

Manoharbhai Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Armori's MAHATMA GANDHI ARTS, SCIENCE & LATE NASARUDDINBHAI PANJWANI COMMERCE COLLEGE ARMORI Dist. Gadchiroli (Maharashtra) 441 208 Affiliated to Gondwana University, Gadchiroli.

Re-accredited by NAAC 'A' with 3.02 CGPA

## ANNUAL QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORT AQAR : 2020-2021

## **CRITERION – VII**

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUES & BEST PRACTICES

## METRIC NO: ~ 7.3.1.

**METRIC NAME:** ~ Portray the performance of the Institution in one area distinctive to its priority and thrust



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AQAR: 2020-21: Criteria-VII – Institutional Values & Best Practices



## BIODIVERSITY PROFILE OF PALASGAON 2020 - 21















#### \* From the Desk of Principal

**Biodiversity** is all the different kinds of life you'll find in one area—the variety of animals, plants, fungi, and even microorganisms like bacteria that make up our natural world. Each of these species and organisms work together in ecosystems, like an intricate web, to maintain balance and support life. Biodiversity supports everything in nature that we need to survive: food, clean water, medicine and shelter.

**Bio-diversity** in fact denotes to the whole set of life forms that exist on the earth. Rapid environmental differences typically cause mass extinction. An extinction level event is a widespread and rapid decrease in the biodiversity on the earth. Such an event is identified by a sharp change in the diversity and abundance of multicellular organism. It occurs when the rate of extinction increases with respect to rate of speciation. Ecosystem diversity is thus clearly not definable as there are not distinct boundaries between the ecosystems and they merge into each other. More than 99.9 percent of all species that ever lived on Earth, amounting to over five billion species, are estimated to be extinct. Estimates on the number of Earth's current species range from 10 million to 14 million, of which about 1.2 million have been documented and over 86 percent have not yet been described.

**Extinction** is a law of nature and as a result some species have evolved while others have died ever since life originated on earth. But this extinction has come to an alarming rate due anthropogenic activity that affects the eco-system. As human population continues to grow and per capita consumptions has grown higher, Earth's biological diversity is being demoralized at an unrestrained rate.

**Our college** is the leading educational hub in Gadchiroli District and more emphasize towards student support services and staff is devoted. This PBR project plays little bits about nature study and social awareness among the rural people.



#### \* From the Desk of Coordinator

**Biodiversity** refers to the variety of life on Earth at all its level from genes to ecosystems and can encompass the evolutionary, ecological, and cultural processes that sustain life. Forests play a major role in conserving biodiversity. Climatic condition, place and the species inhabited by it are regulated by the forests. Biodiversity includes not only species we consider rare, threatened, or endangered but also every living thing—from humans to organisms we know little about, such as microbes, fungi, and invertebrates.

**Over the last century**, humans have come to dominate the planet, causing rapid ecosystem change and massive loss of biodiversity across it. This has led some people to refer to the time we now live in as the "anthropogenic. The Earth has always experienced changes and extinctions; today they are occurring at an unprecedented rate. Major direct threats to biodiversity include habitat loss and fragmentation, unsustainable resource use, invasive species, pollution, and global climate change. The underlying causes of biodiversity loss, such as a growing human population and overconsumption of natural resources are often complex and stem from many interrelated factors.

In present scenario world is fenced in technology and internet. We are using maximum natural resources for our progressive life style but in invalid way. