

*Sahajeevan Shikshan Sanstha's*

**Shrimati Indira Mahadev Beharay College of Arts,  
Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce,  
Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science,  
Khed-Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, India.**



**Experimental Teaching Learning  
Study Tour / Field Visit**

**Academic Year  
2018-19 to 2022-23**

## STUDY TOUR REPORT –ZOOLOGY

The Department of Zoology conducted a study our report for 6<sup>th</sup> semester students on 16-02-2023.

The Aim of study tour was to get the students acquired knowledge about biodiversity of animal and also observe their ecological behavior. The students were accompanied by teachers.

To study Biodiversity we have prepare a schedule of one day in which we have collected information of different animals in park “ Late Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity of Mahableshwar.”

The park also comprises native flora fauna which used to exit many decades before and then became extinct locally. The Late Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity Park is presently spread over an area of approximately 200 Acres.

At 6.00 am we left from khed to mahableshwar and reached to the park Late Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity Park at 10.00 am We observed different animal and capture their photos, get to learn more about animals and students gets brief information from Teachers regarding Classification of species , habitat etc.

Students had return back to khed from mahableshwar at 9.00 pm with fully satisfaction.




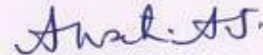


## List of Students –

Sr.No.	Name Of Student	Class
1	Sanika Santosh shigwan	F.Y.B.Sc.
2	Mitali Prabhakar Palkar	F.Y.B.Sc.
3	Sarika Dipak Kadam	F.Y.B.Sc.
4	Shravani Balaram Nadkar	F.Y.B.Sc.
5	Shraddha Prakash Nachare	F.Y.B.Sc.
6	Divya Dattaram Vadekar	F.Y.B.Sc.
7	Rashmi Raju Pimpare	F.Y.B.Sc.
8	Komal Tejsingh Rathod	F.Y.B.Sc.
9	Anjali Shankar Kharat	F.Y.B.Sc.
10	Chaitali Sachin Yadav	F.Y.B.Sc.
11	Danishta Tahir Surve	S.Y.B.Sc.
12	Mufiza Mukhtar Naagaonkar	S.Y.B.Sc.
13	Subhana Saeed Alware	S.Y.B.Sc.
14	Mehwish Mushtaq Khan	S.Y.B.Sc.
15	Musma Mohhammad Patel	S.Y.B.Sc.
16	Aqsa Ahmad Pawaskar	S.Y.B.Sc.
17	Amira Maqubul Dalvi	S.Y.B.Sc.
18	Ayesha Mujib Sangle	S.Y.B.Sc.
19	Alfiya Akbar Undre	S.Y.B.Sc.
20	Hazira Khalid Kawchali	S.Y.B.Sc.
21	Pallavi Mahendra Chougule	S.Y.B.Sc.
22	Prajakta Parshuram Sutar	S.Y.B.Sc.
23	Manali Vasant More	S.Y.B.Sc.
24	Tejal Sanjay Dhotre	S.Y.B.Sc.
25	Leena Sunil Govalkar	S.Y.B.Sc.
26	Mayuri Ram Jadhav	S.Y.B.Sc.
27	Aiman Dawwod Antule	S.Y.B.Sc.

28	Sakshi Sandip Sagvekar	S.Y.B.Sc.
29	Shital Talamsingh Kokani	S.Y.B.Sc.
30	Sakshi Santosh Shele	S.Y.B.Sc.
31	Tanuja Samir Pasthe	S.Y.B.Sc.
32	Rushiprasad Anand Pawara	S.Y.B.Sc.
33	Sahil Santosh Bhalekar	S.Y.B.Sc.
34	Vishal Vikas Niwate	S.Y.B.Sc.
35	Fiza Husain Bate	T.Y.B.Sc.
36	Bazila Asif Dудuke	T.Y.B.Sc.
37	Fiza Ashraf Kazi	T.Y.B.Sc.
38	Fatima Aslam Palekar	T.Y.B.Sc.
39	Ayesha Anwar Rawal	T.Y.B.Sc.
40	Shirin Mohammad Shaikh	T.Y.B.Sc.

  
HEAD,  
Dept. of Zoology  
I. C. S. - 1, 2, Khed.  
(Continued)

  
IIC PRINCIPAL,  
Shrimati Indra Mahadev Beharay College of Arts  
Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
Shrimati Shebhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 709.



**Department of Botany**  
**Field visit report 2022 - 23**

**Date of visit-** 30/11/2022

**Place of visit-** Krushi sanshodhan Kendra, Awashi

Department of botany conducted a field visit for all botany students. The aim of the field visit was to get the student acquired with biodiversity of plant and also observe their ecological behavior.

To study biodiversity we have prepare a schedule of one day in which we have collected information of different plants in krushi shanshodhan Kendra Awashi.

The park also comprises native flora which used to exist many decades before and then became extinct locally. The krushi shanshodhan Kendra is presently spread over an area of 39.08 ha.

At 9.00 am we left from khed to awashi and reached to the krushi shanshodha Kendra awashi at 10.30. Am students observes different plants and capture their photos to lean more information about plants. Students learn grafting of mango. Students observe many varieties of mango, medicinal plants, black pepper plants and also different types of compost.

We had return back to the home at 4.00 pm with fully satisfaction.



Field Visit 2022 -23  
**Department of Botany**

Sr. No.	Name Of Students
1	AMBRE RAJ RAJESH
2	CHANDE CHAITALI KISHOR
3	CHOUGLE ATIF SHAFI
4	DALVI KRISHNA ANANT

5	DAVAL PRAMILA SANTOSH
6	DHULAP SANIKA SANJAY
7	DUDUKE SABIHA RIYAZ
8	JANGAM YUVARAJ MANOHAR
9	KADAM KIRTI DILIP
10	KADAM SARIKA DIPAK
11	KAMBAR ABHISHEK KONDIBA
12	KHAMBAL NITA SANTOSH
13	KHARAT ANJALI SHANKAR
14	MAHALE PALLAVI POPAT
15	MEDHEKAR SEJAL BHARAT
16	MOHANE SIDDHI SANTOSH
17	NACHARE SHRADDHA PRAKASH
18	NADKAR SHRAVANI BALARAM
19	NIKAM AVDHOOT SUNIL
20	NIKAM SHUBHAM SUBHASH
21	PADYAL MANSI MADHUKAR
22	PALEKAR FATIMA ABDUL WAHID
23	PALKAR MITALI PRABHAKAR
24	PATIL SHRUTI VILAS
25	PAWAR VEDANT SANDESH
26	PIMPARE RASHMI RAJU
27	RAHATE SWAPNIL KRUSHNA
28	RATHOD KOMAL TEJSING
29	SAKPAL KHUSHI SANTOSH
30	SAKPAL PRACHI AMOL
31	SALEKAR SOHAM MILIND
32	SATALE RAJENDRA NARESH
33	SAVARATKAR AKASH RAVINDRA
34	SAWANT PRATIK PRASHANT
35	SHAH ASIM ISHTIYAK
36	SHIGWAN SANIKA SANTOSH
37	SHINDE OM DEEPAK
38	SUTAR PRITESH PARSHURAM
39	SUTAR SAYALI SUDHIR
40	VADEKAR DIVYA DATTARAM
41	YADAV CHAITALI SACHIN
42	GHOLAP PRATIKSHA JANARDAN
43	KADAM TANVI SURYAKANT
44	MUKADAM MAIMUNA HALIM
45	KHAIRE HARSHADA PRAKASH

*Principals*  
**Department of Botany**

*Anil A.J.*  
**Principal**  
**DC PRINCIPAL,**  
 Shrimati Indra Mahadev Beharay College of Arts  
 Shri Man Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
 Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
 KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 709.



**Study Tour Arranged by Department of IT/ BMS**

**Department- IT & BMS**

**Date of Visit- 15/03/2023**

**Place of Visit- Dapoli, Dist- Ratnagiri , Maharashtra**

**Objectives-**

1. To study fishing and marketing activity at Harney port
2. To study Coastal tourism activities at Murud & Karde beach
3. Improving in the classroom by creating links to the real world.
4. Appreciate the importance of preserving our history , culture and environment

The Department of IT/ BMS conducted a study report for IV th semester students on 15/03/2022. The Aim of study tour was to study the auction process & study the marketing of fishing. The students were accompanied by teachers.



**Place of visit- Harnay, Marud Dapoli, Dist- Ratnagiri**

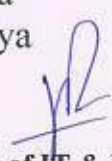
**Date- 15/03/2023**

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## List of the participants-

1. Kawade Shreya
2. Surve Arbaz
3. Kadu Yash
4. Bukhari Rozmin
5. Kadri Sayyed
6. Kadu Yash
7. Fakih Ruhel
8. Jadhav Ruchita
9. Qadri Nabiha
10. Kamble Mayuri
11. Duduke Saba
12. Bhosale Priyanka
13. Darekar ketan
14. Bebeal Madiha
15. Gaykar Vrutik
16. Gura Tanvi
17. Jakhhal Rutik
18. Kazi Maryam
19. Khan Saniya
20. Parkar Sobiya

  
Department of IT & BMS

**Dr. Vijaya S. Bhosale**  
Mentor

Department of Management Studies  
I.C.S. College of Arts, Commerce & Sci.  
Khed - Ratnagiri.

  
Principal

*IIC* PRINCIPAL,

Shrimati Indira Mahadev Beharay College of Arts  
Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 709.

### Study Tour Arranged by Department of Information & Technology and BMS

Department- IT & BMS

Date of Visit- 13/02/2019

Place of Visit- Burondi , Tehsil Dapoli, Maharashtra

Objective of the study Tour:- The study tour is arranged with an intention of tourism point of view.

In this field visit student will learn the different aspects of tourism in Konkan region where the land of 'Lord Parshurama' is situated. The different aspect consist of economic aspect, environmental aspect, social aspect and cultural aspects. How this aspect plays an important role in development of tourism in particular region? They will also study how the government is playing important role in development of the regional tourism through MTDC i.e. Maharashtra Tourism development Corporation.

By participating in educational tour , students gain first hand exposure to different cultures & historical sites, landscape.



Burondi , Dapoli.

Date- 13/02/2019

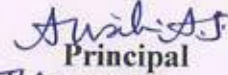
**List of Participated Students-**

BHOSALE SAKSHI RAJENDRA
CHIPLUNKAR SANIYA IQBAL
TISEKAR SANA SAEED
GHARTE AYESHA ABDUL MUTALLIB
DINWARE TAHREEM ANWAR
PARKAR AMMAR AKBAR
BARMARE JARIF AHMAD TAJUDDIN
TAMBE AJAY MADHUKAR
MUKADAM YUSUF LIYAKAT
DEVALEKAR NIKITA NILESH
DEVALEKAR ANKITA AMAR
SASANE SIMRAN SANDIP
SADARE PRASAD AMOL
GHATE TEJAS JANARDAN
BAHUTULE VAIBHAVI VILAS
PARKAR HAFSIN JAVED
KHOT ARSEEL HANIF
SHEDAGE VARSHA NANDU
KADU RUCHI RAVINDRA
KAVLEKAR SAAD SIKANDAR



**Department of BMS & IT**  
**Dr. Vijaya S. Bhosale**  
**Mentor**

Department of Management Studies  
I.C.S. College of Arts, Commerce & Sci.  
Khed - Ratnagiri.



**Principal**

**Principal**

Shrimati Indra Mahadev Beharay College of Arts  
Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 709.



## Study Tour Arranged by Department of Geography

**Department- Geography**

**Date of Visit- 04/03/2019**

**Place of Visit- Jaipur , Rajasthan**

**Objective of the study Tour:-** The study tour is arranged with an intention of visiting historical places in Jaipur District of Rajasthan.

In this field visit we visited Jantar Mantar monument, in Jaipur is a collection of 19 architectural innovations as well as coming together of ideas from different religious and social beliefs in 18<sup>th</sup> century of India

Jaipur is home to many education institutions which includes state/ private universities and few renewed engineering and management colleges Jaipur leads the country in the number of private universities with more than 20 them.

This is the highest for a single city in the country. Institutes for education and research, medical, computer science bio-technology situated here.



**Jaipur (Pink City)**

**Date- 04/03/2019**

Name of the Participants-

1. Sheth Mitali
2. Khedekar Hrushikesh
3. Gandhi Harsh
4. Natekar Rohit
5. Gazali Hawabi
6. Jadhav Siddhi
7. Mukadam Amina
8. Kawchali Shifa
9. Firfire Sadaf
10. Surve Arbaz
11. Phoflankar Asim
12. Bukhari Rozmin
13. Kadri Sayyed
14. Asim Phopalnkar
15. Safan Parkar

*Anshu A.J.*  
**Department of Geography**

*Anshu A.J.*  
**Principal**  
**IIC PRINCIPAL,**  
Shrimati Indra Mahadev Beharay College of Arts  
Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 709.



## Study Tour Arranged by Department of Commerce

**Department- Commerce**

**Date of Visit- 02/03/2018**

**Place of Visit- Agra (U.P)**

Objectives of the study Tour:-1. To study heritage resources of India

2. To study historical monuments of the country.

3. To train the students about Tour Management.

The trip to Agra has been plan for 3 days. The main purpose of visit to understand various issues related to sustainable development practise and to sensitize the students on various issues related to sustainability challenges for this an official visit has been scheduled to The taj Mahal palace, Agra fort , The Tomb of Akbar, sikandar , fateghpur Sikri & Mariams Tomb , Jama Masjid etc.

