Pune District Education Association's

Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya

Hadapsar, Pune- 411028

Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune

Self Study Report: 2024 (4th Cycle)

Criterion7 - Institutional Values and Best Practices

Key Indicator - 7.2 Best Practices

Metric: 7.2.1(QlM)

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

Best Practice I
Scientific Approach for Rural Development
Index 7.2.1 (2019-2020)

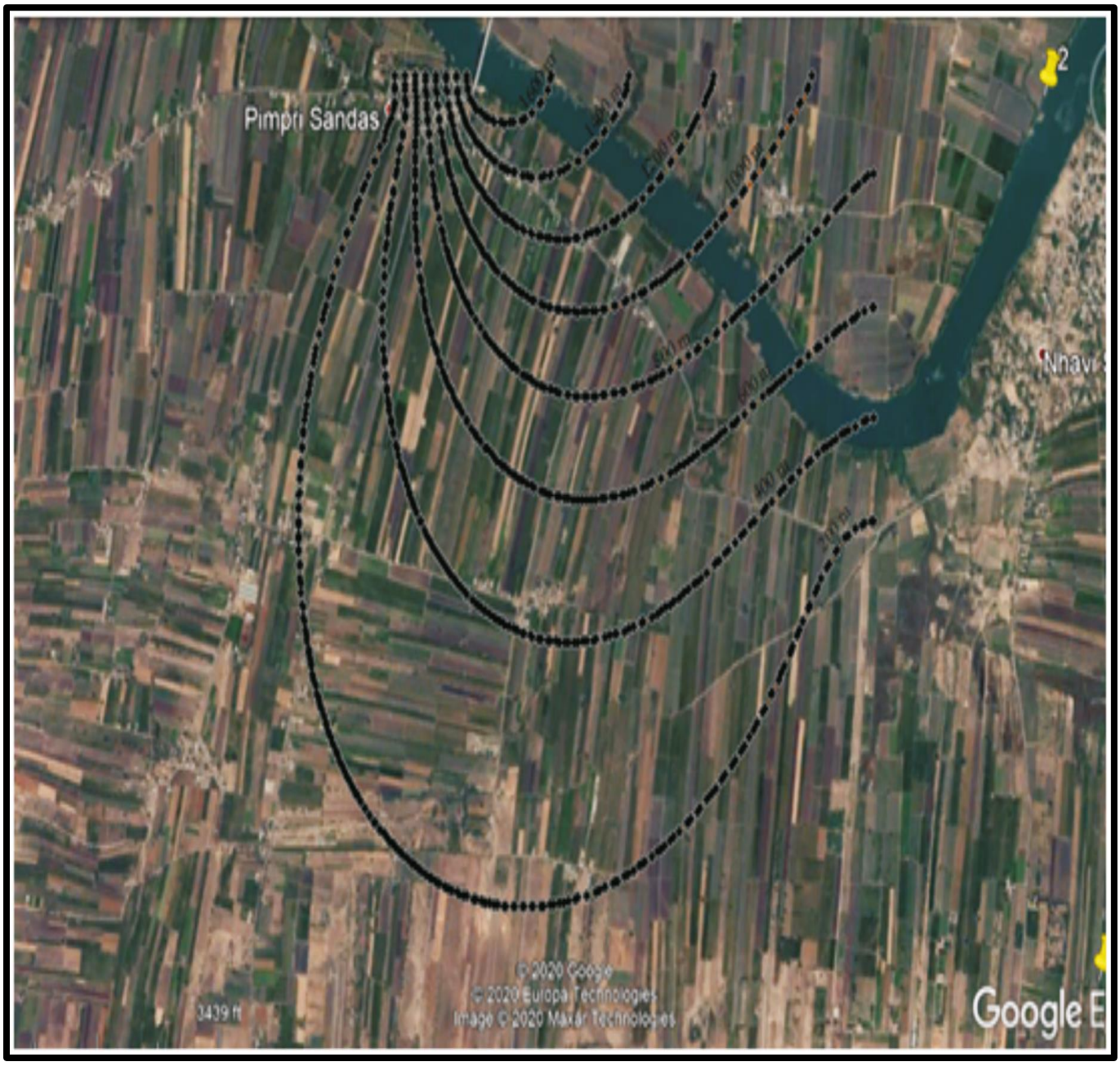
Best Practice I

Scientific Approach for Rural Development

Name of Village : Pimpari Sandas, Tal-Haveli, Dist-Pune

Village Survey Proceedings 2019-20	**https://pdeaamcollege.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/NaacSSRCriaDoc/720_Village%20Survey%20%20Proceedings%202019-20.pdf**

MAP


Pimpri Sandas
Nhavi
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Letter of Appreciation

ग्रामपंचायत पिंपरी सांडस

ता.हवेली,जि.पुणे

सौ.सोनाली महेंद्र कसुरे
(उपसरपंच)

श्री.प्रभाकर रामचंद्र भोरडे
(सरपंच)

Date- 28/01/2020

To

Hon. Principal,

Anaasaheb Magar College,Hadapsar.

Sub : Appreciation letter…

Hon. Sir

Annasaheb Magar College has arranged National Service Scheme Special Camp during 22nd to 28th January 2020 at village Pimpri Sandas Tal. Haveli, Dist. Pune. Teachers and students from different departments such as Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Geography, Psychology, Marathi, Politics conducted survey in their respected subject. Students collected data for Water, Animal, Soil, Energy resources, Physical features, Social, Economic and Political status of the village. Aptitude test for 10th students in the school is also carried out. The booklet with analysis and result is published by the college at the hands of Hon. Vice Chancellor SPPU Dr. Nitin Karmalkar and dignitaries. The published book by the college will be very useful for us for the development of village.

Within the period of special camp Awareness rally, Poster competition and exhibition, street play, karate training for school girls, lectures on value education, leadership development were arranged. Volunteers worked for cleanliness and awareness and tree plantation, ground leveling, coloring the tree stumps. Origami training, self defense training for girls, sapling making workshop was arranged for volunteers in the camp. Suryodayapasun Suryastaparyant Suryanaskar was the activity arranged for volunteers and school children. 640 students performed 8000 suryanaskar in a day.

Dr. Savita Kulkarni, Dr. Kiran Randive, Prof. Nitin Lagad, Prof. Sagar Kambale were the organizers of the camp. I would like to thank Prin. Dr. Pandit Shelke 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, Haldi Kunku, villagers enjoyed the interaction with the volunteers. Villagers were actively involved in all activities organized by the college.

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

सरपंच
ग्रामपंचायत पिंपरी सांडस
ता.हवेली,जि.पुणे

Best Practice I

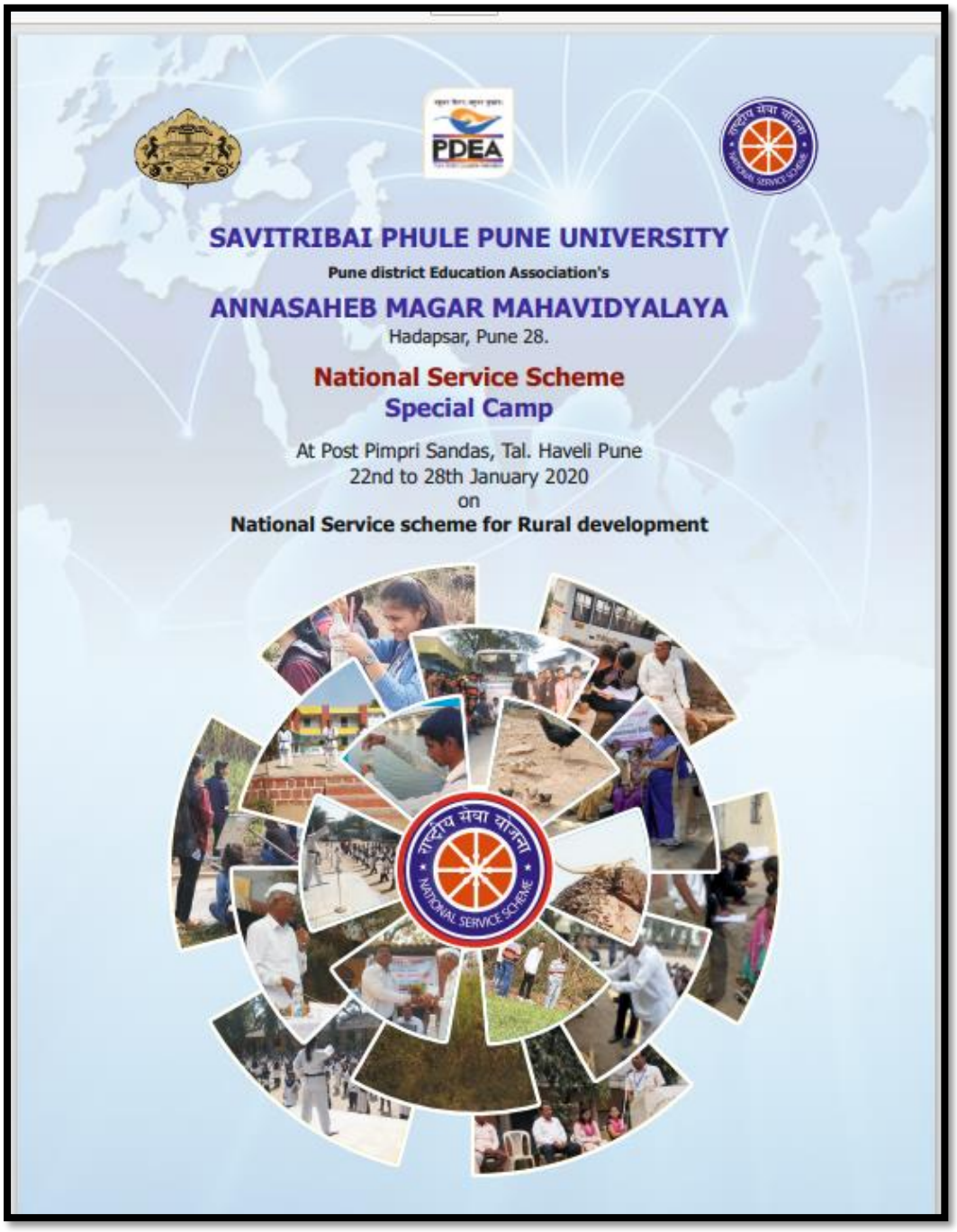
Scientific Approach for Rural Development

