

Loknete Dr Balasaheb Vikhe Patil
(Padmbhushan awardee)

Pravara Rural Education Society's

Arts, Commerce, Science and Computer
Science College, Ashwi Kd

Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University,
Pune

BEST PRACTICE - I

***Creation of atmosphere in the
institution where social
commitment becomes challenge for
students through experiential
learning which further helps the
rural area peoples***

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Creation of atmosphere in the institution where social commitment becomes challenge for students through experiential learning which further helps the rural area peoples

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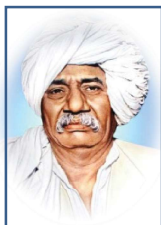
Introduction

Farmers require on-going education to stay aware of fast-moving developments in technology, science, business management, and an array of other skills and fields that affect agricultural operations. Colleges initiatives increase farmers' knowledge in these areas and help them adopt practices that are profitable, environmentally sound, and contribute to quality of life. Many farmers in rural areas do not have the most up-to-date information on how to grow food efficiently and economically. Improving their knowledge of new techniques and technologies and providing them with any physical resources necessary for implementation, can dramatically increase the farmers level of productivity. Recognizing the need for a sustainable approach to agriculture, our solution emphasizes farmer education in methods and technologies that do not have an overly negative effect on soil, water, and air quality.

Aims and Objectives

- To generate among the students as well as faculties an intensively entrenched urge which to be informed and involved in farmers issues and causes.
- To enable the students of the institution to understand the basic causes about the negative issues addressed by the farmers from rural area during Farmers meet.
- To foster staff of the institution to carry out informative sessions to rural area villagers and farmers in the institution.
- To promote students to do practical work ensuring the management of natural resources and protection of eco-sensitive area by adopting the sustainable development, hence to improve the basic knowledge and presentation skill of students.

- The practice above mentioned is termed as **Farmers Education** in our institute. In these practice seven departments along with students of institute is working intensively in different topics revealed as below.
 1. Physics-Solar energy and electricity consumption awareness
 2. Chemistry-Soil and water analysis
 3. Zoology- Pest control management and practices
 4. Botany- Cropping pattern
 5. Commerce- Farmer Accounting
 6. Economics- Financial Literacy about Central Budget
 7. Geography-Weather prediction and water management
- For this practice, individual department wise co-coordinator is assigned at the beginning of each academic year. These coordinators decide the scope and methodology regarding the practice. These coordinators later choose the interested students and make their list. Moreover, a student advisor is designated who coordinates the program and counsel the other student also.
- From 2018-till date, institute organizes annual farmers meet for rural area farmers and villagers too. Right after that the institute organizes some informative lectures for the farmers.
- During the interactive session, farmer discusses their problems with staff members.
- Meanwhile student of the institute interacts with the farmers and does the survey regarding the format given to the student which takes some information from them.
- After the survey of this information, student as well as staff of respective departments does the analysis of the filled information. Later the staff along with some team of the student visited the needy villages regarding some informative and experiential training to the farmers. Area for the projects was chosen on the basis of priority needs.
- With this practice staffs first have to give training to the students regarding the concept of the practice to be run. Then after the students will learn the basic knowledge of what actual practice is to be done.



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Date: 29/07/2019

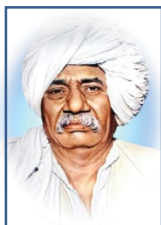
Farmers Education committee

Following staff are appointed as a coordinator for the academic year 2019-20.

Department	Practice	Coordinator/Member
Physics	Solar energy and electricity consumption awareness	Dr. Rohom A.B
Chemistry	Soil and water analysis	Dr. Gaikar R B Mr. Bhumkar S.D.
Zoology	Pest control management and practices	Mr. Lokhande D.V. Mr. Gholap A.B.
Botany	Cropping pattern	Mr. Varpe S.S. Ms. Anarthe B.B.
Commerce	Farmer Accounting	Dr. Gholap A.R. Dr. Unde S.A.
Economics	Financial Literacy about Central Budget	Mr. Shelke G R Dr. Rohmare S S
Geography	Weather prediction	Mr. Dabhade D.D. Mr. Shinde A.B.

You are requested to coordinate the Best Practices activities for the academic Year 2019-20.

for Dable
for Principal
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Date: 24/08/2018

Farmers Education committee

Following staff are appointed as a coordinator for the academic year 2018-19.

Department	Practice	Coordinator/Member
Physics	Solar energy and electricity consumption awareness	Dr. Rohom A.B
Chemistry	Soil and water analysis	Dr. Gaikar R B Mr. Bhumkar S.D.
Zoology	Pest control management and practices	Mr. Lokhande D.V. Mr. Gholap A.B.
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You are requested to coordinate the Best Practices activities for academic Year 2018-19.

for Principal
Pravara Rural Education Society's
Arts, Commerce, Science & Computer
Science College, Ashvi Kd.
Tal: Sangamner, Dist: Ahmednagar, Pin: 413738

Annual Farmers

meet



प्रवरा ग्रामीण शिक्षण संस्थेचे,
कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान व संगणकशास्त्र महाविद्यालय आश्री खुर्द.
ता. संगमनेर, जि. अहमदनगर

शेतकरी मेळावा २०१९-२०

बुधवार दि. ०६ फेब्रुवारी २०२० रोजी सकाळी १० वा.

प्रमुख अतिथी

मा. डॉ. के एच शिंदे

प्राचार्य, आर. बी. एन. बी. महाविद्यालय, श्रीरामपूर

मा. श्री. अण्णासाहेब म्हस्के पाटील

माजी मंत्री पाटबंधारे, महाराष्ट्र राज्य

विशेष उपस्थिती

मा. श्री. आण्णासाहेब भोसले पाटील,
संचालक, प्रवरा ग्रामीण शिक्षण संस्था, प्रवरानगर.

मा. श्री. रामभाऊ मुसाळ पाटील,
मा. व्हा. चेबरमन पद्मश्री विठ्ठलराव विखे पाटील
सह. साखर कारखाना, प्रवरानगर.

मा. श्री. बाळासाहेब मांडरे पाटील,
मा. संचालक, पद्मश्री विठ्ठलराव विखे पाटील
सह. साखर कारखाना, प्रवरानगर.

मा. सौ. बॅब. रोहिणीताई निभुते,
सदस्या, जिल्हा परिषद अहमदनगर

मा. श्री. निवृत्ती सांगळे पाटील
सदस्य, पंचायत समिती संगमनेर.

मा. श्री. बाळासाहेब भवर पाटील,
चेबरमन, प्रवरा राहकारी बँक, लोणी

यांचे प्रमुख उपस्थितीत संपन्न होणार आहे.
तरी सदर कार्यक्रमास आपण उपस्थित इहावे, हि नम्र विनंती.

आपले स्नेहंकित

प्रा डी डी दामाडे

प्राचार्य, कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान व संगणकशास्त्र महाविद्यालय आश्री खुर्द

ठिकाण – महाविद्यालय प्रांगण

Actual photographs taken during Farmers meet



Actual photographs of lectures given during Farmers meet



पुण्य नगरी

पशुधन टिकले तर शेती टिकेल -म्हस्के

आश्वी खुर्द महाविद्यालयात शेतकरी मेळावा

पुण्यनगरी वृत्तसंस्था/आश्वी

रसायनमुक्त शेती ही काळाची गरज असून सेंद्रिय शेती पिकविणे सर्वच दृष्टीने फायदेशीर आहे. सेंद्रिय शेती टिकवायची असेल तर पशुधन टिकवायला हवे. रसायनिक खताच्या अतिवापरामुळे मानवी आरोग्य धोक्यात येत आहे, असे मत माजी मंत्री अण्णासाहेब म्हस्के यांनी व्यक्त केले.

संगमनेर तालुक्यातील आश्वी खुर्द येथील प्रवरा ग्रामीण शिक्षण संस्थेच्या कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान व संगणक शास्त्र महाविद्यालयात आयोजित वार्षिक स्नेहसंमेलन व शेतकरी मेळाव्यात मार्गदर्शन करताना अध्यक्षस्थानावरून अण्णासाहेब म्हस्के बोलत होते. यावेळी कृषी विज्ञान केंद्र बाभळेश्वरचे प्रमुख शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ.संभाजी नालकर, अण्णासाहेब भोसले, प्राचार्य डॉ. जी.एच.बारहाते, कांचन मांडरे, रंगनाथ आंधळे, मकरंद गुणे, डॉ. दिनकर गायकवाड, सरपंच म्हाळू गायकवाड, सुनील मांडरे, भागवत घोलेप, दीपक सोनवणे, पत्रकार



आश्वी : आश्वी खुर्द महाविद्यालयातील वार्षिक स्नेहसंमेलन व शेतकरी मेळाव्यात मार्गदर्शन करताना माजी मंत्री अण्णासाहेब म्हस्के. व्यासपीठावर शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. संभाजी नालकर, अण्णासाहेब भोसले, प्राचार्य डॉ.जी.एच.बारहाते,कांचनताई मांडरे, सुरेश थोरात, दीपक सोनवणे आदी. (छाया : संजय गायकवाड).

