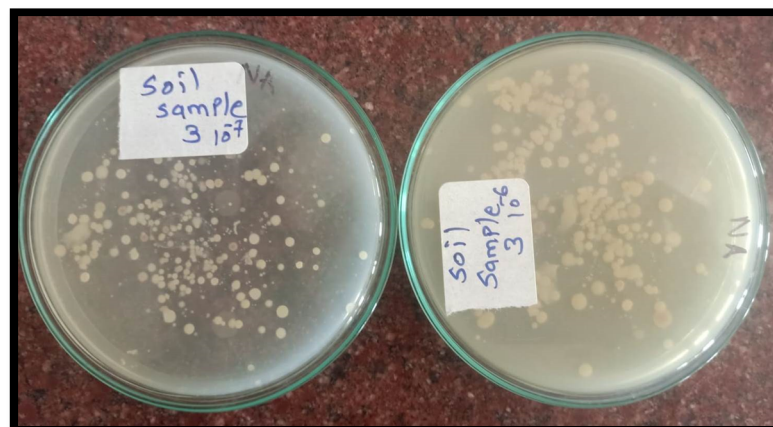
#### 3.2 Standard plate count method for enumeration of bacteria from soil samples:



Soil Sample 1



Soil sample 2



Soil sample 3



**Enumeration of microorganisms:**

**Number of colonies × dilution factor of the plate counted**

**ml of sample plated**

Soil Sample	CFU/ml (Bacterial count) $10^{-6}$	CFU/ml (Bacterial count) $10^{-6}$	Fungal count $10^{-6}$
1	$66 \times 10^7$	$53 \times 10^2$	$3 \times 10^5$
2	$23 \times 10^7$	$23 \times 10^3$	$6 \times 10^6$
3	$105 \times 10^7$	$58 \times 10^7$	$2 \times 10^6$

**3.3 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.



**Sample 1**



**Sample 2**



Sample 3

### 3.4 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.



Soil sample 1



Soil sample 2



**Soil sample 3(*Aspergillus spp.*)**

### **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 the village is covered with metal door and it is present above the ground level so rain water from agricultural fields is not running into the well.

### **Acknowledgement:**

We are very much thankful to Principal Dr. N.N Ghorpade, Science coordinator Prof. N.N.Patil and NSS coordinator Dr. Savita Kulkarni madam for giving us the opportunity in NSS camp related social activities.

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## A STUDY OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FROM VILLAGE PINGORI, DIST PUNE

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### **Abstract:**

Pingori village is located in Purandhar tehsil of Pune district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 31km away from sub-district headquarter Sasvad (tehsildar office) and 61km away from district headquarter Pune. As per 2009 stats, Pingori village is also a gram panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 1705 hectares. Pingori has a total population of 1,112 peoples, out of which male population is 542 while female population is 570. Literacy rate of pingori village is 75.27% out of which 81.92% males and 68.95% females are literate. There are about 276 houses in pingori village. The Indian Owl Festival, the country's first owl fest, was held at Pingori village in Purandar taluka of Pune on 29th November 2018. The two-day festival, organised by Ela Foundation, an NGO working towards nature education and conservation, will give information on owl conservation and feature art forms like pictures, paintings, lanterns, lamp shades, posters, origami, stitched articles, poems and stories on owls. the present study investigated about the Solid waste management n of the Pingori village by using questionnaires.

**Keywords:** Pingori, solid waste management, Questionnaire.

### **Introduction:**

Pingori village is located in Purandhar tehsil of Pune district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 31km away from sub-district headquarter Sasvad (tehsildar office) and 61km away from district headquarter Pune. As per 2009 stats, Pingori village is also a gram panchayat. Saswad is the nearest town to Pingori for all major economic activities. Pingori has a total population of 1,112 peoples, out of which male population is 542 while female population is 570. Literacy rate of pingori village is 75.27% out of which 81.92% males and 68.95% females are literate. There are about 276 houses in pingori village. The major Occupation of the village is agriculture, and Animal husbandry. The wastes generated in Agricultural field and domestically are managed by village itself.

**Aims and Objectives of the study:**

- 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.

