



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

Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune



Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)



**Criterion 7 - Institutional
Values and Best Practices**

Key Indicator - 7.2 Best Practices

Metric: 7.2.1(QIM)

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



Submitted to
NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL BENGALURU



Pune District Education Association's
Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya

Hadapsar, Pune- 411028

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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Best Practice I

Scientific Approach for Rural Development

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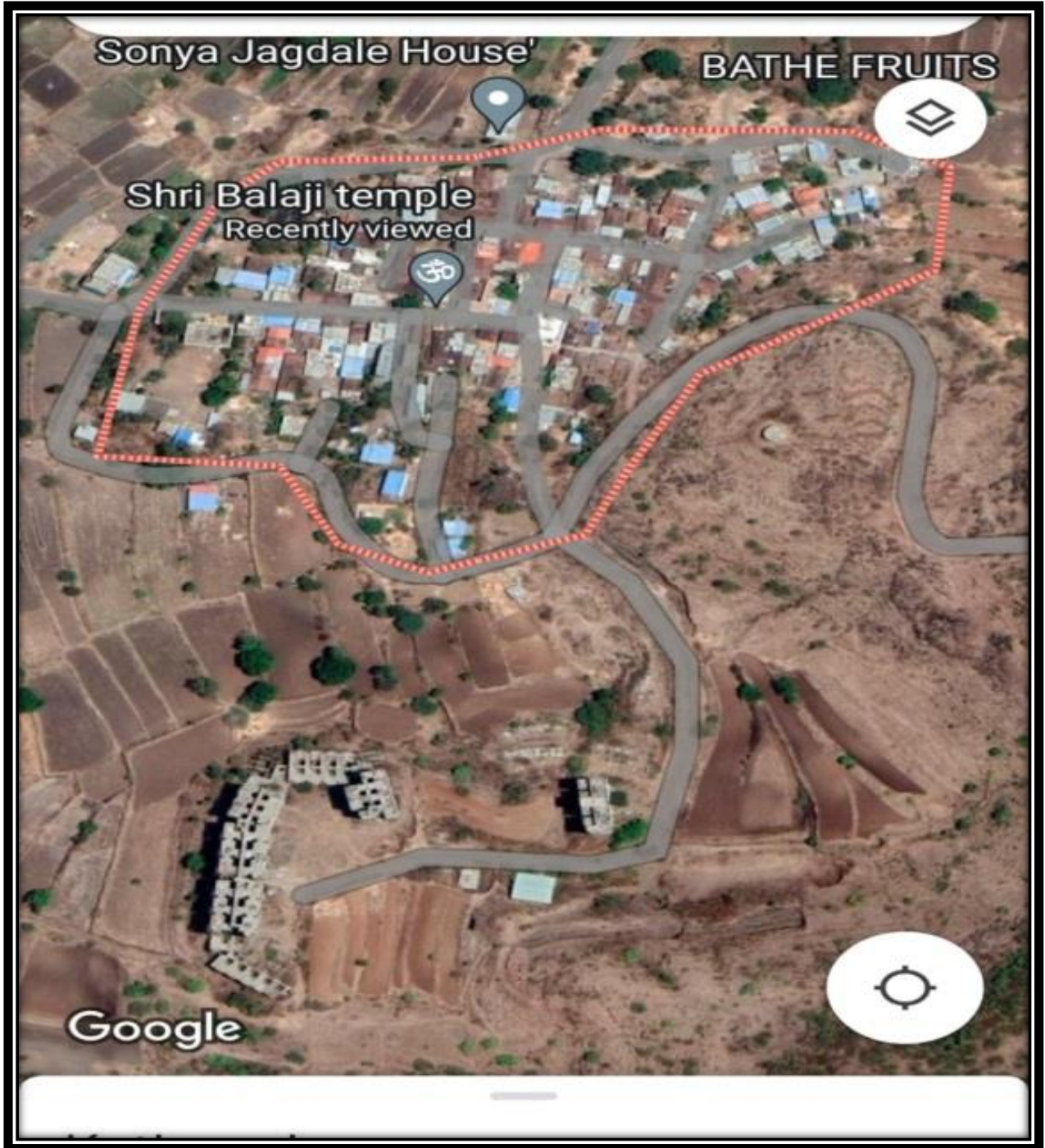
Best Practice I

Scientific Approach for Rural Development

**Name of Village : Ketkawale,
Tal-Purandar, Dist- Pune**

Village Proceedings 2022-23	Survey	https://pdeaamcollege.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/NaacSSRCriaDoc/718_Village%20Survey%20%20Proceedings%20%202022-23.pdf
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GPS Map of Ketkawle




Letter of Appreciation

स्वामी : १९५२ ॥ श्री गणेशाय नमः ॥ ॥ श्री विष्णवाय नमः ॥ संपन्न दि. १/०१/२०२४
हे स्वामीचे राज्य पदमे हीच श्री श्री टिका...:

ग्रामपंचायत केतकावळे - कुंभोशी
ता. पुरंदर, जि. पुणे.

ग्रामसेवक सरपंच उपसरपंच
श्री. डि. एल. भवर श्री. माहती धर्माजी भडाळे सी. सायली सिध्दार्थ यादव
मो. ९४२९८८८५९ मो. ९७६३९२९६२ मो. ९९४५७०३९९७

जाचक क्र.: 22-23/105 दिनांक: 10/01/2024



Hon. Principal,
Anasabeh Magar College,
Hadapsar.


Letter of Appreciation ...

Hon. Sir

Anasabeh Magar College has arranged National Service Scheme Special Camp during 1st to 7th January 2023. College has organized village survey in Kefkawale village. Teachers and students from different departments such as Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Environmental Science, Geography, Psychology, Economics, Marathi, B.Voc. Tourism and Service industries, Politics, Commerce conducted survey in their respected subject. Students collected data for Water, Animal, Soil, Energy resources, Environment, Physical features, Social, Economic and Political status of the village. Aptitude test for 10th students in the school is also carried out. The booklet with analysis and results is published by the college at the hands of Hon. Vice Chancellor SPPU Dr. Karbhari Kale, Dr. Narendra Jadhav and dignitaries. The published book by the college will be very useful for us for the development of village.

The special camp was organized on the concept of Electoral literacy and Environment as well as Social Awareness was the aim of the camp. Awareness rally, Poster competition and exhibition, street play on electoral literacy was arranged as well as karate training for school girls, lectures on value education, leadership development were arranged. Volunteers worked for cleanliness and awareness in the village. Best practice of the camp was CCT. Trenches were dig and trees planted on the side of trench. Dr. Savita Kulkarni, Prof. Nitin Lagad, Dr. Anju Mundhe, Prof. Gaurav Shelar were the organizers of the camp and Dr. G.D. Awate and Dr. Vandana Sonwalc helped them in the organization. Camp was organized under the guidance of Principal Dr. Nitin Ghorpade. I would like to thank Prin. Dr. Nitin Ghorpade for the selection of our village as special camp site. The camp was gracefully organized and with the organization of street play, rally, competitions, cultural program villagers enjoyed the interaction with the volunteers. Villagers were actively involved in all activities organized by the college.

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


सरपंच
ग्रामपंचायत केतकावळे/कुंभोशी
ता. पुरंदर जि. पुणे

Best Practice I

Scientific Approach for Rural Development

Objectives of the Practice:

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

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

The Context:

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

authorities so as to resolve them. It is important to have the involvement of youth to understand the problem and difficulties in rural areas so as to resolve them. In this context the institute decided to select villages in the vicinity of the college and to study the problems and difficulties, organize the village survey, and adopt these villages for interactions and awareness through NSS camps. Village surveys became an important tool for gathering comprehensive information about social and economic situations, geographical and historical information, and botanical, zoological agricultural, and microbiological studies in rural areas.

Practice:

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

- 9) Sanitation conditions
- 10) Financial institution bank
- 11) NGO's Work
- 12) Livestock, milk production
- 13) Zoological survey of domestic animals, birds, reptiles, arthropods, aquatic fauna, etc
- 14) Botanical survey.
- 15) Microbiological analysis of environmental samples, determination of diversity index.
- 16) Chemical analysis of soil and water samples
- 17) Political study in the village.
- 18) Linguistic survey in the village.

Evidence of success:

In the year 2022-23, a village survey was organized from 1 to 7 January 2023 at Ketkawale, Tal. Purandar, Dist Pune. The faculty members of zoology, botany, chemistry, physics, microbiology, environmental science, geography, psychology, economics, Marathi, B.voc (Tourism and service industry) politics, and commerce, with their students, came together for data collection in their respective subjects. Environmental as well as social awareness and electoral literacy were the motto of the camp.


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

Cover page of Proceedings Published for NSS Special Camp

Village Survey
Proceedings 2022-23

https://pdeaamcollege.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/NaacSSRCriaDoc/718_Village%20Survey%20%20Proceedings%20%202022-23.pdf

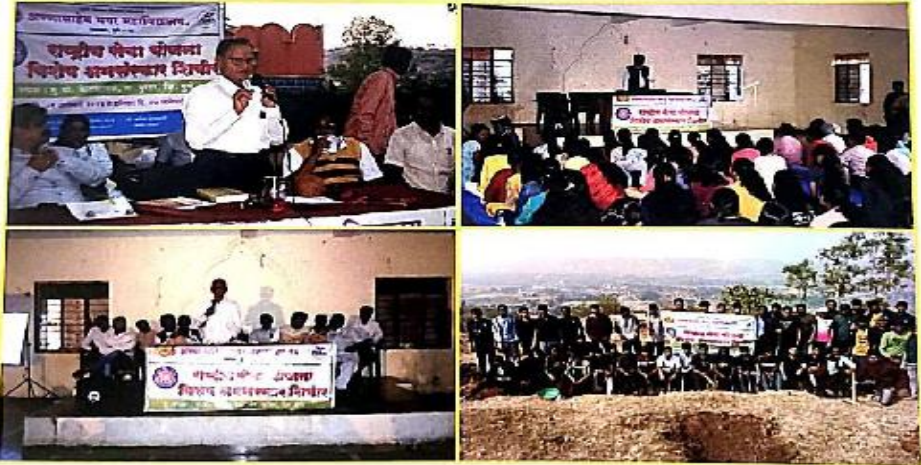
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SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY
Pune District Education Association's
Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya
Hadapsar, Pune 411028

Scientific Approach for Rural Development
National Service Scheme
Special Camp
(At Post Ketkawale, Tal. Purandar, Dist. Pune.)
1st to 7th Jan 2023

Editor
Prin. Dr. Nitin L. Ghorpade
Executive Editor
Dr. Savita Kulkarni



Editorial Board
Prof. Gaurav Shelar Dr. Anju Mundhe Prof. Nitin Lagad
N.S.S. Program Officers

Cover page of Proceeding (NSS Special Camp)



Pune District Education Association's
Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya
Hadapsar, Pune -28

Scientific Approach for Rural Development **"NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME"** Special Camp At Post Ketkawale, Tal. Purandar, Dist. Pune 1st to 7th January 2023

Editor

Prin. Dr. Nitin L. Ghorpade
(Principal)

Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune -28

Executive Editor

Dr. Savita Kulkarni
(District Co-ordinator)
National Service Scheme
Savitribai Phule Pune University

Editorial Board

Prof. Gaurav Shelar **Dr. Anju Mundhe**
Prof. Nitin Lagad
N.S.S. Program Officers

APRIL 2023



Pune District Education Association's
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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Activity Reports



Pune District Education Association's
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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department Of Zoology

Activity 1:

Preschool Health Survey

By

Dr.Sharad Giramkar

Dr.Anju Mundhe



Summary Report of Preschool Health Survey

Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune-28, Department of Zoology had conducted preschool children health survey in and around NSS camp located in Ketkavale, on Tuesday 5th January 2023. The survey was conducted by Dr. Anju Mundhe with eight students. In this survey, 32 preschool children of age group 3 to 6 years were examined. Clinical examination for scleral melanocytosis and teeth were carried out. The survey was conducted under the guidance of Dr. Sharad Giramkar (HOD Zoology).

Report



	Pune District Education Association's Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune-28.		
Activity Report			
Name of Department/ Committee	Zoology	Academic Year: 2022-23	Name of Coordinator: Dr. Anju Yogesh Mundhe
Name of the Activity	Preschool children health survey during NSS Camp arranged in Ketkavale		
Day & Date: 05/01/2023	Time/ Duration: One day	Venue: Ketkavale	No of Participants: 08 students and 01 staff

1. Brief information about the Activity:

Topic	Preschool children health survey and animal survey in Ketkavale
Objectives	To know the health status of the preschool children's
Methodology	Observation, identification and report writing
Detail Report of Activity	Separate sheet is attached

2. Proofs and Documents Submitted:

Documents	Yes/No	Documents	Yes/No
Detail Report of Activity	Yes	Activity Photos (Geotagged)	--
Notice	--	News Published	--
Invitation and Thank giving Letters	--	Participation Certificate (Specimen)	--
Attendance of Participants	--	Feedback Forms	--

Signature of Coordinator	Signature of HOD/ Committee Chairman	Signature of IQAC Coordinator	Principal

IQAC Committee
Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya,
Hadapsar, Pune - 411 028.
Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya,
Hadapsar, Pune-28.

3. For IQAC Use only:

IQAC File No	IQAC Document No	Criterion/Metric No

Photos of Preschool Health Survey

Dr. Anju Mundhe checking body weight of preschool students



Dr.Mundhe Checking eyeballs, height and weight



Attendance of Volunteers



Pune District Education Association's
Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya Hadapsar, Pune-28.

Department of Zoology
Academic year: 2022-23

Attendance Date: 05/01/2023
Preschool children health survey during NSS Camp arranged in Ketkavale

Sr. No.	Name of the student	Class	Mobile number	Sign
1	Patole Anisha Ashok	FYBSc	8010088305	Patole
2	Pawar Akshay Santosh	F.Y.B.Sc	9730811198	Akshay P.
3	Saykar Sanket Manoj	F.Y.B.Sc	7218652714	Sanket
4	Mohite Jageshwari Avdumbar	F.Y.B.Sc	9552682208	Mohite
5	Gayatri sham chinde	F.Y.B.Sc	9818383133	Gayatri
6	Thete Suraj Daulat	F.Y.B.Sc	8010501500	Thete
7	Dhekane Kartik Balasahab	F.T.B.Sc	7796582123	Kartik
8	Shewale Ritesh Rajaram	F.Y.B.Sc	9112270981	Shewale
9				
10				



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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department Of Zoology

Activity 2: Animal survey

By

Dr. Sharad Giramkar

Dr. Anju Mundhde

Report



	Pune District Education Association's Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune-28.			
Activity Report				
Name of Department/ Committee	Zoology	Academic Year: 2022-23	Name of Coordinator: Dr. Anju Yogesh Mundhe	
Name of the Activity	Animal survey during NSS Camp arranged in Ketkavale			
Day & Date: 02/01/2023	Time/ Duration: One day	Venue: Ketkavale	No of Participants: 09 students and 01 staff	

1. Brief information about the Activity:

Topic	Animal survey in Ketkavale
Objectives	To observe animal diversity in and around the location of NSS camp
Methodology	Observation, identification and report writing
Detail Report of Activity	Separate sheet is attached

2. Proofs and Documents Submitted:

Documents	Yes/No	Documents	Yes/No
Detail Report of Activity	Yes	Activity Photos (Geotagged)	Yes
Notice	--	News Published	--
Invitation and Thank giving Letters	--	Participation Certificate (Specimen)	--
Attendance of Participants	Yes	Feedback Forms	--

Signature of Coordinator	Signature of HOD/ Committee Chairman	Signature of IQAC Coordinator CO-ORDINATOR	Principal PRINCIPAL

IQAC Committee
 Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya,
 Hadapsar, Pune-28.