Mughal history is one of the most fascinating in the world. The main purpose of the visit is to get a glimpse and hands on experience of renewable energy (especially solar power) and also to get an exposure how the university is self-reliant in terms electricity consumption in the campus itself.



Agra, Uttar Pradesh

Date- 02/03/2018



## Name of the Students Participants-

1. Sheth Mitali
2. Khedekar Hrushikesh
3. Gandhi Harsh
4. Natekar Rohit
5. Gazali Hawabi
6. Jadhav Siddhi
7. Mukadam Amina
8. Kawchali Shifa
9. Firfire Sadaf
10. Surve Arbaz
11. Phoflankar Asim
12. Bukhari Rozmin
13. Kadri Sayyed
14. Kadu Yash
15. Parkar Safana
16. Sangle Saima
17. Qadri Nabiha
18. Kamble Mayuri
19. DudukeSaba
20. Bhosale Priyanka



**Department of Commerce**

*Anahita J.*  
**Principal**

**JIC PRINCIPAL,**

Shrimati Indira Mahadev Beharay College of Arts  
Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 709.

## Study Tour Arranged by Department of Hindi

**Department- Hindi**

**Date of Visit- 06/12/2018**

**Place of Visit- Goa , Maharashtra India.**

**Objectives-** To study the language and culture to visit Goa university department of Hindi

Improving in the classroom by creating links to the real world.

Appreciate the importance of preserving our history, culture and environment

Unlike other popular student's cities, Goa offers a relatively low cost of living, making it easier for students to manage their expenses. Additionally Goa state is safe place, and people are friendly making it easy for students to settle in and make friend. Tourism contributed sustainability to the service sector driven growth in the economy in terms of income, output, employment and foreign exchange generation.

The tourism industry contributes to 18 percent to Goa's net state domestic product and 14 percent of the total total foreign exchange earned in industry. By participating in an educational tour students gain first hand exposure to different culture and landscape. It helps to broaden their understanding of the world and encourage them to think more critically about the world around them.

The destinations we have visited provided us with a diverse learning experience that was both and exciting. The tour helped us appreciate the importance of preserving our history, culture and environment. Overall it was an enriching experience that we will cherish for years to come.






Goa, Maharashtra India


Date - 06/ 12 / 2018



Goa, Maharashtra India

Date - 06/ 12 / 2018

  
Department of Hindi

  
Principal  
IIC PRINCIPAL,  
Shrimati Indira Mahadev Beharay College of Arts  
Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 709.



**Name of the student participants:-**

- 1) Ajay Gaikwaad
- 2) Manali Butala
- 3) Pramila Devekar
- 4) Yash Bhhandare
- 5) Manasi Gamare
- 6) Sweta Ghag
- 7) Gauri Jadhav
- 8) Aparna Jogale
- 9) Shadab Ali Khan
- 10) Ujwala Hadape

*Aushika J.*  
Principal  
PRINCIPAL,

Shrimati Indira Mahadev Beheray College of Arts  
Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
Shrimati Shobhanatali Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
KHED, Dist. Tal. (M.S.) - 415 709.

Date 14/02/2020.

प्रति,

मा. प्राचार्य,

आय. सी. एस. कॉलेज, खेड

विषय : अभ्यास सहल परवानगी मिळण्याबाबत...

महोदय,

मुंबई विद्यापीठाच्या भूगोल T.Y.B.A. अभ्यासक्रमानुसार पेपर नं. IV नुसार अभ्यास सहल जयपूर-पुष्कर-अजमेर-आग्रा-मथूरा-फतेहपूरसिकरी येथे जाण्यासाठी परवानगी मिळावी. सोबत विद्यार्थ्यांच्या नावाची यादी जोडली आहे. एकूण विद्यार्थी संख्या १५ आणि शिक्षक ०३ आहेत.

२१६०६ काळावधी- १७/०२/२०२० ते २३/०२/२०२०

कळावे,

आपला विश्वासू,

डॉ. डी. डी. आगम  
(भूगोल विभाग)

डॉ. अनिता आवटी  
(भूगोल विभाग)

Approved  
on  
21/2/2020



## List of Student

Sr. No.	Student Name	Class
1	Bhairvkar Tejas Rajesh	T.Y.B.A.
2	Dandgule Suraj Rajendra	T.Y.B.A.
3	Firfire Sadaf Mohmaddad	T.Y.B.A.
4	Sangle Saima Maqbul	T.Y.B.Com.
5	Mukadam Amina Asif	T.Y.B.Com.
6	Sheth Mitali Rajiv	T.Y.B.Com.
7	Palkar Bhagyashree Prakash	T.Y.B.Com.
8	Parkar Safana Shaukat	T.Y.B.Com.
9	Khedekar Rushikesh Rajendra	T.Y.B.Com.
10	Gandhi Harsh Rajendra	T.Y.B.Com.
11	Natekar Rohit Mohan	T.Y.B.Com.
12	Phage Nishant Vijay	T.Y.B.Com.
13	Shinde Ganesh Harishchandra	T.Y.B.Com.
14	Londhe Avadhut Sunil	S.Y.B.Com.
15	Phopalankar Asim Khalil	T.Y.B.Com.
16	Pangarkar Asma	
17	Dr. Awati Anita Jaypal	
18	Dr. Agam Dhanaji Dhyanova	

*Handwritten signature and date:*  
14/12/20

*Handwritten signature:*  
Anali AJ



। राष्ट्रोद्धारार्थं सेवामहे ।

Sahajeevan Shikshan Sanstha's

Estd.-1990

**SHRIMATI INDIRA MAHADEV BEHARAY COLLEGE OF ARTS  
SHRIMAN CHANDULAL SHETH COLLEGE OF COMMERCE &  
SHRIMATI SHOBHANATAI CHANDULAL SHETH COLLEGE OF SCIENCE**

KHED, Dist. RATNAGIRI (M.S.) - 415 709.

(Permanently Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

NAAC Re- Accredited B<sup>++</sup> Grade (CGPA-02.83)  
(As Per Revised Accreditation Process July - 2017)

Mumbai University "BEST COLLEGE AWARD"( 2017-18)

Dr. G. B. Sarang  
M.A., M.A., Ph.D.  
PRINCIPAL

Ph No. 02356-280100  
02356-263627

E-mail : principalics@yahoo.co.in • principal@icskhed.org • admin@icskhed.org • Web : www.icskhed.org

Ref. No.: ICSI 4132/2019-20

Date : 10-01-2020

प्रति,

मा. विभागीय अधिकारी

कोकण रेल्वे, खेड, जि. रत्नागिरी

विषय - रेल्वे कन्सेशन बुक मिळणेबाबत...

महोदय,

वरील विषयाअनुसार आपणांस कळविण्यात येते की, आमच्या महाविद्यालयाचे रेल्वे तिकिट कन्सेशनचे बुक संपले आहे. तरी आम्हास नवीन मिळावे ही विनंती. सोबत जुने कन्सेशन बुक व स्पेसिमन सही जोडत आहे.

कळावे

आपला विश्वासू,

PRINCIPAL,

I.C.S. College of Arts, Commerce & Sci.,  
KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri.

\* स्पेसिमन सही-

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



आर्थिक व सामाजिक

सर्वे खोंडे,

ता. खेड. जि. रत्नागिरी

मुंबई विद्यापीठ

आय.सी.एस. महाविद्यालय, खेड

भुगोल विभाग प्रकल्प अहवाल

विद्यार्थ्यांचे नांव :- भाव्यश्री अशोक म्हे

२०१८-२०१९

मार्गदर्शक शिक्षक :- डॉ. आगम शर



अनुक्रमाणिका

अ.क्र.	घटक	पानं नंबर	जमा केल्याची तारीख	सही
१]	प्रस्तावना		}	Anantist
२]	प्रकल्पाचा उद्देश			
३]	स्थळानिर्देश			
४]	रत्नागिरी जिल्हा भौगोलिक स्थान (खोडे)			
५]	भौगोलिक वैशिष्ट्ये व जमीन वापराचे प्रकार			
६]	महाशब्द			

## प्रस्तावना

महाराष्ट्र राज्यात रत्नागिरी जिल्हयातील खेड तालुक्यातील खोंडे या गावाचा सर्वे आम्ही केला आहे. या खोंडे गावात २०० ते ३५० वर्षांपूर्वीचा जर इतिहास पाहिला तर हे गांव मात्र खुपच डोंगराळ व दाट वनात असल्यासारखे वाटायचे मात्र अलिकडच्या सुमारे २० ते ३० वर्षांत या गावाचा इतिहास पाहिला तर यात खुपच नाविन्यपूर्ण बदल घडून आल्याचे निदर्शनात येते.

या खोंडे गावामध्ये शैक्षणिक स्तर खुपच उंचावण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला दिसून येतो. या गावांमध्ये प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, उच्च माध्यमिक तसेच महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षणाची सुविधा उपलब्ध झाली आहे. त्यामुळे मुलांच्या शिक्षणासाठी इतर प्रदेशांमधून लोकांचे स्थलांतर खोंडे गावामध्ये झाले आहे. त्यामुळे या गावची लोकसंख्या पुर्वी पेक्षा वाढली आहे. पुर्वी या गावांमध्ये कच्चा रस्ता उपलब्ध होता. अलिकडे या रस्त्याचे डांबरीकरण झाले आहे.

खोंडे हे गांव खेड शहरापासून ३ कि.मी. अंतरावर आहे. त्यामुळे नोकरी करणारे बहुतेक लोक खोंडे या गावामध्ये स्थायिक झाले आहे. त्यामुळे या लोकांनी येथे वसाहती निर्माण करण्यासाठी अनेक प्रकारची झाडे तोडून येथे मोठ्या इमारती निर्माण केल्या आहेत. गावांमध्ये असणारी शिक्षणाची सोय व खेड शहरापासून जवळ असणारे भौगोलिक स्थान यामुळे लोकांना या गावाविषयी मोठे आकर्षण निर्माण झाले आहे.

हा प्रकल्प तयार करताना असे निदर्शनात आले की लोकांना सर्व सोयी सुविधा येथे उपलब्ध होत असल्यामुळे लोकांचे मोठ्या प्रमाणात स्थलांतर या गावामध्ये झाले आहे. तसेच खेड शहरापासून हे गांव जवळ असल्यामुळे लोकांना व्यवसाय, उद्योगधंदा, नोकरी करण्यास जवळ असल्यामुळे या गावची लोकसंख्या दिवसेंदिवस वाढत असल्याचे समजते.



## प्रकल्पाचा उद्देश

१. या प्रकल्पाचा मुख्य हेतू या खोंडे गावातील एकूण स्त्री व पुरुष किती आहेत तसेच त्यांची वयोगटानुसार किती लोकसंख्या आहे. हे जाणून घेणे हा मुख्य उद्देश आहे.
२. या प्रकल्पामुळे आम्हाला विविध लोकांचा कोणता व्यवसाय आहे. तसेच त्यांची आर्थिक स्थिती कशा प्रकारची आहे हे समजण्यास मदत झाली.
३. खोंडे या गावांमध्ये विविध प्रकारची मनोरंजनाची साधने किती लोकांकडे आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे काही लोक मनोरंजनाच्या साधनापासून वंचित का राहिले आहे हे शोधण्यास मदत झाली आहे.
४. खोंडे या गावातील काही घरांच्या ठिकाणी सांडपाण्यासाठी उत्तम प्रकारे शोषखड्डे खणून बंदिस्त गटारातून ते पाणी पन्हाला सोडले आहे हे जाणून घेण्यास मदत झाली आहे.
५. प्रकल्प तयार केल्यामुळे गांवामध्ये कोणकोणत्या गोंष्टी पुरेशा प्रमाणात नाहित याचा आढावा घेण्यास मदत झाली आहे.
६. या गावची लोकसंख्या सुमारे ३५०० असून सुध्दा या गांवामध्ये सरकार मान्य रास्त धान्य दुकान नाही. तसेच शासकीय प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्र आणि शासकीय इतर सुविधांचा अभ्यास करणे.
७. खोंडे गावातील लोकांच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक समस्यांचा अभ्यास करणे हा देखील या प्रकल्पाचा महत्वाचा उद्देश आहे.



## ऋणनिर्देश

मुंबई विद्यापीठाने तृतीय वर्षामध्ये भुगोल अभ्यासक्रमात अहवाल लेखन समाविष्ट केल्यामुळे मी प्रथमतः त्यांना धन्यवाद देते कारण या अहवालामुळे आम्हाला एखाद्या गावाचा सर्वे कसा करावा याचे संपुर्ण ज्ञान प्राप्त झाले. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील जीवन कुंटुब पध्दती कशा प्रकारची असते या सर्व गोष्टींचे ज्ञान आम्हाला प्राप्त झाले. या प्रकल्पामध्ये आम्ही खेड तालुक्यातील खोंडे या गावाचा प्रकल्प केला आहे. आम्ही या गावाचा सर्वे पुर्ण केला असून या गावची लोकसंख्या त्यातील स्त्री पुरुष, शाळकरी मुले यांचे विविध वयोगटानुसार वर्गीकरण केले आहे. त्यामुळे या गावचे वातावरण घरांची रचना कशी आहे ते समजले गावातील रोजगारांचे स्वरूप देखील समजले तसेच या गावातील विविध सोयी सुविधांची माहिती मिळाली.