**Methodology:**

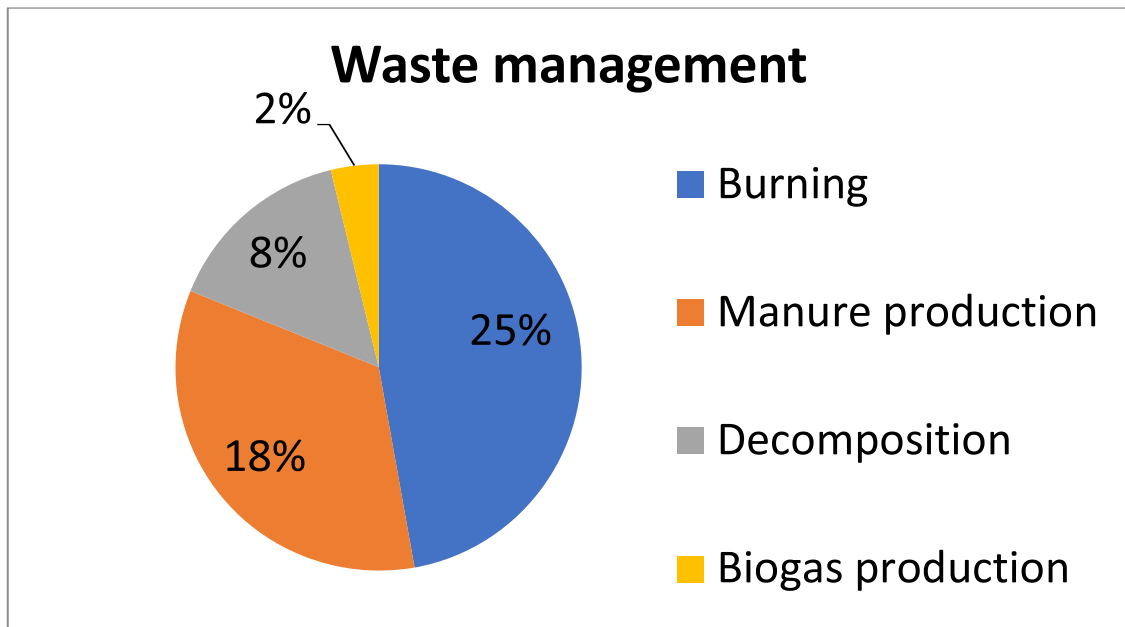
All of these surveys require a sound methodology to guide their implementers and ensure maximum validity and reliability of their findings. A clearly described survey by local people in village, allowed us to gain comparable data. A self-administered questionnaire was used to assess villagers' sources of knowledge, attitudes, and practices towards the solid waste problem. In this study, a binary scale was used. The questionnaire consisted of 20 items distributed into four dimensions: attitude (5 items), awareness (7 items), and sources of knowledge of SWM (2 item with 5 choices) and behavior / practices towards solid waste problem (6 items). Data was analyzed using the statistically.

For this survey Questionnaires were prepared according to the background of village. This analysis suggests that how to manage solid waste occurred due to our daily activities.





➤ **Analysis:-**



➤ **Conclusion:**

According to the survey conducted in Pingori village it is clear that 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 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.

**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).

**Acknowledgement:**

We would like to thank Pingori villagers for providing the information regarding solid waste management.



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**“A STUDY OF TOURISM POTENTIAL IN PINGORI VILLAGE: A  
FOCUS ON TOURISM, ANIMAL WELLNESS AND  
EDUCATIONAL TOURS WITH THE CONTRIBUTION OF ELA  
FOUNDATION.”**

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**Introduction:**

A hidden treasure of cultural diversity and unrealized economic potential is waiting to be discovered in Pingori Village, hidden away in the tranquil surroundings. This study aims to reveal the hidden tourism potential in the shared domains of Pingori's sustainable tourism. The community, full of vibrant rituals and behaviors, makes for a fascinating case study on how carefully thought-out tourism initiatives can support long-term socioeconomic growth.

The nature tourism potential of the village, which has attractive mountains and a reliable source of agricultural products, is capable of impacting the local community's interest. Cultural tourism potential owned by the village with attractive tourist performances on a regular and well-scheduled basis and the ability of the village to show dance performances that reveal their identity can impact the village's economic sustainability. The village green tourism development project is set in the finalization stage of project planning by considering the project completion time.

**Aims and objectives:**

- 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.