List of Fauna observed during animal survey

- **Mammals:** Jersey, Indian cattle, Dog, Cat, rat etc
- **Birds:** White leghorn chicken, Crow, Sparrow, Pigeon, Robin, Parrot, Crow pheasant etc
- **Arthropoda:** Spider, ladybug, lemon yellow and common crow butter flies, water striders, crab etc

Photos of survey

a) Observation of white fly Insects on tree



b) Observation of Poultry farm



c) Observation of livestock



d) Observation of insects



Attendance of Volunteers



Pune District Education Association's
Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya Hadapsar, Pune-28.

Department of Zoology
Academic year: 2022-23

Attendance Date: 02/01/2023
NSS Camp: Animal survey in Ketkavale

Sr. No.	Name of the student	Class	Mobile number	Sign
1	Poanur Akshay Santosh	F.Y.BSc	9730811139	Akshay P
2	Mohite Jogeshwari A.	F.Y.BSc	9552682278	Mohite
3	Potale Anisha Ashok	F.Y.BSc	8060888005	Potale
4	Saykar Sanket Maruti	F.Y.BSc	7218652714	Sanket
5	Shinde Rutuj Santosh	F.Y.BSc	9356888391	Rutuj
6	Shinde Anjali Sham	F.Y.BSc	9578383893	Anjali
7	Thite Suraj Dawlat	F.Y.BSc	8010501500	Thite
8	Shenale Ritesh Rajaram	F.Y.BSc	89112270981	Shenale
9	Dhakane Kavik Balasaheb	F.T.B.Sc	7796582633	Dhakane
10				



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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department of Microbiology

Activity

Potability testing of drinking water and microbial analysis of soil

By

Prof.Urmila Dhangar
Dr.N.N.Patil

Dr.S.R.Shinde
Dr.U.V.Khisti

Objectives



1. Microbial analysis of soil of different agricultural area of village.
2. Potability testing of drinking water which used in village for drinking

Result and Discussion

1. **Sample collection:** Five soil samples were collected from different agricultural land and two drinking water samples were collected from the village.

Soil sample collection





2. **Bacterial and fungal count:** Standard plate count method. CFU (Colony forming unit) was calculated by standard formula. 10^{-6} dilution plate of soil was used to calculate SPC. (Olsen, R. A., & Bakken, L. R. (1987).

Total number of colonies on plate / Volume of sample plated
Dilution factor

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

SPC method for bacterial count

Sr.No.	Soil sample	SPC CFU/ml	
		Bacterial count	Fungal count
1.	SS 1	53×10^7 CFU/ml	2×10^6 CFU/ml
2.	SS 2	45×10^8 CFU/ml	4×10^6 CFU/ml
3.	SS 3	115×10^7 CFU/ml	--
4.	SS 4	58×10^7 CFU/ml	--
5.	SS 5	35×10^8 CFU/ml	3×10^7 CFU/ml

SPC method for bacterial count



SPC method for bacterial count



SPC method for fungal count



Soil health is the capacity of the soil to maintain environmental quality, sustain biological productivity, and promote animal, human, and plant health. In recent years the potential application of cultivating soil fungal biodiversity to improve soil quality and increase productivity of agricultural ecosystems has been mentioned as a new and very promising development in plant productivity (Bagyaraj and Ashwin, 2017),



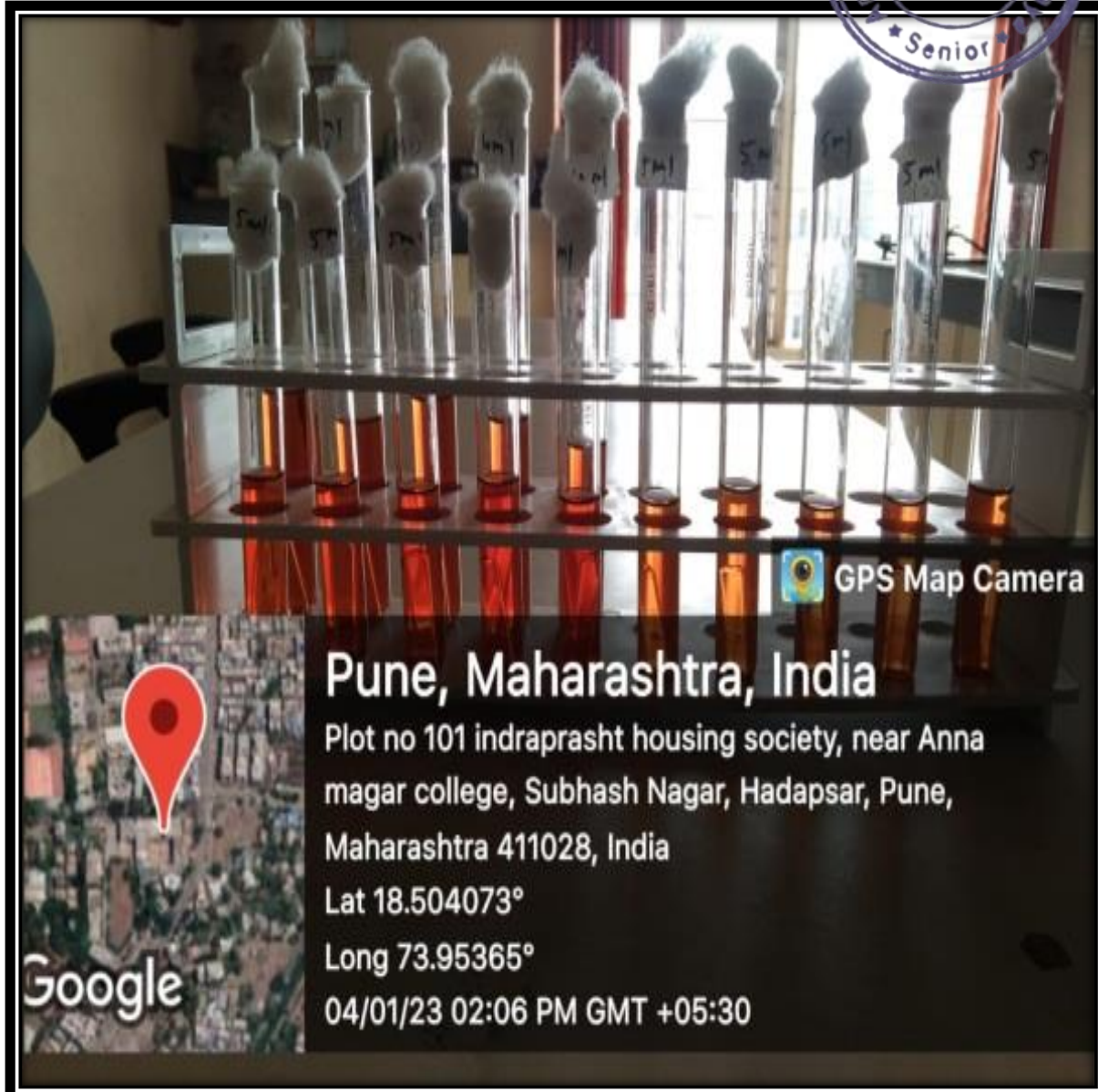
3. Most probable number method for Potability testing:

MPN method was used to check Potability of two drinking water samples. No coliforms were found in both water samples. All tubes of MPN were negative shows no growth of coliforms. The results were suggesting that the drinking water samples were potable. (Ahmed, T. et al. 2013)

A) Before inoculation



B) After inoculation





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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department of Chemistry

Activity

**Analysis of Physiochemical
Parameters to evaluate the quality of
soil and water.**

**By
Prof. Shital R. Jagta**



Objective

1. To determine chemical parameters such as hardness, PH and conductivity of water samples.
2. To determine chemical parameters such as conductivity and PH of soil samples.

Photos of soil and water Sample Collection

Collection of soil sample



Collection of soil sample



Ketkavale, Shop No 1,
Ketskawale, Maharashtra
412205, India

 clear sky
26.0 °C



02 Jan 2023 11:00 AM

Collection of water samples



Result and discussion



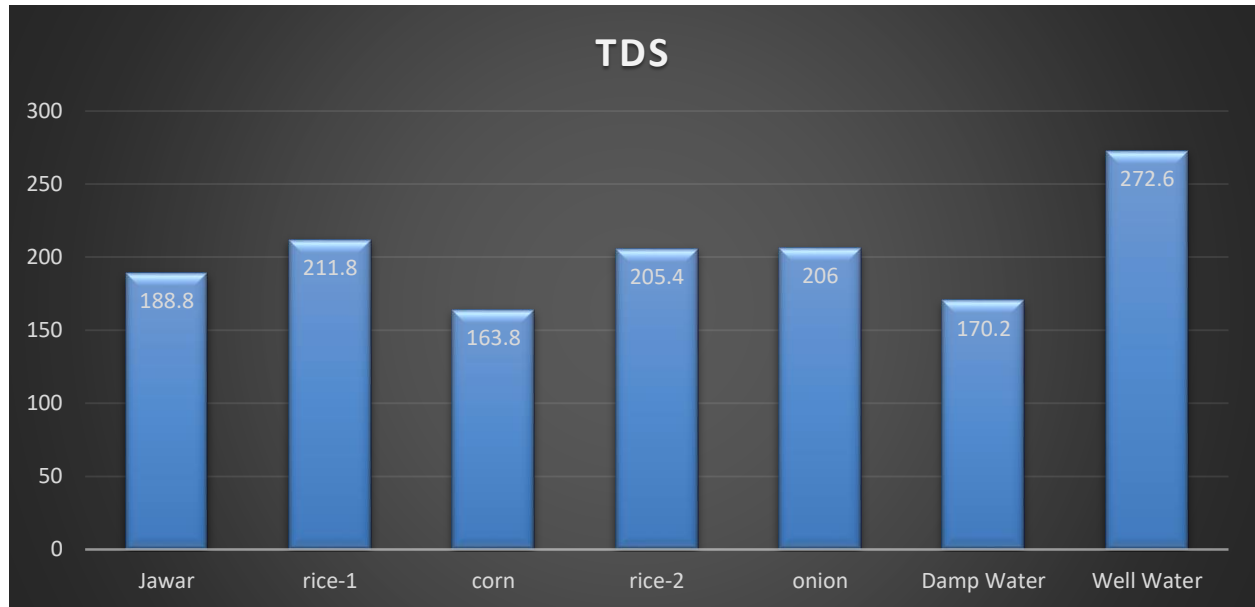
Physico - chemical properties of soils –The soil acts as a natural pool of various nutrients and plays a critical role in maintaining the growth and development of plants. The physico-chemical properties of the soil of the crop lands at Ketkawale village investigated has been described as below-Chemical Analysis of Representative soil and water samples collected from different places were subjected to chemical analyses to infer quality, some important factors are described

Sample No	Samples	Colour	Texture	PH	Soil type	Conductance (mmhoscm ⁻¹)	TDS Ppm	TSS Mg/L
Soil Sample 1	Jawar	Black	Slit	7.19	Highly alkaline	0.295	188.8	29
Soil Sample 2	rice-1	Light brown	Clay	7.23	Highly alkaline	0.331	211.8	33
Soil Sample 3	Corn	Brownish Black	Slit	7.20	Alkaline	0.256	163.8	25
Soil Sample 4	rice-2	Brown Black	Clay	7.35	Alkaline	0.321	205.4	32
Soil Sample 5	Onion	Black	Slit	7.22	Slightly acidic	0.322	206.0	32
Water Sample 1	Damp Water	Colourless	--	7.3	Neutral	0.266	170.2	26
Water Sample 2	Well Water	Colourless	--	8.83	Alkalaine	0.426	272.6	42