हा प्रकल्प पुर्ण करण्यासाठी मला प्रा. डॉ. आगम सर आणि श्री. समिर गुजराथी यांचे मोलाचे मार्गदर्शन मिळाले त्याच बरोबर या गावचे सरपंच यांनी देखील गावाचा सर्वे करण्यासाठी मदत केली. गावातील ग्रामस्थांनी देखील आम्हाला सर्वेसाठी सहकार्य केले. या सर्वांच्या सहकार्यामुळेच मी हा प्रकल्प पुर्ण करू शकले.

या सर्वांनी मला हा प्रकल्प अहवाल तयार करत असतांना मोलाचे सहकार्य केले याबद्दल मी सर्वांची शतशःऋणी आहे.



## रत्नागिरी जिल्हा भौगोलिक स्थान (खोंडे)

### स्थान :-

रत्नागिरी जिल्हा हा महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या पश्चिम किनारपट्टीवर वसलेला असून तो कोकण प्रांताचा एक भाग आहे. महाराष्ट्राच्या पश्चिमेकडील अरबी समुद्र व पुर्वेकडे पश्चिम घाटा दरम्यानच्या पसरलेल्या चिंचोळ्या भूभागावर हा जिल्हा वसलेला आहे. दक्षिण गोलाधाच्या १६.३० अंश ते १८.०४ अंश अक्षवृत्तावर व पूर्ब गोलाधाच्या ७३.०२ अंश ते ७३.५२ अंश रेखावृत्तांच्या दरम्यान हा जिल्हा विस्तारलेला आहे. रत्नागिरीचे जिल्हा मुख्यालय हे राज्याची राजधानी मुंबईला व कोकणातील व दक्षिण पठारावरील सर्व शहरांना चांगल्या प्रकारे बारमाही रस्त्यांनी व रेल्वेमार्ग जोडलेले आहे. रत्नागिरी शहर मुंबईपासून दक्षिणेकडे ३७० कि.मी. अंतरावर व मुंबई - गोवा राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग क्रमांक १७ पासून पश्चिमेकडे १३ कि.मी. अंतरावर आहे. रत्नागिरी-कोल्हापूर राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग हा कोल्हापूरकडे पुणे-बंगलोर महामार्गाला (राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग क्रमांक ४ ला) मिळतो.

कोकण रेल्वेने आपली वहातूक सन १९९४ पासून सुरु केली. या मार्गावरून मुंबईपासून मडगावकडे तसेच एनांकुलम व भारताच्या अन्य प्रमुख शहरांकडे वाहतूक कायम सुरु असते. कोकण रेल्वेच्या सर्व गाड्या रत्नागिरी जिल्हयामधून जातात.

जिल्हयामध्ये असलेल्या मोठमोठ्या जेट्टीमधून जलवाहतूक देखील सहजसाध्य आहे. पश्चिमेकडे अरबी समुद्र, दक्षिणेकडे सिंधुदुर्ग जिल्हयाची सीमा, पुर्वेकडे सांगली, सातारा व कोल्हापूर या पश्चिम घाटाकडे असलेल्या जिल्हयांच्या सीमा व उत्तरेकडे रायगड जिल्हयाची सीमा अशा रत्नागिरी जिल्हयाच्या सीमा आहेत.

### क्षेत्र प्रशासकीय विभाग :-

रत्नागिरी जिल्हयाचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ८१६४३३ हेक्टर इतके आहे.

रत्नागिरी जिल्हयाचे रत्नागिरी, दापोली, चिपळूण हे तीन प्रशासकीय विभाग असून हे तीन प्रशासकीय उपविभाग मंडणगड, दापोली, खेड, चिपळूण, गुहागर, संगमेश्वर, रत्नागिरी, लांजा आणि राजापूर या ९ तालुक्यांमध्ये विभागलेले आहेत. संगमेश्वर हा तालुका सर्वात मोठा असून तो एकूण क्षेत्रफळाच्या १५.७० टक्के क्षेत्र व्यापतो. तर मंडणगड हा सर्वात लहान तालुका असून रत्नागिरी जिल्हयाचे केवळ ५ टक्के क्षेत्र व्यापतो. सन २००१ च्या जनगणनेनुसार जिल्हयामध्ये एकूण १३१२ खेडी आहेत. त्यातील चार नगरपरिषदा आहेत. दापोली ही एक नगर पंचायत आहे. जिल्यात एक जिल्हा परिषद असून नऊ तालुक्यात एकूण नऊ पंचायत समित्या आहेत.



## ठळक भौगोलिक वैशिष्ट्ये व जमीन वापराचे प्रकार

### भौगोलिक वैशिष्ट्ये :

रत्नागिरी जिल्हयाची पूर्व सीमा अनेक ठिकाणी सहयाद्रीच्या पर्वतरांगांनी व्यापली आहे. तिला पश्चिमघाट असेही संबोधले जाते. जिल्हयाची उत्तर-दक्षिण लांबी सुमारे १८० कि.मी. आहे. त्यात १६७ कि.मी. लांबीचा समुद्रकिनारा आहे. जिल्हयाची पूर्व-पश्चिम लांबी जास्तीत जास्त ६४ कि.मी. आहे. जिल्हयाची (१) पूर्वेकडील डोंगराळ प्रदेश, ज्यात पश्चिम घाटातील वेस्टरली आहे. ऑफशूटचा समावेश होतो. (२) मध्यभागातील असमतोल चढउताराचा भूप्रदेश व (३) समुद्रसपाटीपासून खालच्या स्तरावर असलेला पश्चिम किनारपट्टीचा भाग अशा तीन नैसर्गिक स्वरूपात विभागणी होतो.

लाव्हारस समपातळीत पसरून बेसॉल्ट खडकांनी तयार केलेले दख्खनचे पठार हे पूर्वेकडील भूप्रदेशाचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. त्यामुळे येथील भूभाग जास्त खडकाळ आहे. पूर्वेकडील प्रदेशात दोन प्रकारांची पठारे आढळतात. (अ) जांभ्या दगडाची पठारे हे क्षेत्र वरच्या भागात तीव्र उताराचे असते. (ब) मोठ्या प्रमाणावर दुभंगलेली पठारे या पठारी प्रदेशात खोल दऱ्या जास्त प्रमाणावर आढळतात. पावसाळ्यात या दऱ्यांमधून पाण्याचे मोठमोठे प्रवाह वहात असतात.

### मुद्रा (माती) :-

महाराष्ट्राच्या या भागात जांभ्या दगडापासून बनलेली विटकरी लाल रंगाची माती विशेषकरून आढळते. ही माती काही ठिकाणी ही चिकट व चिखलयुक्त स्वरूपात तर काही ठिकाणी रेंताड व खडकाळ स्वरूपात आढळते. तीव्र उतार व मुसळधार पावसामुळे मातीचा थर वर्षानुवर्षे मोठ्या प्रमाणात अन्यत्र वाहून जातो व त्यामुळे मातीचा थर अत्यंत पातळ राहिल्याने त्यात आर्द्रता (ओलवा टिकवून ठेवण्याची क्षमता) अत्यंत कमी असते. ही अत्यंत कमी आर्द्रता धारण करण्याची क्षमता व त्या मातीच्या सुपीकपणाचे वैशिष्ट्य लक्षात घेता रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यातील मातीचे खालीलप्रमाणे वर्गीकरण करता येईल.

समुद्र किनारपट्टीकडील मातीमध्ये क्षारांचे व फॉस्फेटचे प्रमाण जास्त असल्यामुळे तेथे केवळ नारळाचे व सुपारीचे उत्पादन जास्त प्रमाणावर होते. समुद्रकिनाऱ्याच्या अगदी जवळ असलेल्या मातीमध्ये मिठाचे प्रमाण अत्यंत जास्त असल्यामुळे ही जमीन पिकासाठी पूर्णपणे निरुपयोगी असते व येथे कोणताच भाजीपाला व पिके होत नाहीत. डोंगरउतारावरील (जांभ्या दगडाची माती असलेल्या) जमीन ही आंबा व काजूच्या लागवडीसाठी पोषक असते व येथे नागली आणि वरी ही पिके घेता येतात. ज्या मातीत आर्द्रता शोषून ठेवण्याची क्षमता आहे तेथे भातशेती करता येते.



## जमीन धोरणेचे प्रकार

जमीन वापर	हेक्टरमध्ये क्षेत्र
एकूण भुपृष्ठ (क्षेत्रफळ)	८१६४३३
शेतीखाली असलेली जमीन	२९१३००
जंगलाने व्यापलेली जमीन	५८३५
औद्योगिक क्षेत्र (म.औ.वि.मं.)	१३८५.३० (MIDC)
वापरात नसलेली जमीन	१९७९१८

शेती ही मुख्यत्वेकरून दक्षिणोत्तर पसरलेल्या चिंचोळ्या मध्यवर्ती भागात केली जाते. त्यातही शेती जास्त करून खरीप हंगामात केली जाते. राजापूर व संगमेश्वर या तालुक्यातील जमीन जास्त प्रमाणावर शेतीखाली आहे. रत्नागिरी, गुहागर, मंडणगड व राजापूर तालुक्यांच्या समुद्रकिनारपट्टीकडील जमिनी विशेषकरून आंब्याच्या लागवडीखाली आहेत. जिल्हयाच्या जवळपास सर्वच तालुक्यातील मोठ्या प्रमाणातील जमिनी वापरात नसलेल्या अशा आहेत. नापीक, डोंगराळ/खडकाळ अशी ही जमीन मुख्यत्वेकरून जिल्हयाच्या पश्चिम किनारपट्टीकडे आहे.

### जिओमॉफॉलॉजी :-

रत्नागिरी जिल्हा हा समुद्रकिनारपट्टीवर वसलेला जिल्हा आहे व १६.३० अंश ते १८.०५ अंश अक्षांश व ७३.०२ अंश ते ७३.५० अंश रेखांशामध्ये पसरलेला आहे. जिल्ह्याची सुरुवात पश्चिम किनारपट्टीकडून होते व त्याची पुर्वेकडील भागाची समुद्रसपाटीपासूनची उंची काही ठिकाणी १०० मिटरपर्यंत जाते. पश्चिम घाटाजवळ असलेला भूभाग हा खोल दऱ्यांनी दुभंगलेला भाग आहे. जिल्ह्याचा बराचसा भाग पठारांनी व्यापलेला आहे. त्यातील काही पठारे समुद्रसपाटीपासून २५० ते ४०० मीटर उंचीवर आहेत. या पठारांचा उतार पश्चिम बाजूकडे आढळतो. समुद्रकिनाऱ्यापासून जवळ असलेली पठारे ही सामान्यतः समुद्रसपाटीपासून १५० मीटर उंचीवर आहेत. सह्याद्रीच्या काही पर्वतरांगांची टेके थेट समुद्रापर्यंत आलेली आहेत. त्याप्रमाणे सह्याद्रीच्या पश्चिम भागाकडील काही भूभाग हा सह्याद्री पर्वतावरील माती व गाळ तीव्र उतारामुळे पश्चिमेकडे वाहून आल्यामुळे निर्माण झालेला आहे. येथील अल्पजीवी नद्या या मुसळधार पावसामुळे निर्माण होतात व त्यांचा वेग जास्त असल्यामुळे त्या खालच्या भागाकडे खळाळत येताना अनेक ठिकाणी भूभागाचा विनाश करीत त्या समुद्रात लुप्त होतात. खालच्या पातळीवर या नद्या नागमोडी व वळणवळणाने वहात येतात.

खंड	१३८१३	४३०३ प्रति चौ. किमी	शेती	२.६९%
			शेतमजूर	०.५५%
			कारखान्यातील कर्मचारी	
			दुग्धव्यवसाय, मच्छिमारी	३.८४%
			फळाफळावळ	
			व्यवसाय व अन्य	९२.९२%



## महाराष्ट्र :-

महाराष्ट्राच्या निरनिराळ्या भागातील ग्रामीण वस्त्यांत बरीच भिन्नता दिसून येते. येथे पठारी भागात दगड विपुल प्रमाणात सापडत असल्याने घरासाठी दगडाचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर होतो. दगडा शिवाय माती, विटाव लाकडाचाही घरासाठी वापर होतो. पठारी प्रदेशातील वस्त्या ह्या साध्या असतात. महाराष्ट्राच्या पश्चिमेस कोकणात घरासाठी जांभा दगड व लाकडाचा उपयोग होतो. येथील घरांची छपरे पत्र्याची व निमुळती असतात; कारण या भागात पावसाचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. राज्याच्या इतर भागांतही घरासाठी स्थानिक साहित्याचा (माती, दगड, लाकूड, विटा वगैरे) उपयोग होतो.

## भारतातील घरबांधणी साहित्य :-

भारत हा विस्ताराने व क्षेत्रफळाने फार मोठा देश आहे. देशात भौगोलिक परिस्थितीत भिन्नता आढळते. त्यामुळे देशाच्या प्रत्येक भागात घरबांधणीसाठी लागणाऱ्या साहित्यात विविधता आढळते. परिणामतः प्रत्येक भागातील लोक स्थानिक भागात उपलब्ध असलेल्या साहित्याचा घरबांधणीसाठी उपयोग करतात. भारतात घरबांधणीसाठी वापरले जाणारे साहित्य पुढील प्रमाणे आहे:

१) माती : भारतात माती ही सर्वत्र उपलब्ध होणारा पदार्थ (साहित्य) आहे; त्यामुळे देशात घरबांधणीसाठी मातीचा उपयोग होतो. अर्थात देशाच्या सर्वच भागांत घरे बांधण्यासाठी मातीचा उपयोग होत नाही. काही ठिकाणी घरासाठी पूर्णतः मातीचा उपयोग होतो. येथे घराच्या भिंती मातीपासून बनविलेल्या असतात. काही ठिकाणी अंशतः मातीचा उपयोग होतो. जेथे पावसाचे प्रमाण कमी आहे, अशा अर्धशुष्क भागात घरासाठी मातीचा जास्त वापर होतो. अर्धशुष्क भागातील घरांच्या छपरासाठी माती वापरली जाते. भारतात काही ठिकाणी दगडी व विट बांधकामासाठी माती वापरतात.