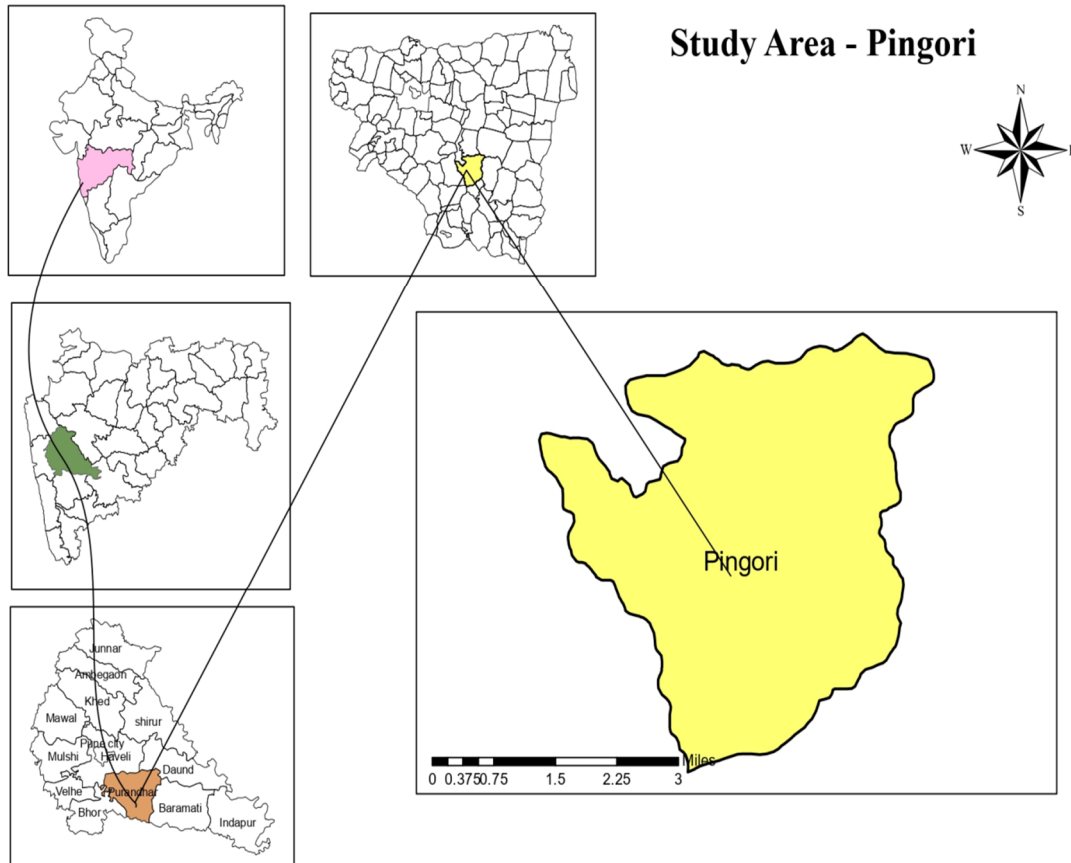
**Methodology:**

Gather both primary and secondary data to analyze the subject. Here, we carry out a survey.

1. Maps and Surveys: Identify the religious centers and animal husbandry methods that are currently in use in Pingori village by doing a thorough survey. Make maps to illustrate important places and their tourism potential.

- Conduct interviews with locals, religious authorities, and specialists in animal husbandry to learn more about the cultural and historical relevance of certain practices.

### Study Area:



In the Pune district of Maharashtra, India, Pingori the village is situated in the Purandhar tehsil. It is located 61 km from Pune, the district headquarters, and 31 km from Sasvad, the sub-district headquarter (tehsildar office). Pingori village is also a gramme panchayat, according to 2009 statistics. Sasvad is nearest town to pingori for all major economic activities, which is approximately 31km away.

The settlement occupies a total of 1705 hectares of land. There are 1,112 people living in Pingori overall, of which 542 are men and 570 are women. In Pingori Village, the percentage of literate people is 75.27%; 81.92% of men and 68.95% of women are literate. Pingori Village has roughly 276 dwellings.

Ela Foundation owns an 8-acre plot of property, which is situated in the ecotone of two bio-geographic zones in India: the Deccan Plateau and the Sahyadris (part of the Western Ghats, a hotspot for biodiversity worldwide). The area is surrounded by

peaceful, picturesque mountains. Ela Habitat is endowed with a diverse range of birds and plants that are typical of both biogeographical zones. The "Centre for Education and Research," the "Ela Centre for Ornithology," and the administrative office are housed there. Water harvesting systems, native plant life, and other habitat preservation efforts are present in the Ela ecosystem. Initiatives for citizen participation, community education, and tree planting are encouraged.

The Ela Foundation's goal at Ela Habitat is to establish a secure and appropriate habitat for birds and other animals by establishing a field research station to support conservation studies and a living gene bank of native trees. The Ela Foundation organizes health camps to improve community health with a focus on women's, children's, and elderly health, with a particular emphasis on the early diagnosis and treatment of ailments related to the eyes, ears, and nervous system, such as anaemia, diabetes, and hypertension.

Vultures are an important group of birds that suffer many concerns from ecological perspectives. Prior to International Vulture Awareness Day, which is observed on the first Saturday of every September, renowned ornithologist and director of Ela Foundation Dr. Satish Pande told The Indian Express that "many species are going extinct and there are many issues affecting the population" (September 2). The first owl festival in the nation, the Indian Owl Festival, will take place in Pune's Purandar taluka on November 29, Pingori village. The Ela Foundation, an NGO dedicated to nature education and conservation, is organizing a two-day festival that will provide information on owl conservation along with creative forms such as paintings, photos, lanterns, lamp shades, posters, origami, stitched articles, poems, and owl-themed stories. The foundation was asked to establish and run the center, according to the state Forest Department, primarily because of its experience with ornithology, its past working with critically endangered vulture species in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, and its publications of scientific papers on the important topic. The Ela Foundation and the "Rotary Club of Poona West" have partnered to establish "Prakruti," or the Rural Community Health Centre, at Ela Habitat in Pingori. "A healthy environment is built on a foundation of good health," according to the Ela Foundation. Humans are the natural heritage's guardians, either preserving or destroying it. Providing healthcare to communities draws their interest and encourages involvement in environmental preservation.