Evidence of success

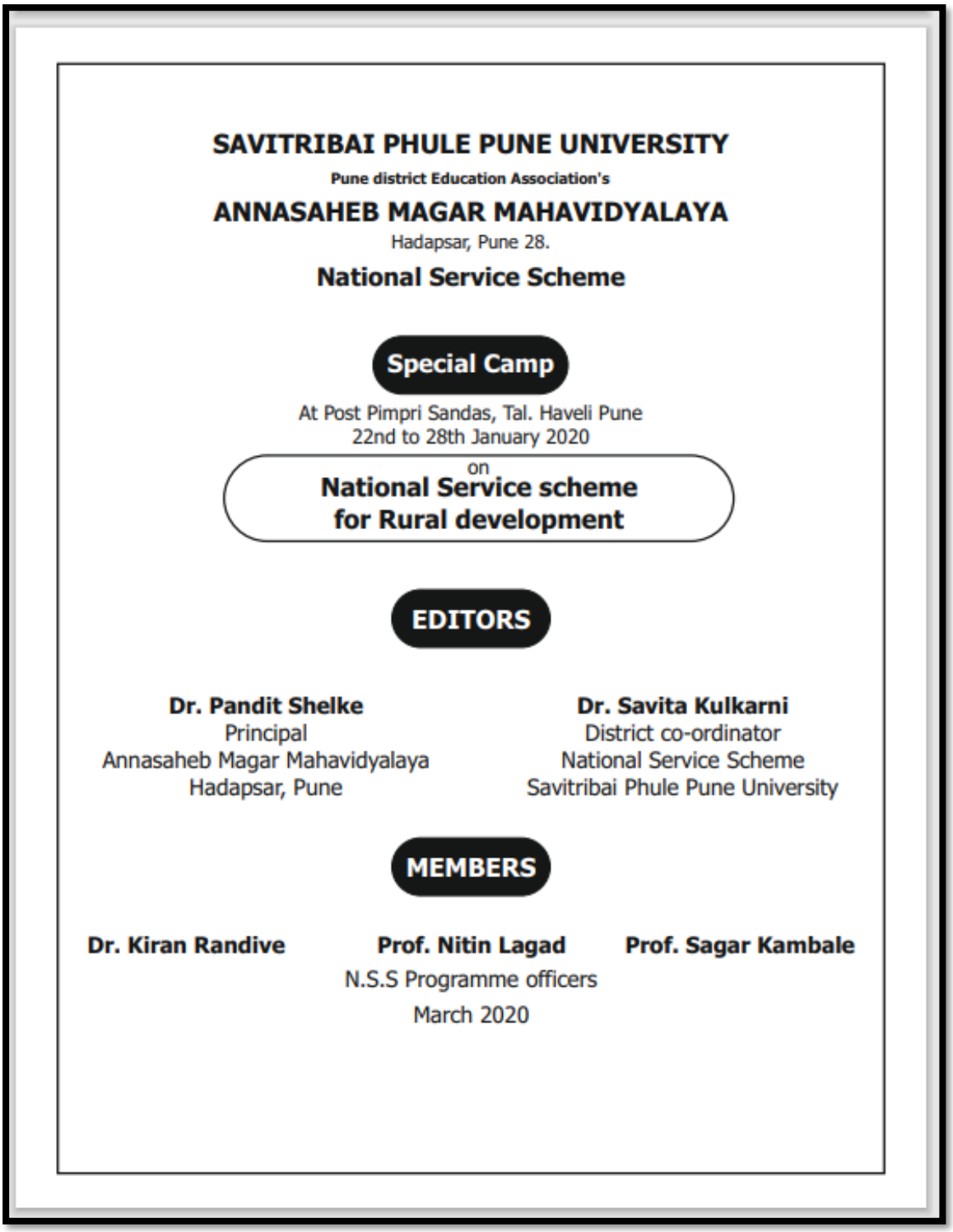
In the year 2019-20, on 27th Jan 2020, a team of five teachers and 45 students performed a survey of the village Pimpri Sandas, Tal. Haveli, Dist. Pune, situated on the foothills of Sahyadri ranges with an elevation of 500m. Household surveys and GPS surveys were conducted. Questionnaires are used to obtain socio-economic, demographic, and cultural information from villagers as well as Gramsevak, Talathi, and other government authorities. Though agriculture was an important occupation of the village, they lack of awareness of crop rotation, and overuse of fertilizers and insecticides was observed. Health and medicinal facilities were the necessities of the village, soil conversation, watershed management, and use of organic fertilizers could help to improve agricultural productivity. There were no problems with electricity load shading. Awareness regarding water pollution was necessary. The microbial diversity index was good. An aptitude test of students was also done.

Cover page of Proceeding
(NSS Special Camp)

Village Survey Proceedings 2019-20	https://pdeaamcollege.s3.us-east-2.amazonaws.com/NaacSSRCriaDoc/720_Village%20Survey%20%20Proceedings%202019-20.pdf



Cover page of Proceeding
(NSS Special Camp)



SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY

Pune district Education Association's

ANNASAHEB MAGAR MAHAVIDYALAYA

Hadapsar, Pune 28.

National Service Scheme

Special Camp

At Post Pimpri Sandas, Tal. Haveli Pune
22nd to 28th January 2020

on

National Service scheme for Rural development

EDITORS

Dr. Pandit Shelke
Principal
Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya
Hadapsar, Pune

Dr. Savita Kulkarni
District co-ordinator
National Service Scheme
Savitribai Phule Pune University

MEMBERS

Dr. Kiran Randive **Prof. Nitin Lagad** **Prof. Sagar Kambale**

N.S.S Programme officers

March 2020

Activity Reports

Department of Zoology

Activity

Scientific survey of terrestrial and aquatic habitat of village

By

Dr. Sharad Giramkar **Dr. Anju Munde**
Prof. Irpana Mulla

Report

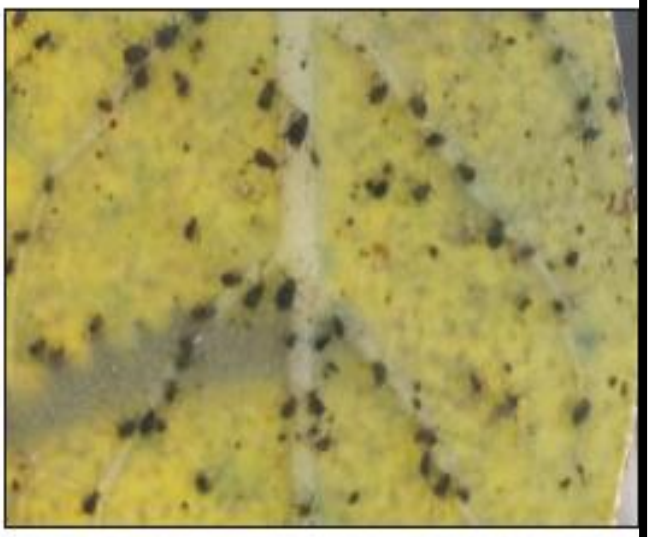
College has organized National Service Scheme camp at Pimpari Sandas Tal Haveli Dist.pune. The department of Zoology had actively participated in survey arranged during camp. Staff of zoology department along with students visited to Pimpri Sandas and performed survey of terrestrial and aquatic diversity of animals on 11th , 25th and 26th January 2020. Dr. Anju Mundhe and Prof. Seema Gaikwad conducted survey along with first and second years selected students. Following terrestrial and aquatic founa were observed during survey.

1. Red and Black bully ants
2. Black tree bugs
3. Dragon flies
4. White lacy butterflies
5. Calotes versicolor
6. Toad
7. Water strider
8. Silver fish
9. Apple snail
10. Cattle egrets
11. White spot black butterfly
12. stem borers
13. black crest bird
14. plant lice
15. Spiders
16. Scorpions- *Orhochiurs bicolor*, *Mesobuthus fulvipus*, *M. tumulus*.

Survey of aquatic fauna

Domestic fowl

Unidentified Black moth with white margin



Plant bug nymphs on leaves

Calotes versicolor

Ladybug beetle

Department of Botany

Activity

Plants survey

By

Dr. Kiran Randive

Report

The field survey of the plants from village Pimpri-Sandus was done by the students under the guidance of Dr. Savita Kulkarni, Prof. Nitin Lagad and other staff members of the NSS. The plants of the Family- Fabaceae were found to be dominant. The village is very much developed but the patches of the vegetation is conserved near the houses. Over all the region is dry and the members like Acacia are common.