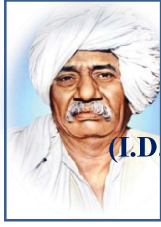
म्हस्के म्हणाले, आपले आरोग्य आपल्या आहारावर आधारलेले आहे. त्यामुळे योग्य आहार व त्याच्या जोडीला व्यायाम असावा. भविष्यातील धोके लक्षात घेऊन विद्यार्थ्यांनी तयार रहावे. शेती व शेतीपूरक व्यवसायावर फारसे मार्गदर्शन होत नसल्याची खंत व्यक्त केली. यावेळी त्यांनी महाविद्यालयीन उपक्रमाचे कौतुक केले आहे. डॉ. नालकर म्हणाले,

फुलवावे. सेंद्रिय पद्धतीने पिकविलेला भाजीपाला आपण सर्वांनी वापरण्याची गरज निर्माण झाली आहे. आपल्याकडील शेतीसाठी पाणी देण्याची पद्धत कशी चुकीची आहे. तसेच पशुधन व शेती याविषयी सखोल मार्गदर्शन त्यांनी केले. प्रास्ताविक प्राचार्य डॉ.जी.एच.बारहाते यांनी केले.आभार प्रा. डी.डी. दाभाडे यांनी मानले. सूत्रसंचालन प्रा. एस.आर.

Department of Physics

Solar energy and

electricity consumption awareness



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Academic year 2018-19 and 2019-20

***Solar Energy and electricity consumption
awareness***

By

Department of Physics



Solar Energy and electricity consumption awareness

Brief note



Nowadays, energy has been seen as a basic need of human life. Scientist has divided energy into several kinds of it but mainly is renewable and non-renewable energy sources. Non-renewable energy sources are the one like fossil fuels which require long time to regenerate, however the renewable energy sources are always available in a huge amount. The renewable energy resources such as oil, gas and coal are limited globally due to the overconsumption and expected to be increased continuously in future. As a result, the renewable energy resource becomes the fastest growing power generation sources. The predicted energy consumption in 2050 will be as much as 50 TW. Therefore the question is how to supply energy for all this; certainly the answer is not fossil fuels due to the limited storage. Even if the available fossil fuel

is infinite, the damage of burning fuel causes environmental pollution. To overcome all these issue one has to focus on renewable energy resources. Researchers are now trying to harvest solar, biogas, water and air reserves. Solar energy is one of the most promising sources who have the brightest future. In addition, solar energy is the abundantly available and economically compactable energy source on earth. The earth receives 5×10^{21} KJperyear from sun. This energy is 15000 times larger than annual energy demand of the world. Therefore, more attention has been paid to solar energy and its wide application.

There are various generations of solar cells depending upon the development based on the reduction of cost is briefed below.

The first generation is based on the Si-wafer technology which is a commonly dominant since the material is abundant on the earth's crust. These solar cells are highly stable with very good performance till date. Silicon solar cells are made up from either single or polycrystalline wafers. Till date, the best efficiency for silicon solar cell in research laboratory is demonstrated 26.3 %. However, to achieve such record efficiency, high purity silicon along with the sophisticated instruments is needed. As silica is abundant but the cost requires to obtain pure silicon is huge which makes the final produce very expensive. The second generation of solar cell is based on the thin film solar cells (TFSC). Basically thin films are the layers of material ranging from nm to several micrometers. In TFSC, the materials used as absorber of thickness less than $5 \mu\text{m}$ which is sufficient to absorb the sunlight. The third generation solar cells are the emerging technologies and could become commercial in future either by achieving low cost and high efficiency. The examples for third generation solar cells includes dye sensitized solar cells, organic solar cells and perovskites solar cell/

The basic structure for thin film solar cells are composed of different layers of materials.

- a. Buffer layer:
- b. Absorber layer:
- c. Window layer:
- d. Antireflection coating:
- e. Metal contact:

The effective way to use the solar energy in the form of electricity is to create solar cells. Solar devices are the one which can generate voltage upon the exposure of light. It works on the principle of photovoltaic effect which was discovered by Becquerel in 1839. Quantitatively the power delivered from solar cells is termed into power conversion efficiency which is nothing but the power extracted per incident solar energy.

Social Commitments

- **Awareness Regarding Energy Crisis, Pollution & Environmental Friendly Energy Sources**
- **Popularization of Renewable Energy Sources through lectures and demonstrations**
- **People are encouraged to install hot water system, use of Solar cooker, solar lantern etc.**
- **Creating health & environmental awareness among the rural women**
- **Imparting training to rural women specially use of solar cooker & solar lantern**
- **Guidance to farmers for installing gobar gas plants as well as maintenance and repairs.**

Actual Photograph of lectures taken by staff during farmers meet



Actual photographs taken (2019-20) during visit to nearby village peoples




Actual photographs taken (2018-2019) during visit to nearby village peoples



List of FYBSc Students who took part in the practice (2019-20)

Sr. No.	Name of the student
01	Andhale Pooja Dattatraya
02	Bhokare Poonam Anil
03	BhusalkirtiGorakshanath
04	Bidave Ganesh Popat
05	Daradi Rahul Eknath
06	DatirPratikshaBalasaheb
07	Dongare Nikita Ramnath
08	Gaikwad Shraddha Shivaji
09	GiteIndrabhan Shankar
10	Jadhav Priyanka Sanjay
11	Kshirsagar Prasad Sanjay
12	Mandhare Vikrant Kailas
13	PabalPrachi Ram
14	PabaleAkankshaRambhau
15	SalunkeAvinashGangadhar
16	ShalkeSuyogPrabhakar
17	WaghPratibhaRambhau
18	VarpeRavinaBapusaheb
19	Talole Satyam Dattatray
20	Tambe Nikita Abasaheb


Head
Department of Physics
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

List of FYBSc Students who took part in the practice (2018-19)

Sr. No.	Name of the student
1.	BansodeSahilBabasaheb
2.	GadekarRugvedSanjay
3.	Gaikwad Nikita Makarand
4.	Gaikwad ShubhamGangadhar
5.	GaykheKalyaniRajendra
6.	GitePallaviSanjay
7.	KharatVikramNandu
8.	Mali Archana Dattatraya
9.	More AmolBalasaheb
10.	More ShaliniMachhindra
11.	Nagare Manish Maruti
12.	NagareRushikeshBhauasaheb
13.	Nagare Santosh Shivram
14.	Pawar Bhakti Sudhakar
15.	Sarbande Asha Subhash
16.	Shaikh Rahim Bashir
17.	ShaikhAlfiyaRafik
18.	ShindePayalDnyneshwar
19.	Shindepratiksha Santosh
20.	TalekarSamirGanpat
21.	VarpeVikas Vilas


Head
Department of Physics
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

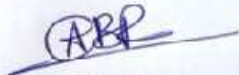
Energy Survey of village – Outcome of the practice

No. of farmers Families Covered - 86

Sr. No.	Particular	No. of Users (Family) beginning of academic year 2018-19	No. of Users (Family) at the end of academic year 2018-19	No. of Users (Family) at the end of academic year 2019-20
1.	CFL/LED bulbs	24	35	65
2.	Solar Hot Water System	02	05	12
3.	Solar Cooker	--	01	04
4.	Solar water pump	--	--	--

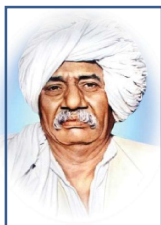
Conclusion

It is well known that the fossil fuels are expected to be consumed entirely within next 100-200 years. In order to address the future energy needs of the world, a renewable energy source is needed. Among all, the most abundant source of energy is solar radiation. The further development of solar cell will be required the reduction of the cost for actual photovoltaic's system. The above table clearly indicates that due the innovative practice run by physics department truly helps the nearby peoples regarding the utilization of solar energy. The number of users benefited due to the above activity increases at the end of the year 2019-20.


Head
Department of Physics
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Department of Chemistry

Soil and Water Analysis



Pravara Rural Education Society's
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Department of Chemistry

Soil and Water Analysis

Introduction:



Pravara Rural Education Society's Art, Commerce, Science and Computer Science College, Ashvikd, Tal- Sangamner, District -Ahmednagar which provides education in science stream at under graduate level to educationally, economically, socially backward students of this area.