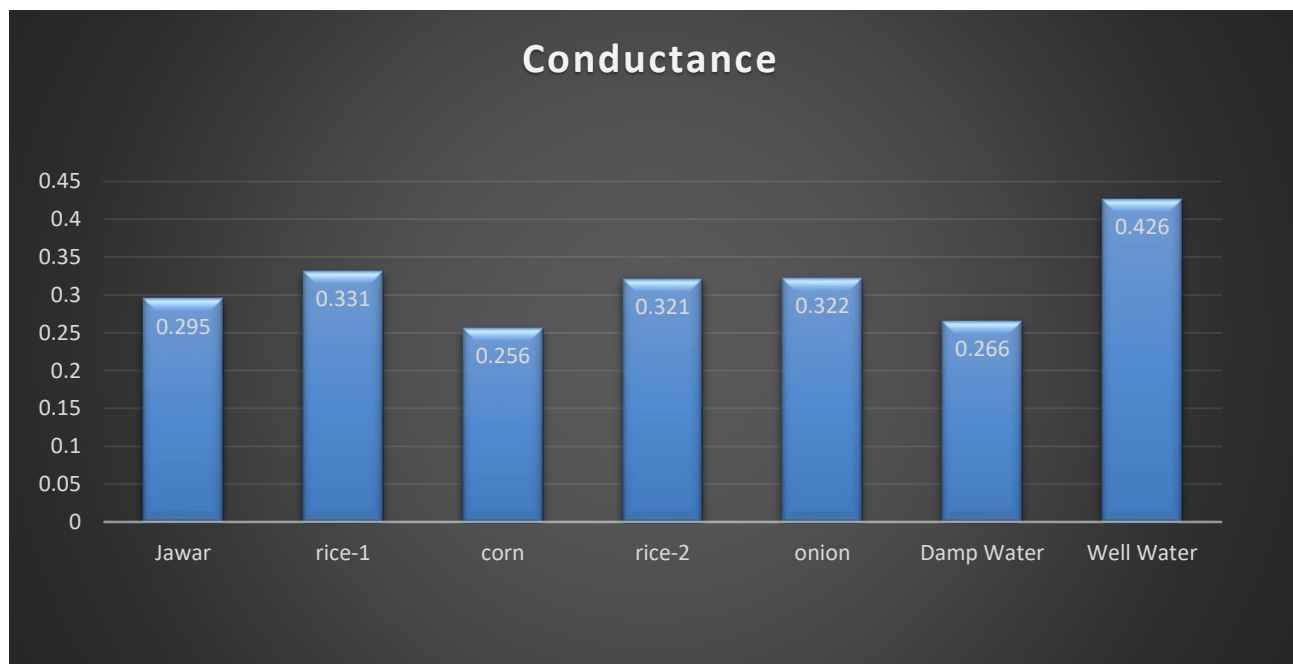
Graphical presentation



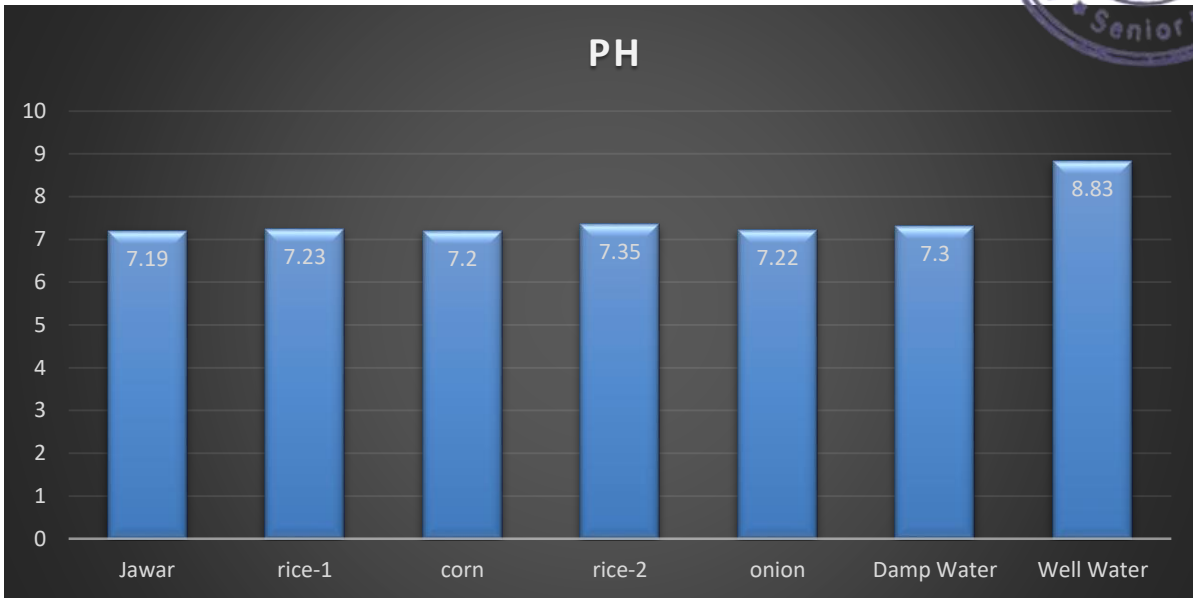
TDS



Conductance



PH



TSS





Conclusion

These collected samples were analyzed for their various physic-chemical properties. The physical properties such as colour, soil texture has been determined by daily routine procedures (Saha,2004).The chemical characteristics viz. soil pH. electrical conductivity, has been determined by routine standard procedure (Black, 1965).To assess the quality of water each parameter was compared with the standard desirable limits prescribed by World health organization (WHO) ^[11,12,13].From the study it can be concluded that water is safe for drinking purposes from the point of view of levels of pH, EC, TDS,

Recommendations

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



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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department of B. Voc. Tourism

Activity

Impact of Tourism

By

Prof. Shilpi Dasgupta



Aims of the Study

Study about impact of tourism on environment, socio-economic life of the People due to the development of the Religious tourist spot (Ketskawale Prati Balaji Mandir)

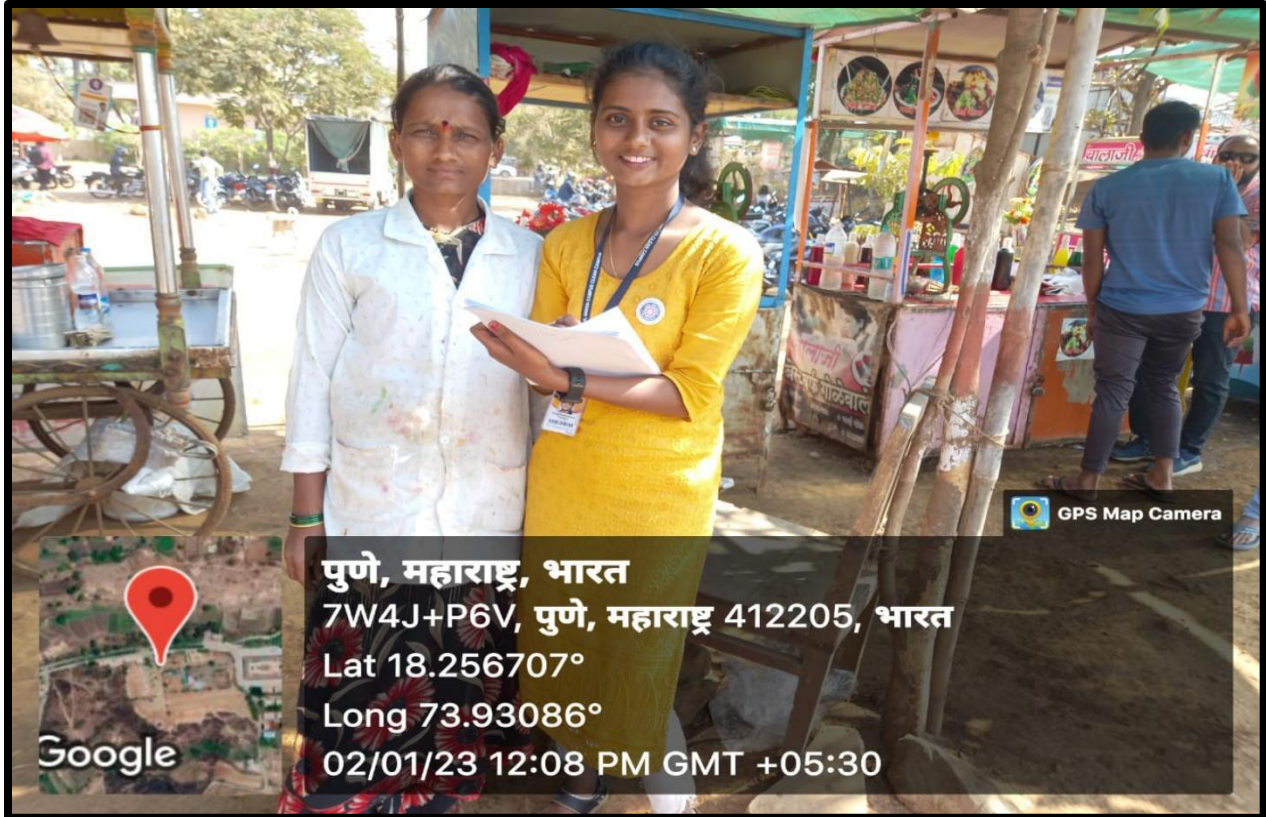
Photos of Survey

Discussion with shopkeepers



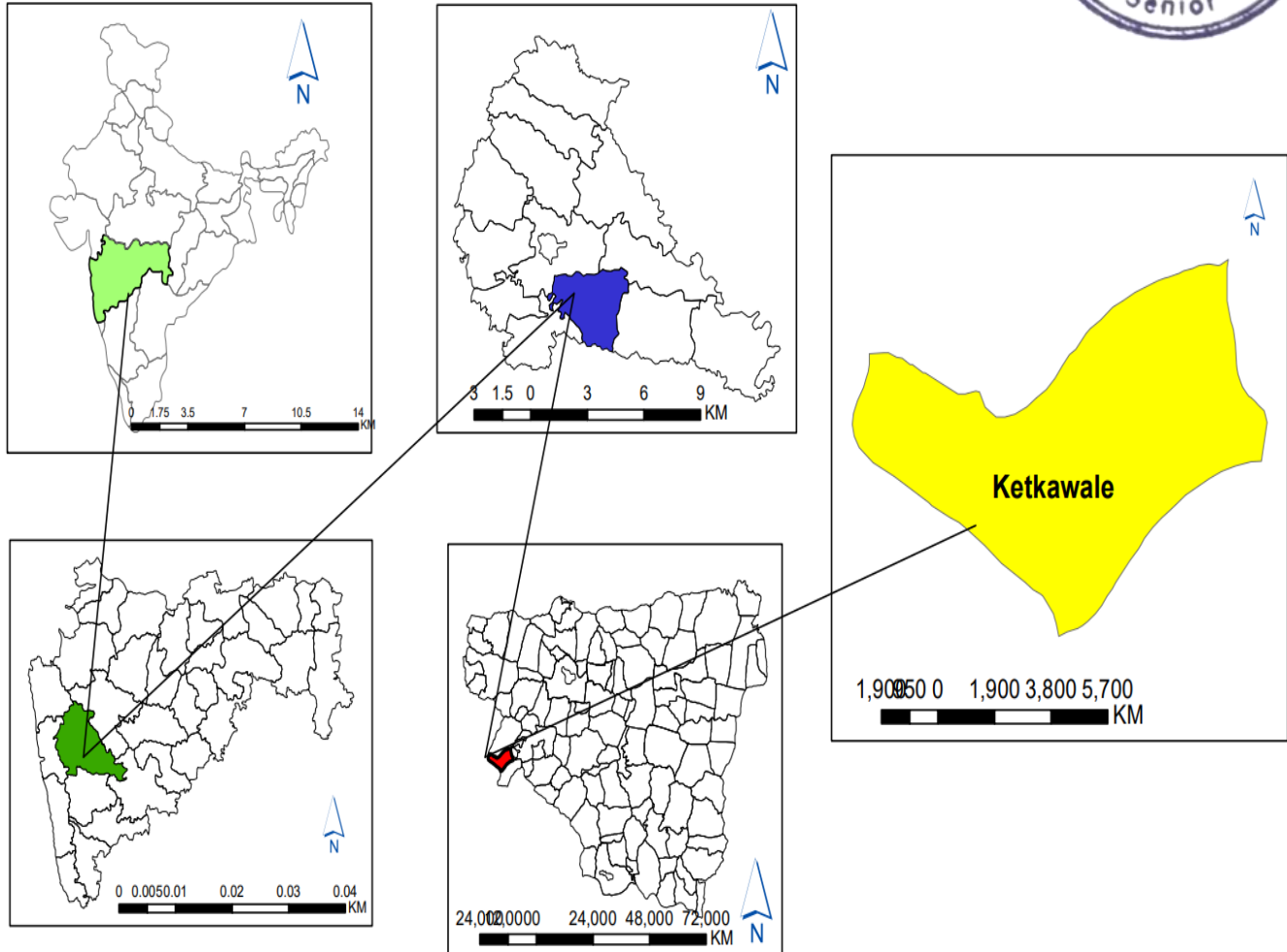
Discussion with shopkeepers







Study area



STUDY AREA MAP OF KETKAWALE

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

to ketkawale for all significant economic activities is Sasvad, which is located about 12 kilometres away.



Observation

Surveying is done through field visit and questioner for tourist and villagers and shop vendors.

- After develop of an area, as tourist spot villager got job and facilities for income.
- Temple and premises is well maintained by Balaji Trust and Gram panchayat.
- Developed in transportation system like development in S.T bus and PMPML buses.
- Standards of living also change.

Conclusion

- Positive environmental impact is a result of the Balaji Temple Trust's excellent care. There isn't any wet trash in the vicinity. The location is not overburdened with tourists.
- The development of the tourist destination had a favorable economic impact and the villagers were happy to find employment prospects standard of living is also developed.
- Cultural impacts were unaffected and both cultures were blooming.

Recommendation



- Need to build cemented parking area near main entrance.
- Need to improve shoe stands near temple for old age people and handicapped person.



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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department of Environmental science

**Activity: Solid waste management and
pollution analysis**

By

Prof. Kamshetty A.O.

Prof. Deshpande M.V

Aims and Objectives



- Analysis of solid waste management by questionnaires.
- Floral waste decomposition ideas .
- Pollution survey by questionnaires.
- To create awareness among people about waste management.
- To implement new ideas of waste management such as making fertilizers from waste, and preparing natural colour from floral waste etc.
- To aware public about their local areas pollution.

Photos of Waste



Burned waste



Garbage



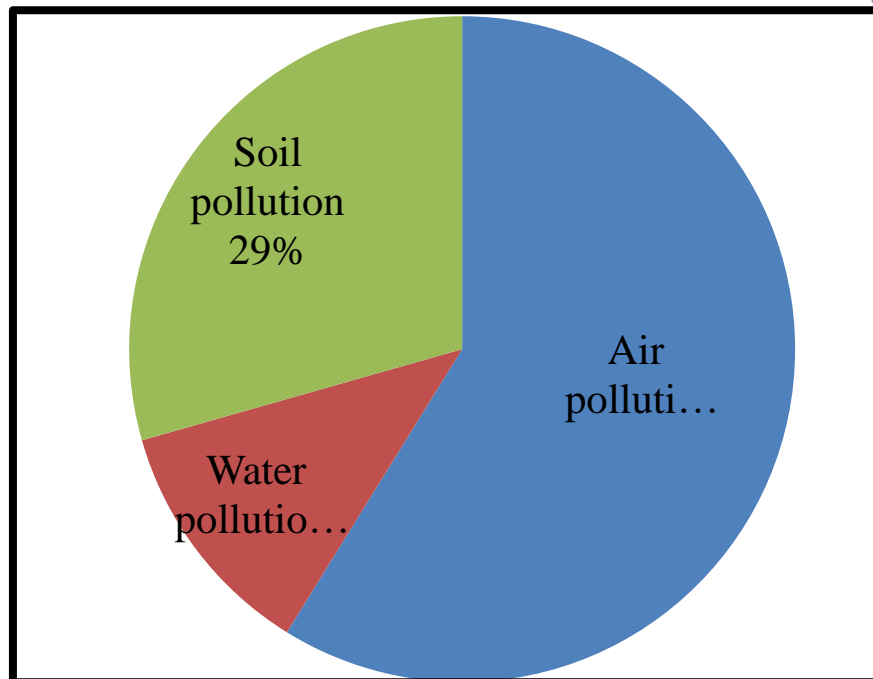
Result and discussion

The results showed that 60% of the villagers had positive attitude towards this program, but however there are still 40% 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 ketkawale's environment. Public support towards helping in alleviating the impacts of the problems particularly on solid waste



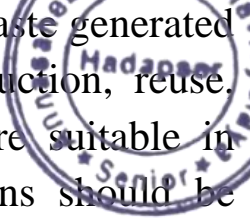
can only be possible if the public is knowledgeable about the problem and the management goals of the government. Descriptive results also indicated that majority of the villagers showed high level of practices and behavior regarding SWM.. The transfer from attitudes to behavior can also be affected by lifestyle; many people, while professing to “correct” attitudes to the environment, are not ready to change their lifestyle in ways that might mean sacrificing certain forms of leisure and comfort for the sake of the environment. Other study has also found a weak and inconsistent relationship between environmental attitudes and behavior; usually attributable to a reluctance to give up the comforts of modern life. (Diekmann&Preisendorfer,1998).