**Finding and Analysis:**

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.

Economically, the findings indicate that sustainable tourism practices can serve as a catalyst for economic growth in Pingori Village, creating employment opportunities and fostering community development. The educational tours, when appropriately structured, have the potential to empower the local population through knowledge sharing and cultural exchange. The research endeavors to shed light on the multifaceted potential of Pingori Village, emphasizing the importance of a holistic and sustainable approach to tourism that respects the environment, benefits the local community, and provides enriching experiences for visitors.

The primary draws of Pingori village, which has stunning scenery, are Wagheshwari Temple, Guru Datt Mandir, and Jay Ganesh Lake. Each year, Navratri and Devi Yatra are observed, gathering large numbers of people. The annual Ghubad celebration, also known as the Owl festivities, is observed. Additionally, the Ela Foundation arranged an education camp to teach visitors and students about animal wellness.

**Conclusion and suggestion:**

- 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.

**Suggestions for future actions include:**

- 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.

**Reference:****Webiography:**

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<https://www.elafoundation.org/ela/2nd-indian-owl-festival/>

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/at-pingori-village-a-mist-net-sighting-some-rare-birds-and-tracking-avian-influenza-4905278/>

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**THE STUDY OF IMPACT ANALYSIS OF 10<sup>TH</sup> CLASS STUDENT'S  
CAREER PREFERENCES WITH RURAL CULTURE,  
ENVIRONMENT AND OPPORTUNITY IN VILLAGE PINGORI  
DIST. PUNE**

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**Introduction:**

Career selection is one of many important choices students will make in determining plans. This decision will impact them throughout their lives. The essence of who the student is will revolve around what the student wants to do with their life-long work. Every student carries the unique history of their past and this determines how they view the world. That history created, in part by the student's environment, personality, and opportunity, will determine how students make career choices. It then follows that how the student perceives their environment, personality, and opportunity will determine the career choices students make.

The first factor in career choice, environment may influence the students career choose. For example, students who have lived on an island may choose a career dealing with the water, or they may choose to leave the island behind, never to have anything to do with water again. Maybe someone in the student's life has made a significant impact or impression, leading to a definite career choice. Parents' educational background may influence student views on whether or not to continue their education. These various environmental factors would lead a student to a chosen career. How students have seen themselves in a role in which personality is a determining factor may influence a chosen career. Some careers demand that you have the personality to match the qualities of the occupation. For example, sales people have to be outgoing.

Opportunity is the third factor that has shaped career choices for students. Opportunity may influence how students have perceived their future in terms of the reasonable probability of a future in particular career fields. The issue of poverty has played an important determining role in the opportunities available to all. The income level of high school families may determine what career a student chooses during a specific time in the student's life; choices that will determine a large part of that

student's future. Some students will have to budget education according to their personal income.

Thout (1969) addressed those in desperate needs, "Where necessary, these persons [Individuals described as living under the poverty level] must be assisted through special training programs to overcome educational and social handicaps so that minimum job standards can be met". Students in many cases will need the proper mentoring Career Choice opportunities to succeed. These support groups will be another opportunity that if properly implemented, can help a student in the career choice process. The support system must have been in place and readily available for the student to utilize. The creation of support groups will have to be in place to sustain the student through times of financial, emotional, and educational need. In a dissertation by Thomas O'Brien (1996), the subjects were based on case studies of six different high school students 'interested' in enrolling into a program titled Work bound. Work bound is considered an opportunity only available to some students during their high school experience.

Students traditionally stay at home to either obtain education or start employment. Tuchel mentioned that marriage also played a large part in career decisions. She stated that the economics of marriage either solidified the commitment to go on to higher education or stopped career plans short, depending on the stability of the marriage (B.J.Tuchel, personal communication, June 18, 2002).

For clarity the terms used in the study were defined as follows: Career choice – The broad opportunities that exists for life long vocations. These vocations are set out in a framework of strategies moving toward personal goals. Fields of vocational, academic, and sociological endeavors are explored for the purpose of satisfying personal, economic, and intellectual goals. Environment – The complex physical factors that make up our surroundings (Britannica, 2002), and in turn act upon us. For the purposes of this study they would include the forces of family, political, social, and economic issues that both typical and non-typical students may deal with on a day-to-day basis.

Operational Definition of Technical Term Career Preference:- In this study the career preference means score of different career fields which the researcher has obtained by using the tool 'Career Preference Record' (CPR) developed by Dr. Vivek Bhargava and Rajshree Bhargava.