Soil testing is an efficient tool for determination of soil fertility status and to access the nutrient requirement of the crops. It is practical application of soil science to crop Production (Goswami, 1986). Liebig's law of minimum states that the growth of plant is limited by the plant nutrient element present in the smallest amount, all others being inadequate quantities. From this it follows that the given amount of soil nutrients is sufficient for any yield of given parentage nutrient composition.

Ramamurtiet. al (1967) established the theoretical basis and experimental proofs for the fact that liebigs law of the minimum operates equally for N, P, and K. This forms the basis for fertilizer application for targeted yield, first advocated by Troug (1960). Among the various methods of fertilizers recommendations the one base on yield targeting is unique in the sense that this method not only indicates soil test base fertilizer dose but also the level of yield the farmer can hope to achieve it.

The balance fertilization is the key of targeted yield equations thereby increase efficiency of applied fertilizers. The fertilizer application based on soil test and yield target help to save 10-15 % of fertilizer cost in each season.

Water is a universal solvent. It contains variable quantities of dissolved solids and gases. Sometimes, suspended and colloidal, organic and inorganic material occurs as well.

Waters are usually classified as hard and soft according to the concentration of calcium and magnesium ions. These ions when present in high concentration such waters are termed as hard waters. The irrigation water which contains calcium and magnesium ions is hard and not suitable for domestic use but makes the agricultural land soft. On the other hand water which contains sodium ions is soft for domestic use but makes the agricultural land hard.

As the college is situated in rural area and most of the students are from farmer background hence to aware them about soil and water parameters, the Academic Council of Art, Commerce, Science and Computer Science College in its meeting decided to introduce a Certificate Course in Soil and water Analysis for next five academic sessions w. e. f. 2014-15. The continuation of the course after five year will depend on interest and participation of students, course outcomes from the institution.

Social Commitments:

- Develop basic understanding regarding soil testing in the students.
- Introduce them with macro and micro nutrients for soil.
- Enhance their skills about water analysis.

Guidance to the farmers:



Guidance to the farmers




Soil Sampling



Arts, Commerce, Science and Computer Science College, AshviKd
Department of Chemistry

Student participated in Soil and Water Analysis
Student List 2018-19

Sr.No.	Name of student
1	AndhaleArtiSudam
2	AntreVrushaliBhausahab
3	BhandVandanaShripati
4	BhorJyotasanaRajendra
5	ChavanSudarshanVitthal
6	Chavan Sushant Bhivsen
7	DatirDnyaneshwarVitthal
8	DigheGiteshBhaskar
9	GaddheBajiraoDeoram
10	Gagare Priyanka Babasaheb
11	Joshi Priyanka Ramessh
12	Kadam Ganesh Rajesh
13	KhemnarPallaviVithoba
14	RaksheSachinDilip
15	RakteMahendraSakhahari
16	Shaikh WasimShafi
17	ShindeKajalChandrakant
18	ShindeMayuri Sanjay
19	ShindeUtkarshaTukaram
20	ShindeVarsha Bharat
21	SoseVrushali Suresh
22	TajaneArtiTukaram
23	Tajane Mahesh Ashok
24	Tajane Pooja Rajendra
25	Talekar Kiran Jilidar


Head
Department of Chemistry
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Arts, Commerce, Science and Computer Science College, Ashvi Kd

Department of Chemistry

Student participated in Soil and Water Analysis

Student List 2019-20

Sr.No.	Name of student
1	BangaiyaDhananjayRajendra
2	BhagatRavindra Vijay
3	Bhosale Amol Babasaheb
4	Bhosale Manisha Ravsaheb
5	Bhusal Priyanka Sanjay
6	BhusalSuvarna Kailas
7	Bhusari Kailas Sayaji
8	BorudePrerna Vijay
9	BangaiyaDhananjayRajendra
10	BhagatRavindra Vijay
11	GagareKrushna Sanjay
12	GaikawadDipaliDattatray
13	Gaikawad Gaurav Anil
14	Gaikawad Prasad Ashok
15	Gaikawad Pratik purushottam
16	GaikawadSarikaBhikahari
17	GaikawadVishakhaBabasaheb
18	Gaikwad AvinashSarjerao
19	Ganore Swati Sanjay
20	GholapNutan Sanjay
21	PaulbudheAvani Sanjay
22	PawarKalpanaBhaskar
23	Rakecha Nikita Kailas
24	SangaleKomal Sanjay
25	SangaleSonaliShivaji

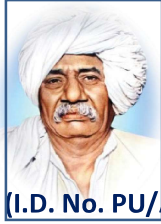


Head

Department of Chemistry
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Department of Zoology

Pest control management and practices



Pravara Rural Education Society's
Arts, Commerce, Science and Computer Science College,
Ashvi (Kd). Tal: Sangamner, Dist: Ahmednagar, Pin:413738
Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune



(I.D. No. PU/AN/.ACS&CS/066/2001) ☎ (02425) 240051 Fax ☎ 02425-240051

Email ID : ashvicollege@rediffmail.com Web :www.pravara.in/acsbcasashwi

Department of Zoology

Best Practices- 2018-2019

Pest control management and practices



Brief Note on Pest control management and practices

Pest control is the regulation or management of a species defined as a pest, a member of the animal kingdom those impacts adversely on human activities. The human response depends on the importance of the damage done, and will range from tolerance, through deterrence and management, to attempts to completely eradicate the pest. Pest control measures may be performed as part of an integrated pest management strategy

Pesticides are used to control pest populations, and are generally named for the type of organism they control. Pesticides are important tools for homeowners, growers, land managers, public health officials and beekeepers to control insect pests, disease vectors (such as mosquitos), disease-causing organisms (bacteria, fungi), weeds, and invasive species that threaten the balance of our natural ecosystems.

In agriculture, pests are kept at bay by cultural, chemical and biological means. Ploughing and cultivation of the soil before sowing reduces the pest burden and there is a modern trend to limit the use of pesticides as far as possible. This can be achieved by monitoring the crop, only applying insecticides when necessary, and by growing varieties and crops which are resistant to pests. Where possible, biological means are used, encouraging the natural enemies of the pests and introducing suitable predators or parasites.

IPM is an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests or their damage through a combination of techniques such as biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices, and use of resistant varieties. Pesticides are used only after monitoring indicates they are needed according to established guidelines, and treatments are made with the goal of removing only the target organism. Pest control materials are selected and applied in a manner that minimizes risks to human health, beneficial and nontarget organisms, and the environment.

Aims and Objectives

- Focuses on pest prevention.
- Uses pesticides only as need
- Determine the best preventive measures.
- Reduce the unnecessary use of pesticides
- Increase farmer income
- Increase sustainability of agricultural practices
- to improve production and marketing methods
- Maximize crop production with minimum input costs.
- Minimize environmental pollution in soil, water and air due to pesticides.
- Minimize occupational health hazards due to chemical pesticides.
- Conserve ecosystem and maintain ecological equilibrium.
- Judicious use of chemical pesticides for reducing pesticide residues

Activities

- Surveillance & Monitoring of insect-pest & diseases.
- Augmentation and Conservation of Natural enemies.
- Production and release of bio-control agents.
- Farmers' Field orientation programme

Survey and Surveillance

- To keep a close watch over a desired period of time in an identified cropped area on build up of pests (insects, vertebrates, diseases, nematodes & weeds etc.) and their natural enemy population so that a prior care can be adopted to control the target pests.

- The basic objective of pest surveillance is to detect the early sign of existing and emerging pest and their natural enemies
- Survey, monitoring, field scouting are the major activities of the pest surveillance.
- Rapid Roving Pest Surveys are conducted by the teams of student on a predetermined survey routes.

ORGANIC FARMING

Organic farming relies on methods which combine scientific knowledge of ecology and modern technology with traditional farming practices based on naturally occurring biological processes. It is a farming system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. The principal methods of organic farming include crop rotation, green manure and compost, mechanical cultivation and biological pest control.

Farmers are faced with myriad of production challenges where the most common problems are pests, which include insects, diseases, and weeds. They integrate cultural, biological, mechanical, physical and chemical practices to manage pests.