Table No.1 List of plants and family

Sr. No.	Name of the plant	Family
1	Pongamia pinnata	Fabaceae
2	Ficus benghalensis	Moraceae
3	Ficus religiosa	Moraceae
4	Acacia chunara	Fabaceae
5	Cassia tora	Fabaceae
6	Zizyphus jujuba	Rhamnaceae
7	Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae
8	Melia azadirach	Meliaceae
9	Alternanthera sessilis	Amaranthaceae
10	Xanthium strumarium	Asteraceae
11	Sida cordifolia	Malvaceae

Sample Collection

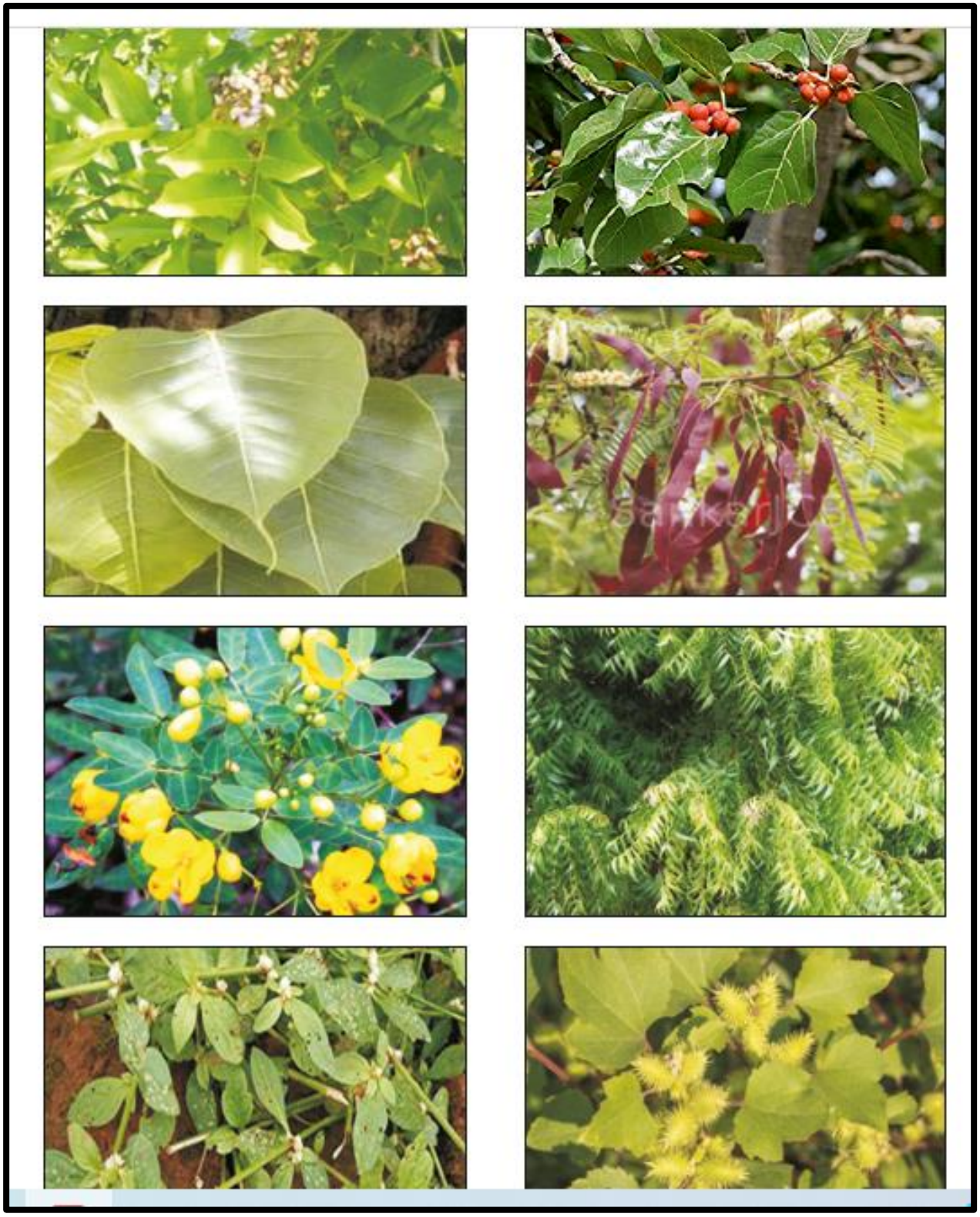
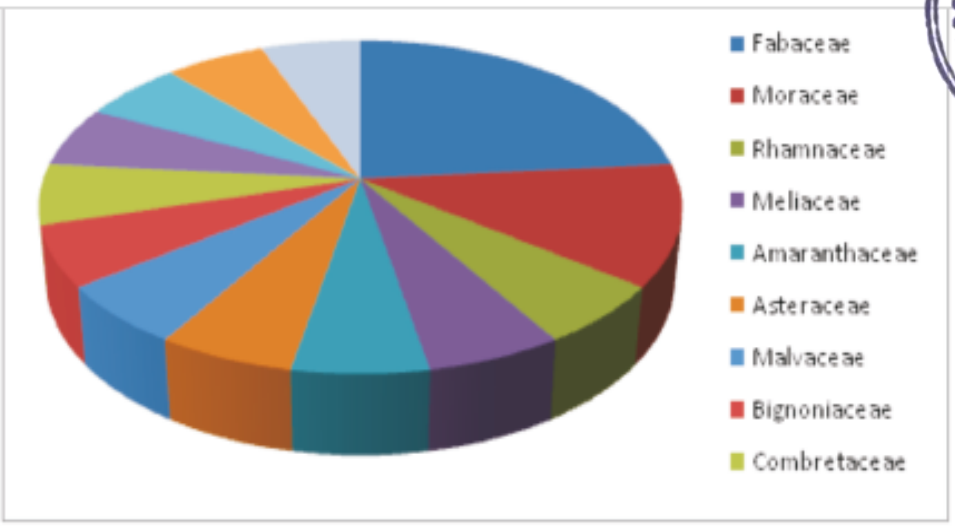







Table No.2 Dominant Family of the area

Sr. No.	Name of the Family	No of Individuals
1	Fabaceae	04
2	Moraceae	02
3	Rhamnaceae	01
4	Meliaceae	01
5	Amaranthaceae	01
6	Asteraceae	01
7	Malvaceae	01
8	Bignoniaceae	01
9	Combretaceae	01
10	Polygonaceae	01



List of Fungi survey during NSS Camp to Pimpri-Sandas

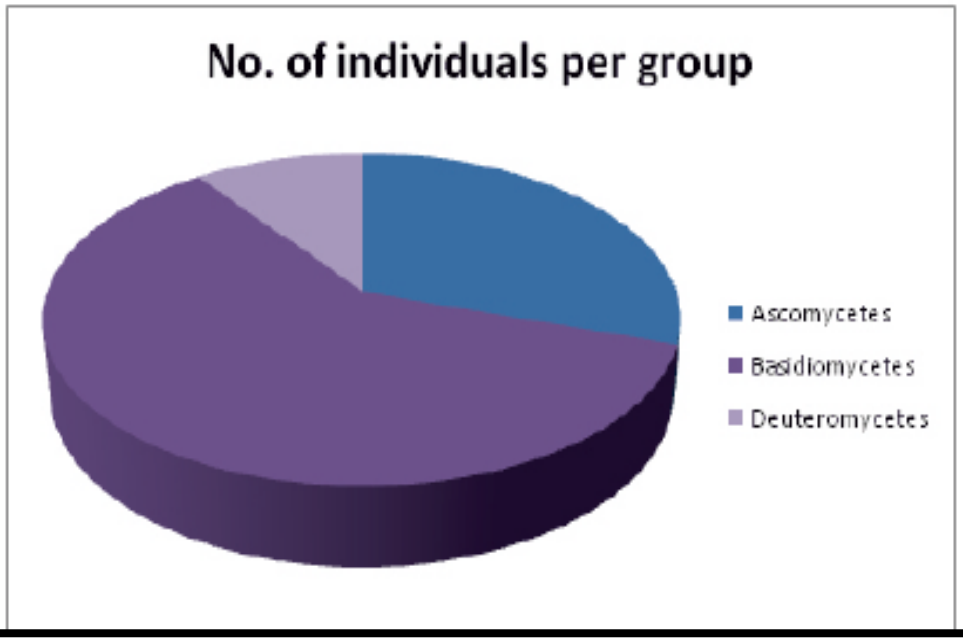
During this survey some of the lichen species are found on rocks. The trees were not showing the lichens at all which shows the region is equally polluted as that of the city. The wooden logs shows common members of the fungal community from Ascomycetes and Basidiomyctes. Fungi from Basidiomycetes are found to be dominant in the given locality.