घरांच्या भिंती व छतासाठी माती वापरतात ती बारीक करून भिजवली जाते. त्यात गवत टाकून ती चिवट व्हावी म्हणून तीची चांगली मळणी केली जाते. काही ठिकाणी मातीच्या कच्या विटा तयार करून त्या घरासाठी वापरतात. माती पासून बनवलेली घरे पर्यावरणदृष्ट्या उत्तम समजली जाते. ही घरी उन्हाळ्यात थंड व हिवाळ्यात उबदार असतात. ही घरे नैसर्गिक वातानुकूलित समजली जातात. आरोग्याच्या दृष्टिने ही घरे उत्तम असतात.

भारतात विशेषतः राजस्थान व गंगेच्या खोऱ्यात (गंगा-यमुनेच्या दुआबात) घर बांधणीसाठी मातीचा अधिक वापर होतो. राजस्थानच्या शुष्क व अर्धशुष्क भागातील घरांच्या भिंती व घरांच्या छपरे माती तयार केलेली असतात. महाराष्ट्रातील अर्धशुष्क भागात (सोलापूर, सातारा व



सांगली या जिल्ह्यातील कमी पावसाचे प्रदेश) घरांसाठी माती वापरतात.

४) दगड : भारतात ज्या भागात मोठ्या प्रमाणात दगड उपलब्ध असतात तेथे घर बांधणीसाठी दगडांचा वापर होतो. हे दगडी बांधकाम माती, चुना व सिमेंटने केले जाते. विशेषतः पाया भरणी व भिंतीच्या कामासाठी तसेच कंपाउंड बांधकामासाठी दगडाचा वापर होतो. दगडामध्ये काळा दगड (Basalt & Granite) जांभा दगड (Laterite Stone) संगमरवरी दगड (मार्बल) व शहाबादी फरशी असे चार प्रकार आढळतात. पुर्वी जेथे ज्वालामुखीचे उद्रेक झाले होते तेथे ग्रेनाईट दगड मोठ्या प्रमाणात आढळतो. इमारतीच्या बांधकामात नैसर्गिक आकाराचे दगड आढळतात. बऱ्याच ठिकाणी ते घडीव व शिल्पाकृती असे वापरतात.

भारतात दख्खनच्या पठारावर काळा दगड मोठ्या प्रमाणात सापडतो. त्यामुळे तेथील इमारत बांधकामासाठी या दगडांचा मोठ्या प्रमाणात वापर होतो. तेथील इमारतीचे कंपाउंड, धरणे व रस्ते बांधणीसाठीही काळ्या दगडाचा वापर होतो. जेथे जांभा दगड सापडतो अशा भारतातील जास्त पावसाच्या प्रदेशात इमारतीसाठी जांभा दगड वापरतात. देशाच्या काही भागात लाल दगड विपुल प्रमाणात सापडतो. अशा भागातील इमारतीसाठी लाल दगडाचा वापर होतो. उदा: गुजरात, राजस्थान, मध्यप्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली येथील प्राचीन इमारतीत लाल दगडाचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वापर झालेला आढळतो. राज्यस्थानमधील रजपुत व मोगल कालीन वैभवशाली राजवाडे दिल्लीचा लाल किल्ला इत्यादी पासून लाल दगडा पासून बनविले आहे. मध्य प्रदेशात जबलपुर जवळ भेडाघाट येथे संगमरवरी दगड सापडतात. या संगमरवरी दगडाचा मंदिर बांधण्यासाठी उपयोग करण्यात येतो. आग्रा येथील जगप्रसिध्द ताजमहाल संगमरवरी दगडाचेच बांधले आहे. शहाबादी फरशीचाही देशात वापर होतो. शहाबादी फरशी कर्नाटक व आंध्र प्रदेशात सापडते.

महाराष्ट्रात काळा दगड मोठ्या प्रमाणात आढळतो. महाराष्ट्रातील पठारी भागातील इमारतीसाठी या दगडाचा अधिक वापर होतो. महाराष्ट्राच्या पश्चिमेस कोकणात जांभा दगड मोठ्या प्रमाणात सापडतो. या दगडाचा तेथे इमारतीसाठी व इमारतीच्या कंपाऊंडसाठी वापर होतो.

३. वाळू :

हवामान :-

भारत हा उष्ण कटिबंधीय प्रदेश असून भारताचे प्रमुख सहा विभागात विभाजन केले आहे. या विभागामध्ये द्विपकल्पीय विभागात महाराष्ट्र राज्य असून कोकण विभाग आहे. या कोकण विभागातील हवामान उष्ण व दमट आहे.

मृदा प्रकार :-

भारतामध्ये विविध प्रकारचे मृदा आढळून येतात. विविध प्रकारची मृदा ही वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारात आढळून येते. त्याचे विविध प्रकार आहेत त्यामध्ये पर्वतीयमृदा, गाळाची मृदा, वाळवंटातील मृदा, काळी मृदा, तांबडी मृदा इत्यादी वेगवेगळ्या मृदा आढळून येतात.

या मृदा प्रकारापैकी खोंडे या गावात तांबडी मृदा आढळून येते. लोह द्रव्याच्या अधिक्यामुळे या मातीचा रंग तांबडा झाला आहे. ही माती चिकण माती व वाळूचे मिश्रण असून तीच्यामध्ये सेंद्रिय द्रव्याचे प्रमाण कमी आहे.

इतिहास :-

खोंडे या गावाचे नांव हे या गावची ग्रामदैवत खोंडे करीन या देवीच्या नावावरून खोंडे हे नांव पडले आहे.

वसाहतीची निर्मिती व वाढ :-

अगदी सुरुवातीच्या काळात १० ते २० एवढी घरे अस्तित्वात होती मात्र आधुनिक काळात लो

प्रादेशिक ओळख :-

खेड या शहरापासून ईशान्य दिशेत ३ कि.मी. अंतरावर आहे.

घरे व वसाहती :-

व्याख्या घर म्हणजे मानवानी रहाण्यासाठी लाकुड, दगड, माती, विटा इत्यादी पासून तयार केलेला निवारा त्याला घर असे म्हणतात.

आकृतीबंध :- खोंडे गावातील वसाहती विखुरलेल्या व काही ठिकाणी पुंजकेदार, रेषीय वसाहती आढळतात.

घरांचे प्रकार :-

जांभा, विटा, स्लॅब, पत्रा, कौलारु.



### बाधकाम साहित्य :-

या गावांमध्ये घरांच्या बांधकामासाठी प्रामुख्याने विटा, माती, दगड, चुना, जांभा, सिमेंट, गवत इत्यादी साहित्याचा वापर केल्याचे दिसून येते. काही घरांची छते ही कौलारु असून काही घरांची छते ही स्लॅब व पत्र्याची असल्याचे दिसून येते.

### घरांचा वापर :-

धान्य ठेवणे तसेच घरांचा वापर विश्रांतीसाठी व निवासस्थानासाठी केला जातो. नैसर्गिक आपत्ती पासून सुरक्षितता मिळवण्यासाठी घरांचा वापर केला जातो.

### लोकसंख्या एकूण :-

स्त्री	पुरुष	एकूण
१८२०	१६८०	३५००

### वयोगटानुसार विभागणी

	स्त्री	पुरुष	एकूण
०१ ते १५	३५०	४५०	८००
१५ ते २५	५८०	४७०	१०५०
२५ ते ६०	५९०	६१०	१२००
६० वर्ष पुढे	२६०	१९०	४५०
			३५००

### सार्वजनिक उपयोगाच्या वस्तू :-

खेड शहरापासून ३ कि.मी. अंतरावर खोंडे गाव असून त्या गावात डांबरी रस्त्या पासून ते रस्ता अरुंद आहे. गावामध्ये अंतर्गत रस्ते, पायवाटा आहेत.

### वहातूक :-

रस्त्यावरील वहातूक ही खाजगी स्वरूपाची आहे. या ठिकाणी सार्वजनिक वहातूकीची सुविधा उपलब्ध नसल्याचे जाणवते.

### पोस्ट ऑफिस व तार ऑफिस :-



या गावची लोकसंख्या सुमारे ३५० च्या आसपास असून सूध्दा या गावात पोस्ट ऑफिस, तार ऑफिस या सारख्या गरजेच्या सुविधांचा अभाव असल्याचे जाणवते.

रेशन दूकान :-

सरकारमान्य रास्त दूकान या गावामध्ये नाही.

सांडपाणी व्यवस्थापन :-

सांडपाणी व्यवस्था उत्तमप्रकारे केली आहे. खडी, माती, वाळू, दगड यांचे थर लावून उत्तम प्रकारे शोषखड्डे मारून ते पाणी शोष खड्ड्यात सोडले जाते.

गटाराची व्यवस्था :-

गटाराची व्यवस्था उत्तम प्रकारे केली आहे. परंतू काही घरांच्या बाबतीत याचा अभाव जाणवतो.

समाज उपयोगाच्या वस्तू :-

शिक्षण :- १ ली            २ री  
                 ३ री            ४ थी  
                 ५ वी

अंगणवाडी, प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, उच्च माध्यमिक

आर्टस	कॉमर्स	सायन्स	आयटी	एमबीए
मुली मुले	एकूण मुली मुले	एकूण मुली मुले	एकूण मुली मुले	एकूण मुली मुले
१०० ५९	१५९ २८४	१८० ४६४	११५ १३२	२४७ १२४
			२४७ ३७९	२५ ३५
				६०

आरोग्य :- या गावामध्ये आरोग्याच्या सुविधा काही प्रमाणात उपलब्ध आहेत. प्राथमिक औषधोपचार करण्यासाठी एक खाजगी दवाखाना उपलब्ध आहे. या दवाखान्यामध्ये डॉ. कांबळे हे रुग्णांना आरोग्याची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देतात.

बाजारातील दुरचना :-

(केंद्रीकरण या विभागात का झाले) १० दुकानात लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण दुकान व लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण व्यस्त आहे. खोंडे गांव हे खोड शहरापासून

करमुणकीची साधने :-

१९६ घरात टिक्ही आहेत उर्वरीत २६ घरात टिक्ही नाही. या ठिकाणी काही लोकांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती ही हलाखीची असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या घरामध्ये करमुणकीच्या साधनाचा अभाव जाणवतो.

### समाज मंदिर :-

गावांमध्ये समाज मंदिर १ अर्धवट काम झाले.

### जमिनीचा वापर :- जमीन व शेती

गावामधील जमिनीचा वापर घरे व शेतीसाठी आहेत.

### जंगला खालील क्षेत्रे :-

बिगर शेती क्षेत्र, पडीक जमीन, चराई क्षेत्र, उपलब्ध क्षेत्र वेगवेगळ्या हंगामातील पिके (भाजीपाला) शेताचा आकार, मालकी हक्क, जमिन खोंडयातील ७०% लोकांची मालकी हक्कांची जमीन नाही ३० % आहे. गावातील सरासरी लोक शेतसारा भरतात.

### भात शेती :-

खरीप हंगामात भात शेती करतात.

### जलसिंचनाच्या सुविधा :-

पूर्वी १० वर्षांपूर्वी नातूनगर धरणाचे शेतीसाठी पाणीपुरवठा होत होता. मात्र त्यानंतर काही अपरिहार्य कार्यांमुळे हे पाणी बंद केले. विहिरीच्या पाण्याचा उपयोग शेतीसाठी न करता पिण्यासाठी करतात. गावामध्ये विहिरीचा संबा आहे त्यापैकी सर्व ठिकाणचे पाणी गोड आहे. आधुनिक पध्दतीच्या जलसिंचन पध्दतीत ठिंबक किंवा तूषार पध्दती आढळत नाही. गावातील शेतकरी भाजणी, फोडणी, पेरणी, नांगरणी, बेरणी, कापणी, मळणी

### वाहतूक सिंचन इतर साधने :-

कुदळ, फावडे, कोयता, टिकाव, विळा, नांगर या शेती अवजारामुळे शेती क्षेत्रात मदत होते. यांच्यामुळे नेमका विकास घडून येतो.

### सामाजिक परिस्थिती :-

२००८ चालू वर्ष वयोगट जातीनुसार विभागणी दिसत नाही. या गावाचा इतर संबध १. आर्थिक २. सामाजिक ३. सांस्कृतिक.



आय.सी.एस. कॉलेज, खेड, रत्नागिरी

सूक्ष्म विभाग

सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण 2019

१. गांव व वाडीचे (विभागाचे) नांव : मधली वाडी खोडे  
२. कुटुंब प्रमुखाचे नांव : गंगाराम भद्रते भायखुवाड  
३. कुटुंबातील व्यक्तींची संख्या : 3

अ.नं.	व्यक्तीचे नांव	वय	लिंग	प्रमुखाशी नाते	शिक्षण	व्यवसाय	व्यवसायाचे ठिकाण	उत्पन्न
०१.	गंगाराम भद्रते भायखुवाड	70	पुरुष	स्वतः	4थी	मजूरी	खोडे	15,000
०२.	उज्वला गंगाराम भायखुवाड	55	स्त्री	पत्नी	-	गृहिणी	खोडे	
०३.	सुरज गंगाराम भायखुवाड	24	पुरुष	मुलगा	8वी	मजूरी		
०४.								
०५.								
०६.								
०७.								
०८.								
०९.								
१०.								