Cultural practices – Means making the environment unsuitable or unfavorable, unacceptable to pests by interfering with their oviposition preferences, host plant discrimination or location by both adults and immatures. Those can be achieved with practices such as crop isolation, mixed cropping, and crop rotation. The timing of sowing and planting

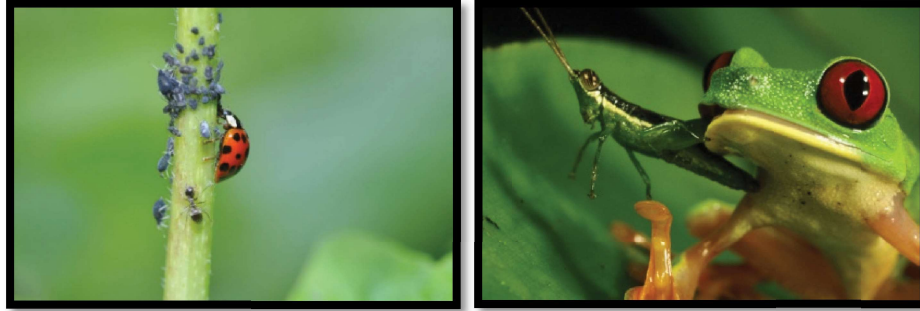
can be used to allow young plants to establish to a tolerant stage before an attack occurs and to reduce the susceptible period of attack. Management of trap and nursery crops and surrounding environment is also included to divert insect attack away from the crop.



Mechanical and physical control – include tillage, mowing, cutting, mulching and organic soil coverage and barriers. Tillage turning the soil between crops to incorporate crop residues and soil amendments. It also destroys weeds and disrupts pest life cycle.



Biological control – biological control in organic plant protection is a method of controlling insect pests and diseases using other organisms which rely on predation, parasitism and herbivore, or some other natural mechanisms with active farmer's management interaction. Natural enemies of insect pests, known as biological control agents, are predators, parasitoids and pathogens. For weeds biological control, agents are seed predators, herbivores and plant pathogens, while for plant diseases biological agents are antagonists. In organic farming, biological agents can be imported to locations where they don't naturally occur, or farmers can make a supplemental release of natural enemies, boosting the naturally occurring population.



Chemical control - organic standards are designed to allow the use of naturally occurring substances such as pyrethrin and rotenone. Farmers avoid the use of broad-spectrum synthetic pesticides, which severely disrupt natural control and promote the occurrence of secondary pests such as spider mites, brown planthoppers and Rhizoctonia. There are also few synthetic substances allowed in organic farming, such as fixed coppers (copper hydroxide, copper oxide, copper oxychloride, copper sulfate), hydrated lime, hydrogen peroxide, lime sulfur, and potassium bicarbonate.



To design and implement best practices of pest management in organic farming, it is also necessary to have accurate knowledge of crop and pest biology, ecology, phenology and of pest-crop interactions, while following strictly regulated rules of organic farming. In many countries around the world, it's regulated by an inspection, certification and labeling scheme. Although organic farming has many regulations and restrictions, farmers still need to track their activities on fields. To facilitate them record keeping and to have all in one place, Agrivi farm management software helps farmers track organic materials, work hours and finances spent on their farm. It also helps farmers fight with complex organic farming regulations and reports. With over 20 different reports of all farm activities, from planting, protecting, maintaining to

harvesting, Agrivi enables farmers to track spent amounts of organic pesticides and fertilizers per fields and crops, their finances and farm productivity and to print it out. Everything that farmer enters into the system; it's automatically filled in reports.

Prevent Crop Loss with Proper Harvest Management

When the time comes to harvest, it's important to choose a suitable method to maximize the yield and minimize losses. Many farmers have difficulties at harvesting and handling their crops. They have to know the exact time for harvest, because harve

Best Practices: Pest control management and practices

Best Practices: for the academic year 2018-19

List of Students

Department of Zoology

Sr. No	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Lokhande D.V./ Gholap A. B.	Teacher
2	GaikawadGauraw Anil	Student
3	Gaikawad Prasad Ashok	Student
4	NagareAnisha Sanjay	Student
5	Nagare Bharat Mothyabhau	Student
6	Nagare Kanchan Balasaheb	Student
7	SonawnePranali Vilas	Student
8	SoseMacchindraVitthal	Student
9	Tambe Chetan Bhausahab	Student
10	Kale akshayRadhakisan	Student
11	Kale SonaliBabasaheb	Student


Head
Department of Zoology
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Best Practices: Visit Report- 2018-2019

In our college Department of Zoology conducted the best in Pest control management and practices from academic year from 2018-2019. In these best practice 10 students from class S.Y.B.Sc are enrolled, these students first bring the survey of nearby villages surrounding to the Ashvi collage. They studied the area of these village, environment of village, land of village soil type, types of crop, cropping pattern, irrigation system, and fertilization method and harvesting pattern. The students bring the group discussion in the farmers. Students aware the farmers about environment of village, land of village, soil type, types of crop, cropping pattern, irrigation system, fertilization method and harvesting pattern With bringing a field visit,



Outcome of this practice in this academic year farmer benefited as follow:

Name of village	Guidance given to farmers	Name of Farmer participated
AshviKd, Tal-Sagamner, Dist.-Ahmednagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Area of village ● Environment of village ● Cropping pattern. ● Types of pest. ● Types of pest control practices ● Importance of irrigation and fertilization management ● Importance of different pest control practices. ● Importance of time of harvesting of crop 	1. Shri. Gaikwad Sadashiv Ram
		2. Shri. Tajane Ramdas Haribhu
		3. Shri. Gaikwad Sunil Murlidhar
		4. Shri. Sonavane Changdev Vithal
		5. Shri. Gikwad Dinkar Ganpat
		6. Shri. Gaikwad Namdeo Damodhar
		7. Shri. Mandhare Sonyabapu Gabaji
		8. Shri. Bhavar Bapusaheb Madhav
		9. Shri. Sonavane Sopan Madhukar


Head
 Department of Zoology/
 ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Best Practices: Pest control management and practices

Best Practices: for the academic year 2019-20

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Department of Zoology

Sr. No	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Lokhande D.V./ Gholap A. B.	Teacher
2	BansodeSahilBabasaheb	Student
3	Bhandari SejalJayantilal	Student
4	HodgarArti Sanjay	Student
5	Ile Rahul Tukaram	Student
6	Mali Archana Dattatraya	Student
7	MhaskeAnupamaRajendra	Student
8	More Amol Balasaheb	Student
9	PawadePiyushkrushna Sunil	Student
10	Pawar Bhakti Sudhakar	Student
11	Puri Akash Bharat	Student

Head

Department of Zoology/

ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

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Name of village	Guidance given to farmers	Name of Farmer participated
At- Khali Pimpari, Tal- Sangamner, Dist, Ahmednagr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of village • Environment of village • Cropping pattern. • Types of pest. • Types of pest control practices • Importance of irrigation and fertilization management • Importance of different pest control practices. • Importance of time of harvesting of crop 	1. Shri. NagareSomnathDattu
		2. Shri. Nagare Satish Narayan
		3. Shri. Gite Bharat Kisan
		4. Shri. Gite Ramesh Rambhau
		5. Shri. Kadam RatanRevaji
		6. Shri. DatirRamdasYeshvant
		7. Shri. Pinjari Raju Abbasbhai
		8. Shri. Nagare Sharad Haribhu
		9. Shri. Ghuge Ramesh Rajaram
		10. Shri. GhugeGorakhBhagaji
		11. Shri. GhugeBhaskarchandrabhan
		12. Shri. UgalmugaleBhaskarBaburao


 Head
 Department of Zoology
 ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Department of Botany

Cropping pattern

Pravara Rural Education Society's
Arts, Commerce, Science and Computer Science College,
AshviKd, Tal. Sangamner, Dist. Ahmednagar