Table No.3 List of Fungi and Group

Sr. No.	Name of the Fungus	Group
1	Xylaria sp.	Ascomycetes
2	Coprinus sp.	Basidiomycetes
3	Agaricus sp.	Basidiomycetes
4	Inonotus sp.	Basidiomycetes
5	Auricularia sp.	Basidiomycetes
6	Daedalea sp.	Basidiomycetes
7	Puccinia sp.	Basidiomycetes
8	Cercopsora sp.	Deuteromycetes
9	Rhizocarpon sp.	Ascomycetes
10	Caloplaca sp.	Ascomycetes

Table No.4 Dominant Group of the area

Name of the Fungus	Group	No. of individuals per group
Xylaria sp.	Ascomycetes	03
Rhizocarpon sp.		
Caloplaca sp.		
Coprinus sp.	Basidiomycetes	
Agaricus sp.		
Inonotus sp.		
Auricularia sp.		
Daedalea sp.		
Puccinia sp.		
Cercopsora sp.	Deuteromycetes	



Department of Microbiology

Activity
Study of Microorganisms in Soil and Water

By

Prof. Poonam Jagtap

Report

Water, air, and soil are three natural resources that we cannot live without. Soil provides nutrients, water, oxygen and heat to natural land areas. Water can be used for direct and indirect purposes. The bulk of the world's water use is for agriculture, industry, and electricity. Domestic use includes water that is used in the home every day, including water for normal household purposes, such as drinking, food preparation, bathing, washing clothes and dishes, flushing toilets, and watering lawns and gardens. Air contains oxygen that we breathe and protects us from the harmful UV rays of the sun. Air is a mixture of different gases and is all around us. We cannot see it but it is essential for all living organisms. Microorganisms are organisms (such as bacteria, viruses and protozoa) that are too small to be seen without a microscope. While most organisms are harmless, "infectious" microorganisms can multiply in the body and cause illness or disease. Drinking water that is contaminated is only one of many possible sources of infectious microorganisms. Other sources include eating contaminated food, direct contact with the excretion of infected people or animals, and breathing contaminated air. So the chemical disinfection i.e. Chlorination of drinking water is must. Private Wells are usually safe, but can be affected by nearby septic systems, farm animal waste or other sources of contamination. Untreated water from rivers, lakes, ponds, springs or streams is likely to contain unsafe levels of infectious microorganisms and drinking it may cause illness. Soil microorganisms are responsible for most of the nutrient release from organic matter. When microorganisms decompose organic matter, they use the carbon and nutrients
in the organic matter for their own growth. They release excess nutrients into the soil where they can be taken up by plants.

Soil microorganisms play an essential role in decomposing organic matter, cycling nutrients and fertilising the soil. Soil microbes are of prime importance in this process. Soil microbes are also important for the development of healthy soil structure. NSS department of the Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar had organised Soil and Water Quality

Analysis Survey at Pimpari Sandas Village which is located in Tal. Haveli, Dist-Pune. Under this activity students from Department of Microbiology collected some soil and water samples from different locations of Pimpari Sandas village including Bhartwadi, Kallakwadi and Lonarwadi area. Further examination of collected samples was carried out in the laboratory by using standand methodology. Soil samples were analysed under standard plate count(SPC) method and Simpson's Diversity Index method.

Likewise Water samples were checked for the assurance of quality of drinking water by using Most Probable Number (MPN) method.
'Standard plate count' technique is used to estimate the population density of bacteria in a broth by plating a small and dilute portion of the sample and counting the number of bacteria colonies. Similarly Simpson's Diversity Index is a measure of diversity which takes into account the number of species present, as well as the relative abundance of each species. Mean well MPN is most commonly applied for quality testing of water i.e to ensure whether the water is safe or not in terms of bacteria present in it. A group of bacteria commonly referred as fecal coliforms act as an indicator for fecal contamination of water. The presence of very few fecal coliform bacteria would indicate that a water probably contains no disease-causing organisms, while the presence of large numbers of fecal coliform bacteria would indicate a very high probability that the water could contain disease-producing organisms making the water unsafe for consumption. Here following Maps show the exact location of different places in the Pimpari Sandas village area from where soil and water samples were collected for testing and Result of the experiments has been shown in the Tabular form.

Sample No	Location	Longitude	Latitude	Most probable number
1	Bore well water	74 08.868	18° 35.868	115
2	Well water	74° 06.696	18° 35.063	45
3	Bore well water	74° 06.667	18° 34.979	130
4	Well water	74° 07.235	18° 35.528	120
5	Bhima river	74° 07.918	18° 36.617	1800+
6	Filter water	74° 07.696	18° 36.605	2

While considering the MPN test result, water samples collected from Bharatwadi, Kallakwadi, Lonarwadi, Pimpari Sandas village and Bhima River have shown extreme difference. Bhima river water sample shows highest MPN value i.e.1800+ that means presence of microorganisms is greater in that sample as compared to others. It shows pollutional load of river water. Bhima river water has been treated and then it is supplied to villagers in the form of filter water at very low cost. Filter water sample shows the lowest MPN value i.e. 2 which is quite good to show the good quality of drinking water. MPN values of Bore well water and well water samples ranges between 45 to130 indicating that this samples need chemical treatment like chlorination before using for consumption purpose. Here we put result of only presumptive test of drinking water, according to it we can make assumption that there may be a presence of faecal coliforms in those samples carrying highest MPN value. So people should prefer filtered water for consumption. Bore well water, well water and River water is not suitable for consumption or drinking before treatment.

Sample No	Location	Longitude	Latitude	Simpson's Diversity Index (D)
1	Sugarcane farm	74.1342	18.5978	0.4378
2	Barren soil	74.11142	18.5845	0.3333
3	Onion farm	74.11058	18.59942	0.6421
4	Wheat farm	74.12063	18.59187	0.5432
5	Near Bhima river	74.13113	18.61027	0.7284

By considering the result of SPC and Simpson's Diversity Index method we came to know that collected soil samples have huge density and diversity of different types of microorganisms. Some fungi and bacterial species have been isolated from that soil samples. There is a presence of some beneficial kind of microorganisms like Rhizobium spp. Azotobactor spp. Pseudomonas spp. Bacillus spp. etc. has been found. While studying on that soil samples which are collected from different farms, isolated organisms shows their role in maintaing soil fertility by playing role as a biofertilizer. Few isoltes were obtained from barren area shows their bioremediation capacity to remove toxic chemicals and metals from the contaminated soil sample. Greater number of microorganisms in soil shows their importance in the natural recycling of living material. All naturally produced substances are biodegradable, bacteria can break them down and help to reduce environmental pollution.Villagers have to take care of themselves and environment as well. Because health of the nature is also important as like ours.

Photos of soil sample collection

Photo of water sample collection

Department of Chemistry

Activity

Chemical analysis of soil and water

By

Prof. Shital Jagtap

Report

We need water for drinking, for industries, for irrigation, for swimming and fishing, etc. Water quality is very important in our day-to-day life. Chemical analysis is essential of ensuring the chemical's safety, quality, productivity, control, consistency, among other factors that affect everyday life Water chemistry analyses are carried out to identify and quantify the chemical components and properties of water samples. Drinking water quality standards describes the quality parameters set for drinking water. Soil analysis is a valuable tool for farm as it determines the inputs required for efficient and economic production. A proper soil test will help ensure the application of enough fertilizer to meet the requirements of the crop while taking advantage of the nutrients already present in the soil.With this aim Soil and water samples from the village Pimpri Sandas are collected. They are analyzed in the laboratory. Hardness, PH and conductivity of water and soil conductivity and PH measured from the collected samples.

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.

Discussion

Samples of water and soil are taken from various places. Water samples are taken from well, river, hand pump and tap water. Soil samples are collected from fields where onion, wheat, sugarcane and Bajara are main crop.

Soil Samples analysis

Sample	Location	crop before cultivated	Crop present	Temperature	Depth
1	Bharatwadi	sugarcane	None	30°C	30 cm
2	Kallakwadi	maize	None	30°C	30 cm
3	Kallakwadi	Onion	None	25°C	15 cm
4	Lonarwadi	Bajara	Wheat	29°C	10 cm

Sample	Location	Colour	Conductivity	PH	Remarks
1	Bharatwadi	Black	0.62	9.26	Highly alkaline
2	Kallakwadi	White	0.22	9.13	Highly alkaline
3	Kallakwadi	Brownish Black	0.98	8.37	Alkaline
4	Lonarwadi	Black	0.86	8.35	Alkaline

Water sample analysis

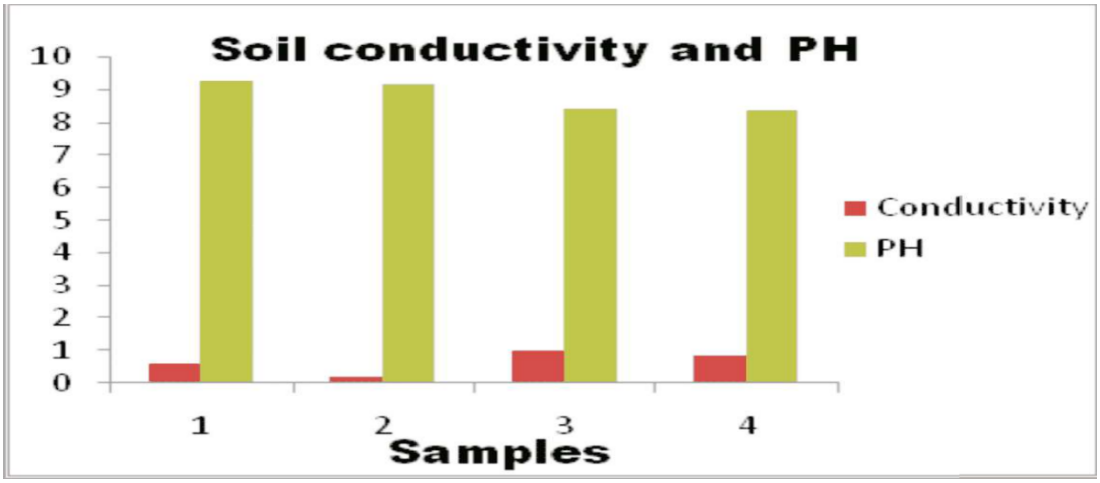
No	Location	Source	Temperature	Hardness	conductivity	PH	Remark
1	Bharatwadi	Handpump	26	137	1.32	7.88	Highly Alkaline
2	Kallakwadi	well	28	152.3	1.53	7.83	Highly Alkaline
3	Kallakwadi	well	23	144.68	1.72	7.75	Neutral
4	Lonarwadi	Tap water	23	137	2.19	8.73	Alkaline
5	Pimpri Sandas	River	22	137	0.93	7.16	Neutral

Above map shows that there is difference in conductivity and PH of soil. Soil PH is high in the farms where Sugarcane and maize are cropped and shows highly alkaline soil. PH is low in the farms of wheat and bajra and shows Alkaline soil. Conductivity defers in village area.