४. कुटुंबाचे एकूण अंदाजे उत्पन्न (सर्व मार्गांनी) : 15,000  
५. कुटुंबाची एकूण मालमत्ता : +  
६. अ. कुटुंबाच्या मालकीची जमीन : बागायती क्षेत्र -  
जिरायमी क्षेत्र - होय  
ब. घेतली जाणारी पिके : भात  
क. शेतीत पिकलेले धान्य वर्षभर पुरते का ? : नाही  
विक्रीसाठी नेता का ? कुठे ? सर्वसाधारण किती ? -  
ड. शेतकी मालमत्तेपासून मिळणारे उत्पन्न :

३) जंगम मालमत्ता

१) स्वतः च्या मालकीचे घर आहे का ? होय / नाही

घराचा तर्पांशल [कसे आहे ? मातीचे / गाज्याचे / चिटांचे / कोलारु / स्लॅब ?] प्लॅट

२) घरामधील सोई-सुविधा

पक्का आहे का ? किती ?

होय - 2

३) घरामध्ये करमणूकीची / माहिती ज्ञानाची साधने - टि. व्ही.

(टि. व्ही. / टेली / रेडिओ / फ्रिज / व्हि. सी. आर. / व्हि. सी. पी. इतर )

४) फर्निचर असल्यास माहिती

(टेबल, खुर्च्या, कपाटे)

नाही

५) घरातील एकूण व्यक्तीपैकी नोकरीस असणाऱ्या व्यक्तीची संख्या

1

अ. नोकरीचे ठिकाण : रत्नागिरी जिल्हा / मुंबई / पुणे / परदेशी

६) घरामध्ये सध्या शिक्षण घेणारी मुले किती

0

अ.क्र.	नाव	वय	लिंग	वर्ग
१.				
२.				
३.				
४.				

८) मुलांच्या शिक्षण आणि विकासावर होणारा मासिक खर्च : अंदाजे रु. -

९) मुलांनी शिक्षण अर्धवट सोडले आहे का ? त्यामागील कारणे - -

१०) बाहेर गावी किती लोक आहेत.

3

११) कुटुंबाच्या समस्या

-

विद्यार्थ्यांचे नाव :	<u>अश्विनी मंगेश कुडे</u>
वर्ग :	<u>TY BA</u>
दिनांक :	<u>12/31/19</u>

Signature  
सर्वेक्षण करणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांची सही



## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

Mrs / Miss Bhagyashree Ashok Mule of T.Y.B.A. Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_ Examination Seat No. 4021520 has satisfactorily completed experiments and field trip in the subject of Geography Paper - VI as prescribed by the syllabus of Mumbai of University under my supervision.

Date

02/04/19

Teacher Incharge



Anati A.S.  
Head of the Department

Examiner Signature



*Sahajeevan Shikshan Sanstha's*

**Shrimati Indira Mahadev Beharay College of Arts,  
Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce,  
Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science,  
Khed-Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, India.**



**Participative Teaching Learning  
Group Discussion / Debate**

**Academic Year  
2018-19 to 2022-23**



## Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Class- S.Y.B Sc 2018-2019

Brief of Activity –

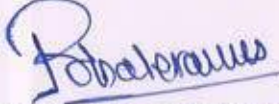
Topic of the Debate – How essential is college education?

The debate was conducted on this topic. In this debate some of the students highlighted how education is essential for them. It is important as it is participative type of learning experience. Through college they can participate in extra activities. Such as NSS NCC, Sports Cultural etc. Which facelifted all-round development of the student, on other part through online education this type of participation is not possible hence it facilitates only academic development.



List of the Participant-

CHOUGLE MARIYA MAINUDDIN
KADAM HARSHAD MANOHAR
PAWAR PRANAY DIPAK
KHOPATKAR VARSHA RAVINDRA
MEDHEKAR NIKHIL NARAYAN
BJTALA SHRAVAN RAJESH
VSHVAKARMA ANAND KUMAR RAJDEV
KARJAVKAR PRATIK ANANT
TAMBE KAJIMA A RAZZAK
REFAI SAYEDNAMIRA
SAYEDHASANMIYAN



Department of Science



Principal  
IIC PRINCIPAL

Shrimati Indra Mahadev Beharav College of Arts  
Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 799



## Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Class- S.Y.B.M.S 2019-2020

**Brief of Activity –**

**Topic of the Group Discussion-**

### **Objectives- Social Media has taken over our leisure time**

Leisure time has a significant impact of how we spent our leisure time. Most of the people are at least one major social media platform but they don't realize how influential daily social media use can be. It's fun to scroll through memes, photos and reels .But we often don't notice how social media changes, how we act and think.

Of you spent much time you are free on social media, it has done so. Remind yours of that you are the one using tool. The tool isn't using you.

So students discussed the ways to spend leisure time to interacting with people, friend's family. We also can participate in activities like Yoga, meditation, singing & dancing.



*[Handwritten signature]*

List of the student Participant-

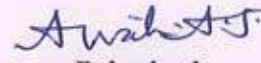
BHOSALE SAKSHI RAJENDRA
CHIPLUNKAR SANIYA IQBAL
TISEKAR SANA SAEED
GHARTE AYESHA ABDUL MUTALLIB
DINWARE TAHREEM ANWAR
PARKAR AMMAR AKBAR
BARMARE JARIF AHMAD TAJUDDIN
TAMBE AJAY MADHUKAR
MUKADAM YUSUF LIYAKAT
DEVALEKAR NIKITA NILESH
DEVALEKAR ANKITA AMAR
SASANE SIMRAN SANDIP
SADARE PRASAD AMOL
GHATE TEJAS JANARDAN
BAHUTULE VAIBHAVI VILAS
PARKAR HAFSIN JAVED
KHOT ARSEEL HANIF
SHEDAGE VARSHA NANDU
KADU RUCHI RAVINDRA
KAVLEKAR SAAD SIKANDAR



**Department of BMS**

**Dr. Vijaya S. Bhosale**  
**Mentor**

**Department of Management Studies**  
**I.C.S. College of Arts, Commerce & Sci.**  
**Khed - Ratnagiri.**



**Principal**  
**IIC PRINCIPAL,**

**Shrimati Indira Mahadev Beharay College of Arts**  
**Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &**  
**Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science,**  
**KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 709.**



## Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Class- F.Y.B.M.S

**Brief of Activity –**

**Topic Of The Group Discussion – Democracy is the best form of Government-**

The debate was conducted on the subject of democracy is the best form of government. Some of the student highlighted the democracy is considered as the best for us. Because people have the right to choose their rules.

Democracy has more freedom of speech than any other form of government. Some students re highlighted the democracy helps in maintaining law& order with concept of power sharing. Democracy helps citizens to choose their leaders run the government. Democracy provides equal rights among citizens on the basis of caste and religion



*[Handwritten signature]*

**List of the student participant-**

KHIDAR AMAN HASHMAT
MUSLONKAR JAYESH NIRAJ
JADYAL DIPTI DIPAK
KHOT FAIZAN KHALID
KADAM KIRAN NARENDRA
CHAVAN OMKAR EKNATH
KONDEKAR NAUSHAD
NOORMOHAMMAD
SHETH AKASH ATUL
MANIYAR MUIZ HAMEED
JAMADAR FAHAD DAWOOD
GAZALI NOUMAN MUBARAK
GAYKAR NIKITA RAJENDRA
KHANDALE VIVEK VINOD
MANIYAR SUFIYAN FAROOQ
KAWCHALI ZIHAD ZAHOOR
BAIG FARHAN AYYAZ
BAIG DANİYAL IMTIYAZ AHMED
JANGAM SHUBHAM SHIVLING
METKAR DIPESH TANAJI
JADHAV SAYALI SANTOSH



**Department of BMS**

**Dr. Vijaya S. Bhosale**

**Mentor**

Department of Management Studies  
I.C.S. College of Arts, Commerce & Sci.  
Khed - Ratnagiri.



**Principal**  
**PRINCIPAL,**

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Shrimati Shobhanatal Chandulal Sheth College of Science.  
KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 709.



## Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Class- F.Y.I.T 2018-2019

**Brief of Activity –**

**Topic of the Debate- Should College Education be Compulsory**

Some of the student highlighted how college education is important as it is participative type of learning experience. Through college they can participate in extra activity and go curriculum activities. Such as NSS NCC, Sports Cultural etc. Which facilitated all-round development of the student, on other part through online education this type of participation is not possible hence it facilitates only academic development.



Debate

Date- 26/06/2018

List of the student participant-

CHOUGULE MEHJABEEN A RASHID
GAIKAWAD KEDAR SANDESH
MORE DIPIKA SUDHAKAR
PARKAR SAIMA SHAKIL
QAZI SAIF ALI SHARFUDDIN
PARKAR WAKIF LIYAKAT
PARKAR MUZAMMIL QAYYUM
GOSAVI TANVI TUKARAM
DAVANDE AKSHATA CHANDRAKANT
KONDEKAR Aaftab AHMED
MALUSARE SWAPNIL SANTOSH
KADAM SAGAR SUDAM
ANTULE RHOOLAMIN IQBAL
WAMANE RAHUL RAMESH
RANE SHITAL ANIL
GUHAGARKAR OMKAR RAJENDRA
PANDERE HRITHIK RAVINDRA
MANDAVKAR OMKAR CHANDRAKANT
NIVATE NIKHIL KISAN
MANDAVKAR SHUBHAM KASHIRAM



Department of IT



Principal

Shrimati Indra Mahadev Beharay College of Arts  
Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science,  
KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 709.



## Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Class- F.Y.B.Bsc IT 2019-2020

Brief of Activity –

Topic of the Debate- Drug Addiction Do they need to help or punishment

A debate was conducted on the topic of drug addiction: Do they need to help or punishment

Student highlighted the causes of addiction. Its negative effects on family of a person as well as long term social effects on the society. They also highlighted rehabilitate the adult person with help of different NGO.

They also give example of such NGO & the role in such process. Some students also opinion that sort of punishment should be given to the addict person so as to divert him from such addiction



List of the student participant-

PADYAL VISHAL VIJAY
MORE BHAGYESH NITIN
ANTULE USAMA RIYAZ
TAMBE AMOL MANGESH
PAWASKAR AMISHA ANANT
GUPTA KAJAL VINOD
JUVALE JAYESH JAYRAM
PARKAR SAAD KIFAYAT
DAMLE SUMEDH SANDIP
LAD SAURABH RAMCHANDRA
KOTAWDEKAR SAABIQAHA NAZIM
MASURKAR SULTAN MAJID
REFAI SAYYED ARFAT HASANMIYAN
TEGGI ASHISH ASHOK
REDIJ MRUNALRAJ SANTOSH
KADU SAKSHI SUDHIR
DHAPSE CHETAN BARKU
YADAV YOGENDRA SHRIRAMDHIN
PAWASAKAR YUKTA MANOJ
KHEDEKAR RUTUJA SANTOSH



Department of IT

*Anshu J.*  
Principal  
IIC PRINCIPAL

Shrimati Indira Mahadev Beharay College of Arts  
Sriraman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
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## Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Class- T.Y.Bsc IT 2019-2020

### Brief of Activity –

Topic of the Debate- Should parents decide which career their children will pursue.

A debate was conducted on the topic should parents decide which career their children will pursue. In this debate the different parents and children were known about this topic. The student know their subjects and areas of interest & they can decide his/ her career path quickly.

If children choose their career according to the wishes of their parents they will have a boring academic life. As they would face a lack of interest. Due to this topic selection of debate, students became aware about their chose of career.



List Of the student-

KADAM SANKALP SUBHASH
KONDEVILKAR SHABNAM NAVNIHAL
JASNAIK SAHIL ASLAM
JADHAV ATUL MAHENDRA
MALAVADE DARSHAN DATTATRAYA
MUKADAM AHAMED SHAKIL
FIRFIRE ABDULLA TAHIR
JANGAM SAGAR RAVINDRA
BUKHARI ADNAN RAFIQ
CHOUGLE MARIYA MAINUDDIN



Department of IT

*Anahita*  
Principal

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## Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Class- F.Y.B.Com (B) 2022-2023

**Brief Of Activity –**

**Topic Of The Group – Business & Economics Activity**

Business is defined as the activity of earning money to make living by buying and selling products. The people further use the product and services to fulfill their needs.

Students enjoyed group discussion it generates lot more knowledge about business & new business ideas and strategies overall discussion was well.



Group Discussion

Date- 28/06/2022

## Lit of The Participants-

1. Darekar ketan
2. Bebeal Madiha
3. Gaykar Vrutik
4. Gura Tanvi
5. Jakhhal Rutik
6. Kazi Maryam
7. Khan Saniya
8. Khot Hamza
9. Lad Shubham
10. Jadhav Vighnesh
11. Chavan Manali
12. Antule Muskan
13. Jasnaik Aqsa
14. Jawale Sanika
15. Kadam Aarati
16. Burte Payal
17. Gharve Sonal
18. Mohite Manish
19. Patil Neha
20. More Swati



**Department of Economics**



**Principal**  
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## Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Class- F.Y.B.Com 2018-2019

### Brief of Activity –

**Topic of the Group Discussion-** Is higher education is necessary prerequisite for an individual's financial success in the future.