Representation of Pollution



Conclusion

According to the survey conducted in Ketkawale village it is clear that improper 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 low. Therefore, it is important that the SWM should be 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 Ketkawale



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.



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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department of Physics Activity

**Survey on Energy sources and their
Consumption used by Citizens**

By

Prof. Tanvi Khare

Objectives



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

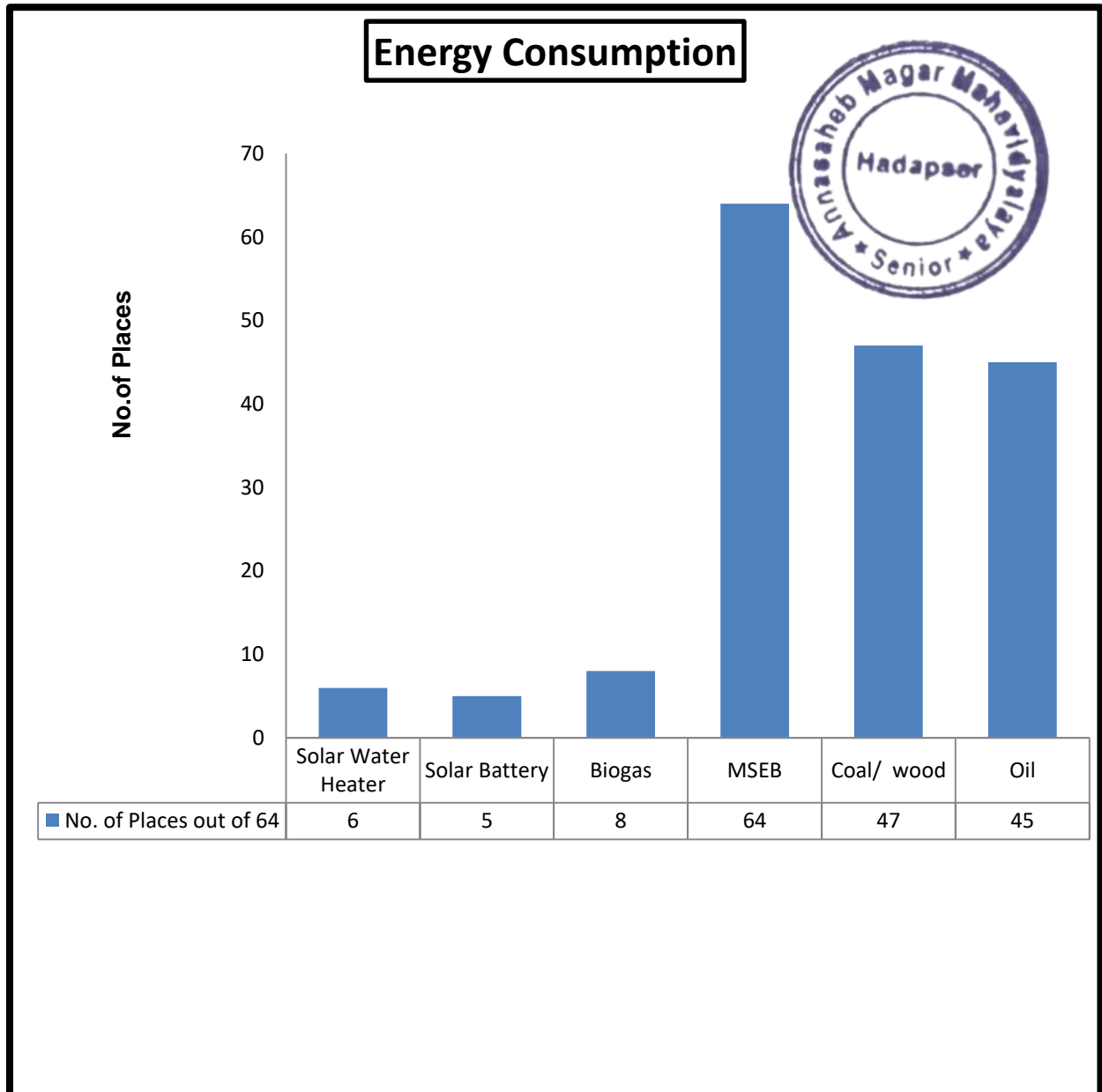
The maximum temperature in summer is about 38°C while the minimum temperature in winter is 12°C. The span of rainy season is about 2-3 months. According to geography sunlight and wind are the constantly replenished sources of Renewable Energy. Hence we select Ketkavale Village for Energy Consumption Survey. This survey is surely going to help us to create awareness in popular village. 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.

Result and discussion



With reference to above, we have visited about 64 places like House, Farmhouse, Temples, Office areas, Storage rooms etc. for the collection of sample data we extract energy sources used in equipment's and energy consumption. From this data we have classified this information with particular attributes as sources used, type of sources (Non-renewable or Renewable resources) and Electricity Bill. From available energy sources in ketkavle village all visited 64 places uses electricity from MSEB for Lighting Home Appliances, Water motor pump etc. Even though villagers have MSEB connection, 73% of Places uses Coal/Wood for Water heating, bonfire, cooking etc. For transportation purpose 70% Places use Oil Source, where 6 Places uses Solar water Heater, 5 places uses Solar Battery and 8 places uses Biogas.

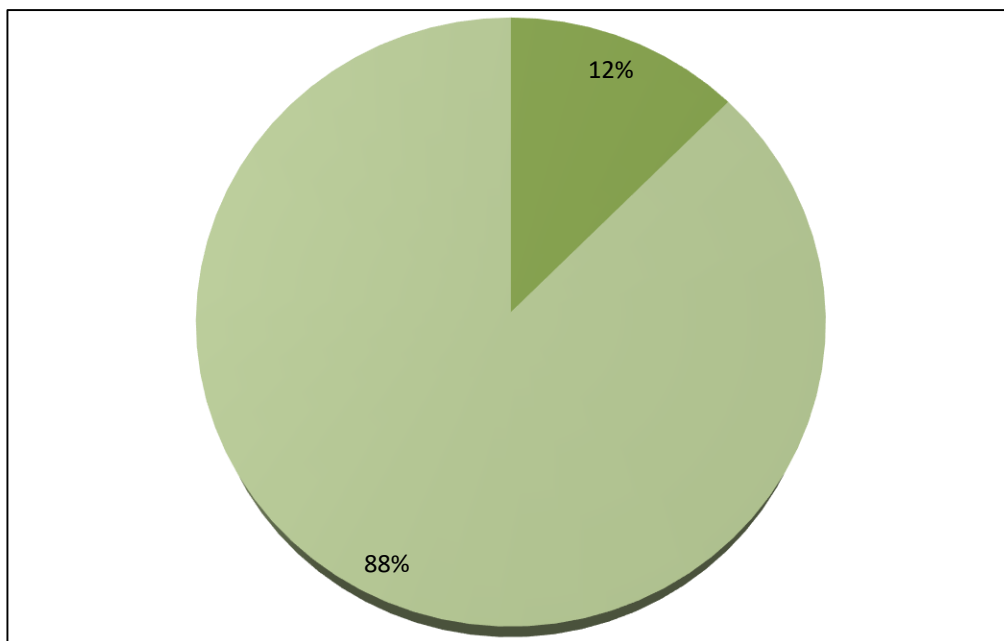
Energy Consumption in Ketkawale





Energy Consumption in Ketkawale

- Renewable Source(Solar,Biogas)
- Non-Renewable source(MSEB,Wood/Coal,Oil)





Conclusion

This survey reveals that first and foremost used energy source for consumption is Non-Renewable in Ketkavale village. However, 12% of places use Solar Energy, which is a Renewable energy source. From this figure, we can conclude that the awareness of using Renewable energy sources is awakening among villagers in Ketkavale.

Recommendation

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



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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department Of Botany

Activity

Plant Survey

By

Dr. Kiran Randiv

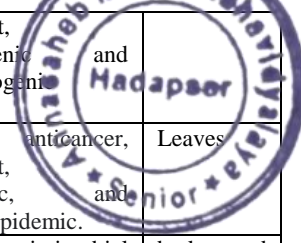
Observed plant species



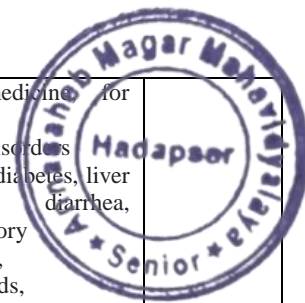
Sr. no.	Botanical Name of the plant	Family Name	Common name	Habit	Vol	Page no.	Uses	Plant part used
1	<i>Menthapulegium</i>	Lamiaceae	Pudina, Mosquito plant, pudding grass,	Shrub	II	559, 560	Used as a stimulant and to counteract weakness.	Leaves
2	<i>Crossandrain fundibuliformis</i>	Acanthaceae	Aboli Firecracker flower,	Shrub	II	456	Flower extract used in fever, headache, aperitif, pain etc.	Flower
3	<i>Crotalaria Pallida</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	Kungin, Lokhandi	Shrub	I	249 282	Treated on swelling of the joints and also used as a vermifuge.	Leaves
4	<i>Mangiferaindica</i>	Anacardiaceae	Mango	Tree	I	291	Effective in diarrhea, haemorrhages, and bleeding Known for astringent properties	Leaves
5	<i>Rosa landora</i>	Rosaceae	Gulab, rose	Shrub	I	526	Used for mild inflammation of the skin or lining of the mouth and throat.	Flower
6	<i>Glycine max L.</i>	Fabaceae	soyabean	Shrub			Treated as prevention of cancer, hot flashes that occur with menopause, and osteoporosis (loss of bone density)	Seeds
7	<i>Acalyphawilk esiana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Khajoti	Shrub	III	120	Pain reliever, effective on fever and ulcer used by traditional medical practitioners	Leaves
8	<i>Thuja</i>	<u>Cupressaceae</u>	White-cedar	Shrub			treat liver diseases, bullous bronchitis, psoriasis, enuresis, amenorrhea, cystitis, uterine carcinomas, diarrhea, and rheumatism	Leaves
9	<i>Colocasia</i>	Araceae	Alu	Shrub	I	492	Asthma, arthritis, diarrhea, internal hemorrhage, neurological disorders, and skin disorders.	Leaves and stem
10	<i>Hygrophillaa uriculata</i>	Acanthaceae	gokulakanta	Shrub	II	444	cure rheumatic arthritis, kidney infections, jaundice, oedema, gout and as an aphrodisiac.	Seeds
11	<i>Clerodendru mglabrum</i>	Lamiaceae	Tinderwood	Shrub	II	513	Used to treat the snakebites on livestock and people also for treating coughs, colds, prolapse, wounds and diarrhoea	Leaves
12	<i>Ageratinariparia</i>	Asteraceae	mistflower,	Shrub			The plant has strong antifungal properties.	Whole plant
	<i>Solanumpimp</i>	Solanaceae	Cherry	Shrub			first aid treatment for	Fruit



13	<i>inellifoilium</i>		Tomato				burns, scalds and sunburn.	
14	<i>Ocimum santum</i>	Lamiaceae	Tulasi	Shrub	II	521	used in coughs, colds, asthma, and bronchitis.	Leaves and seeds
15	<i>Crotolaria palida</i>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	Rattlebox	Tree			traditional medicine to treat swelling of the joints and as a vermifuge.	Seeds
16	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Asteraceae	Ghav Pala or Dagadi Pala	Herb			treat bronchial catarrh, diarrhea, dysentery and liver diseases	Leaves
17	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Graminae	Jowar	Grass	III	511	anaemia, cancer, and a variety of infectious diseases, including viral diseases.	Seeds
18	<i>Podocarpus nerifolius</i>	Podocarpaceae	yew plum pine or Buddhist pine	Conifer			treatment of fevers, asthma, coughs, cholera, distemper, chest complaints and venereal diseases	Leaves
19	<i>Blumealacera</i>	Asteraceae	Gujarathi, Kolhar	Herb	III	436	traditionally as antispasmodic, antipyretic, antioxidant, anti-diarrheal, liver tonic, expectorant, diuretic, astringent and stimulant as well as to treat bronchitis, fevers and burning sensation	Leaves
20	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	<u>Menispermaceae</u>	Gulvel (I 20)	Climber	I	20	treatment of fever, jaundice, chronic diarrhea, cancer, dysentery, bone fracture, pain, asthma, skin disease, poisonous insect, snake bite, eye disorders.	Leaves
21	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Asteraceae	Shankeshrvar	Bushy plants	II	94	Used as rhinitis, nasal sinusitis, headache, gastric ulcer, urticaria, rheumatism bacterial, fungal infections and arthritis	Leaves
22	<i>Tragiaramosa</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Noseburn	Herb			treat inflammation, wounds, eczema, scabies and skin infections.	Leaves
23	<i>Ebmlcaoffencinalis</i>	<u>Phyllanthaceae</u>	Awala	Tree	I	448	antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, adaptogenic, anti-diabetic, nootropic, antimicrobial and immunomodulatory potential	Seed, fruit, Leaves
24	<i>Azadirectaindica</i>	Meliaceae	Neem	Tree	I	220	Used as anti-inflammatory, anti-hyperglycaemic, anti-ulcer, antimalarial, antifungal, antibacterial, antiviral,	Leaves



							antioxidant, antimutagenic and anticarcinogenic properties.	
25	<i>Aloe vera</i> L.	Asphodelaceae	Korfad	Herb			Used as anticancer, antioxidant, antidiabetic, and antihyperlipidemic.	Leaves
26	<i>Polyalthialongifolia</i>	Annonaceae.	Asoka Tree	trees or shrubs			effective antimicrobial activity, cytotoxic function, antiulcer activity, hypoglycemic activity, and hypotensive effect	bark and leaves
27	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Leguminosae (Fabaceae)	Chinch	Tree	I	458	it is used in wound healing, abdominal pain, diarrhea, dysentery, parasitic infestation, fever, malaria and respiratory problems.	Seed, fruit, Leaves
28	<i>Psidium guava</i>	Myrtaceae	Peru	Tree	I	529	remedy for gastrointestinal infections such as diarrhea, dysentery, stomach aches, and indigestion.	Seed, fruit, Leaves
29	<i>Moringaoleifera</i> L.	Moringaceae	Drumstick	Shrub	I	301	Used to treat skin infections, swelling, anaemia, asthma, bronchitis, diarrhoea, headache, joint pain, rheumatism, gout, diarrhoea, heart problems, fevers, digestive disorders, wounds	root, bark, gum, leaf, fruit (pods), flowers, seeds and seed oil
30	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	Musaceae	Banana, keli	Herb	III	150	treat ulcers, dysentery, and bronchitis and cooked flowers are good food for diabetics dysentery and diarrhea and also for the treatment of malignant ulcers.	Fruit
31	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Moraceae	Banyan, vad	Tree	III	145	used in various nervous disorders i.e. seizure, insomnia, anxiety etc	stem bark, aerial roots, underground roots, vegetative buds, leaves, fruits and latex
32	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Peepul Tree	Tree	III	149	Treated as antiulcer, antibacterial, antidiabetic, in the treatment of gonorrhoea and skin diseases.	Leaves
33	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Moraceae	red river fig or gular	Tree			in Ayurveda, the ancient system of	Leaves