**Aims and objectives :**

The main objective of conducting these test is to enable 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 10th 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.

**Methodology:**

Research method is to conduct a research work, which is determined by the nature of problem. For the present study Descriptive Survey, method has been used.

**Variable:****1. Independent variable:**

Students cultural background, Environment and opportunity.

**2. Dependent variable:**

Career Preference Sample a sample of 58 students was drawn from Adharsh Madhyamik Vidyalay Ketkawale village of Pune District.

**Tool :**

the standardized tool used is 'Career Preference Record' (CPR) which was developed by Dr. Vivek Bhargava & Rajeshree Bhargava (Agra) in the year 2001. It published by 'Haraprasad Institute of Behavioral Studies' (HIBS), AGRA.

**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
<b>Total = 32</b>		

**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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## SURVEY ON FINANCIAL LITERACY IN PINGORI VILLAGE DIST. PUNE

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### **Abstract:**

Financial literacy has become a priority area across the world in recent year literate people are more capable of taking financially sound decisions like saving source of income digital payment and personal financial management etc. this study aim to investigate the relationship between financial literacy, financial inclusion among people of Pingori village. Is located in Purandar Tehasil of Pune district Pingori is medium size village with population of 1112 as per census 2011 the scope of the survey covers an in depth analysis of village economic activities Identifying livelihood Sources and assessing income level.

### **Introduction:**

The purpose of this study is to know the level of financial inclusion among Pingori village and understand the problems in financial literacy. In improving monetary proficiency the financial inclusion of villagers will contribute to their own wellbeing as well as nation economic growth. As they are responsible for the household budget household expenditure and saving for the family and income generation for livelihood similarly there are various wrong practices happening in society specially in rural areas.

### **Objective of the research:**

- 1) To understand the existing status of financial inclusion.
- 2) To know the measures of mitigation required for financial inclusion.
- 3) To analyze the problems in financial literacy.
- 4) To suggest the measures for financial literacy.

### **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.

**Tools to be used data collection:**

- 1) An interview schedule was designed to identify the perceptions of villages & about the impact of financial literacy.
- 2) A questionnaire for villages was recognize to their opinion and the impact of financial inclusion and financial literacy.

**Content:****Source of income**

Sr.No.	Medium	No. Respondent
1	Agriculture	40
2	Horticulture	30
3	Dairy	45
4	Poultry	35

From the above table it is found that great majority of the respondent that is 40 respondent work nature is Agriculture as Compare to other agriculture ailed activity.

**Types of Account**

Sr.No.	Responses	No. of Respondent
1	Saving AC.	35
2	Fixed deposit AC	30
3	Loan AC	45

To study the type of Account respondents are holding it is observed that majority of respondent having Loan Account.

**Awareness about banking**

Sr.No.	Services	Respondent
1	No. of bank AC	45
2	Use of Internal banking	15
3	Use of mobile banking	20
4	Passbook	35

From the above table it is found that majority of the respondent are aware about passbook service and least awareness about internet banking and phone banking.

### Saving

Sr.No.	Response	No.ofRespondents
1	Yes	20
2	No	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>

The above table depicts out of so respondent only 20 respondents are able to save their income.

### Analysis :

The survey on financially 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, dairy and poultry.

#### 2) Rate of saving :

Result of study show that there is extremely low rate of saving because the villages income is only able to fulfill basic needs.

#### 3) Digital payment :

Lock of literacy in digital payment.

#### 4) Investment :

There are so many avenues are Available gold, SHG postal saving, FD

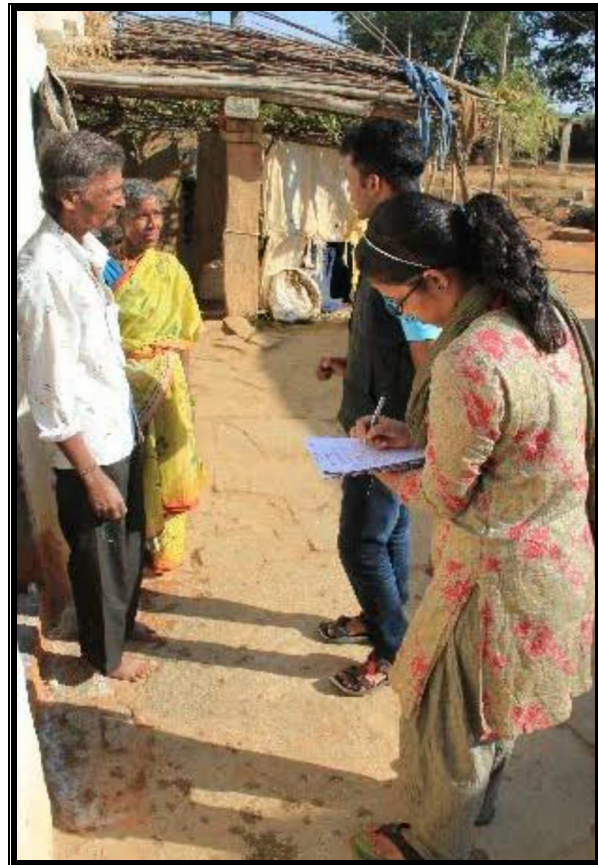
#### 5) Bank Use:

Primary source of credit investment or saving is cooperative banks.