The debate was conducted on this topic. In this debate some of the students highlighted how education is essential for them. It is important as it is participative type of learning experience. Through college they can participate in extra activities. Such as NSS NCC, Sports Cultural etc. Which facilitated all-round development of the student, on other part through online education this type of participation is not possible hence it facilitates only academic development.

The students discussed positive impacts of higher education. Education is never a waste of time or money. Financial success cannot be guaranteed by anything but financial stability is definitely assured by education.



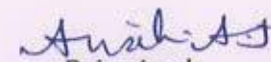
Debate

Date- 20/01/2018

List of the students-

GHARE SHOAIB KARIM
JADHAV RUPALI MAHENDRA
PETKAR MUJAHID AHMED
RAWAL YASIN MAQBUL
TAMBE NAUMAN A HAMID
MAPKAR FARHANAZ AKHTAR
YADAV RUPALI PANDURANG
KADAM AISHWARYA SANTOSH
SHIRKE RUTIK KUNDAN
JADHAV SONAL SHIVAJI

  
Department of Commerce

  
I/c Principal  
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## Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Class- F.Y.B.Com (B) 2022-2023

Brief of Activity –

Topic of the Debate-

A debate was conducted on the subject of sexual education. This because many abused children's are unaware of what is happening to them. Educating them properly will make them aware of good and bad touches. Potentially leading to a significant reduction in child abuse cases.

Sex education in college for first year students will provide with the knowledge pf understanding the intension of illed mind people & how to stay away from them.




Debate

Date- 25/06/2023

List of the students-

1. Mahesh Pratap Bhosale
2. Kundan kishor borkar
3. Salwa Liyaquat Chiplunkar
4. Saurabh Vasant Bait
5. Muskan Hanif Antuley
6. Aqsa Hussain Dongre
7. Manali manoj Chavan
8. Yash Ekanath kadam
9. Akshata Ashok Kadam

  
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**Type- Participative Teaching & Learning**

**Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar**

**Department / Subject- Accountancy**

**Class- S.Y.B.Com (A) 2022-2023**

**Brief of Activity –**

**Topic Of The Group – opportunities of Investment in Share Market**

**We Conducted group discussion with an intension to discuss various investments opportunities available in share market.**

**This discussion helps students how market is important investment area. This group discussion helps students to get extra knowledge about investment. There are the several job opportunities in the stock market such as Broker adviser, portfolio manager, research analyst, investor bankers, relationship manager & professional investor and trader.**

**The student discussed the stock market through which savings and investments of individuals are efficiency into productive investment opportunities**

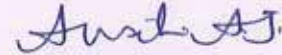


## List of The Participants-

1. Ambre Karishma
2. Chavan Anuja
3. Bhaya Zainab
4. Bhalekar Siddhi
5. Gazali Hawabi
6. Jadhav Siddhi
7. Kawchali Safa
8. Kawchali Shifa
9. Kawade Shreya
10. Surve Arbaz
11. Kadu Yash
12. Bukhari Rozmin
13. Kadri Sayyed
14. Kadu Yash
15. Fakih Ruhel
16. Jadhav Ruchita
17. Qadri Nabiha
18. Kamble Mayuri
19. Duduke Saba
20. Bhosale Priyanka



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## Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Department / Subject- Accountancy

Class- S.Y.B.Com (B) 2022-2023

**Brief Of Activity –**

**Topic Of The Group – Marginal Costing & Managerial Decision making**

We Conducted group discussion on the topic Application of marginal costing techniques in managerial decision making process.

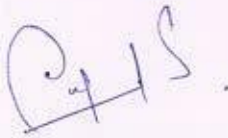
The purpose of discussion was to help the students in knowing practical use of marginal costing techniques in decision making. It is very useful for decision making. It helps management to set price , compare alternative production level that is minimum level , maximum level , & reorder level Close production line and choose which of a range of potential product to manufacture.

Profit planning is planning of future operations to attain maximum profit. Marginal costing is very helpful in deciding the price at which the management should sell.



## List of The Participants-

1. Surve Arbaz
2. Kadu Yash
3. Bukhari Rozmin
4. Kadri Sayyed
5. Kadu Yash
6. Fakih Ruhel
7. Jadhav Ruchita
8. Qadri Nabiha
9. Kamble Mayuri
10. Duduke Saba
11. Bhosale Priyanka
12. Ambre Karishma
13. Chavan Anuja
14. Bhaya Zainab
15. Bhalekar Siddhi
16. Gazali Hawabi
17. Jadhav Siddhi
18. Kawchali Safa
19. Kawchali Shifa
20. Kawade Shreya



Department of Accountancy



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## **Type- Participative Teaching & Learning**

**Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar**

**Department / Subject- Commerce**

**Travel & Tourism Management**

**Class- S.Y.B.Com (A) 2022-2023**

**Brief Of Activity –**

**Topic Of The Group – Social impact of Tourism**

Group discussion was conducted on the social impact of tourism. At the beginning of session everybody seem hesitant in expressing their opinion but soon the discussion picked up the pace. The purpose of the discussion was encourage student to speak up & boost confidence.


Nowadays tourism industry is fastest growing industry which creates a lot of employment opportunities so group discussion enhance knowledge about all those aspect we have discussed in that activity. Students discussed that there are lot of social as well as economic impacts of tourism like degradation of habitat, vegetation, air quality, water bodies got polluted.

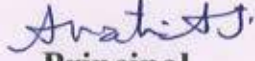
There are impacts like increased in crime, pollution and it creates traffic congestion as well.



## List of The Participants-

1. Sakpal Samiksha
2. More Prajakti
3. Lale Siddhi
4. Lale Bhavesh
5. More Tajsvi
6. More Sejal
7. Nagarkar Rasika
8. Kurupkar Iqra
9. Shibe Suyog
10. Sayyed Arfat
11. Pevekar Siddhi
12. Sakpal Samiksha
13. Kotere Aditya
14. Nikam Sanika
15. Mullaji Shahjin

  
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## Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

### Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Department / Subject- Commerce

F.Y.B.Com (A) 2022-2023

#### Brief Of Activity –

#### Topic Of The Group – Cyber Crime

Group discussion was conducted on cybercrime, because today's world is slowly turning into dark net , with increasing incidence of cyber stalking, cyber terrorism , child harassment & pornography etc. Cybercrime are on the rise 7 every day brings new cases of cyber crime.

Discussion we held in class was very effective effective. Students became alert about types of cybercrime & Acts related to cyber crime Students discussed about prevention of cybercrime. They make other other students alert about applications we download in phones are sometimes not secure. Sop don't download applications from unknown sources. We should keep our phones system updated. They discussed about helpline number of cybercrime and so on,.



Group Discussion

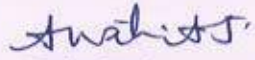
Date- 21/07/2022

## List of The Participants-

1. Dhumal Snehal
2. Chinkate Kalpesh
3. Bait Sahil
4. Antule Zainab
5. Chougule Adnan
6. Ghole Janhavi
7. Dhebe Nikita
8. Gamre Raj
9. Gurav Diya
10. Hajwani Sadaf
11. Ipte Manasi
12. Jasnaik Aqsa
13. Jawale Sanika
14. Kadam Aarati
15. Burte Payal
16. Gharve Sonal
17. Mohite Manish
18. Patil Neha
19. More Swati
20. Shinde Shraddha



Department of Commerce



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## Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Class- F.Y.B.Com 2019-2020

Brief Of Activity –

Topic of the Group Discussion- Women's participation in decision making.

A group discussion was conducted on the subject of Women's participation in decision making. In this discussion the different of women participant where discussed by the students. They highlighted current status of women in the society in general & in family, in particular. They also discussed why women participation is important by considering principal of equality. They also discussed what are the advantages of such participation to the family as well as to the society. They also discussed different obstacles in such participation in male dominant society.



Debate

Date- 28/01/2020

List of the Participant-

MAHADIK AKSHAY ANANT
SALUNKHE ANKUSH DIPAK
KHAPARE ANKITA RAMESH
KHEDEKAR ANITA RAMDAS
MOHITE ASHWINI MAHADEV
DHAPSE ROSHANI RAVINDRA
SHIRISHKAR OMKAR ASHOK
TAMBE SADAF MUSHTAQ AHMED
ALWARE TAHURA ASLAM
TISEKAR JASMIN NIYAZ

*(Principal)*

Department of Commerce

*Anshu J.*

Principal

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Type- Participative Teaching & Learning

Sub-Type- Group Discussion / Debate/ Seminar

Class- F.Y.B.Com 2022-2023

Brief Of Activity –

Topic of the Group Discussion- Does Social media make people make less socially active.

Most of the people are at least one major social media platform but they don't realize how influential daily social media use can be. It's fun to scroll through memes, photos and reels .But we often don't notice how social media changes , how we act and think.

Of you spent much time you are free on social media, it has done so. Remind yours of that you are the one using tool. The tool isn't using you.

So students discussed the ways to spend leisure time to interacting with people, friend's family. We also can participate in activities like Yoga, meditation, singing & dancing.

We gives birthday, wedding wishes virtually instead of family get together.



Debate

Date- 06/01/2022

List of the students-

REFAI DANIYA SAYYED HISHAMUDDIN
DALVI TRUPTI DINESH
CHAVAN JYOTSNA SACHIDANAND
TAMBE SUYOG LAXMAN
DHOTRE NILIMA ANIL
DAYALKAR RUTIKA MAHADEV
LAD SONAL DAJI
SHAHJI NAHIDA MUSHTAQUE
GHANEKAR TEJAS RAVINDRA
KAWCHALI ASMINA RAFIQUE

*(Signature)*

Department of Commerce

*Anshu J.*  
Principal  
ZIC PRINCIPAL,

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*Sahajeevan Shikshan Sanstha's*

**Shrimati Indira Mahadev Beharay College of Arts,  
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Khed-Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, India.**



**Problem Solving Teaching-Learning  
Project / Case Studies**

**Academic Year  
2018-19 to 2022-23**

**Type - problem solving/teaching and learning**

**Sub type - Case study**

**Department-commerce**

**Class- T.Y.B-com**

Topic of the case study	No of students participated
Disaster management in flash flood in leh (ladakh)	10

**Brief of activity-**The present study was done to document disaster management strategies and approaches and to assess the impact of flash flood on human lives,health hazards and future implications of a natural disaster.

**List of Participants:-**

JAGADE VRUSHALI DATTARAM
TAMBE MANISHA DATTARAM
PARKAR IQRA ASLAM
SURVE GEETA DATTARAM
MAHAGAONKAR RUTIK RAJENDRA
PATIL MIHIR CHANDRAKANT
PAWAR PRAFUL DIPAK
KHOT TASMIYA ANWAR
BAIT GOUTAMI ASHOK
BHUVAD SWAPNALI SUBHASH

  
Department of Commerce

  
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## Disaster Management in Flash Floods in Leh (Ladakh): A Case Study.

### \* Background

On August 6, 2010, in the dark of the midnight, there were Flash Floods due to cloud burst in Leh in Ladakh region of north India. It rained 14 inches in 2 hours, causing loss of human life and destruction. The civil hospital of Leh was badly damaged and rendered dysfunctional. Search and rescue operation were launched by the Indian Army immediately after the disaster. The injured and the dead were shifted to Army Hospital, Leh, and mass casualty management was started by the Army doctor while relief work was mounted by the army and civil administration.

### \* Objective

The present study was done to document disaster management strategies and approaches and to assess the impact of Flash Floods on human lives, health hazards, and future implications of a nature disaster.

### \* Materials and methods

The approach used was both quantitative as well as qualitative. It included data collection from the primary source of district collectorate, interviews with the district civil administrative, health officials, and Army officials who organized rescue operation, restoration of communication and transport, mass casualty management and informal discussions with local residents.



### \* Results:

234 person died and over 800 were reported missing. Almost half of people who died were local resident (49.6%) and foreigner (10.2%). Age-wise analysis of the death show that the age group of majority of deaths were reported in the age group of 25-50 years, accounting for 44.4% of deaths, followed by the 11-25-year age group with 22.2% deaths. The gender analysis shown that 61.5% were males and 38.5% were females. A further analysis shown that more female died in the age group <10 year and  $\geq 50$  year.

### Conclusions:

Disaster preparedness is critical, particularly in natural disaster. The Army's immediate search, rescue, and relief operation and mass casualty management effectively and efficiently mitigate the impact of flash floods and restored normal life.



**Type-Problem solving/teaching and learning**

**Sub type-case study**

**Department-Geography**

**Class-S.Y.B-A 2019-20**

Topic of the case study	No of students participated
The Earthquake Case Study and Disasters Information System Based on the GIS	10

**Brief of activity:**

The Map ECDIS is a system easy to use, it is based on Map Info and ODBC with various query functions, rich data and documents coming from 11 published books. As a successful example applying GIS, it is expected to provide some ideas for the similar software development.