							Indian medicine for various diseases/disorders including diabetes, liver disorders, diarrhea, inflammatory conditions, hemorrhoids, respiratory, and urinary diseases.	
34	<i>Prunusdulcis</i>	Rosaceae	Almond	Tree	I	491	used as a mild laxative, and as a remedy for cancer of the bladder, breast, mouth, spleen, and uterus.	Oil, seed
35	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	Myrtaceae	gum trees	Tree			Used as counter cough and cold products to relieve congestion. Eucalyptus oil is also used in to relieve muscle and joint pain, and in some mouthwashes.	oil
36	<i>Buteamonospermum</i>	Sapotaceae	Palasshea tree	Tree	I	396	These comprise anti-diarrheal, anthelmintic, anti-diabetic, anti-stress, hepatoprotective, antifungal, astringent, aphrodisiac, laxative, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant qualities.	leaves
37	<i>Cocosnucifera L</i>	Arecaceae	Palm	Tree	III	09	Used as treatment of headaches, pains, rheumatism, cardiovascular diseases, arterial thrombosis and an atherosclerosis due to its rich phytonutrients.	oil
38	<i>Catharanthus roseus,</i>	Apocynaceae	Sadaphuli	Shrub	II	192	antioxidant, antibacterial, antifungal, antidiabetic and anticancer properties.	
39	<i>Hibiscus rosasinensis</i>	Malvaceae.	Jaswand	Shrub	I	457	treatment of diabetes and has shown antifertility activity in female Wistar rats.	flower
40	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae	Gokarn, 'Butterfly pea'	Climber	I	405	Used as ayurvedic medicine, has a memory enhancer, nootropic, antistress, anxiolytic, antidepressant, anticonvulsant, tranquilizing and sedative agent	Flower, seeds
41	<i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i>	Oleaceae	Parijatak	Shrub	II	177	The popular medicinal use of this plant are anti-helminthic and anti-pyretic besides its	flowers



							use as a laxative, in rheumatism, skin ailments and as a sedative..	
42	<i>Nyctanthussp ectabilis</i>	Nyctaginaceae,	Bogainvelia	Climber			The popular medicinal use of this plant are anti-helminthic and anti-pyretic besides its use as a laxative, in rheumatism, skin ailments and as a sedative.	Leaves, flower

Conclusion

Nowadays due to changing lifestyle and fast food became a part of our life and diseases harming our body. For preventing them we are using chemical including drugs in our body and it is also harmful to our body and affecting side effects. So the peoples need to go for the permanent solution on this serious topic. Medicinal plants are good for controlling disease without any side effects. So cultivation of medicinal plant and promoting its benefits to society is our main objective.

Photos during Survey





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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department of Psychology Activity

**To study the Impact of Rural Culture,
Environment and Opportunity on 10th
class student's Career Preferences**

By

Prof. Sangita Deokar



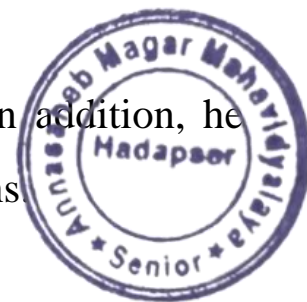
Objectives

The main objective of conducting these test is to enable 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 alternative choices in career selection. Sources of influence, such as parents or mentors, could be brought into a circle of counseling and discussion to help the student form a comprehensive career plan or outline.
- 3) Industry could see where, why, and when it could be beneficial for them to invest resources for the purpose of training, while still in technical schools.
- 4) If career planning were done in an efficient manner, students would at the very least be following a career plan of informed decision-making, rather than one of happenstance. The researcher will analyze the

collected information and identify any existing trends. In addition, he will suggest and explore implications and recommendations



Result and Discussion

Sr. No.	Career Choice	Number of students selected career
1.	Education	5
2.	Artistic and Designing	9
3.	Defense	19
4.	Mass Media and Journalism	1
5.	Science and Technology	7
6.	Medical	5
7.	Agriculture	4
8.	Commerce & Management	1
9.	Law and order	7
10.	Tourism and Hospitality	0
		Total = 58



Discussion

It is observed that rural culture, environment and opportunity make impact on students' career preferences. While communicating with students, many of them told that we can't afford highly professional or expensive careers due to lack of money. Students give preference to many traditional careers, because they don't know the modern career options, they are unaware about government schemes for higher education. Students' parents are less educated or illiterate, therefore they also do not give them guidance for careers. A mentor system is not available at their school, therefore students can't be aware about modern career options.

Conclusion

After administration of a career preference test on 10th class students of high school of Ketkavale Village, it is found that students selected the following main career options for themselves: defense career field selected by 19 students, Law and order by 7, Science and technology by 7, artistic and designing selected by 9, education and medical by 5, agricultural by 4, mass media and journalism by 1, commerce and Management by 1, Tourism and Hospitality by 0.



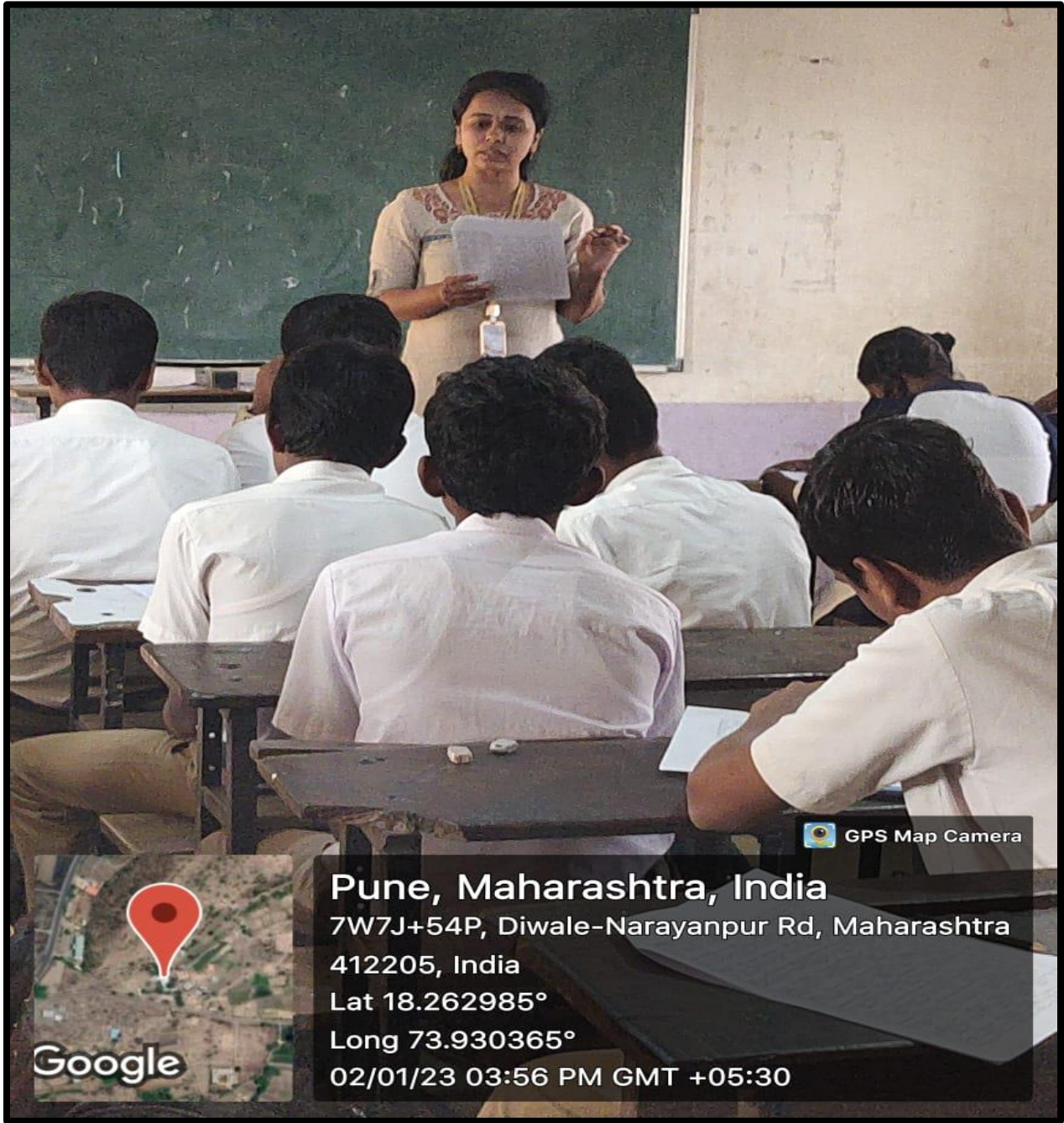
Limitations

Sample size for this study is too small only one high schools 10th class is included in this study that's 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.
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.

Photos of student analysis





GPS Map Camera

Pune, Maharashtra, India

7W7J+54P, Diwale-Narayanpur Rd, Maharashtra 412205,
India

Lat 18.262403°

Long 73.92984°

02/01/23 03:24 PM GMT +05:30

Google





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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department Of Geography Activity 1

Changing Agricultural practices

By

Dr.Savita Kulkarni

Prof.Shital Gaikwad

Objectives and methodology



Objectives :

1. A study of Changing Crop Pattern
2. A study of changing Agricultural Practices
3. To analyze changing pattern and agricultural practices affecting to Environment.

Methodology:

1. Field Survey:

Questionary fill up 10% household data.

Soil sample: soil samples data collection to Cropwise soil .

2. GIS platform:

by geo-referencing the available information for its utilization for preparation of maps.



sample	Location	PH value	salinity	Nitrogen (N)	Phosphorus (P)	Potassium (K)	Sodium (Na)	Organic car.	Line
A	18° 15' 11.52" N 73° 56' 02.86 E	8.16	0.13	207.00	210	43.37	1.86	0.86	8.40
B	18°15'15.32"N 73°56'4.93"E"	7.29	0.18	163	310	24.91	1.10	0.68	15.12
C	18°15'8.55"N 73°55'57.68"E	7.40	0.12	185	382	31.18	1.14	0.77	20.74
D	18°15'34.83"N 73°56'3.43"E	7.08	0.09	200	210	24.37	1.86	0.83	11.20
E	18°15'31.72"N 73°55'57.85"E	7.28	0.25	221	318	39.24	2.10	0.92	9.52
F	18°15'17.81"N 73°55'48.51"E	7.74	0.14	214	286	35.66	1.78	0.89	10.08

■ High Value

■ Low Value

(A = Wheat ,B = Onion, C = Pulses, D = Jawar , E = Bajara , F = Rice)



Soil pH –

soil pH measures alkalinity or acidity of soil. Correct pH is important for healthy plant growth and agricultural practices can alter the pH of soil. It has impact of biological activities of the plant and mineral nutrient quality. The pH observed in collected samples ranges from 7.08 to 8.16. Significant variation in pH is observed in the soil. Wheat having highest ph 8.16 and jawar having lowest ph 7.08 in this chart which indicate ph range is normal to medium.

Electrical Conductivity(EC) –

Soil electrical conductivity (EC) is a measure of the amount of salts in soil (salinity of soil). It is shows nutrient availability and loss, soil texture, and available water capacity. Crop yields, the suitability of the soil for certain crops, the amount of water and nutrients available for plant use, and the activity of soil micro-organisms depends on electrical conductivity. The range observed for collected sample is from 0.09 to 0.25 and is seen normal.



Natural Organic Carbon (NOC) –

Soil organic carbon is a measureable component of soil organic matter. Organic matter makes up just 2–10% of most soil's mass and has an important role in the physical, chemical and biological function of agricultural soils. The range observed for collected sample is 0.68% to 0.92%. At the onion, Pulses, crop of it is medium NOC and other crop generally medium the percentage of organic carbon is good.

Nitrogen –

Nitrogen is found in all soils, and is required by all living creatures. Nitrogen is an essential nutrient for plant growth, development and reproduction. At the Pulses crop Nitrogen is less 185 hec/kg but at the Bajara crop nitrogen is high 221 hec/kg. All crop Nitrogen value less.

Phosphorous –

Phosphorus in plants is key in capturing, storing, and converting the sun's energy into biomolecules. Phosphorus plays a major role in the growth of new tissue and division of cells. Plants perform complex energy transmissions, a function that requires phosphorus. At 210 which is less than Jawar crop standard and high at is but 382 Pulses crop moderate than standard.

Potassium –

Summary and Conclusion:



The study area includes the Ketkawale Village in Purandar Taluka. Agriculture is important economic activity in the area. The agriculture is depends on monsoon mainly. The area experiences drought conditions in summer season. Main crops Rice and Bajara, are seen in the area. Changing in this area mostly vegetable and flower crop because balaji mandir tourist come to ketkawale and demand this crop. In the present study pH and electric conductivity found Moderate. Percentage of organic carbon is normal but Nitrogen content is less at all places. Phosphorous in the soil is seen average in all collected samples. Lime is seen very high at three places. On the basis of data collected in the area agricultural practices and cropping pattern should be considered and soil and water management for sustainable agriculture should be practised.