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Academic year 2019-20

Cropping Pattern

By

Department of Botany



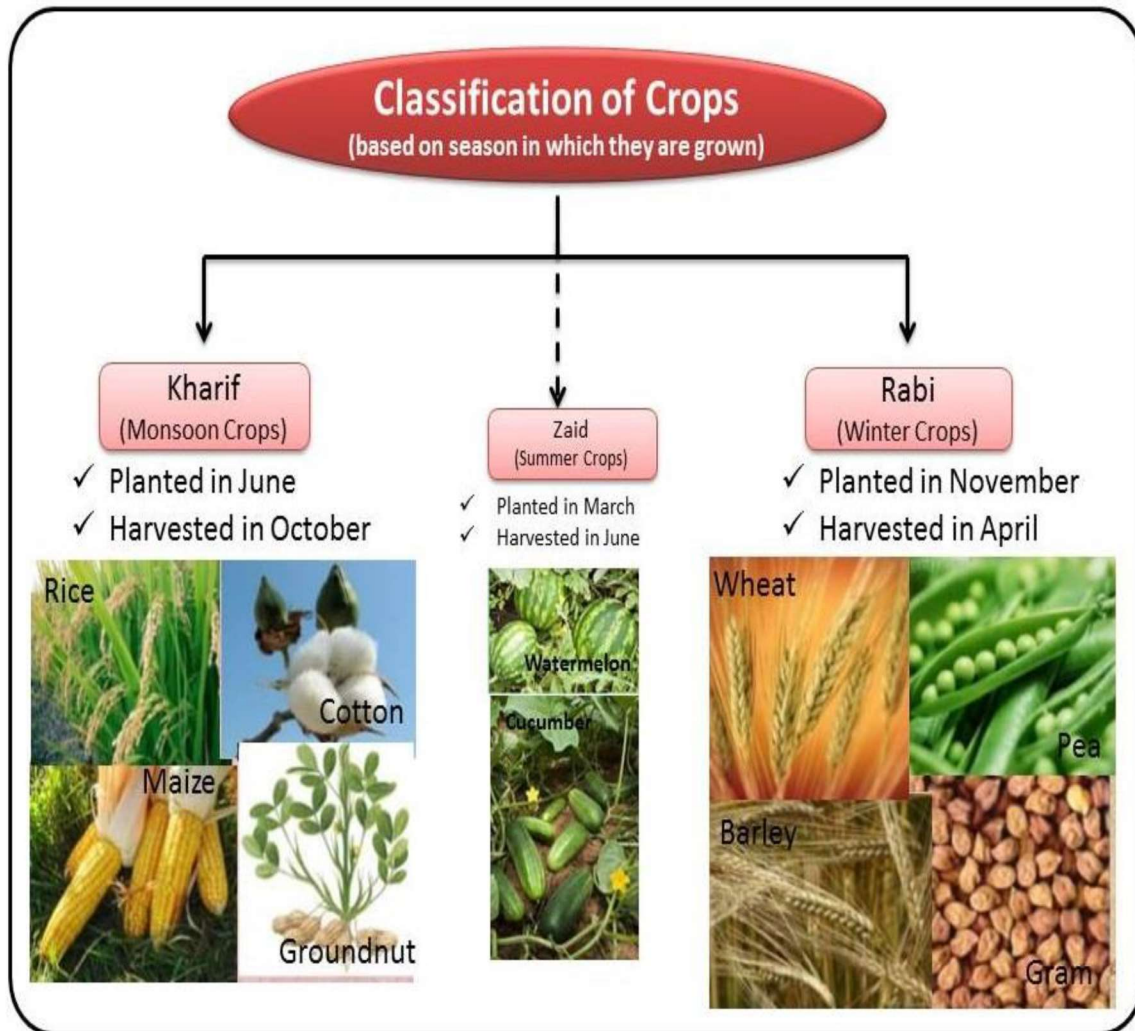
Title of the Practice – Cropping Pattern

Introduction-

Cropping pattern refers to the proportion of land under cultivation of different crops at different points of time. This indicates the time and arrangement of crops in a particular land area. Any change in the cropping pattern would cause:

- change in the proportion of land under different crops
- change in space sequence and time of crops

In India, the cropping pattern is determined by rainfall, temperature, climate, and technology and soil type.



The major cropping patterns include the following:

Monocropping

Monocropping reduces soil fertility and destroys the structure of the soil. Chemical fertilizers are required to upgrade production. This practice allows the spread of pests and diseases.

Mixed Cropping

When two or more crops are grown on the same land simultaneously, it is known as mixed cropping. For e.g., growing wheat and gram on the same land at the same time is mixed cropping. This practice minimizes the risk of failure of one of the crops and insures against crop failure due to abnormal weather conditions.

The crops to be grown together should have a different maturation time and different water requirements. One tall and one dwarf crop should be grown together. The nutrients required by one crop should be less than those required by the other. One crop should have deep roots, others should be shallow. All these criteria lead to a successful mixed cropping pattern.

Advantages of Mixed Cropping

- The crop yield increases.
- The pest infestation is minimized.
- Reduction in the risk of crop failure.
- The soil is utilized properly.
- More than one variety of crops can be harvested at the same time.

Intercropping

Intercropping is the practice of growing more than one crop on the same field at the same time in a definite row pattern. After one row of the main crop, three rows of intercrops can be grown. This increases productivity per unit area.

Intercropping can be of different types:

Row Intercropping

When the component crops are arranged in alternate rows it is known as row intercropping. It helps in optimum utilization of land space and suppression of weeds during the early stages of the main crop.

Strip Intercropping

When two or more crops are grown in wide strips so that the two crops can be managed separately, it is known as strip cropping. However, the crops are close enough to interact.

Relay Intercropping

In this type of intercropping, a second crop is planted when the existed crop has flowered but not harvested. For e.g., Rice-Cauliflower-Onion-Summer gourds.

Advantages of Intercropping

- The fertility of the soil is maintained.
- The spread of diseases and pests is controlled.
- Optimum utilization of resources.
- The space and time of growing more than one crop are saved.
- Maximum utilization of nutrients present in the soil.

Maize and soybean, bajra are some of the crops grown as intercrops.

Crop Rotation

In this pattern, different crops are grown on the same land in preplanned succession. The crops are classified as one-year rotation, two-year rotation, and three-year rotation, depending upon their duration.

Legumes are included in the crop rotation programme to increase soil fertility. The crops which require high fertility level (wheat) can be grown after the legumes. The crops which require low inputs can be grown after the crops that require high inputs.

How are the crops selected for Rotation?

While selecting the crops for rotation, the following criteria should be adopted:

- Enough moisture should be available.
- Availability of fertilizers, man-power, and machine-power.
- Marketing and processing facilities.
- Availability of nutrients in the soil.
- The crop duration- short or long.

Advantages of Crop Rotation

- The soil fertility is maintained for a prolonged period.
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- A lot of chemical fertilizers are not required.
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Factors Affecting Cropping Patterns

- The cropping patterns determine the level of agricultural production. This reflects the agricultural economy of any region.
- The cropping patterns are affected by changes in agrarian policy, availability of agricultural inputs, and improvement in technology.
- Thus, the cropping patterns are beneficial in improving the fertility of the soil, thereby, increasing the yield of the crops. It ensures crop protection and availability of nutrients to the crops.

Objectives and Benefit of Practice

Objectives of Cropping Pattern-

- Efficient utilization of all resources viz. Land, Water and solar radiation maintaining stability in production and obtaining higher net returns.
- The efficiency is measured by the quantity of produce obtained per unit resource in a unit time.

❖ Benefit of Cropping Pattern-

- Maintain and enhance soil fertility
- Enhance crop growth
- Minimize spread of disease
- Control weeds
- Inhibit insect and pest growth
- Increase soil cover
- Reduce risk for crop failure

Photo Gallery:-



Best Practices: Cropping Pattern

Practice: for the academic year 2019-20

List of Students

Sr. No	Name	Designation
1.	Mr.Varpe S.S	Teacher
2.	Miss.Anarthe.B.B	Teacher
3.	GaikwadArtiArun	Student
4.	More AmolBalasaheb	Student
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9.	Pawar Bhakti Sudhakar	Student
10.	PuriAkash Bharat	Student
11.	RahaneSnehalBalu	Student
12.	VarpeVikas Vilas	Student



Head

Department of Botany
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Pravara Rural Education Society's
Arts, Commerce, Science and Computer Science College,
AshviKd, Tal. Sangamner, Dist. Ahmednagar

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Best Practices: Cropping Pattern

Best Practices: Visit Report- 2019-2020

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		2. Gaikwad Popat Laxman
		3. Gaikwad Ramesh Lahanu
		4. Walhekar Mayur Sampat
		5. Tajane Mahesh Gangadhar

Anurag
Head
Department of Botany
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Academic year 2018-19