**Participants List:-**

JANKAR VISHAL JANU
KADWEKAR NAMIRA NAZIR
JANGAM TRUPTI RAJENDRA
RAM NISHUKUMARI VIJAY
SURVE SIDDHI PRAKASH
JADHAV PRANJALI SURESH
MALI ROSHANI RAJARAM
BHILARE POONAM SHRIPAT
SHINDE PRANALI PANDURANG
MATWANKAR RAM PANDURANG

*Anish A J*  
Department of Arts

*Anish A J*  
Principal  
11/PRINCIPAL,  
Shrimati Indra Mahadev Beharay College of Arts,  
Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science

## Earthquake Case Study

### Causes

On 25 April 2015 a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal in Asia. The earthquake occurred on a convergent collision plate boundary between the Indian and Eurasian plates. The focus was only eight kilometers deep and the epicentre was just 60 kilometres deep & the epicentre was just 60 kilometers north-west from the capital Kathmandu.

### Impacts

- 1) Thousands of houses were destroyed across many districts of the country.
- 2) 8,632 dead and 19,009 injured.
- 3) It was the worst earthquake in Nepal in more than 18 years.
- 4) Hundreds of thousands of people were made homeless with entire villages flattened.
- 5) Harvests were reduced or lost that season.



## Responses to reduce the impacts

- International aid was provided by India and China who in total committed over \$1 billion to help support Nepal.
- Aid workers from charities such as the Red Cross came to help.
- Temporary housing was provided, including 'Tent City' in Kathmandu.

## Responses to build capacity to cope

- A new government taskforce was created to help deal with future earthquakes.
- Areas were zoned to assess damage.
- People are now being educated across Nepal to do earthquake drills.

## Conclusion:

The Government of Nepal is trying hard to reduce poverty so that people can build homes & structures which could withstand earthquakes.

**Type - problem solving/teaching and learning**

**Sub type - Case study**

**Department-commerce**

**Class- F.Y.B-com 2018-19**

Topic of the case study	No of students participated
Marketing mix	10

**Brief of activity-**

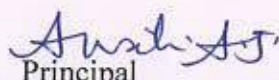
To sell the right product to the right customer. Location also plays and vital part in the marketing mix. People (Customers) must be satisfied.

Findings:- Only selling of products and services shouldn't be the aim, customer satisfaction is important.

**List of participants:-**

TISEKAR NIHA BAKIR
PARKAR ILHAM BASHARAT
PIMPALKAR DHANASHRI DATTARAM
DHOTRE ATISH ANKUSH
MULLAJI FAHIM IBRAHIM
PARKAR HUMAIRA JAMIL
PATEL MEHRAJ RAHEMATULLAH
GOSAVI PRANIL DATTARAM
MIRGAL MANALI ARUN
DEVLEKAR CHANDANI HARI

  
Department of Commerce

  
Principal  
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## The Marketing Mix - Case study.

A traditional family drinks firm has been developing slowly and built up a strong reputation, but control has now passed to the next generation and they want to look at possible expansion for the firm. The new marketing director made the following statement.

'We have a strong family image and our products are trusted, but we are considering changing our production strategy. We have normally just produced and the flavouring and let others bottle it and take the risks of selling to the public. After considerable market research we have decided to launch our own brand of soft drinks. Initially, these will be a cola flavour, lemonade and ginger beer. If these are successful then others are planned.'

### Questions:-

- 1) Explain the marketing importance of a strong family image.
- 2) Outline the market research the company is likely to have undertaken.
- 3) Analyse the advantages and disadvantages of the drinks firm introducing their brands with a penetration pricing policy.
- 4) Discuss potential changes in the marketing mix that this new strategy will involve and comment on their significance.



## Consumer Awareness

Consumer Awareness on Consumer Protection Act with special reference on Haryana

### ABSTRACT

In this competitive era consumer is considered as the king in the market, but actually the king is misguided and exploited by MNCs, kingdom especially in the developing & under-developed countries like India. It proves that awareness level of consumer is low & they have no knowledge about consumer's rights in depth.

### INTRODUCTION

In the current trend of Marketing, the consumer is a lifeblood of all its functioning. Therefore, consumer protection is an act of providing consumer with complete information about the goods, services & their rights. Consumer awareness is important as they invest their time & money. Misleading advertisements, unsafe products, etc. are performed by unscrupulous businessmen. Consumer awareness is an act of saving consumers from such delinquencies.

### CONSUMER

A "consumer" is a person who buys & any goods or hires any services for valuable consideration. However, persons who avail goods or services exclusively for the purpose of earning their livelihood



by means of self employment are considered as consumers'

CONSUMER (a) The term 'Consumer' is defined in section 2(1)(d) of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986

1. The Indian Penal Code Act, 1866
2. The code of Civil Procedures, 1908
3. The Sale of Goods Act 1930
4. The Agricultural Produce Act, 1937
5. The Drug & Magic Remedies Act, 1954
6. The Trade & Merchandise mark Act, 1958
7. The Specific Relief Act, 1963
8. The Monopolistic & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969
9. The drug & cosmetics Act 1972
10. The Five Purchase Act 1972
11. The Indian contract Act 1972
12. The Environmental Protection Act, 1973

1. From the point of view of Consumers

- Consumers are ignorant about their rights & duties. So they should be educated.
- Consumer are unorganised as generally they do not have necessary qualities to fight in an organised manner
- Consumer are widely exploited by dishonest companies & business firms

2. From the point of view of Business.

- Long-term Interest of Business
- Moral Justification
- Government intervention
- Business uses society's resources



**Type - Problem solving/teaching and learning**

**Sub type - Case study**

**Department-commerce**


**Class- S.Y.B-com 2019-20**


Topic of the case study	No of students participated
A Study on Consumer Awareness on Consume Protection Act	10

**Brief of activity-** The study reveals that only twenty percent of respondent consumers have abnormal state of awareness on perceived six consumer rights and the awareness level on staying eighty six percent isn't much great. The best enthusiasm of consumers must be secured through effective cooperation among consumers, representatives and government. The Administration must make solid strides in expanding consumer awareness; encourage consumer instruction, preparing and explore. The accomplishment of consumerism" is conceivable just when every one of the consumers is completely mindful of their right

**Participants List:-**

GHARE SHOAB KARIM
JADHAV RUPALI MAHENDRA
PETKAR MUJAHID AHMED
RAWAL YASIN MAQBUL
TAMBE NAUMAN A HAMID
MAPKAR FARHANAZ AKHTAR
YADAV RUPALI PANDURANG
KADAM AISHWARYA SANTOSH
SHIRKE RUTIK KUNDAN
JADHAV SONAL SHIVAJI

  
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Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
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Name 0

2018-19.

Page No.

Date :

## Governance Issues at BharatPe.

### Abstract:

The case highlights governance issues at Indian fintech unicorn BharatPe following the controversy involving its co-founder Asheer Grover (Grover). BharatPe was a Quick response (QR) code based payment app that allowed merchants and retailers to make digital payments for free.

The governance issues at BharatPe emerged after an audio clip came to light that purportedly had Grover abusing an employee from Kotak Mahindra Bank for declining to finance his personal investment in Nykaa IPO. Uday Suresh Kotak (Uday) Chairman and Managing Director at Kotak Bank, alleged that Grover had used abusive languages toward the bank's employees.

Following the legal battle between him and Uday Grover proceeded on leave up to the end of March. Grover was also on the radar of the news and media for promoting a toxic culture at the company and for his rude behaviour on Shark Tank India, a T.V show that involved entrepreneurs pitching their business models.

BharatPe came under intense investor scrutiny ahead of its plan to launch its IPO. Amid growing investor concern over the company's internal governance issues, BharatPe engaged risk advisory firm Alvarez and Marsal (A&M) to review the company's internal



processes and systems. AfM observed instances of financial irregularities and issues related to operational matters at BharatPe.

- Issues.
- The case is structured to achieve the following teaching objectives
- Understand the corporate governance practices at entrepreneurial fintech firms.
- Evaluate the impact of lapses in corporate governance on stakeholders.
- Suggest measures to strengthen corporate governance practices

### Contents

- Keywords. Ethics, Governance, startup, unicorn, corporate Governance, financial irregularities: stakeholders: Shareholders: Regulatory body: Independent audit: Founder vs. board management: IPO financing work culture.



Type – Problem Solving Teaching And Learning

Sub Type- Case Study / **Project** / Survey

Department – B.A (Foundation Course)

Class- F.Y.B.A

Topic of the Project –

Topic of The Project	No. of Student Participated
Pollution And Majors for controlling Pollution.	05

Brief of Activities-

Pollution prevention means avoiding & minimizing the production of waste before they are released into environment. Pollution control involves measures to limit the damage cause by pollutants.

Pollution prevention protects the environment by conserving and protecting natural resources resources while strengthening economic growth more efficient production in industry and less need for households, businesses and communities to hands waste.

Poor air quality has harmful effect on human health , particularly the respiratory system. Pollutants can also damage plants and buildings, andsmoke or haze can reduce visibility.

Hence students find out in their studies that government should invest in wind energy and solar energy as well as other renewable energy, to minimize burning of fossil fuels, which cause heavy air pollution. We should encourage our family to use bus , train or bike when commuting.

No of students participated / List of the students-

1. Rushikesh Ram Remje.
2. Prachi Krushna Pawar.
3. Sanika Anil Vitmal
4. Navjyot Mahesh Mohite
5. Priti Baban Jadhav.

**PRINCIPAL,**  
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Shriman Chandulal Sheth College of Commerce &  
Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 709.

आय. व्ही. एम. महाविद्यालय  
खेड.

पुरुषाचा विषय

पुरुषा व पुरुषा नियंत्रणाचे उपाय

अभिकेश राम बेमणे

वर्ग :- F.Y.B.A.

एजेरी नं. :- 49

मार्गदर्शक :- गावीत मंडम.



Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Page : \_\_\_\_\_

Topic : \_\_\_\_\_

# प्रमाणपत्र

प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की श्री. रविशंकर

राम-वेमले, वर्ग - F.Y.B.A. हजेरी नंबर - 49. मी

हाक. रती या विषयाचे प्रकल्प पूर्ण केला आहे लरी मल।

या विषयात वेड मिळावी ही विनंती.

19

प्रमाणित



pic :

Date :    Page No. :



ICS COLLEGE OF  
ART , COMMERCE & SCIENCE

NAME = miss. Prachi Krishna Pawar

CLASS = F.Y.B.A  47

SUBJECT = Foundation Course..





ic :

Date :    Page No. :

# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project has been made by Prachi Krishna Pawar of class F.Y.B.A of Foundation Course, under my guidance and have been completed successfully.

~~Handwritten signature~~  
Miss. Swekha Gavit.

19

Type – Problem Solving Teaching And Learning

Sub Type- Case Study / **Project** / Survey

Department – Geography

Class- F.Y.B.A

Topic of the Project –

Topic of The Project	No. of Student Participated
Farmers Suicide	05

#### Brief of Activities-

Farmer's suicide in India refers to the national catastrophe of farmers dying by suicide since the 1970 due to their inability to repay loans mostly taken from private landlords and banks.

According to sub expert the main cause of farmers suicide in India include monsoon failure, crop failure, bankruptcy or indebtedness , family problems, illness, government policies and other socioeconomic issues.

#### No of students participated / List of the students-

1. Seeba Fazal Maniyar
2. Dhanashri Avinash Mhadalekar.
3. Madhavi Arvind Jadhav.
4. Sushant Sharad Pawar
5. Nandini Pramod Dhotre

*A. S. J.*  
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नाव : माधवी अरविंद जाधव

कॉलेजचे नाव : आय. सी. मस.  
कॉलेज खेड

इयत्ता : फ. य. B.A

प्रकल्प विषय : शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या  
शेअ नं : 81



# प्रमाणपत्र

प्रमाणित करण्यात येते की

कुमारी :- माधवी अश्विंद जाधव

इयत्ता :- इ.प.ब.अ

परीक्षा क्र :-

हिले सन 2022-23 या शैक्षणिक वर्षात पायासुत अभ्यास विषयातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्मसहा या विषयावर परिपूर्ण प्रकल्प केला आहे.

परीक्षेत केलेल्या कामाचा दर्जा व मिळवलेले गुण विषयात एकूण 65 ही श्रेणी देण्यात आली

दिनांक :-

विषय शिक्षकाची सही

कॉलेजचा शिक्षका

मुख्याध्यापकाची सही

16



**Department- Commerce**

**Class- S.Y.B.Com**

## **Title: Backwater Tourism in Kerala: A Case Study in Sustainable Tourism Development**

### **Introduction:**

Kerala, located on the southwestern coast of India, is renowned for its unique and captivating backwater ecosystems. The state has leveraged this natural resource to develop a thriving backwater tourism industry. This case study explores the journey of backwater tourism in Kerala, highlighting its growth, challenges, and contributions to the region's sustainable development.

### **Background:**

Kerala's backwaters are a network of interconnected canals, rivers, lakes, and lagoons that stretch over 900 kilometers. Recognizing their potential, the Kerala government initiated efforts to promote tourism in the region in the 1980s. The goal was to create economic opportunities for local communities while conserving the delicate ecosystem.

### **Methodology:**

1. **Infrastructure Development:**
  - Kerala invested in improving infrastructure, including building houseboats, upgrading waterways, and developing accommodations and amenities.
2. **Community Participation:**
  - Local communities were actively involved in the tourism industry, owning and operating houseboats, homestays, and small-scale enterprises.
3. **Environmental Conservation:**
  - Strict regulations were imposed to protect the backwaters from pollution and overdevelopment. Eco-friendly practices and waste management systems were introduced.
4. **Marketing and Promotion:**
  - Kerala Tourism aggressively marketed backwater experiences through national and international campaigns, emphasizing its serene natural beauty.
5. **Cultural Preservation:**
  - Cultural programs and activities were integrated into backwater tours to showcase the rich heritage of the region.