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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Activity 2

Socio economics Status of Village

By

Dr.Ganesh Gandhile

Prof.Shital Gaikwad

Report



Aims and Objectives of the village survey-

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

Methodology-

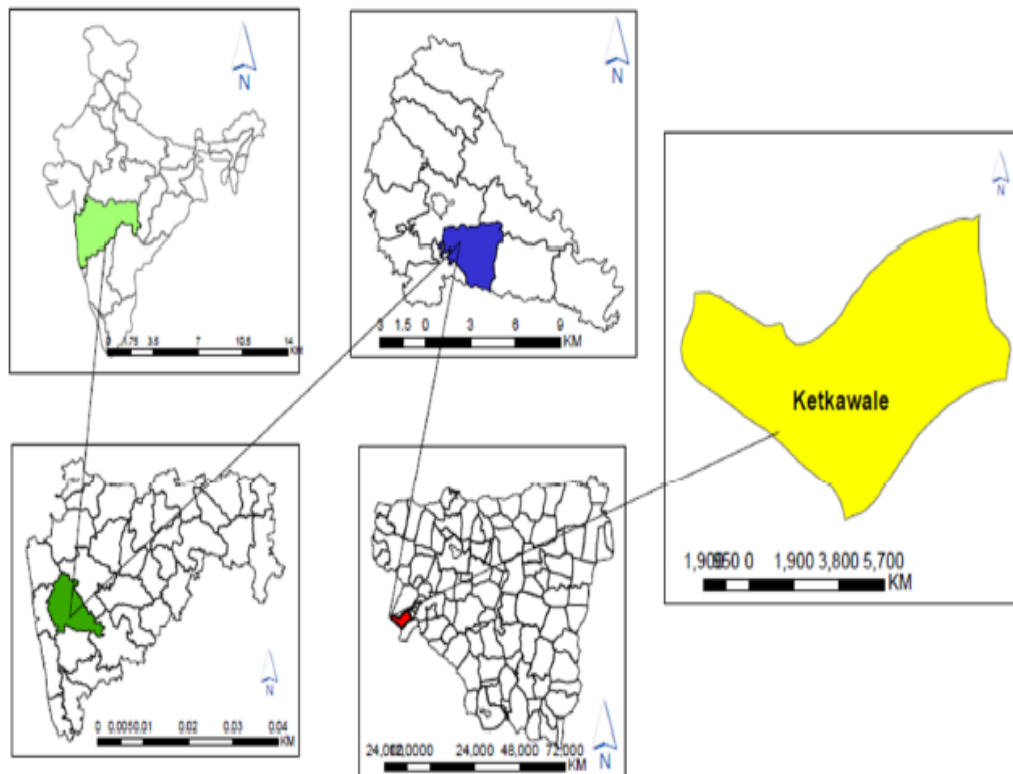
To achieve the above goals, relevant research from the villages is required. A socio-economic survey was done in village Ketkawale the Geography Department in order to better understand the village's socioeconomic characteristics, land use and land cover patterns, livestock breeding, settlement morphology, and living conditions. A household survey was conducted, and primary data was obtained from 236 houses. GPS positions were used to record the locations of 36 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-

Ketkawale is a village in the Purandar Taluka of Maharashtra's Pune District. The total physical area of village is 486 hectares. Ketkawale has a total population of 1,250 peoples, out of which male population is 627 while female population is 623. Literacy

rate of ketkawale village is 72.32% out of which 78.79% males and 65.81% females are literate. There are about 236 houses in ketkawale village.

Location Map Ketkawale Village



Source-Google Earth pro

Findings-

Ketkawale Local Language is Marathi. Ketkawale Village Total population is 1250 and



Findings-

Ketkawale Local Language is Marathi. Ketkawale Village Total population is 1250 and numbers of houses are 623 Female Population is 48.4%. Village literacy rate is 72.32% and the Female Literacy rate is 65.81%.

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

Information of person benefited by government-

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



Source of portable water-

mostly people having their own water supply arrangement like tube-well, house-tap and well. From 36 household people 21 houses used their own house-tap, 5 having their own tube-well and 4 having common tube-well and others used well.

Modes of storage of water-

almost every one having a water storage tank.

Electricity available per day-

Electricity is one of the most significant gifts that science has bestowed upon humanity. It has also become an integral element of modern life, and it is difficult to imagine a world without it. Electricity serves a variety of purposes in our daily lives. It is used to illuminate rooms, operate fans, and operate household appliances such as electric stoves, air conditioners, and more. All of these give people with a sense of security. Electricity is used to operate massive machines in factories. Food, clothing, paper, and a variety of other commodities are all made with electricity.

Household electricity-

Household electricity is used as a source of energy in all 36 households.



Land holding-

The statistical unit for data collection in the Agriculture Census is any land used totally or partly for agricultural production and operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without respect to title, legal form, size, or location. 9 households having 1 and ½ acre of land, 07 households having 2 acres of land, 04 households having 3 to 5 acres of land, and we do not having information about 16 household land.

Cultivated-

Land that is utilised to raise crops on a cyclical or permanent basis. Land that is regularly cultivated but has been allowed to fallow for a period of time is also included. Out of 36 households, 5 cultivated lands ranging from 0.5 acre to 5 acre.

Uncultivated-

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

Barren land-

The land which cannot be used for cultivation is called barren land such as hilly terrains, deserts and ravines etc. Seven households had barren land ranging from one to five acres, with three households having more than ten acres of desolate land. 12 household information about land was not provided properly.



organic manures, while just 5 households did not.

Use of chemical fertilizer-

Chemical fertilisers enhance plant growth while also having a significant impact on the environment. There is a possibility of groundwater contamination, as well as the environmental difficulties that come with using chemical fertilisers. Only 2 household out of 36 did not use chemical fertilizer. 3 households utilized chemical fertilizer.

Five crops produce in a year-

Wheat, jwari, bajari, rice, pulses are major corps production.

Livestock-

The management and production of domestic, livestock, or farm animals for the goal of getting their flesh and products is known as livestock farming (milk, eggs, leather, etc). Cows, calves, poultry, buffalo and goats are among the livestock raised by 28 households and 08 households don't have livestock rearing.

Shelter for livestock-

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

Milk production in a day-

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

**Milk production in a day-**

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

Problems-

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

Suggestion –

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



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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department of Marathi Activity

Study of Language and Folk literature

By

Dr. Vandana Sonawale



Report

प्रास्ताविक :

लोकसाहित्य म्हटले की, लोकमानसाचे विविध वाङ्मयीन, सांस्कृतिक, कलात्मक आविष्कार सूचित केले जातात. लोकसाहित्यामध्ये लोकसंस्कृतीच्या जडणघडणीतील शब्द साधने (वाच्याथनि मौखिक वाङ्मय) व शब्देतर साधने (रुढी, चालीरीती, पारंपरिक कला, कारागिरी, विविध प्रकारचे खेळ, ज्योतिष, वैद्यक इ.) या सर्वांचाच समावेश झालेला आहे. ही सर्व साधने लोकसंस्कृतीचा अविभाज्य भाग बनलेली आहेत. लोकसाहित्य या शब्दातील 'लोक' या पूर्वपदाचा अर्थही अनेकदा ग्रामीण, निरक्षर, जुन्या परंपरेतील असा केला जातो. लोकसाहित्य हे त्या त्या ठिकाणच्या बोलीभाषेतील असते. म्हणूनच पुरंदर तालुक्यातील केतकावळे या गावातील लोकसाहित्याचा अभ्यास करत असताना तेथील बोलीभाषेचा अभ्यास केला आहे. बोलीभाषेवरून त्या गावातील लोकसंस्कृती समजते.

संशोधन अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे आणि ध्येय :

केतकावळे हे गाव शिवकालापासून पुरंदर तालुक्यातील एक अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे गाव आहे. या गावाला ऐतिहासिक व सामाजिक व धार्मिक पार्श्वभूमी लाभली आहे. या गावाच्या एका बाजूला स्वराज्याचे दुसरे छत्रपती श्री संभाजीराजे यांचे जन्मस्थान असलेला पुरंदरसारखा अभेद्य किल्ला उभा आहे. गावातच प्रति बालाजीचे मंदिर आहे. त्यामुळे येथे विविध धर्मांचे व विविध भाषा बोलणारे लोक या ठिकाणाला भेट देत असतात. केतकावळे गावाच्या जवळच चीवेवाडी हे छोटेसे गाव डोंगराच्या कुशीत वसलेले आहे. या गावात आदिवासी यांची लोकवस्ती आढळते. त्यामुळे केतकावळे या गावाच्या बोलीभाषेचा, लोककलांचा, लोकगीतांचा अभ्यास करणे. तसेच केतकावळे गावातील लोकांच्या म्हणी, उखाणे, वाक्यप्रचार यांचे संकलन करणे हे या अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे व ध्येय आहे.



अभ्यासपद्धती :

लोकसाहित्याचा अभ्यास करत असताना एकच एक अशी अभ्यासपद्धती वापरून चालत नाही. उद्दिष्टानुसार अभ्यासाच्या पद्धती बदलतात. लोकसाहित्याचा अभ्यास कोणत्याही उपलब्ध पुस्तकाच्या आधारे एका ठिकाणी बसून करता येत नाही तर त्यासाठी प्रत्यक्ष त्या निवडलेल्या क्षेत्रात खेड्यापाड्यात संशोधकाला फिरावे लागते. विश्वासाचे वातावरण निर्माण करावे लागते. तेव्हा मौखिक परंपरेतील अस्सल लोकसाहित्य त्यांच्याकडून बाहेर येते. मग ते संकलित करून संपादित करता येते. म्हणून केतकावळे या गावातील बोलीभाषेचा व लोकसाहित्याचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी क्षेत्रीय व ऐतिहासिक संशोधन पद्धतीचा वापर केला आहे.

तथ्य आणि विश्लेषण :

पुणे जिल्ह्यातील, पुरंदर तालुक्यातील केतकावळे या ठिकाणी राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या विशेष श्रमसंस्कार शिबिराच्या अंतर्गत मराठी या विषयाचे सर्वेक्षण केले. संशोधकाने प्रत्यक्षात तेथे जाऊन मराठीतील लोकसाहित्याचे संकलन केले. विशेषतः केतकावळे गावातील महिलांच्या, मागच्या पिढीतील वृद्धांच्या घरोघरी जाऊन भेटी घेऊन त्यांच्याकडे असलेले उखाणे, लोकगीते यांचे संकलन केले आहे. पुरंदर तालुक्यातील केतकावळे हे ९ व्या शतकापासून अस्तित्व असलेले महत्त्वपूर्ण खेडेगाव आहे. केतकावळे हे गाव साधारणतः अडीच हजार लोकसंख्येचे आहे. या गावातील समाज, भाषा, संस्कृतीला मध्ययुगीन काळाचा समर्थ इतिहास आणि वारसा आहे. शिवकालापासून या गावात महाराष्ट्रभाषा मराठी ही मातृभाषा म्हणून बोलली जाते. भाषेच्या विकासाचा एक संपन्न आढावा त्या भाषेतील मौखिक वाङ्मयातून, लोकसाहित्यातून घेता येतो. या सर्वेक्षणादरम्यान जाणीवपूर्वक या सांस्कृतिक आणि भाषिक संपन्नतेचा मागोवा घेण्यात आला. १६ व्या १७ या शतकातील मराठी राजवटीच्या काळातील राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक जीवनाचा लक्षणीय संस्कार या परिसरातील बोली भूगोलावर झाल्याचे आढळते. त्यादरम्यान अनेक म्हणी, वाक्प्रचार, उखाणे, लोकगीते, लोककथा यांचे संकलन मराठी विभागाने केले. काही निवडक संकलन पुढे देत आहोत. लोकसाहित्यातील एक मौल्यवान लेणं म्हणजे उखाणा.



शंकराच्या पिंडीवर खोबऱ्याची वाटी,

.....ला बायको केली संसारासाठी

भारतात लोकगीतांची परंपरा अतिप्राचीन काळापासून प्रचलित आहे. लोकगीतांची ही परंपरा मौखिक आहेत. लोकगीते म्हणजे लोकवाणी, मानवी जीवनावर मोजके पण मार्मिक भाष्य करण्यात कुशल असलेली, वाङ्मयानंद देणारी व समाजदर्शन घडविणारी लोकगीते मानवी जीवनाची संस्कृतीसंरक्षक म्हणून महत्त्वाची आहेत. ही लोकगीते एका पिढीकडून दुसऱ्या पिढीकडे संक्रमित होत असतात. ही लोकगीते समुहाने किंवा एक व्यक्तीसुद्धा गाऊ शकते. गाण्याच्या ओघानुसार लिहिणे इतक्या जलद गतीने होत नाही. तेव्हा यातील काही शब्द गाळण्याचा धोका असतो. परंतु आता सुदैवाने दृक श्राव्य माध्यमे, सामग्री घेऊन खेड्यापाड्यात जाता येते. मोबाईलमधूनही फोटो आणि ध्वनीसंग्रह करणे शक्य झाले आहे. त्यामुळे संशोधकाला हे संकलन प्रत्यक्ष पुरावा म्हणूनही दाखवता येते. तसेच हे संकलन संग्रहित करून ठेवणे सोपे झालेले आहे.

स्वराज्य स्थापनेच्या काळात छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांना लोक कलाकारांच्या लोककलांचा महत्त्वपूर्ण उपयोग झाला. जनसामान्यांचे प्रबोधन करण्यासाठी तसेच हेर खात्याच्या बातम्या पोहचवण्यासाठी वासुदेव, गोंधळी, वाघ्या मुरळी, भारुड सादर करणारे कलाकार यांचा अतिशय खुबीने महाराजांनी वापर केला. कृष्णभक्त वासुदेव आपल्या गीतातून या स्वरूपाचे प्रबोधनाचे कार्य उत्तमरीतीने करत असत. आजही ही परंपरा असतानाच शिक्षण, शेती, नवीन आर्थिक व्यवसाय यांसोबतच हे कलाकार जाणीवपूर्वक आपली लोककला जोपासत आहेत.

हरी.. नाम बोला

वासुदेव आला, वासुदेव आला

विठ्ठला , पंढरीच्या विठ्ठला

सोहळा तो दाटला, सोहळा तो दाटला

जनीसंगे दळताना, गायिली तू गीता

तुझ्या पिरतीचा डंका , हृदयात नाचला

सोहळा तो दाटला, सोहळा तो दाटला

हरी.. नाम बोला

वासुदेव आला, वासुदेव आला



जनाबाईंच्या भक्ती माधुर्याची गोडी वासुदेव आपल्या गीतातून पहाटेच्या प्रसंगावेळी जनसामान्यांच्या कानावर घालत आहेत. गोंधळी समाजाचे कलाकार अगीनदासाच्या पोवाड्यातून तानाजी मालुसरे यांना महादेव गोंधळी समाजाने केलेल्या साहाय्याचे वर्णन करित आहेत. छत्रपती संभाजीराजे ते महाराणी ताराराणीपर्यंत स्वराज्य सांभाळणाऱ्या थोर व्यक्तींचा इतिहास आजही गोंधळ गीतांमधून ते समाजासमोर मांडत आहेत. सारांश, मौखिक साहित्याने केवळ शिक्षा नव्हे तर समाज आणि संस्कृती जतन करण्याचे महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य पार पडलेले आहे हे या सर्वेक्षणातून दिसून येत आहे.