The few suggestion based on the survey of follow.

- 1) Source of income – create passive income source.
- 2) Saving- make good use of any extra or unexpected income.
- 3) Investment- invest little and often
- 4) Bank use- becomes a trusted adviser to small business customer.
- 5) Digital payment – provide sufficient network facilities or organized digital payment training programme by grampanchayat.

Photographs of Survey





## पिंगोरी गावातील राजकीय स्थिती आणि महिलांचा राजकीय प्रक्रियेतील सहभाग

डॉ. राहुल नरंगळकर

प्रा. नितिन लगड

प्रा. मनिषा जरक

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग

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

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 तत्त्वे 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 प्रक्रियेविषयची सजगता त्यांच्यात कितपत रुजली आहे? आदि प्रश्नांच्या अनुषंगाने प्रस्तुत अभ्यासाची दिशा निश्चित करण्यात आली. एखाद्या गावातील सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय परिस्थितीबद्दल सर्वसमावेशक माहिती गोळा करण्यासाठी राजकीय सर्वेक्षण हे एक महत्वाचे साधन आहे. ही माहिती स्थानाचे राजकीय दृश्यमान करण्यास मदत करते. राजकीय माहितीचे मूल्यमापन तसेच राजकीय चर्चा केल्यानंतर गावातील विकास, धोरणात्मक चौकट तयार केली जाऊ शकते. लोकांशी साधलेला संवाद हा त्यांच्या समस्या समजून घेण्यासाठी जसा महत्वाचा असतो; तसाच तो राजकीय धोरणनिर्मितीसाठी देखील महत्वपूर्ण ठरतो.

राजकीय सहभाग या शब्दाचा अर्थ खूप व्यापक आहे. तो केवळ 'मताच्या अधिकाराशी' नसून तो निर्णय निर्धारण, राजकीय सक्रियता, राजकीय चेतना आणि राजकीय आत्मभान निर्मिती इत्यादींशी संबंधित आहे. राजकीय सहभाग जसा सार्वत्रिक प्रौढ मताधिकारातून अभिव्यक्त होतो तसा तो राजकीय चर्चा, टीका-टिपणी, सभा, मोर्चा, आंदोलने अशा इतर अनेक कृती आणि माध्यमातून आविष्कृत होत असतो. भारतीय संविधानाने भेदभाव विरहित राजकीय सहभागाच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून दिलेल्या असल्यातरी इथली उतरंडयुक्त सामाजिक संरचना आणि तिला अनुसरून दृढ असलेली भेदभावयुक्त संस्कृती ही विषमताजन्य परिस्थितीत जगणाऱ्या

जाती-जमाती समुदायांच्या आणि सर्वच स्तरातील स्त्रियांच्या राजकीय सहभागाच्या मार्गात अनेक अडथळे निर्माण ठरली आहे.

ब्रिटीश वसाहतवादी राजवटीत मर्यादित स्वरूपात विकसित झालेला मत आणि प्रतिनिधित्वाचा अधिकार स्वातंत्र्यप्राप्तीनंतर निर्माण केलेल्या भारतीय संविधानाने १९५० पासून तो सर्वव्यापी केला. सर्व स्त्री-पुरुषांना नागरिकत्व आणि वयोमर्यादा या मुलभूत अटी वगळता इथल्या परंपरेने दृढ केलेल्या अन्य कोणत्याही अटीचा स्वीकार न करता प्रौढ मताधिकार आणि प्रतिनिधित्वाचा हक्क बहाल केला. तरीही इथल्या समाजाची विषमताजन्य जातीय आणि पितृसत्ताक मानसिकता संविधानिक तरतुदीद्वारे विशेष संधी उपलब्ध असूनही इथल्या मागास जाती-जमातींना आणि सर्वच स्तरातील स्त्रियांना आपला राजकीय सहभाग स्वतंत्र व प्रगल्भपणे अभिव्यक्त करण्यास पोषक बनू शकली नाही. ती विभिन्न प्रकारची अडथळे उभी करते.