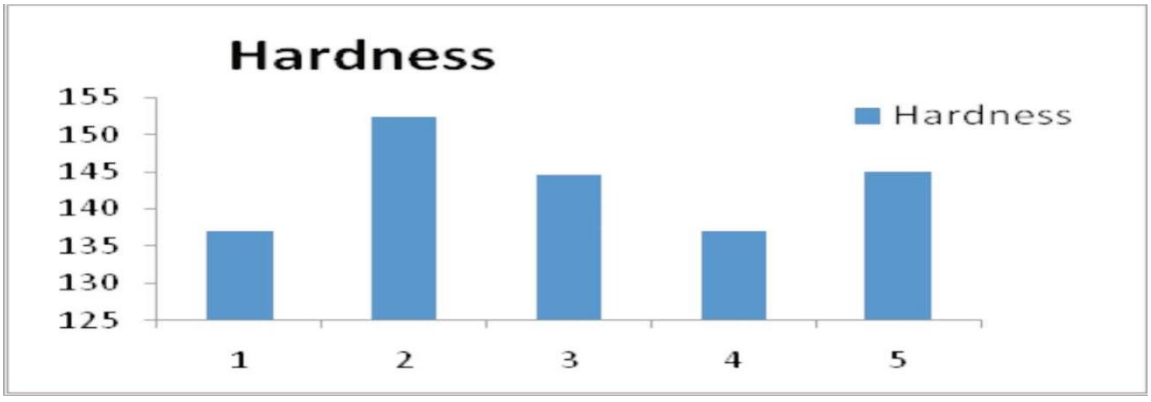
No	Location	Source	Temperature	Hardness	conductivity	PH	Remark
1	Bharatwadi	Handpump	26	137	1.32	7.88	Highly Alkaline
2	Kallakwadi	well	28	152.3	1.53	7.83	Highly Alkaline
3	Kallakwadi	well	23	144.68	1.72	7.75	Neutral
4	Lonarwadi	Tap water	23	137	2.19	8.73	Alkaline
5	Pimpri Sandas	River	22	137	0.93	7.16	Neutral

Graphical presentation

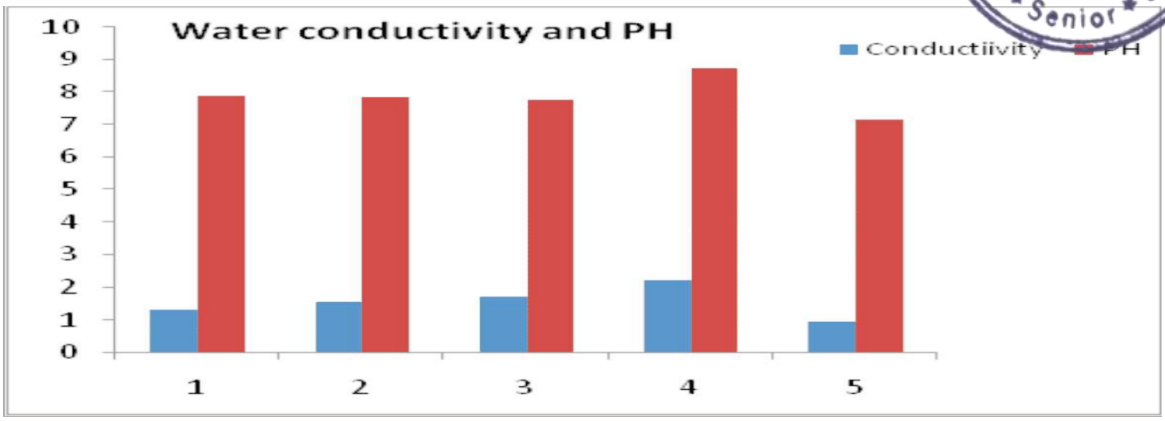
Soil Conductivity and PH



Water Hardness



Water conductivity and PH



Recommendations

The village is well developed still need some awareness about water pollution. The sewage flowing through the river stream creates water pollution which seriously affects the biodiversity. Public awareness about these phenomenon should be done and campus posters and workshop should be undertaken.

Photos of soil and water sample collection

Photos of

water sample collection

Department of Physics

Activity
Energy resources in the village

By

Prof. Vilas Kumkale

Report

Energy is a crucial ingredient for economic development. With the agricultural and industrial activities the demand for energy increases. Greater access to energy is suggested to grow economies and improve the lives. Household survey is important to know the household consumption of survey. This type of survey reflect the status of the infrastructure and offers indicators on the household's economic situation and standard of living. There is necessity to provide precise and comprehensive statistical data to meet the needs of decision-makers, data users and researchers on energy sources, forms, uses and consumption patterns across the domestic sector. As an extension from field surveys, college NSS department has launched the household energy survey in the village Pimpri sandas for energy statistics to identify household consumption of electricity and petroleum products, as well as the use of various energy and fuel sources in different activities. The household energy survey form features data on residence, its components, electricity sources, household data, questions on fuel usage, the consumption of energy diverse forms, their uses in various household activities and energy-consuming devices in the domestic sector. The form also includes questions on rationalization of energy consumption as well as related means. The household survey is conducted at village Pimpri Sandas on 11th Jan 2020. The information is collected from 25 houses in the villages. Students from F.Y.B.Sc. class Pathan Rajiya Firoj and Chothave Suraj Wishambhat conducted the survey.

Objectives

With the broad aim of study of energy resources and potential of energy resources in the villages study is undertaken on the following objectives.

1. To know the available energy resources in the village.
2. To know the practices for efficient use of energy and non-conventional energy available in the village.

Methodology

We used questionnaire and interview method to obtain the data of energy resources. Following information is collected through the survey.

Energy Resources

Types of resources	Using Chulha	Electricity Availability	Using Shegadi	Using Gas	Using Solar	Total surveyed houses
No. of houses	22	24	2	11	4	25

Houses having Television

Total surveyed houses	Having Television	No television
25	19	06

Water heating resources

Total surveyed Houses	Using Chulha	heater	Solar	Gas	Geezer
25	21	2	2	3	1

Types of Energy resources

Total houses surveyed	LED Bulb	Simple Bulb	LED Tube
25	12	17	1

Conclusion

It is seen that village don't have load shading for the electricity. Villages have electricity and most of the houses have the energy equipments like Television, Electric motor, Electric iron. Street lights are seen in the village. The most advanced electrical equipment were not found in the village. Chulha is used in most of the houses. Heater and Geezer are rarely seen in the village. More than 50 % houses use LED bulb in the house. People are not aware about the nonconventional energy resources. It is necessary to use and aware people to use nonconventional energy resources.

Department of Politics

Activity

Political Survey

By

Prof. Nitin Lagad

Report

प्रा. नितीन लगड

निसर्गाचे वरदान लाभलेले, भीमा नदीच्या काठावर वसलेले पुणे जिल्ह्याच्या हवेली तालुक्यातील शेवटचे गाव म्हणून पिंपरी-सांडस या गावाचा परीचय सर्वांना आहे. पुणे-नगर महामार्गावर पेरणे फाट्यापासून (भीमा कोरेगाव) साधारणतः १० कि.मी. अंतरावर असेलेले हे गांव राजकीय व सामाजिकदृष्ट्या अत्यंत जागरूक आहे. पिंपरी सांडस, न्हावी सांडस आणि सांगवी सांडस अशी एकमेकांच्या जवळ असणारी ही तिन्ही गावे सर्वार्थाने समृद्ध आहेत.