निष्कर्ष :

१. पुरंदर तालुक्यातील केतकावळे हे ९ व्या शतकापासून अस्तित्व असलेले महत्त्वपूर्ण खेडेगाव आहे.
२. या गावातील समाज, भाषा, संस्कृतीला मध्ययुगीन काळाचा समर्थ इतिहास आणि वारसा आहे.
३. १६ व्या १७ या शतकातील मराठी राजवटीच्या काळातील राजकीय, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक जीवनाचा लक्षणीय संस्कार या परिसरातील बोली भूगोलावर झाल्याचे आढळते.
४. १६ व्या शतकातील लोक कलाकारांच्या मार्फत जोपासल्या गेलेल्या लोकगीत, लोककथा, म्हणी, वाक्प्रचार इत्यादींचे भाषिक सौंदर्य आजही मौखिक परंपरेने येथील लोकसमुहाने जतन केले आहे.
५. कोरड्यास, ढवळा भात, शाळू, कडबोळे, माडग, भालाईत, बानाईत या प्रकारचे शिवकालीन शब्द त्यांच्या बोलीभाषेत आढळतात.

संदर्भ :

१. लोकसाहित्याचे उपासक , रा. चिं. ढेरे
२. लोकसाहित्याचे स्वरूप डॉ. प्रभाकर मांडे

Photos of get together with ladies



Ladies Actively participated in Marathi Phrases and games





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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department Of Politics

Activity

**Active Participation of ladies in
Politics**

By

Prof. Shital Sadashiv Gaikwad

Report



आजच्या आधुनिक जगात लोकशाही ही सर्वात लोकप्रिय शासनपद्धती म्हणून ओळखली जाते. भारताची ओळखही जगातील एक मोठा लोकशाही देश म्हणूनच करून दिली जाते. लोकशाहीची भारतातील प्रक्रिया जरी ब्रिटिशांच्या काळातच सुरू झालेली असली तरी तिचा खऱ्या अर्थाने प्रारंभ १९४७ नंतरच झाला. राजकीयदृष्ट्या लोकशाहीधारक बनल्यानंतर भारताची सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक लोकशाहीच्या दिशेने वाटचाल सुरू झाली.

राजकीय लोकशाही स्थापनेचा महत्वाचा निकष म्हणजे निवडणुकीच्या प्रक्रियेत (प्रतिनिधित्व आणि मतदान) सहभागी होण्याचा सर्वांना समान हक्क (कोणत्याही भेदभावाशिवाय) देणे होय. राजकीय सहभागाची सर्वांना समान संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे होय. सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक लोकशाही म्हणजे या राजकीय हक्कांचा वापर करता येईल अशी सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक परिस्थिती निर्माण करणे होय. आपण राजकीय लोकशाही स्वीकारली आहे पण राजकीय लोकशाही टिकवण्यास हातभार लावणाऱ्या सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक लोकशाही निर्मितीत यशस्वी ठरलो आहोत का हे पाहणे ही अत्यावश्यक ठरते. लोकशाहीचे यश आणि अपयश तपासण्यासाठी लोकशाहीच्या राजकीय, आर्थिक, सामाजिक आयामांचा अभ्यास करणेही आवश्यक ठरते.

या संशोधन लेखात याच सामाजिक लोकशाहीच्या अनुषंगाने पुणे जिल्ह्यातील पुरंदर तालुक्यातील 'केतकावळे गावातील महिलांचा राजकीय प्रक्रियेतील सहभाग' या विषयावर संशोधन करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला



आहे. यात गावातील स्थानिक राजकारण, प्रादेशिक, देशीय राजकारण, निवडणूक प्रक्रियेत महिलांच्या सहभागाचे प्रमाण कसे आहे, महिला सहभागास आवश्यक पोषक परिस्थिती उपलब्ध आहे का ? ती असल्यास किंवा नसल्यास त्या मागे कोणती कारण आहेत, हे शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रस्तुस्त अभ्यासात केला गेला आहे. या संशोधनासाठी सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण, वर्णनात्मक आणि गुणात्मक, तुलनात्मक आणि विश्लेषणात्मक संशोधन पद्धतींचा अवलंब करण्यात आला आहे. हे संशोधन स्त्रीवादी परिप्रेक्ष्यातून करण्याचा प्रयत्न केले आहे. संशोधनाचा प्रमुख हेतू केतकावळे गावातील राजकीय प्रक्रियेतील महिलांच्या सहभागाचा चिकित्सक अभ्यास हा होता. माहितीचे संकलन करण्यासाठी प्राथमिक स्रोत (निरीक्षण, मुलाखत, प्रश्नावली) व दुय्यम स्रोत (विविध शासकीय निर्णय, वृत्तपत्रीय लेख, स्त्री प्रश्न हाताळणारी मासिके, पुस्तके) यांचा वापर केला आहे.

लोकशाही संकल्पनेच्या दिवसोदिवस होत असलेल्या विस्तारामागे लोक या संकल्पनेचा झालेला विकास कारणीभूत ठरला आहे. पूर्वी लोक ही संकल्पना समाजातील उच्च वर्गीय आणि ते ही पुरुष यांच्यापुरतीच सीमित होती. कालानुरूप तिचा विस्तार होत जाऊन त्यात कृष्णवर्णीय, गुलाम, कनिष्ठ जाती म्हणजे दलित व आदिवासी, महिला अशा अनेक वंचित घटकांचा समावेश झाला. त्यांच्या हक्कांविषयीही बोलले जाऊ लागले. भारताने स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्तीनंतर पुरुषांप्रमाणेच महिलांनाही सर्व राजकीय हक्क कोणतीही खळखळ न करता मिळवून



१. गावातील सर्व महिला अगदी न चुकता मतदानास जातात, पण आपण कोणाला मतदान करावे, का करावे, कशासाठी करावे याचा निर्णय त्या स्वतःच घेत असल्याचे दिसून आले नाही.
२. महिला मतदान करताना आपल्या घरातल्यांबरोबर, सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठित लोकांबरोबर चर्चा करतात असे म्हणाल्या पण त्या चर्चा किती अर्थपूर्ण व महिलांची राजकीय जागृती वाढवणाऱ्या असतील या बाबत शंका उत्पन्न होऊ शकते. कारण या चर्चेचा मुख्य विषय हा मतदान कोणाला करावे हाच असण्याची शक्यता आहे.
३. महिलांची ग्रामसभेस उपस्थिती ही नसल्यातच जमा आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामसभांच्या चर्चेत त्या समावेश घेतच नाहीत. त्या चर्चेतील विषयही त्यांना फारसे माहित नाहीत असेच दिसून येते.
४. गावातील समस्यांबाबत महिलांमध्ये जागृती दिसून आली पण त्या समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी स्वतः जाऊन ग्राम पंचायत सदस्य, सरपंचांना भेटणे या कृती करताना त्या दिसून आल्या नाहीत. अथवा या समस्या सोडवणे हे या लोकांचेच काम आहे हेही त्यांना ठाऊक 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 मतदाना पलीकडे राजकारणाबाबत त्या उदासीन असल्याचेच दिसून आले.
६. महिला मतदान करतात पण त्यांना राजकीय पक्ष, त्यांची विचारप्रणाली या बाबत फार माहिती असल्याचे जाणवले नाही.
७. महिलांना लोकसभा आणि विधानसभेत आरक्षण मिळावे का ? या प्रश्नावर उत्तरदात्यांकडून (पुरुष व महिला) दोन प्रकारच्या प्रतिक्रिया उमटलेल्या आढळतात. एक म्हणजे महिला असल्याने त्यांना आरक्षण मिळावे असे 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 आरक्षण देण्यामागीचा हेतूच 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.
९. महिला बचत गटांच्या बैठकांमध्ये केवळ आर्थिक व्यवहारावर चर्चा झालेल्या दिसून येतात म्हणून महिला बचत गट हे राजकीय हक्क जागृतीच्या प्रक्रियेत उपयुक्त भूमिका बटवित असल्याचे आढळून आले नाही.
१०. बऱ्याचशा महिलांनी राजकारणात रसच नाही असे सांगितले आणि काहींनी राजकारण आवडते पण घरच्या जबाबदाऱ्यांमुळे जाता येत नाही असे सांगितले. म्हणजे राजकारणाची आवड असली तरी राजकारणात सहभागी होण्यास वेळ नसल्याचे दिसून येते.

Conclusion



थोडक्यात भारतीय पितृसत्ताक समाजव्यवस्था आणि तिची वैशिष्ट्ये आपल्याला या गावातही दिसून येतात. महिला राजकीय सहभाग लोकशाहीतील मतदानाची संख्या वाढवण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्वाचा बनला असला तरी राजकीय प्रक्रियेला प्रभावित करण्याच्या दृष्टीने अजूनही खूपच कमी प्रमाणात 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.



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Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department Of Economics

**Activity: Effect of climate change on
agriculture**

By

Prof. Pravin Potdar

Prof. Pradnya Kharat

Report



संशोधन अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे आणि ध्येय:

- १) केतकावळे गावातील हवामान बदलाचा शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक जीवनावर झालेल्या परिणामांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) केतकावळे गावातील पीक रचनेत झालेल्या बदलाचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ३) केतकावळे गावातील हवामान बदलाचा शेती उत्पादनावर व उत्पन्नावर झालेला परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

प्राथमिक स्रोत:

मुलाखत अनुसूची, निरीक्षण, चर्चा इत्यादींच्या माध्यमातून केतकावळे गावातील हवामान बदलाचा परिणाम शेती क्षेत्रावर व शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास केला आहे.

दुय्यम स्रोत:

प्रस्तुत संशोधन विषयाची अधिक माहिती मिळविण्यासाठी शोधनिबंध, प्रबंध, संदर्भ पुस्तके, वेबसाईट इत्यादींचा वापर केला आहे.

मर्यादा :

प्रस्तुत संशोधन विषयाची मर्यादा पुरंदर तालुक्यातील केतकावळे गावातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या अभ्यास विषयापुरती मर्यादित आहे.

निरीक्षण आणि सर्वेक्षणातील मुद्दे :

- १) केतकावळे गावातील २०११ च्या लोकसंख्या जनगणनेनुसार एकूण १२५० लोकसंख्या होती पुरुषांची लोकसंख्या ६२७ तर स्त्रियांची लोकसंख्या ६२३ होती.
- २) केतकावळे गावातील २०११ च्या लोकसंख्या जनगणनेनुसार एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी ९०४ लोक साक्षर आहेत. ४९४ पुरुष साक्षर आहेत तर ४१० स्त्रिया साक्षर आहेत. ३४६ लोक निरक्षर आहेत १३३ पुरुष तर २१३ स्त्रिया निरक्षर आहेत.
- ३) केतकावळे गावातील शेतीचे क्षेत्र ४८३ हेक्टर असलेले दिसते.
- ४) केतकावळे गावात ६०% लोकसंख्या शेती हा प्रमुख व्यवसाय करतात. व्यवसाय करणारे २५% लोकसंख्या आहेत. नोकरी १५% लोकसंख्या करतात असे दिसते.
- ५) केतकावळे गावातील शेतीचे उत्पादन ६२% पावसाच्या पाण्यावर अवलंबून असलेले दिसून आले. विहिरीच्या पाण्यावर २३%, बोअरवेल व इतर पाण्यावर १५% शेतीचे उत्पादन अवलंबून असलेले दिसते.



निष्कर्ष:

- बदलत्या हवामानामुळे या भागातील कृषी उत्पादनात घट होत आहे असे दिसून आले.
- पावसाळा लांबलेला यामुळे बहुतेक वेळा दुबार पेरणीची वेळ येते. म्हणून शेती करणे परवडत नाही. पीक भरघोस येत नाही असा परिणाम दिसून येतो.
- केतकावळे गावात ज्या ठिकाणी पाणी मुबलक प्रमाणात आहे तेथे पाण्याचे योग्य नियोजन नाही असे दिसते.
- अवकर्षण आणि अवकाळी पावसाविषयी सरकारी योजना राबवल्या जातात त्याविषयी शेतकऱ्यांना कोणतीही माहिती उपलब्ध नाही असे दिसून आले.

शिफारशी:

हवामान बदलाचा समर्थपणे सामना करण्यासाठी काही शिफारशी सुचविता येतील.

- कृषी संशोधनाची दिशा बदलने गरजेचे आहे. २००३ पासून पावसाचे अंदाज वर्तविले जात आहेत. पण ते पुरेसे नाही.
- संरक्षित शेती करणे गरजेचे आहे. कमीत कमी नुकसान होणाऱ्या पिकांच्या उत्पादनाची आखणी करावी.
- स्थानिक पातळीवर जलव्यवस्थापन केले जावे ज्यामुळे भूजलपातळीवर पावसाच्या पाण्याचे नियोजन करता येईल.
- पाणलोट विकास व तंत्रज्ञानातून हवामान बदलावर मात करता येणे शक्य आहे. ज्यामुळे भाजीपाला



Pune District Education Association's
Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya

Hadapsar, Pune- 411028

Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune



Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Department of Commerce

Activity

Socio-Economic development study of agricultural based business

By

Prof. Akshay Ugile

Report



संशोधन परिचय :

केतकवळे हे भारतातील महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील पुणे जिल्ह्यातील पुरंदर तालुक्यातील एक गाव आहे. हे उपजिल्हामुख्यालय सासवडपासून १२ किमी अंतरावर आहे. केतकवळे हे महाराष्ट्रातील पुणे जिल्ह्यातील पुरंदर तालुक्यातील एक मध्यम आकाराचे गाव असून येथे एकूण २७५ कुटुंबे राहतात. केतकवळे गावाची लोकसंख्या १२५० असून २०११ च्या जनगणने नुसार ६२७ पुरुषतर ६२३ स्त्रिया आहेत. महाराष्ट्राच्या तुलनेत केतकावळे गावात साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण कमी आहे. २०११ मध्ये केतकवळे गावाचा साक्षरतेचा दर ८१.८८% होता, तर महाराष्ट्राचा साक्षरतादर ८२.३४% होता. केतकावळे येथे पुरुष साक्षरता ९०.४८% तर स्त्री साक्षरता ७३.४८% आहे.

संशोधन विधान:

केतकवळे गावाचा शेतीपूरक व्यवसायाचा आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक प्रगतीचा अभ्यास.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे :

- केतकवळे गावातील शेतीपूरक व्यवसायाची माहिती अभ्यास करणे.
- केतकवळे गावातील गाव कऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक परिस्थितीचा अभ्यास करणे.
- केतकवळे गावातील गाव कऱ्यांच्या सामाजिक प्रगतीचा अभ्यास करणे.