Cropping Pattern

By

Department of Botany



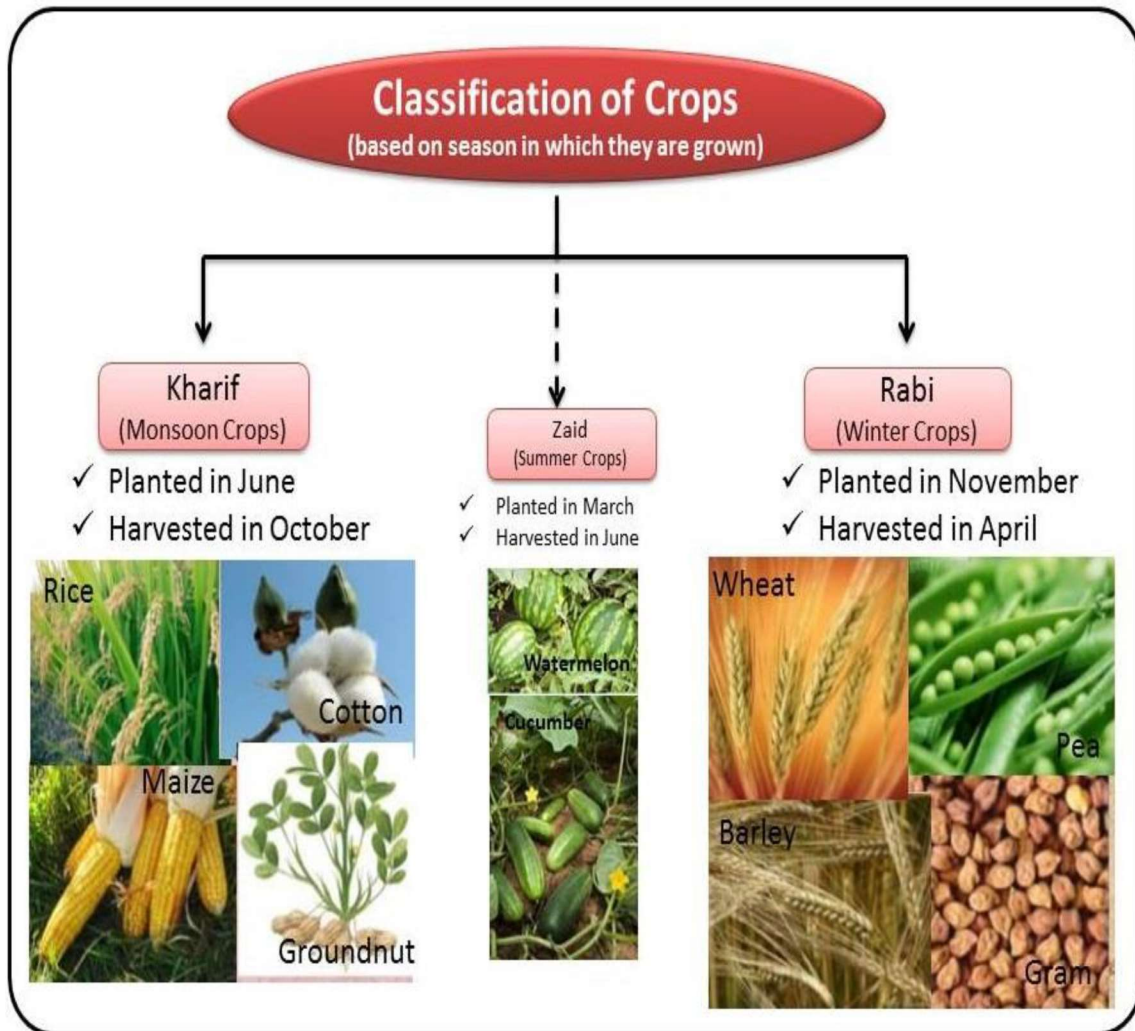
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Photo Gallery:-



Best Practices: Cropping Pattern

Practice: for the academic year 2018-19

List of Students

Sr. No	Name	Designation
13.	Mr.Varpe S.S	Teacher
14.	Miss.Anarthe.B.B	Teacher
15.	TambeShraddha Ashok	Student
16.	TambeSachinSuryabhan	Student
17.	NagareAnisha Sanjay	Student
18.	DatirRoopaliNamdeo	Student
19.	DatirPratikshaBabu	Student
20.	DatirDipaliRamnath	Student
21.	SoseMacchindraVitthal	Student
22.	TambeChetanBhauasaheb	Student
23.	Kale akshayRadhakisan	Student
24.	Kale SonaliBabasaheb	Student



Head

Department of Botany
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Pravara Rural Education Society's
Arts, Commerce, Science and Computer Science College,
AshviKd, Tal. Sangamner, Dist. Ahmednagar

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Best Practices: Cropping Pattern

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		2. Bhusal Sampat Rambhau
		3. Tajane Ramdas Haribhau
		4. Pawar Sudhakar Dhondiba
		5. Gaikwad Amol Laxman

Anilape

Head

Department of Botany
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Department of Commerce

Farmer Accounting

Loknete Dr.Balasaheb Vikhe Patil (Padmabhushan Awardee)

Pravara Rural Education Society's

Arts, Commerce, Science and Computer Science College, Ashvi Kd.

Department of Commerce

Farmer Accounting

Introduction:

Economy of India has been recording rapid industrial progress yet still it is based principally on agriculture and more than 72 per cent population of the country is directly or indirectly engaged in this profession. There are more than 500,000 villages in the country which are engaged in agriculture allied activities. Major share of the national income of the country is contributed by agriculture. In spite of these, productivity in the agricultural sector has not been increase as growth witnessed in other sector of economy. Many factors are responsible for the low productivity of agriculture but one point that can mainly be attributed to it is the "farm management" which has received far less attention than the industrial and business management. In spite of the fact that agriculture plays the most significant role in our economy, no comprehensive, detailed and systematic accounting methods, costing system and management techniques has been developed for this sector.

With no written records, farmers have to depend on their memory while making decisions regarding their farm practices. Record keeping is a necessary element of all types of farming practices especially in livestock business management. There are several useful records such as production and financial transactions in the dairy enterprise. Mahatma Gandhi said that the soul of India is living in villages. Lack of infrastructure and ill managed manpower making the farming uncertain in India. Hence the farmers are still poor in India. There is a large gap regarding economics and other aspects in rich and poor farmers. Majority of farmers are marginalized in India possess very small piece of land. Average landholding is less than 2.5 acres. Therefore, it is very necessary to make farm accounting as a daily practice. It will then

increase accountability in farming. The surrounding of the college is of Agriculture. Almost all students are from farming backgrounds. The high labour employment is also provided by the farming. It is essential to maintain accounts of agriculture farm. Farmers also need to be financial managers; that means keeping accurate farm records and establishing and maintaining a proven record keeping system. Farmers need an accurate farm records system, bookkeeping, and financial planning system to track all of the farms business activities. Agriculture income is tax free in India, subject to certain stipulation.

Aims and Objectives:

- ❖ To provide Accounting Knowledge to the farmers
- ❖ To help for accurate farm records system, bookkeeping, and financial planning system to track all of the farms business activities.
- ❖ To involve students in the practice, for practical knowledge.
- ❖ To strive for positive change in Agriculture sector
- ❖ To bring about the all-round development of Farmers

The Practice –

To fulfill aim and objectives of the farm accounting and to involve students into this practice the meeting is held with students. In the first meeting of the year students were acquainted with the practice along with other discussion. Interested students are then enrolled under this practice. In the initial stage, enrolled students and farmers from nearby community were called for a meeting and the details were communicated to farmers. Specially designed form is circulated and collected. The form collects the information regarding landholding, type of land, Irrigation facilities, Livestock details, new techniques used and other economic related details. After studying the details of all the forms, 20 farmers are selected on the basis of their economic and social background. Precaution is taken while selecting farmers making sure not include farmers from same economical and social background.

After completing this initial stage, students are then involved in this activity. Face to face visits plays important role. Personal visits are arranged for these 20 selected farmers. All the details regarding farm accounting and other details are then communicated to farmers. Students are then asked to take follow-up of the activity. In this process farmers get acquainted with the new techniques of farm accounting as well as students learns directly from practical knowledge.





Head
Department of Commerce
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

List Participated Student - 2019-20

Sr. No	Name of the Students		
1	Bhadakwad Kajal Sukhadeo		
2	Bhadakwad Somnath Suresh		
3	Bhusal Rohit Bhausaheb		
4	Chaudhar Sandip Laximan		
5	Datir Dipali Dadahari		
6	Divte Rohini Gitaram		
7	Gaikawad Jyoti Gitaram		
8	Ghuge Aniket viJay		
9	Ghuge Kajal Ravsaheb		
10	Ghuge Priti Rajendra		
11	Gite Priyanka Bhausaheb		
12	Gunjal Akash Dilip		
13	Hajare Sonali Sampat		
14	Hajare Sumit Mhalu		
15	Ighe Sagar Sampat		
16	Jadhav Amol Tukaram		
17	Kadam Amit Ashok		
18	Sose Samadhan Dagadu		
19	Udawan Pragati Ravindra		
20	Ugalmugale Tejal Arun		

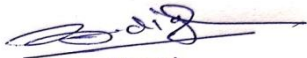



Head
Department of Commerce
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

List Participated Student -2018-19

Sr. No	Name of the Students		
1	Andhale Baban Pandharinath		
2	Bakule Savita Bhausahab		
3	Bhosale Prerana Anil		
4	Bhujbal Sayli Suresh		
5	Bhusal Kalyani Sandip		
6	Datir Sharda Vasant		
7	Gaikawad Pratiksha Ravsaheb		
8	Gaikawad Vaibhav Suresh		
9	Gaikwad Kiran Babasaheb		
10	Ghane Pramod Babaji		
11	Ghuge Adinath Madhukar		
12	Ghuge Anil Bhimraj		
13	Godage Akshay Nandkumar		
14	Hajare Surekha Maruti		
15	Hajare Suresh Changdeo		
16	Hajare Ujjwala Bhausahab		
17	Ilag Meenakshi Ramkrishna		
18	Khemnar Vijay Punja		
19	kudal Kiran Suryabhan		
20	Labade Swati Sitaram		




Head
Department of Commerce
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Outcomes of the Practice

farmers typically do not prepare financial statements, because current accounting rules do not adapt well to the particularities of agriculture. Farmers consider that the benefits of accounting reports do not outweigh the cost and effort of preparing them, or learning how to prepare them. A big farmer's wealth is as good as small scale industries. But he has not maintaining his accounting system. If a good developed farm accounting is use then the present scenario of agriculture will change. For this purpose, we are implementing a new initiative for the farmers of Ashvi village on behalf of the Commerce Department with student.