### पिंगोरी गावाचा सांख्यिकी 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 (१७.०५)	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

स्रोत - २०११ चा शिरगणती अहवाल

पिंगोरी हे महाराष्ट्रातील पुणे जिल्ह्यातील पुरंदर तालुक्यात वसलेले मध्यम आकाराचे गाव असून तिथे एकूण २७६ कुटुंबे राहतात. २०११ च्या शिरगणतीनुसार पिंगोरी गावाची लोकसंख्या १११२ असून त्यापैकी ५४२ पुरुष आहेत तर ५७० महिला आहेत. पिंगोरी गावात ०-६ वयोगटातील मुलांची लोकसंख्या १०३ आहे जी गावाच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येच्या ९.२६ % आहे. पिंगोरी गावाचे सरासरी लिंग गुणोत्तर १०५२ आहे जे महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या सरासरी ९२९ पेक्षा जास्त आहे. जनगणनेनुसार पिंगोरीमध्ये बाल लिंग गुणोत्तर ९४३ आहे, जे महाराष्ट्राच्या सरासरी ८९४ पेक्षा जास्त आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत पिंगोरी गावात साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. पिंगोरी गावाचा साक्षरता दर महाराष्ट्राच्या ८२.३४ च्या तुलनेत ८२.९५ ८२.९५% आहे. पिंगोरीमध्ये पुरुष साक्षरता ९०.८० % आहे तर महिला साक्षरता दर ७५.५८ % आहे. पुरंदर किल्याच्या पूर्वेला पर्वतरांगांच्या

कुशीत वसलेल्या पिंगोरी या गावास प्राचीन तसेच छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली स्थापन झालेल्या रयतेच्या राज्याची (शिवकालीन) ऐतिहासिक परंपरा लाभली असून ती गावातील तरुणांना सैनिकी पेशात भरती होण्यास प्रेरित करित असल्याचे दिसते. भारतीय सैन्यात या गावातील तरुणांचे असलेले प्रमाण, एकाच कुटुंबातील पती-पत्नी सैन्यात कर्नल पदापर्यंत पोहचणे, तसेच कारगिल आणि श्रीलंकेतील शांती मोहिमेत शहीद झालेल्या गावातील जवानाचे सदर गावात उभारलेले स्मारक यावरून दिसून येते.

या संशोधन लेखात उपरोक्त बाबी लक्षात घेऊन पुणे जिल्ह्याच्या पुरंदर तालुक्यातील 'पिंगोरी गावातील राजकीय स्थिती आणि महिलांचा राजकीय प्रक्रियेतील सहभाग' या विषयान्वये पिंगोरी गावचे सर्वेक्षण अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयातील राज्यशास्त्र विभागाच्या वतीने करण्यात आले. या गावाच्या लोकांचा राजकीय प्रक्रियेतील सहभाग लक्षात घेता असे दिसून आले की, एकंदरीत सर्वच लोकांचा राजकीय सहभाग हा निवडणूकीपुरता सीमित असल्याचे दिसून आला आहे. या गावातील ८५% कुटुंबातील एकतरी व्यक्ती नोकरी किंवा व्यवसायाच्या निमित्ताने स्थलांतरित झालेला असला तरी त्याची गावाशी असलेली नाळ मात्र तुटलेली नाही. ते गावातील धार्मिक तसेच सांस्कृतिक उपक्रमांबरोबर निवडणूक प्रक्रियेत सक्रीय असलेले दिसतात. या गावात काँग्रेस आणि शिवसेना या दोन प्रमुख राजकीय पक्षाचा प्रभाव दिसून येतो. वर्तमान ग्रामपंचायतीमध्ये तरुण सदस्य निवडून आलेले दिसतात. या गावातील एकूण २७६ कुटुंबांपैकी सर्वसाधारण २० ते २५ अनुसूचित जातीची, पाच ते सहा सुतार (ओबीसीतील अल्पसंख्य) आणि एक अनुसूचित जमाती अशा २५ ते ३० कुटुंबांचा अपवाद वगळता उर्वरित शिंदे आणि यादव आडनाव असलेले मराठा जातीचे कुटुंबे आहेत. शिंदे सरदार असल्याने त्यांची नोंद मराठा-कुणबी अशी नसल्याने त्यांना कुणबी जाती प्रमाणपत्र मिळणे दुरापास्त असल्याने इतर मागासवर्गीयांच्या (ओबीसी) राजकीय आरक्षणाचा लाभ घेऊ शकत नाहीत, याउलट यादव मात्र मराठा असले तरी त्यांची नोंद कुणबी लागल्याने ते कुणबी प्रमाणपत्र मिळवून ओबीसीसाठी राखीव असेलेले ग्रामपंचायत सदस्यत्व आणि सरपंच पद मिळवू शकले. अल्पसंख्य असलेल्या सुतारांना (ओबीसीतील अल्पसंख्य) मात्र तिथपर्यंत मजल मारणे अशक्य झालेले दिसले. अशीच स्थिती सर्व स्तरातील स्त्रियांची दिसते. पिंगोरीमध्ये सर्व स्तरातील स्त्रीया संख्यात्मकदृष्ट्या या जरी पुरुषांपेक्षा अधिक असल्यातरी राजकीय प्रक्रियेतील त्यांचा सहभाग हा पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीने असल्याचे आढळत नाही. राजकीय सहभाग हा समाजात सतत व विविध पातळ्यांवरून घडून येत असतो. त्यात निवडणुका, मतदान, राजकीय प्रश्नांवरील चर्चा, निषेध मोर्चे, राजकीय सभा, संमेलने, मेळावे, आंदोलने अशा अनेक कृतींचा त्यात समावेश होतो. परंतु 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 उसन्न 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 दिसतात.
- 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) संख्यात्मकदृष्ट्या 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.