पिंपरी सांडस गावाला भीमा नदीच्या निमित्ताने भौगोलीक वरदान लाभले आहे. शेतीची सुपिकता आणि शेतीतून होणारे उत्पादन यांमुळे या गावाचे अर्थकारण जीवनाच्या सर्व सेवांवर प्रभाव पाडते असे दिसते. आर्थिक समृद्धी असलेला समाज हा सामाजिक व राजकीयदृष्ट्या देखील प्रगत विचारांचा असतो, हे या गावाचा सर्वांगीण विकास व परीस्थिती पाहिल्यावर लक्षात येते. निकोप राजकीय स्पर्धा हे या गावातल्या निवडणुकांचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. सर्व समाज घटकांना सामावून घेऊन गावाच्या विकासासाठी कटिबद्ध असणारी स्थानिक लोकशाही तिथे आपणांस पहावयास मिळते. लोकसभा व विधानसभा निवडणूकीत वेगवेगळी भूमिका घेणारे राजकीय नेते व कार्यकर्ते यांची गाव पातळीवरील निवडणूकीत वेगळी असते. ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणूकीत पक्ष तथा गट-तट विसरून सर्व राजकीय नेते काम करतात. स्थानिक निवडणूकीत पक्षीय स्पर्धा तिथे पहायला मिळत नाही. मराठी व इंग्रजी माध्यमाची शाळा, नियमित शहर बस सेवा, प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्र, सर्व सुविधायुक्त ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय, अंतर्गत गटारे, अंतर्गत रस्ते, स्वच्छ व प्रसन्न मंदिरे, स्वच्छ पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा प्रकल्प, उत्तम स्मशानभूमी, गावकऱ्यांना उत्तम सेवा देण्यासाठी तत्पर असणारे ग्रामपंचायतीतील सेवक कर्मचारी इ. वैशिष्टपूर्ण बाबींचा समावेश केल्याशिवाय या गावाचा सामाजिक आलेख पूर्ण होऊ शकत नाही.

उत्तम व आदर्श म्हणून ज्या वैशिष्ट्यांची आपण चर्चा करतो, ती सर्व वैशिष्ट्यांनी हे गाव परिपूर्ण आहे. कल्पाना रायकर या गावाच्या पोलीस पाटील म्हणून कार्यरत आहेत. कोणत्याही गावात पोलीस पाटलांची भूमिका अतिशय

रायकर या गावाच्या पोलीस पाटील म्हणून कार्यरत आहेत. कोणत्याही गावात पोलीस पाटलाची भूमिका अतिशय महत्त्वाची असते.

पिंपरी सांडस गावातील ग्रामपंचायत सदस्य असणाऱ्या महिला अतिशय जागरूकपणे आपली जबाबदारी पार पाडीत आहे. बचतगट स्थापन करून महिलांना आर्थिक बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण करण्यावर त्यांचा विशेष भर आहे. आर्थिक संपन्न असलेली स्त्री राजकीयदृष्ट्या देखील सजग असते. माजी खासदार श्री. शिवाजीराव आढळराव पाटील व माजी आमदार श्री. बाबूराव पाचर्णे यांच्या विकासनिधितून गावात अनेक समाजपयोगी प्रकल्प उभे राहिले आहेत. विद्यमान खा. श्री. अमोल कोल्हे आणि आमदार श्री. अशोक पवार यांच्या विकासनिधीतून प्रलंबित कामे करण्याचे प्रस्तावीत आहे. या गावात असलेल्या वाड्या-वस्त्या व मळे इथेदेखील आवश्यक सोयी-सुविधा आहे. शिक्षणाबाबतही या गावात खुप चांगली जागृती असल्याचे दिसते. गावातील ज्येष्ठ नेते श्री. वाल्मिकदादा भोरडे यांच्या प्रयत्नातून मा.खा.श्री. विठ्ठलराव तुपे यांनी स्थापन केलेल्या साने गुरूजी शिक्षण संस्था शाखा देखील या गावात आहे. साधारणतः ६०० हून अधिक विद्यार्थी या माध्यमिक शाळेत आहेत.

Department of Geography

Activity
Social and Economic status of Pimpri Sandas

By

Dr. Savita Kulkarni

Report

Socio economic survey is the important source to get total information regarding the social and economic status of the place. This data helps to visualize the scenario of the place. Policy frame work can be done after analyzing the data and understanding the problem with the public is very important for the policy making.

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well being of people living in the areas. It is traditionally centered on the exploitation of land intensive natural resources such as agriculture and forestry. It is comprehensive term focuses on action for the development of areas outside the main stream urban economic system. Employment in rural areas and improving the productivity of the agricultural sector is important for the rural development. Survey is conducted in the village to know the socio economic status of the village.

Aims and objectives of the village survey –

1. To understand the socio economic and cultural aspects of the village

2. To study the living status of village.

Methodology - Primary data of the villages is necessary to fulfill above objectives. NSS volunteer with the students of Geography Department conducted a socio economic survey in village Pimpri Sandas to understand the physical socio-economic and cultural aspects of the village, to understand the existing land use pattern of village, to study the morphology of the settlement and to understand the living status of the village. A house hold survey was conducted and a primary data is collected each and every house is surveyed and with the help of GPS locations are marked. GPS survey were conducted and photographs are taken. Questionnaires are used to obtain the socio-economic, demographic, cultural and occupational information. Secondary data is collected from Gramsevek, Talathi and other various govt. authorities.

Pimpri Sandas is the village located in Pune district Haveli Taluka. The distance from Pune

village

Location of Pimpri sandas village area : Google Earth Image

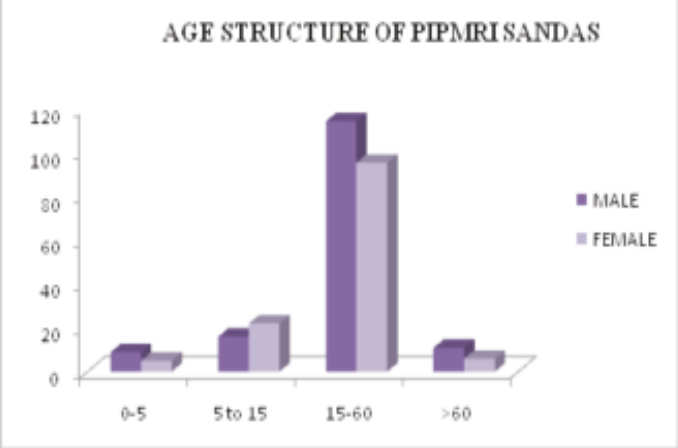
station is 45 km and 35 km from Hadapsar. It is situated on the foothills of Sahyadri ranges with the elevation of 560 m

The results from the field visit, questionnaire and survey gives important information about the socio economic condition, population structure, economic status, soils, vegetation, micro organisms observed in the village. With this database village information system is developed.

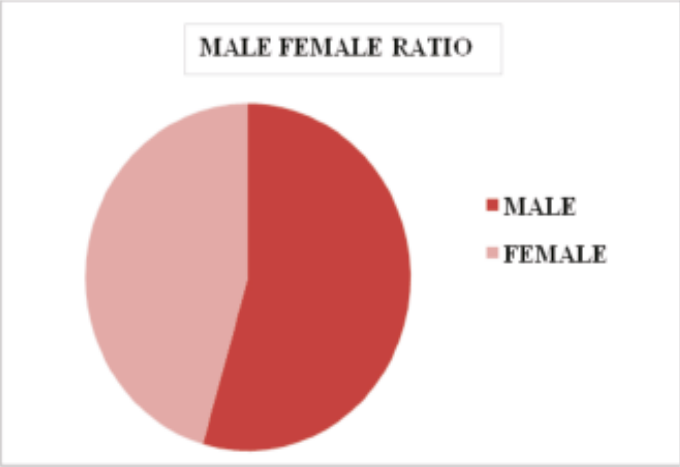
Population Structure – The study of population structure is very important aspect in the economic, educational development in the village. 70 household data collected by the students.

a) **Age structure –** Age group 15-60 yrs shows dominance with 72% followed with 5-15 yrs with 13 % followed with age group above 60 yrs which is 6% and 5 % population of 0-5 yrs. It means that young population is highest in the village which can be great strength of the village.

Age group	0-5	5-15	15-60	>60
MALE	09	16	114	11
FEMALE	05	22	95	06



b) **Women status** – Village Pimpri Sandas comprises male dominated society. The status of the women is secondary. They have their education upto 10th. Only small number women have their education upto 12th or D.Ed. Early age marriages are social and health problem in the village.



c) **Male Female ratio** – The male female ratio is almost equal implying the good demographic condition. The women population contribute 45% of the total population.

d) **Dependency ratio** – An analysis of population, economic composition unfolds the diverse economic, demographic attributes of an area. High dependency ratio obstructs the economic development. Dependency ratio of the village Pimpri sandas is 302.89

a) **Literacy** – The educational data received from 91 people. Higher secondary schooling facility is available in Pimpri Sandas village. The total literate population in the village is 81 %. The literacy rate is low among women.

b) **Occupational Characteristics** – Agriculture is the main source of earning of the villagers. 84 % population is engaged in the agriculture. It is supported with cattle rearing, milk production. As per the data given by 34 households 26 houses having land less than 5 acre 06 houses have 6-10 acre land and 2 houses have 10-20 acre agricultural land.