**Outcomes:**

1. **Economic Development:**

- Backwater tourism has become a significant contributor to Kerala's economy, providing income to thousands of local residents through employment and entrepreneurial opportunities.

2. **Environmental Sustainability:**

- Strict regulations and eco-friendly practices have preserved the fragile backwater ecosystem, ensuring its long-term viability as a tourist attraction.

3. **Cultural Exchange:**

- Tourists have the opportunity to engage with local communities, fostering cultural exchange and preserving traditional practices.

4. **Tourist Attraction:**

- Kerala's backwaters have gained international acclaim, attracting tourists from around the world, boosting the state's tourism industry.

5. **Community Empowerment:**

- Local communities are empowered by their involvement in tourism-related businesses, reducing poverty and improving the quality of life.

Challenges:

1. **Environmental Threats:**

- Climate change and pollution remain threats to the delicate backwater ecosystem, requiring ongoing vigilance and sustainable practices.

2. **Seasonal Variability:**

- Backwater tourism is affected by seasonal variations, with peak tourist seasons during the winter months.

3. **Infrastructure Maintenance:**

- Continuous investment in infrastructure maintenance and development is essential to keep the region attractive and accessible.

Conclusion:

The case of backwater tourism in Kerala exemplifies how a region can harness its natural resources for sustainable economic development. By balancing tourism growth with environmental conservation and community empowerment, Kerala has created a model for responsible tourism. This case study demonstrates the importance of long-term planning, community engagement, and environmental stewardship in the development of successful and sustainable tourism destinations. Kerala's backwaters continue to serve as a beacon for sustainable tourism worldwide.

M

write a case study on back water reserve in konkan region

ChatGPT

Title: Sustainable Development and Conservation of the Konkan Backwater Reserve: A Case Study

Introduction:



The Konkan region, nestled along the southwestern coastline of India, is renowned for its picturesque landscapes and rich biodiversity. Within this region lies the Konkan Backwater Reserve, a unique ecosystem that combines serene backwaters, lush mangrove forests, and a wealth of flora and fauna. This case study examines the efforts to preserve and sustainably develop the Konkan Backwater Reserve, showcasing the delicate balance between economic development and environmental conservation.

#### Background:

The Konkan Backwater Reserve, spanning approximately 2,000 square kilometers, is characterized by a network of brackish water bodies, estuaries, tidal creeks, and mangrove forests. Recognizing the ecological importance and tourism potential of this region, the local government, in collaboration with environmental organizations, initiated a comprehensive conservation and sustainable development plan in the early 2000s.

#### Methodology:

1. **Biodiversity Assessment:**
  - A thorough assessment of the reserve's biodiversity was conducted, cataloging various species of fish, birds, mangroves, and aquatic flora.
2. **Community Engagement:**
  - Local communities residing in and around the reserve were actively engaged in the decision-making process to ensure their concerns and aspirations were addressed.
3. **Tourism Planning:**
  - Sustainable tourism plans were developed, emphasizing responsible tourism practices, controlled visitation, and low-impact infrastructure.
4. **Mangrove Restoration:**
  - Extensive mangrove restoration efforts were initiated, including replanting mangrove species, monitoring their growth, and involving local communities in these activities.
5. **Regulatory Measures:**
  - The government implemented strict regulations to control pollution, fishing practices, and land-use changes within the reserve.

#### Outcomes:

1. **Biodiversity Conservation:**
  - The biodiversity assessment revealed the importance of the reserve as a critical habitat for numerous species, leading to greater conservation efforts.
2. **Community Empowerment:**
  - Local communities have been trained to participate in sustainable tourism activities, providing an alternative source of income and reducing their dependence on unsustainable practices.
3. **Tourism Development:**
  - Sustainable tourism practices have attracted eco-conscious travelers, leading to increased revenue and job opportunities for local residents.

4. **Mangrove Recovery:**

- Mangrove replanting initiatives have successfully regenerated damaged areas, enhancing the overall health of the ecosystem.

5. **Environmental Education:**

- Awareness programs and workshops have educated both locals and tourists about the importance of preserving the reserve.

Challenges:

1. **Balancing Conservation and Development:**

- Maintaining a delicate balance between economic development and ecological conservation remains a persistent challenge.

2. **Climate Change Threats:**

- Rising sea levels and climate change pose a long-term threat to the reserve's integrity and require adaptive measures.

3. **Enforcement of Regulations:**

- Ensuring strict adherence to environmental regulations and policies can be challenging.

Conclusion:

The Konkan Backwater Reserve stands as an exemplary case of successful sustainable development and conservation. By involving local communities, conducting extensive biodiversity assessments, and implementing responsible tourism practices, the reserve has become a model for preserving fragile ecosystems while promoting economic growth. This case study underscores the importance of stakeholder engagement, scientific research, and regulatory measures in achieving a harmonious balance between environmental preservation and human development in ecologically sensitive regions like the Konkan Backwater Reserve.

*Anshita*  
IIC PRINCIPAL

Shrimati Indira Mahadev Beharay College of Arts  
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KHED, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.) - 415 709.



**Type - problem solving/teaching and learning**

**Sub type - Case study**

**Department-commerce**

**Class- F.Y.B-com 2018-19**

Topic of the case study	No of students participated
Governance Issues at bharat-pe	10

**Brief of activity-**

Fairness – Stakeholders at all levels should be treated equitably and reasonably. Violations should be redressed effectively. Transparency – the organisation should not need to keep secrets. Outsiders should be able to observe the organisation's transactions and processes.

Bharatpe Group has received in principle authorisation from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to operate as an online payment aggregator. The company shared that the in principle approval has been awarded to Resilient Payments Private Ltd , a 100 per cent owned subsidiary of Resilient Innovations Private Ltd (Bharatpe).

**List of Participants:-**

GUHAGARKAR MANALI MANORANJAN
DHAMANKAR SHRUTI CHETAN
CHOUGLE BUSHRA LIYAQAT
ANTULEY SAKINA MUSTAFA
KASAR PURVA RAVINDRA
KAWCHALI AQSA MUKHTAR
KAWCHALI ALFIYA RAFIQUE
GORIVALE SNEHA SANJAY
SALUNKHE LAV DIPAK
PARKAR NOAMAN LIYAKAT

*Anil S. J.*  
**ZIC PRINCIPAL**  
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Type – Problem Solving Teaching And Learning

Sub Type- Case Study / **Project** / Survey

Department – Geography

Class- T.Y.B.A

Topic of the Project –

Topic of The Project	No. of Student Participated
Use of Tools & Techniques in Geography for spatial Analysis	05


#### Brief of Activities-

The spatial analysis techniques include different techniques and the characteristics of point , line and polygon data sets. The better techniques focused on IDW, NNDW, spline interpolation and types of kriging. These techniques were adapted in the spatial component to derive the measurement of the terrain. The geographer of today uses maps, GPS, GIS and remote sensors.

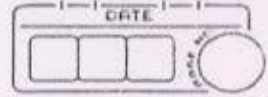
Remote sensing , geographical information system (GIS) , geocaching , DVD, or video or digital photography and video conferencing are other example of useful new technologies for educating students in geography. A map is considered as most important tool in geography. As geography is all about descriptor of the earth and relation to mankind.

#### No of students participated / List of the students-

1. Mapkar Sara Shamshuddin
2. Borate Rushiraj Pandurang
3. Khaire Aniket Shailendra
4. Khochare Pooja Mangesh
5. Kadam Priti Sunil

  
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Shrimati Shobhanatai Chandulal Sheth College of Science  
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COLLEGE NAME:-

I. C. S COLLEGE KHED

SUBJECT:- GEOGRAPHY - PAPER -  
VI

JOURNAL:- TOOLS AND TECHNIQ

-UES IN GEOGRAPHY FOR  
SPATIAL. ANALYSIS.

NAME:- MAPKAR SARA  
SHAMSHUDDIN.

ROLL No:- 19

EXAME No:- 1017730

2022 - 23

T.Y. B.A

GUIDE NAME:-

DR. ANITA AWATI MAM.....



## CERTIFICATE

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Date: 5/4/23.

Teacher Incharge

Head of Department



Examiner Signature

Date: 08/04/2023



COLLEGE NAME:-

I.C.S COLLEGE KHED

SUBJECT:- GEOGRAPHY - PAPER - VI

JOURNAL:- TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES  
IN GEOGRAPHY FOR SPATIAL.

NAME:- BORATE RUSHIRAJ  
PANDURANG.

ROLL No:- 04

EXAME:- No:- 1017720

2022-23

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GUIDE NAME:-

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Date: *05-04-2023*

Teacher Incharge

Head of Department



Examiner Signature

Date: *8/04/2023*



COLLEGE NAME :-

I.C.S COLLEG KHED

SUBJECT :- GEOGRAPHY - PAPER - VI

JOURNAL :- TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

IN GEOGRAPHY FOR SPATIAL

NAME :- KHAIRE ANIKET  
SHAIKENDRA

ROLL NO :-

EXAM NO :- 1017710

2022 - 23

T.Y.B.A

GUIDE NAME :-

DR. ANITA AWATI MAM



## CERTIFICATE

*This is certify that*

Master/Miss .. Aniket Shailendra Ichaize ..

Of T.Y.B.A. Semester- VI. Roll No..... Examination Seat No.....Has satisfactory completed practical of Geography PAPER – VI. TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES IN GEOGRAPHY FOR SPATIAL ANALYSIS II as prescribed by the Syllabus of Mumbai University under my supervision.

Date:

Teacher Incharge

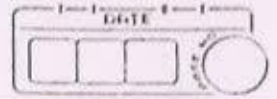
Head of Department



Examiner Signature

Date: 8/04/2023





COLLEGE NAME :-

I.C.S COLLEGE KHED

SUBJECT :- GEOGRAPHY - PAPER - VI

JOURNAL :- TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES IN  
GEOGRAPHY FOR SPATIAL ANALYSTS

NAME :- KHOCHARE POOJA MANGESH

ROLL No :- 16

EXAM SEAT No -- 1017711

2022 - 23

T.Y.B.A

GUIDE NAME :-

DR. ANITA AWATI MAM ----



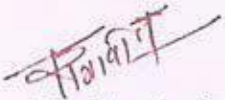
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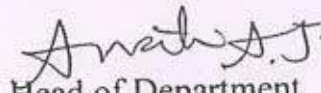
*This is certify that*

Master/Miss khochare Pooja mangesh.....

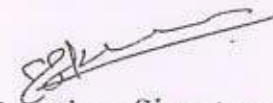
Of T.Y.B.A. Semester- VI. Roll No..16.... Examination Seat No..101111.....Has satisfactory completed practical of Geography PAPER – VI. TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES IN GEOGRAPHY FOR SPATIAL ANALYSIS II as prescribed by the Syllabus of Mumbai University under my supervision.

Date: 5/4/23

  
Teacher Incharge

  
Head of Department



  
Examiner Signature

Date: 08/04/2023



COLLEGE NAME :-

J.C.S. COLLEGE KHED.

SUBJECT :-

GEOGRAPHY - PAPER - VI

JOURNAL :-

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES IN GEOGRAPHY.

FOR SPATIAL ANALYSIS.

NAME :- KADAM PRITI SUNITI.

ROLL NO :- 14.

EXAM SEAT NO :- 1017729

2022 - 23

T.Y.B.A.

GUIDE NAME :-

DR. ANITA AWATI MAM



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*This is certify that*

Master/Miss ....Kadam....Priti...Sunil.....

Of T.Y.B.A. Semester- VI. Roll No...14... Examination Seat No....1013729.....Has satisfactory completed practical of Geography PAPER – VI. TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES IN GEOGRAPHY FOR SPATIAL ANALYSIS II as prescribed by the Syllabus of Mumbai University under my supervision.

Date: 5/4/2023

Teacher Incharge

Head of Department



Examiner Signature

Date: 04/08/2023



Type – Problem Solving Teaching And Learning

Sub Type- Case Study / **Project** / Survey

Department – Geography

Class- F.Y.B.A

Topic of the Project –

Topic of The Project	No. of Student Participated
Impact of Urbanization on Environment	05

#### Brief of Activities-

Poor air and water quality insufficient water availability , waste disposal problems & high energy consumption are increasing population density and demands of urban environment strong city planning will be essential in managing deals and other difficulties as the worlds urban areas swell. Urbanization refers to general increase in population and the amount of industrialization of a settlement it includes increase in the number and extend of cities.

Urbanization happens because of the increase in the extend and density of urban areas due to uncontrolled urbanization in India. Environmental degradation has been occurring very rapidly. Poor nutrition pollution related health condition and communicable disease.

#### No of students participated / List of the students-

1. Vinod Harihar Wadkar.
2. Aditya Ashok Pimpare
3. Kajal Shyambihari Gupta
4. Prachi Sharad Nikam
5. Aarti Ashok Tambitkar

*Anahita J.*  
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pic :

Date :    Page No. :



ICS COLLEGE OF  
ART , COMMERCE & SCIENCE

NAME = miss. Prachi Krishna Pawar

CLASS = F.Y.B.A

SUBJECT = Foundation Course..



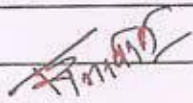


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Date :    Page No. :

# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project has been made by Psachi Krishna Pawar of class f.y.BA of Foundation Course, under my guidance and have been completed successfully.

  
Miss. Suresha Gavit.

19