### संदर्भ.

- १) २०११ चा शिरगणती अहवाल
- २) भारतीय संविधान- २०१४
- ३) भसीन कमला, (मराठी अनुवाद-श्रुती तांबे), २०१०, लिंगभाव समजून घेताना, लोकवाडभय गृह, मुंबई.
- ४) पाटील भारती, २०१४, स्त्रिया : समाज आणि राजकारण, हार्मिस प्रकाशन, पुणे.
- ५) <https://youtu.be/mCvpK96qqk> (लोकशाहीची वाटचाल-सुहास पळशीकर व्याख्यान)



## पिंगोरी गावातील भाषा, साहित्य आणि संस्कृतीचा अभ्यास

डॉ. वंदना सोनवले

मराठी विभाग

पु.नि.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 अविष्कारापलीकडची 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.

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या काळातील समाज जीवनाचा संस्कार पिंगोरी या गावात आजही ठळकपणे जाणवतो. आदिवासी किंवा दलित समाजातील समाजबांधवांशी सलोख्याचे संबंध या गावाने जबाबदारीने जपले आहेत. आदिम काळातील अनार्य संस्कृतीचा ठसा या गावामध्ये प्रकर्षाने जाणवतो. मौखिक परंपरा, लोकजीवनातील लोकदैवते, वीरगळ, शिवलिंग, वास्तूकला, शिलालेख अशा लोकसंस्कृतीच्या खुणा या गावामध्ये उपलब्ध होतात. पुरंदर तालुक्याला पांडव कालापासूनची पार्श्वभूमी इतिहासामध्ये आहे. कऱ्हा नदीच्या काठावरती पांडवांनी १०८ हून अधिक शिवमंदिरे स्थापन केली असा पौराणिक ग्रंथांमध्ये उल्लेख आढळतो. या तालुक्यातील हे गाव देखील याला अपवाद नाही. गावापासून अवघ्या ७ किलोमीटरवर ही प्राचीन कऱ्हा नदी वाहते. या भूमीला कृत युगातील श्री खंडोबा या लोकदैवताचा इतिहास लाभलेला आहे. अर्थात प्राचीन काळापासून या लोकजीवनाचे संदर्भ संशोधनाअंती उपलब्ध होऊ शकतात. यादृष्टीने लोकसाहित्य आणि लोकसंस्कृतीचा अभ्यास करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. गावामध्ये वाघ्या मुरळी, गोंधळी इत्यादी विविध प्रकारचे लोकसंस्कृतीचे उपासक निवासाला आहेत. ज्यांच्या रचनांमधून या परिसराचा गौरवशाली इतिहास लोकगीत, लोककथा यांच्याद्वारे समाजजीवनात प्रसारित केला जातो.

### बोली व लोकसाहित्याच्या दृष्टीने अभ्यास:

बोलीच्या दृष्टीने विचार करता मध्ययुगीन कालखंडातील शब्दांचा आजही करताना समाज दिसतो. डोंगर परिसरामुळे चालणे ऐवजी यंघणे, म्हू ऐवजी मव्हाळ, ढवळा भात (पांढरा भात), तेलच्या (पुरी), शाकभाजी (मिक्स भाजी), कोरड्यास/कालवण, धिरडं, कडबोळं, घाणेरी किंवा घायतळ, ढव्ह (डोह), केकताड (केकत), लामण दिवा (मंदिरात साखळीला बांधलेला लटकता दिवा) धार्मिक विधींमध्ये पाच पावली किंवा मार्ग मळणे, भरडगाणे, सोंगी, भारुडे, वारे येणे (अंगात येणे), लागीरणे (बाधा होणे) अशा मध्ययुगीन शब्दांचा वापर आजही होताना दिसतो.

**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.

**रतन शिंदे यांच्या सोबत****तारामती तुळशीराम शिंदे****शिलालेख १७३४****लतिका शिंदे**



विगळ



## पिंगोरी गावातील कौटुंबिक उत्पन्नाच्या स्रोतांचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास

प्रा. गौरव दत्तात्रय शेलार प्रा. प्रतीक अंदाज कामटे

वाणिज्य विभाग

पु.नि.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
दुग्धव्ययसाय	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 असल्यामुळ या गावात अग्रे टुरिझम सारखी व्यावसायिक संधी देखील आहे.