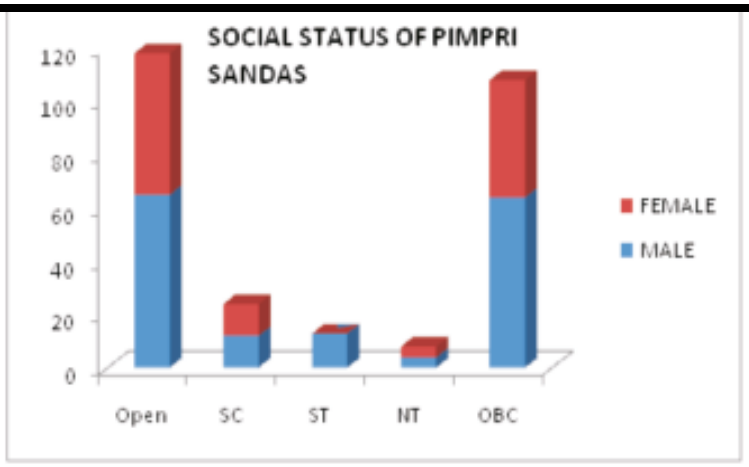
c) **Annual income** – Annual income of the villagers is largely depends upon the yield per hectare. 29 families from the 61 samples are having 50,00-50000 annual income, 3 families having less than 5000 Rs. Income, 26 families have income within 50000-1,00,000 and 3 families have annual income more than 1,00,000.

d) **Standard of living** – Standard of living is highly affected due to the location of village which is away from urban area. The facilities given by Gram Panchyat are very primitive or basic in nature. The domestic amenities and facilities such as water pipeline, electricity, LPG are provided.

e) **Health and medicinal facilities** – The medicinal service is one of the prime concerns of govt. toward the development. The medicinal facilities seem to be good in the village. The village has primary health centre. The vaccinations, consultation as well as the medical provision are available at Talegaon Dhamdhere as well as at Kesnand which is 5 km away. The epidemics like Flue, Cough, Malaria are common. Drinking water is provided by canal, borewell, river and tank.

Social structure - Village Pimpri Sandas has highest number of general population.

CASTE	Open	SC	ST	NT	OBC
MALE	65	12	13	04	64
FEMALE	53	12	00	04	44



Livestock – 32 Houses have animals in their houses. Cows are more in number (18) followed by buffalo (09) goats (08) and bullocks (02). There are 4 poultry farms in the village.

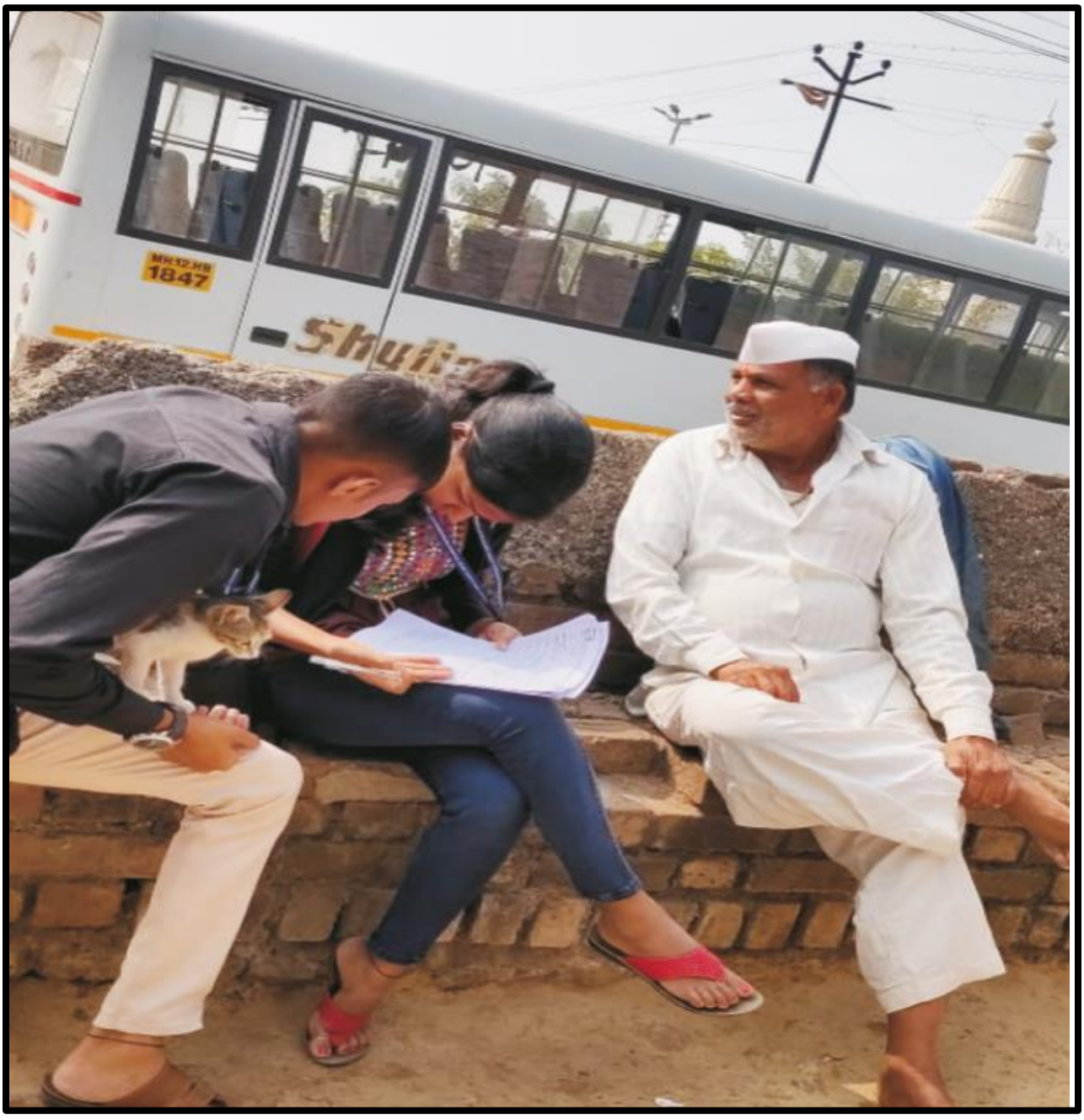
Cropping pattern – Sugarcane is important cash crop as well as wheat, maize and onion are crops cultivated in the village.

Bank accounts and computer literacy – 235 people answered for the question of prevailing bank accounts. In which 173 people have bank accounts and 62 people don't have bank accounts. Those having bank accounts 103 are male and 70 are female. Computer literacy is not observed in the people. Out of 143 people only 33 people are computer literate.

Conclusion : Agriculture is the important occupation of the village. But still lack of awareness in crop rotation, overuse of fertilizer is observed. Young population is high which will become strength for area development. Health and medicinal facilities are the necessity of the village.

Suggestions : People from the village are not aware about the farm practices, bio-diversity, health as well as the potentials they have. Suggestions regarding soil conservation, watershed management, use of organic fertilizers and manure will help villagers to improve the agricultural productivity. Other income sources like agro tourism, cultivation of medicinal plants and aquaculture will generate income and employment in the village. Social awareness on gender equality, AIDS, environment will help to create a healthy social life.

Discussion with senior citizen



Department of Psychology

Activity

Aptitude test of 9th standard students

By

Prof. Ashwini Doke **Prof. Swati Badgujar**

Report

पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाचे अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालय, हडपसर यांच्या पिंपरी सांडस गावचा राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना हिवाळी शिबिरानिमित्त या ठिकाणी दि. २४/०१/२०२० रोजी मानसशास्त्र विभागातर्फे इयत्ता ९वी च्या विद्यार्थ्यांची व्यवसायीक कल चाचणी घेण्यात आली. त्या चाचणी प्राप्तांकावरून विद्यार्थ्यांचे व्यावसायिक कल व अभिरूची यांचे मापन करण्यात आले.

चाचणीच्या प्राप्तांकानुसार पुढील कल विद्यार्थ्यांच्या दिसून आला.

क्षेत्र	एकूण विद्यार्थी संख्या	कल आणि अभिरूची
Artistic (A)	13	Artistic jobs include the assignment Singer, Music Director, Painter, Cartoonist, Photographer, Dancer, Sculpturer etc.
Household (H)	11	Household jobs are cooker, Embraider, Home Science Teacher, Home Science Researcher, Nurse Home Manager, Expert in Cooking, Home Decoratorete.
Literary (L)	10	The literary scale includes the jobs like Editor, Translater, Critic, Jurnalist, Poet, Writer, Language Specialist, Dramatist, Epic, Writer, Language teacher, Novelist and Story writer etc.

Scientific (SC)	10	This includes jobs like Mechanical Engineer, Chemical Engineer, Sciteist Civil Engineer, Health Officer, Compounder Astrologer Atomic Scientist Medical Representative Botanist, Science, Teacher, Veterinary Doctor, Vaccinator Chemist, Doctor Scientific Apparatus, Manufacture and Electric Engineers etc.
Constructive (CO)	07	Constructive includes the intrest in vacations of Goldsmith, Iroasmith forman, Radio Mechanic, Dyer, Teacher of Art Crafts, Book binder, Washerman, Welder, Carpenter, Potter, Toy Maker etc.
Commercial (C)	06	The Following jobs are included in the area of commercial interests, Typist, Secretary, Shopkeeper, Steno, Accountant Ticket Collector, Commerce, Teacher, Treasurer, Drafts Man, Income Tax Officer, Salesman, Industry Manager etc.