गृहीतके:

- कृषी पूरक व्यवसायामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक परिस्थितीमध्ये सुधारणा होते.
- कृषी पूरक व्यवसायासाठी शासन करीत असलेल्या मदतीचा सर्व शेतकऱ्यांना लाभ मिळत नाही.

संशोधनाची गरज:

भारत हा कृषिप्रधान देश असून भारतातील ७० टक्के जनता शेतीवरच अवलंबून आहे. भारतीय शेतकरी हा अशिक्षित असून त्यांची शेती करण्याची पद्धत ही परंपरागत आहे त्यामुळे त्यांच्या शेतीची उत्पादकता कमी असल्याचे आपणास दिसून येते. भारतीय शेतकरी हा परंपरेने शेती करीत असताना तो व्यवसायिक दृष्टीने आजही शेतीकडे पाहत नाही. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न कमी असून त्यांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती बेताची



असल्याची आपणास दिसून येते. जी परिस्थिती भारतात, महाराष्ट्रात आहे तीच परिस्थिती पुणे जिल्ह्यातील केतकावळे गावात असल्याचे दिसून येते. आज काही शेतकरी शेतीपूरक व्यवसायाकडे वळत आहेत. ज्यामुळे त्यांच्या आर्थिक उन्नती मध्ये वाढ होताना दिसून येत आहे तेव्हा अशा शेतीपूरक व्यवसायांमुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक उन्नती मध्ये वाढ होत आहे का? शेतीपूरक व्यवसायाचे कसे महत्त्व आहे हे इतर शेतकऱ्यांच्या समोर आणून त्यांना शेतीपूरक व्यवसायाकडे कसे वळवता येईल याचा प्रयत्न या संशोधनाच्या माध्यमातून येथे करण्यात येणार आहे.

संशोधनाचे महत्त्व:

शेती हे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील एक महत्त्वाचे क्षेत्र आहे. देशातील सुमारे ५९ टक्के लोकसंख्या शेती क्षेत्रावर प्रत्यक्षपणे अवलंबून आहे. भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेती व्यवसायाचे महत्त्व अन्नधान्य पुरवठा उद्योगधंद्यांना लागणारा कच्चा व आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापाराच्या दृष्टीने अनन्य साधारण असे आहे. भारतात सर्वात जास्त रोजगार उपलब्ध करून देणारा व्यवसाय म्हणजे शेती होय परंतु भारतातील शेती ही मोसमी पावसावर अवलंबून असल्यामुळे कधीही जास्त पावसामुळे शेतीचे नुकसान होते तर कधी कमी पावसामुळे शेतीचे नुकसान होते त्यामुळे शेतकरी हा आर्थिक संकटात सापडतो व त्याच्या दैनंदिन गरज सुद्धा तो पूर्ण करू शकत नाही. शेती या व्यवसायावर जास्त लोक अवलंबून असल्यामुळे त्याही लोकांना या दुष्काळाची झळ नेहमी पोहोचत असल्याचे दिसून येते. शेतकरी हा केवळ शेतीवरच अवलंबून न राहता इतरही शेती पूरक व्यवसाय केला पाहिजे ज्यामुळे त्यांना अशा संकटाचा सामना करणे कठीण जाणार नाही, आज शेतकरी विविध शेतीपूरक व्यवसायांकडे वळत आहे त्याचा फायदा ही त्या लोकांना होत आहे. तेव्हा या शेतीपूरक व्यवसायांमुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक उन्नती



आहे त्याचा फायदा ही त्या लोकांना होत आहे. तेव्हा या शेतीपूरक व्यवसायामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या आर्थिक प्रगती मध्ये कशा पद्धतीने सुधारणा होत आहे हे शोधण्याचा प्रयत्न या संशोधनाच्या माध्यमातून करण्यात आला आहे. शेती पूरक व्यवसाय शेतकऱ्यांना कशा पद्धतीने फायदेशीर ठरते व त्यामुळे त्यांचे आर्थिक प्रगती कशाप्रकारे होऊ शकते हे या संशोधनातून अभ्यासण्यात आले आहे.

संशोधनाची मर्यादा:

प्रस्तुत संशोधनामध्ये केतकवळे गावाचा शेतीपूरक व्यवसायाचा आर्थिक आणि सामाजिक प्रगतीचा अभ्यासया विषयाचा अभ्यास करत असताना पुणे जिल्ह्यातील पुरंदर तालुक्यातील केतकवळे या गावा पुरते मर्यादित संशोधन करण्यात आले आहे.

संशोधन पद्धती:

प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी प्राथमिक सामग्रीचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे. प्राथमिक साधनांमध्ये प्रत्यक्ष शेतीपूरक व्यवसाय करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांकडे जाऊन अनुसूचीच्या सहाय्याने माहिती संकलित करण्यात आली आहे.

News

Scientific Approach for Rural Development Opening Ceremony

अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयाच्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या विशेष शिबिराचे उदघाटन

पुणे : प्रतिनिधी

पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाच्या अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयाच्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे विशेष शिबीर केतकावळे (ता. पुरंदर) या ठिकाणी आयोजित करण्यात आले होते.

या शिबीराच्या उद्घाटन समारंभासाठी पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाचे उपसंचिव एल. एम. पवार, महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे, सरपंच मारुती भडाळे, कार्यक्रम अधिकारी डॉ. सविता डॉ. कुलकर्णी, प्रा. नितीन लगड, डॉ. अंजु मुंडे, प्रा. गौरव शेलार उपस्थित होते.

श्रमदानाच्या साहित्याच्या पूजनाने शिबीराचे उद्घाटन करण्यात आले. कार्यक्रमाचे प्रास्ताविक करताना डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी यांनी राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेची माहिती सांगून विशेष शिबीरामध्ये विविध उपक्रम आयोजित केल्याचे सांगितले. यामध्ये महिला सबलीकरण, विवाहपूर्व समुपदेशन, मुलींसाठी स्वसंरक्षण कार्यशाळा आयोजित केली होती.

यावर्षी शिबीराची संकल्पना 'युवकांचा ध्यास ग्राम शहर विकास' अशी असून, या संदर्भात आणि मतदान जागृती या संकल्पनेवर आधारित विविध उपक्रम आयोजित



करण्यात येत असल्याची माहिती त्यांनी दिली. सरपंच मारुती भडाळे यांनी शिबीरातील सर्व विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षक यांचे स्वागत केले. शिबीरातील आयोजित उपक्रमांचे त्यांनी कौतुक केले.

महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे यांनी अशा शिबीरामध्ये सहभागी झाल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांचा आत्मविश्वास वाढतो, विविध प्रकारच्या संधी प्राप्त होतात आणि नवनवीन गोष्टी शिकावला मिळतात त्यामुळे विद्यार्थ्यांनी

अशा शिबीरामध्ये सहभागी व्हावे. यानंतर प्राणायाम आणि ओंकाराचे महत्त्व सांगून त्यांच्याकडून ओंकार करवून घेतले. एकाग्रतेचे महत्त्व सांगणारी ओम ही अक्टीव्हिटी करून घेतली.

कार्यक्रमाचे अध्यक्ष एल. एम. पवार यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांचे कौतुक केले. आणि शिबीरात सहभागी होणारे विद्यार्थी वेगळे असून, या निमित्ताने अनेक गोष्टी शिकावला मिळतात आणि ते अनुभवाने समुच्च होतात. विविध अनुभव सांगून त्यांनी

अशा उपक्रमांचे आयुष्यातील महत्त्व सांगितले.

कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन प्रा. नितीन लगड यांनी, तर आभार प्रा. गौरव शेलार यांनी मानले. या कार्यक्रमाचे नियोजन डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी, प्रा. नितीन लगड, डॉ. अंजु मुंडे, प्रा. गौरव शेलार, डॉ. वंदना सोनवले, प्रा. शितल गायकवाड, प्रा. गणेश आवटे यांनी महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली केले.

Scientific Approach for Rural Development Special Camp Activity

अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयाच्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे विशेष शिबीर संपन्न



। पुणे प्रतिनिधी ।

पुणे निलेहा शिक्षण मंडळाच्या अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयाच्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे विशेष शिबीर केतकावळे, सा, पुरंदर या ठिकाणी आयोजित करण्यात आले होते.

या शिबीराच्या उद्घाटनप्रसंगी पुणे निलेहा शिक्षण मंडळाचे उपसचिव एल. एम. पवार, महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. नितीन धोरपडे, सरपंच मारुती भट्टाले, कार्यक्रम अधिकारी डॉ. सविता डॉ. कुलकर्णी, प्रा. नितीन लमडे, डॉ. अंजू मुंडे, प्रा. गौरव शेलार उपस्थित होते.

या शिबिरात श्रमदान करीत गावातील रस्त्यांची स्वच्छता करण्यात आली. झाडांना रंग लावण्यात आला. शाळेचा परिसर स्वच्छ केला. शाळेच्या मैदानावर वाढलेले गवत काढले. श्रमदानामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांनी केतकावळे गावाभागील डोंगरावर पाणी अडविण्यासाठी आणि त्रिग्विण्यासाठी चर खोदले. तसेच प्राणी आणि पक्ष्यांना पाणी पिण्यासाठी लहान लहान तलावे करण्यात आली.

शिबिरकालात उत्स्फूर्त नाट्यस्पर्धा, देशभक्तीपर समूहगीत स्पर्धा, प्रसंगनाट्य, नाटिरंग स्पर्धा, शककला स्पर्धा आयोजित करण्यात आल्या. नवमतदार भोंदणी आणि मतदानाविषयी जागृती व्हावी, या हेतूने गावामध्ये मतदान रॅली काढण्यात आली. यावेळी स्वीगन तयार करून ती देण्यात आली. मतदान जागृती या विषयावरील पोस्टर स्पर्धा आयोजित करण्यात आली. तु माझा सोंबती या सरदर्भट्टी पवार यांच्या पुस्तकाचे वाचन करण्यात आले. श्रीकांत लक्ष्मोशांकर यांचे विवाहपूर्व समुपदेशन या विषयावरील व्याख्यान, अमृता देशपांडे यांच्या महिला सक्षमीकरण विषयावरील व्याख्यान, विद्यार्थिनींसाठी स्वसंरक्षण कार्यशाळा आणि मूल्यशिक्षण कार्यशाळा आयोजित करण्यात आली. गावातील महिलांशी ओळख व्हावी, त्यांच्याशी संवाद साधता यावा, त्यांचे सणवार, संस्कृती या विषयीची माहिती करून देण्यासाठी हळरी कुंक्याचे आयोजन करण्यात आले. यावेळी विद्यार्थिनींनी उपस्थित महिलांना विडंबने पान, सुपारी आणि मुळलीचे रोप दिले.

Scientific Approach for Rural Development

Concluding Ceremony

अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयाच्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या शिबिराचा समारोप

पुणे . प्रतिनिधी

पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाच्या अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयाच्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या कनिष्ठे केंद्रात (रा. पुणे) येथे आयोजित शिबिराचा समारोप उत्साहाने संपन्न झाला. करण्यात आला.

या समारंभासाठी बसलेले शिबिरी, प्राचार्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे, सरपंच मरुती भडाले, कार्यक्रमा अधिकारी डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी, प्रा. नितीन लंगड, डॉ. अंजू मुंदे, प्रा. गौरव सेलार उपस्थित होते.

प्रास्ताविक करताना रा. से. यो. कार्यक्रमा अधिकारी डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी यांनी शिबिरातील विविध उपक्रमांची माहिती दिली. यापुढे गावामधील रस्त्यांची स्वच्छता, शाळेच्या मैदानाची स्वच्छता, सलग समसातळी घर, झाडांना रंग असे अग्रदान, मददान जनजागृतीवर आधारित पोस्टर, पथदर्शक आणि रंगीत आयोजित केल्याचे सांगितले. गावामधील अंगणवाडीतील मुलांच्या दंत आणि टोळ्यांची तपासणी, गावातील पाणी, प्राणि, वनस्पती, पिकांचा प्रकार, भाषा, गावचा इतिहास, गावातील राजकारणामधील शिबिराचा सहभाग, काहीही मंडीर या धार्मिक पर्यटन स्थळांचा चर्चासत्र योजनेची माहिती आता अनेक



योष्टीने सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आल्याची माहिती त्यांनी दिली.

स्वैता कदम आणि रामकृष्ण सुतार या विद्यार्थ्यांचा उत्कृष्ट स्वयंसेवक म्हणून आणि साने गुरून्नी या नटाचा उत्कृष्ट नट म्हणून सत्कार करण्यात आला. तसेच विद्यार्थी अडेम शिरोटे, रामकृष्ण सुतार, पुर्वी पात्रे, हुती भोसले यांनी मनोगत व्यक्त केले. गावातील हर्षल जवदार, श्री. घाटे, श्री. गोळे यांनी आपले मनोगत व्यक्त केले. यानंतर

महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. नितीन घोरपडे यांनी राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजने हा अत्यंत सकारण असून, गावघन विद्यार्थ्यां

एक व्यासपीठ मिळते आणि त्यातूनच त्यांचे स्वागतोत्तम उत्तम योष्टी कळवत आणि त्या विकसित करण्याची संधी मिळते. यावेळी त्यांनी महाविद्यालयातील विविध शिक्षक आणि विद्यार्थ्यांनी सर्वेक्षण केलेल्या विषय, त्याची उद्दीष्टे, अभ्यासपध्दती या विषयांची माहिती देणारे प्रेझेंटेशन केले. यानंतर बसलेले शिबिरी यांनी गावामध्ये केलेल्या कामांची माहिती करून घेतली. आणि आगामी राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजने असल्याचे सांगितले. अग्रदान, व्याख्यान, हे करत असताना त्यांचा आनंद घेतला पाहिजे असे त्यांनी सांगितले.

यावेळी शिबिराचा अहवाल मोहनराव देशमुख यांना दिला. यानंतर मोहनराव देशमुख यांनी रा.से.यो. विषयी माहिती देताना हा उपक्रम भव्य योष्टी टोळ्यासमोर ठेवून केल्याचे सांगितले. विद्यार्थी या शिबिरामधून अनेक योष्टी शिकतात.

कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन प्रा. नितीन लंगड यांनी. तर आभार डॉ. अंजू मुंदे यांनी मानले. महाविद्यालयाच्या वतीने डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी, डॉ. नितीन लंगड, डॉ. अंजू मुंदे, प्रा. गौरव सेलार, प्रा. गणेश आवटे यांचा सत्कार करण्यात आला.