Success story


Success story 1

"Nagare Ambadas" has been in farming sector from years but never kept any financial record of his income and expenditure. His son Nagare Akash our student of S.Y.B.Com. gave impetus to keep the farming record and started to keep all entries in a notebook. After a year notebook was analyzed in various aspects. Now it is his daily routine to keep a record which is yielding great benefits to him

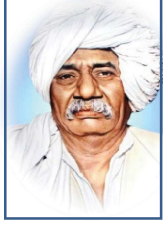
Success story 2

"Gaikwad Suresh" Has been practicing farming activities form years. He is been practicing mixed farming. His family income is largely through animal rearing and allied activities. A dairy business is the major activity providing sustainable income and manure to the farm. In recent years due to various diseases in animals, the income from dairy business has dropped but he never got a clear view of loss. After keeping a record he was able to specify the sector of loss. When he started to keep all the record of his dairy business and all farm activities he was able to curtail some unnecessary expenditure




Head
Department of Commerce
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Department of Economics
Financial Literacy about
Central Budget



Pravara Rural Education Society's
Arts, Commerce, Science and Computer Science College,
Ashvi (Kd). Tal: Sangamner, Dist: Ahmednagar, Pin:413738
Affiliated to SavitribaiPhule Pune University, Pune

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Academic year 2018-19 and 2019-20

Financial Litearcy About Central Budget

By

Department of Economics

Financial Literacy About Central Budget

By

Department of Economics

Brief Notes



Any political party which forms government at the Centre has certain social, political and economic responsibilities. In countries with deep cultural, religious and economic diversity such as India, it is extremely important for the government to allocate resources wisely. Various factors such as uplifting underprivileged sections of the society, facilitating financial inclusion, mitigating regional disparity, upgrading defence capabilities, providing proper educational facilities, and much more.

Do you ever see people spending their money all crazy like? You wonder where they get all of this money from. Do they budget or do they just spend anything that hits their account? There are many reasons that budgeting is important.

Budgeting helps us tell our money what to do, instead of the other way around. When you budget, you're doing something with your money before it's gone. Money doesn't have to make the world go round, but when we are better at budgeting, it helps make the world a better place.

According to Constitution of India, there is three-tier system of government, namely. Central (or Union) government. State government and Local government (like Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, ZilaParishad, etc.). Accordingly, these governments prepare their own respective budgets (called Union Budget, State Budget and Municipal Budget) containing estimates of expected revenue and proposed expenditure. The basic structure of government budget is almost the same at all levels of government but items of expenditure and sources of revenue differ from budget to budget. Again, there is no clash with regard to sources of revenue because functions of Central, State and local government have been clearly demarcated and laid down in the Indian Constitution. However, we shall discuss here the budget of the Central Government.

Let it be noted that Central Government is constitutionally required to lay an "annual financial statement" before both the houses of Parliament. This statement is conventionally called Government Budget. Accordingly, in India, every year Central (or Union) Budget for the coming financial year is presented by the Union Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha normally on the last working day of the month of February.

Important Objectives of Government Budget

Some of the important objectives of government budget are as follows: 1. Reallocation of Resources 2. Reducing inequalities in income and wealth 3. Economic Stability 4. Management of Public Enterprises 5. Economic Growth and 6. Reducing regional disparities.

Government prepares the budget for fulfilling certain objectives. These objectives are the direct outcome of government's economic, social and political policies.

Social Commitments

- Awareness Regarding Central Budget ,Financial Literacy, Government Income &Expenditure
- Popularization of Central Budget through Various lectures and demonstrations
- Students are encouraged to enhance the knowledge of Central Budget, Market Structure, Banking Systems, etc.
- Creating Financial & Economical awareness among the College Students
- Imparting training to Local Weekly Market farmers, use of Central Budget and impact on their Livelihoods.

Lectures Taken By faculty (2018-2019)



Lectures Taken By faculty About Central Budget

Actual Photograph Taken (2019-2020)



Students doing Awareness about The Central Budget in Local Weekly Market.

Actual Photo Taken 2018-19



Students Doing awareness About The Central Budget In Local Weekly Market

List of FYBA Students who took part in the practice (2018-19)

Sr. No.	Name of the student
5.	AmaleGitajali Kailash
6.	AmbedkarAbhidhekBalasaheb
7.	AndhaleKomalRamnath
8.	AvhadGorakshanathSubhash
9.	Avhad Jalandhar Balasaheb
10.	Barde Ajay Nivrutti
11.	BhosaleSayeelbabasaheb
12.	BhusalBhushan Suresh
13.	BidveApekshaNandu
14.	BondreSurajMahadu
15.	Burkul Anil Sanjay
16.	Chavan Nitin Balasaheb
17.	DatirSarikaLaxman
18.	Devade Chetan Suresh
19.	Dive Gaurav Dinkar
20.	Dive SanketBhaskar
21.	DushingVaibhav Ashok
22.	GadekarSonaliSubhash
23.	Gaikwad Abhishek Angad
24.	Gaikwad KomalRajabhau
25.	Gaikwad Pratibha Ramesh
26.	Gaikwad Rahul Balu
27.	GapaleShubhangiRajendra
28.	Ghuge Abhishek Rohidas
29.	Gite Akash Ramdas
30.	GiteOnkarkanhu
31.	HajareAkankshaBhauasaheb
32.	Hajare Poonam Sampat
33.	HalnarshitalLahanu
34.	HardeKrushnaChangdeo



Head
Department of Economics
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

List of FYBA Students who took part in the practice (2019-20)

Sr. No.	Name of the student
01	AndhaleAjitSopan
02	AndhaleJayshree Vilas
03	AndhaleMayurPandurang
04	AndhaleVaishnavi Arjun
05	Bamhane Savita Sahebrao
06	Barde Kiran Sharad
07	BardeRupaliBalu
08	BardeRushikeshLaxman
09	BhadakwadAshvini Ashok
10	Bhadakwad Nikhil Ashok
11	BhavarVikasBabasaheb
12	Bhosale Pravin Raosaheb
13	BhosaleSakharamJagannath
14	BhusalShubhamKhandu
15	BhusalTejas Vilas
16	BhusalVaibhavBhausahab
17	BhusariSonyabapuSayaji
18	Bhusari Vishal Raju
19	BidveSachinBhausahab
20	Bidve Vishal Subhash
21	BorhadeMahendraSakhahari
22	BurkulSuraj Bhagwat
23	ChavanMangeshRaosaheb
24	DaradiSagarBalasaheb
25	DatirMayurNamdeo
26	DatirPrajakta Kailas
27	Datir Prashant Eknath
28	Datir Ramesh Govind
29	Datir Yogesh Bapusaheb
30	DeshmukhAniketJagannath



Head
Department of Economics
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Major Outcomes of the Practices- (Conclusion)

The Union budget is a very important part of the Indian Economy, What is central Budget? Central Budget Needs benefits? The students were not aware of the impact of the central budget on the general public, students, farmers, and all levels of society, college's economics department organized a special session on the central budget at the college level. Economics department explained the simple meaning of the budget to the business class and consumers, and explain the impact of the budget on their living standard. Thus the Financial Literacy Campaign was good implemented by the department of economics and received a good response.



Head
Department of Economics
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashvi Kd.