Students counselling Report

NSS Camp Counselling Report

Sr. No.	Name of the Students	Interest Area
१	तुषार बापु यनभर	Scientific
२	बाजारे संकल्प गणेश	Commercial
३	भुषण सतिश शितोळे	Artistic
४	रोशन भाऊसाहेब कोलपे	Literary
५	सार्थक काळुराम खाडे	Household
६	अमोल कानिफनाथ भोसूरे	Artistic
७	शुभम जनार्दन गायकवाड	Constructive
८	विजय किसन डोमाळे	Literary
९	वैभव दिपक भोरडे	Commercial

Students counselling Report

Sr. No.	Name of the Students	Interest Area
१०	गौरव भाऊसाहेब भोरडे	Executive
११	प्रशांत गायकवाड	Artistic
१२	समीर सुनिल लोणारि	Household
१३	श्रीनाथ राजेंद्र थोरात	Constructive
१४	गौरव योगेश वीर	Artistic
१५	शुभम शंकर थोरात	Artistic
१६	अमित अर्जुन कोळेकर	Agriculture
१७	वैभव बाळासाहेब शिंदे	Literary
१८	आदित्य गणेश कामठे	Scientific
१९	अंकुश भाऊसाहेब निकम	Artistic
२०	रोहन पोपट पाटोळे	Literary
२१	यतीन इकबाल मन्यार	Commercial
२२	गणेश शहाजी सरडे	Artistic
२३	आदित्य किरण शितोळे	Household
२४	प्रथमेश अप्पासो औरकर	Constructive
२५	कार्तिक संतोष तापकिर	Scientific
२६	ओम मेघराज जावळे	Constructive
२७	गणेश शांताराम रणदिवे	Literary
२८	वाल्मिक अरूण कांबळे	Scientific
२९	उत्कर्ष संतोष कुंजीर	Household
३०	रोहन भाऊसाहेब कांचन	Artistic
३१	सुरज रामदास मलाण	Household
३२	संतोष गणेश गडदे	Household
३३	रियाज फैयाज शेख	Persuasive
३४	अविनाश नंदु डोकारे	Household
३५	प्रमोद शांताराम मलाण	Agriculture
३६	सलिम बाबाजान इनामदार	Artistic

Students counselling Report

Sr. No.	Name of the Students	Interest Area
४५	आकाश नारायण शिंदे	Artistic
४६	ज्ञानेश्वर अरूण जगताप	Agriculture
४७	विधान उत्तम मळाव	Constructive
४८	वैभव दत्तात्रय सातव	Commercial
४९	पप्पु दिपक कांबळे	Household
५०	अभिषेक धनंजय शितोळे	Social
५१	आदित्य पांडुरंग शितोळे	Agriculture
५२	अभिजीत रविंद्र बाजारे	Literary
५३	सौरभ संतोष शिंदे	Commercial
५४	सचिन कळमकर साबळे	Social
५५	पवन मफत कसुरे	Persuasive
५६	संकेत विजय कांचन	Literary
५७	प्रकाश श्रीराम तोर	Constructive
५८	अक्षय दत्तात्रय भोरडे	Artistic
५९	शिवशंकर धरेप्पा माळी	Persuasive
६०	ओंकार सुभाष शितोळे	Literary
६१	श्रीजीत संतोष शितोळे	Persuasive
६२	अभिषेक बाळासो भोरडे	Persuasive
६३	ओंकार भाऊसाहेब भोरडे	Artistic
६४	सिद्धेश संतोष गायकवाड	Scientific
६५	पंकज आत्माराम ढगे	Household
६६	निखिल दत्ताराम गायके	Social
६७	ओंकार संतोष बोडके	Literary
६८	शुभम सुरेश कांचन	Executive
६९	अतिश हनुमंत शितोळे	Household
७०	सौरभ विजय भोवडे	Scientific
७१	आकाश अंबादास कांबळे	Persuasive

Scientific Approach for Rural Development

News

सकाळ

मगर महाविद्यालयातर्फे सर्वेक्षण शिबिर

मांजरी, ता. १४ : राजमाता जिजाऊ व स्वामी विवेकानंद यांच्या जयंतीनिमित्त हडपसर येथील अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयातील राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी पिंपरी सांडस (ता. हवेली) या गावात सर्वेक्षण शिबिर राबविले. या वेळी विद्यार्थ्यांनी गावातील पाणी, प्राणी, वनस्पती, ऊर्जासाधने; तसेच आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजकीय आदी विविध घटकांचे सर्वेक्षण केले.

पिंपरी सांडस : सर्वेक्षण शिबिरात सहभागी झालेले मगर महाविद्यालयातील राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे विद्यार्थी.

पिंपरी सांडसचे माजी सरपंच बाळासाहेब भोरडे यांच्या हस्ते शिबिराचे उद्घाटन करण्यात आले. उपसरपंच दीपक लोणारे, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना जिल्हा समन्वयक डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी, कार्यक्रम अधिकारी प्रा. नितीन लगड, प्रा. व्ही. वाय. कुमकाळे, प्रा. पूनम जगताप, प्रा. सीमा गायकवाड आदी या वेळी उपस्थित होत्या. विद्यार्थ्यांनी पिंपरी सांडस येथील गावभाग, कल्लकवाडी, लोणारवाडी, भरतवाडी, नलगेमळा या भागाचे सर्वेक्षण केले. भूगोल विषयाच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी गावाची आर्थिक व सामाजिक माहिती करून घेतली. गावाचा राजकीय इतिहास जाणून घेतला.

भौतिकशास्त्र विषयाच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्रश्नावलीद्वारे गावामध्ये असणारे ऊर्जेचे स्रोत, गावाची गरज आणि भविष्यामध्ये ऊर्जेची गरज पू करण्यासाठी असणाऱ्या सुविधांच अभ्यास केला. या शिबिरा महाविद्यालयातील पंचेचाळी विद्यार्थी व पाच प्राध्यापक सहभा झाले होते.

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पिंपरी सांडस : अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयातर्फे आयोजित करण्यात आलेल्या शिबिरात विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन करताना प्राध्यापक आणि उपस्थित मान्यवर.

अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयातर्फे युवक दिनानिमित्त पिंपरी सांडसमध्ये शिबिर

पुणे - जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाच्या अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयामध्ये युवक दिनाचे औचित्य साधून राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या वतीने पिंपरी सांडस या गावामध्ये एक दिवसीय शिबिराचे आयोजन करण्यात आले. यावेळी पिंपरी सांडस गावातील माजी सरपंच बाळासाहेब भोरडे, उपसरपंच दीपक लोणारे, मुख्याध्यापक शेख, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना जिल्हा समन्वयक डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी, कार्यक्रम अधिकारी प्रा. नितीन लगड, प्रा. व्ही.वाय. कुमकाळे, प्रा. पूनम जगताप, प्रा. सीमा गायकवाड आदी उपस्थित होते. विद्यार्थ्यांनी पिंपरी सांडस येथील गावभाग, कळकवाडी, लोणारवाडी, भरतवाडी, नलगेमळा या भागाचे सर्वेक्षण केले. भौतिकशास्त्राच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्रश्नावलीद्वारे गावामध्ये असणारे उर्जेचे स्रोत, गावाची गरज आणि भविष्यामध्ये ऊर्जेची गरज पूर्ण करण्यासाठी असणाया सुविधा याचा अभ्यास केला. वनस्पतीशास्त्र विषयाच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी गावामध्ये असणाया वनस्पती, त्यांचे प्रकार याचा अभ्यास केला. सूक्ष्मजीवशास्त्र व रसायनशास्त्र विषयाच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी पाणी, माती यांचे नमुने गोळा केले. यामध्ये नदीतील, विहिरीतील, बोअरचे पाणी तसेच शेतजमीन व इतर जमीनीवरील मातीचे नमुने गोळा केले. हे विद्यार्थी महाविद्यालयातील लॅबमध्ये याचे विश्लेषण करून त्याप्रमाणे निष्कर्ष काढणार आहेत. महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. पंडीत शेळके यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली शिबिराचे नियोजन डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी व प्रा. नितीन लगड यांनी केले होते.

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पुणे

निवडक

हडपसर : अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयात 'सूर्यनमस्कार' उपक्रम राबविण्यात आला.

अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयात 'सूर्यनमस्कार'

पुणे, दि. २९ - जागतिक सूर्यनमस्कार दिनाचे औचित्य साधून अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयातील राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने साने गुरुजी शिक्षण संस्थेच्या पिंपरी सांडस येथील विद्यालयामध्ये सूर्यनमस्काराचे आयोजन केले होते. यावेळी २०० विद्यार्थ्यांनी सूर्यनमस्कार घातले. महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. पंडीत शेळके यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी, डॉ. किरण रणदिवे, प्रा. नितीन लगड, प्रा. सागर कांबळे, प्रा. शितल जगताप यांनी उपक्रमाचे नियोजन केले होते. उपक्रमासाठी विद्यालयाचे मुख्याध्यापक एन. के. शेख, ग्रामपंचायत सदस्या सारिका शिंदे यांचे सहकार्य लाभले. डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी यांनी सूर्यनमस्काराचे महत्त्व सांगितले. कार्यक्रमासाठी डॉ. किरण रणदिवे व प्रा. नितीन लगड यांनी शुभेच्छा दिल्या. सूत्रसंचालन प्रा. सागर कांबळे यांनी केले तर, आभार प्रा. शितल जगताप यांनी मानले. कार्यक्रमाच्या यशस्वीतेसाठी प्रियांका दोरगे, प्रियांका लांडगे, सौरभ काकडे, रवी, किरण, सायली भोसले, वैष्णवी, आदित्य पवार, प्रांजल चौधरी, सुमीत मोरे, आरती षिंगे, दिप्ती जाधव, पायल गवारी, अश्विनी तावरे या विद्यार्थ्यांचे विशेष सहकार्य लाभले.

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