Department of Geography

Weather prediction

Weather Prediction to Farmers

Introduction

Maharashtra is an agrarian state. Majority of population extract their livelihood through farming and allied activities. Recent climatic changes posing great threats to hard earned harvested crops. Farmers are unaware to these sudden changes and lose their crops or the quality of crops gets hampered. Many a time's postponing or preponing a farming activity saves a crop and thereby saves huge economic loss. The Course, Principles of Climatology and Oceanography of the Second Year B.A teach students basics of climatology and related things and TYBA Practical has a topic of daily weather charts (Published by Indian Meteorological Department). Some of the concepts of which can be used in our day to day life. The idea was formulated by Geography Department whether we can apply this knowledge directly to the farmers in the vicinity. The involvement of students in this venture was a great idea because students now can learn hard concepts in a simple way and can relate their college study to their real life. The Parents (Farmers) now can understand the importance of college study. The slight change in farm activity or a single spray on pomegranate or vegetables as per the warning can save farmer from major loss. Geography Department decided to use all this this knowledge for a better Agricultural business

Scope of the Practice

Maharashtra being located in central parts of peninsula of India, it has a varied weather. The Monsoonal rain is the source of water. The winter season is dry and cold. The summer season temperature touches up to 40 degree Celsius. In the recent times the climatic variations including **cloudy weather, Cold waves, Heat waves, high rainfall days, Draughts, hailstorms, occurrence of low pressure in Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal and related cyclones poses a great threat to crops and livestock.** Increasing occurrence of low pressure belts in Arabian Sea and Bay Bengal has negative impacts on the local weather. Global warming has accelerated these phenomena. It has been observed that Indian Meteorological Department gives early warnings in this regard but this warning is not get percolate effectively among the farmers. Since majority of farmers are not well acquainted with newer technology and not connected with media due to time and other issues. Language is also an issue. Geography

Department decided to communicate all these major reports to selected farmers with the help of students. Moreover the prediction with the help of cloud pattern and low pressure belts in seas are in practise.

Local Geographical Situation

River Pravara (tributary of Godavari) flows in between the two villages' viz. Ashvi Budruk (Older Village) and Ashvi Khurd (New Settlement). Ashvi Budruk is on the North bank of Pravara River and Ashvi Khurd is on the south bank. The rainfall is scanty since it comes in rain shadow zone of Maharashtra. The College is located in Ashvi Khurd (Southern Bank of the Pravara). Due to presence of river and Canal irrigation the overall region can be divided into two parts, one is the irrigated region and other being a rain fed zone. Majority of rainfed region is directly or indirectly depends on rainfall and have wells and tube wells irrigation. Physical setting too is uneven where southern parts of Ashvi is undulated and rise in height compared to northern parts. Due to diversity in physical and cultural settings, cropping pattern too has a diversity where the irrigated parts have totally different cropping pattern then the rain fed zone.

Cropping Pattern

Irrigated Region

In this Region River Pravara and Pravara Right Canal provides water. The water is stored in Bhandardara Dam in Akole Tehsil of Ahmednagar district and utilised as per need and demands of farmers since the British era. Availability of water directly impacts the cropping pattern and hence cash crop of **Sugarcane** can be observed in this part. Other than Sugarcane, other crops including **Cotton, Vegetables and Fodder for Animals**. This part has a mixed farming approach and dairy business is practised.

Rain fed Region

This is rain fed zone and hence cropping pattern has vast difference than that of irrigated parts. The major and seasonal crops i.e. **Onions, various vegetables, Bajra and horticulture** which include pomegranates and lemons.

The Student in the department comes from this diverse area and has different economic background. But the problems faced by the climatic changes are same. All students are from farming backgrounds and know the importance to these problems.

Aims and Objectives:

- ❖ To Provide Weather Prediction to the farmers
- ❖ To help farmers to avoid major loss to their hard earned harvested crops.
- ❖ To involve students in the practice.
- ❖ To show the relationship between class study and real life

The Practice

To fulfill aim and objectives of the weather prediction and to involve students into this practice the meeting is held with students. In the first meeting of the year students were acquainted with the practice along with other discussion. Interested students are then enrolled under this practice. In the initial stage, enrolled students and farmers from nearby community were called for a meeting and the details were communicated to farmers. Specially designed form is circulated and collected. The form collects the information regarding landholding, type of land, Irrigation facilities, and Livestock details. After studying the details of all the forms, 10 farmers are selected on the basis of their locality. Precaution is taken while selecting farmers making sure not include farmers from same economical and social background.

After completing this initial stage, students are then involved in this activity. Face to face visits plays important role. Personal visits are arranged for these 10 selected farmers. All the details regarding weather changes and other details are then communicated to farmers. Students are then asked to take follow-up of the activity. In this process students and farmers get acquainted with the changing weather pattern and some basic concepts of climatology.

Report of the Year 2018-19

Meeting No. 1

Meeting was called for the concept clearance of the best practises. Geography special Second Year B.A and Third year B.A students were called for the meeting. Interested 5 students were selected. The IMD website and other sources of information were communicated to them.

Meeting No. 2

10 farmers where selected, majority being the parents of selected students.

Prepared from was circulated among the farmers.

Villages where selected

Selected students where acquainted with the concept

Meeting No. 3

Selected farmers were called for the meeting.

The concept of best practises was also communicated with them.

Meeting No. 4

Overall outcomes were discussed

IMD warning and other predication date wise - Year 2018-19

Sr No.	Climatic Phenomena and season./ period	Details
1	Cloudy Weather	Warning was given on 12 October 2018
2	Rainy Days	Warning on 10 June 2018
3	Low Pressure Belts	-
4	Hailstorm Warning	-
5	Cold Wave	-
6	Unseasonal Rain	Prediction on 2nd November 2018 Rain during Diwali Festival

Sr. No	Name of the Students	Class	Village
1	KaharShubhnagiSomnath	TYBA	AshviKd
2	Ghuge Santosh Baban	TYBA	Malunje
3	Khilari Rahul Balasaheb	TYBA	OzarKd
4	Kolekar Anil Devram	TYBA	Hajarwadi, Panodi
5	SabaleVikas Suresh	TYBA	Ashvi KD

Sr. No	Name of the Farmer	Village	
1	Somnath Kahar	Ashvi Kd	
2	Baban Ghuge	Malunje	
3	Balasaheb Khilari	Ashvi Kd	
4	Devram Kolekar	Malunje	
5	Suresh Sabale	Shedgaon	

Report of the Year 2019-20

Meeting No. 1

Geography special Second Year B.A and Third year B.A students were called for the meeting. Meeting was called for the concept clearance of the best practises. Interested 5 students were selected. Various websites addressing the issues where communicated to the students.

Meeting No. 2

10 farmers where selected, the parents of selected students was selected among the 10 farmers for better communication.

Prepared from was circulated among the farmers.

Villages where selected

Selected students where acquainted with the concept

Meeting No. 3

Selected farmers were called for the meeting.

The concept of best practises was also communicated with them.

Meeting No. 4

Overall outcomes were discussed

IMD warning and other predication date wise - Year 2019-20

Sr No.	Climatic Phenomena and season./ period	Details
1	Cloudy Weather	Prediction on 25 June 2019
	Rain Gaps	1 July 2019 ,
2	Rainy Days	Prediction on 22 June 2019 Prediction on 5 July 2019 (Rain from 6,11,20 july2019 Prediction on 20 July (rain of 21 st 28th) Prediction on 1 st August 2019 (Rain on 4 th August 2019)
3	Low Pressure Belts / Cyclones	Low Pressure Belt over Arabian Sea, Afterwards developed as a super Cyclonic Storm –Kyarr (24/10/2019 to 30/10/2019) Low Pressure Belt over Arabian Sea, Afterwards developed as a super Cyclonic Storm – Nisarga(01/06/2020 to 04/06/2020)
4	Hailstorm Warning and splash rain	Prediction on 10 June 2019
5	Cold Wave	Warning on 4 January 2020

Sr. No	Name of the Students	Class	Village
1	Joshi ShubhangiThamaji	TYBA	AshviKd
2	MuntodeNandiniBabasaheb	TYBA	Malunje
3	Burkul Poonam Sanjay	TYBA	AshviKd
4	Wakchaure Ganesh Madhukar	TYBA	Malunje
5	SangaleShubham Narayan	TYBA	Shedgaon

Sr. No	Name of the Farmer	Village
1	Thamaji Joshi	AshviKd
2	BabasahebMuntode	Malunje
3	Sanjay Burkul	AshviKd
4	MadhukarWakchaure	Malunje
5	Narayan Sangale	Shedgaon

Success Stories

Year 2018-19

Shri BalasahebKhilari cultivated a tomato crop in his farm. This crop is vulnerable to minute changes in weather. Following our predictions he was able to choose an appropriate spray which saved his valuablecrop and money.

Year 2019-20

Shri Sanjay Burkul has a variety of crops in his farm. Year 2019-20 faced strong fluctuations in weather. Our timely predictions saved his harvested fodder, which will be used for rest of year when there is no source of other fodder for cows.

Outcome of the Practise

The Success stories given above are only the few examples. Many farmers have started following the warning given by IMD and other means of communication. Student role and is important aspect of this practise. Students are learning to read reports and can communicate with farmers easily.

Photos





Ashtu
Head
Department of Geography
ACS & Comp.Sci. College, Ashtu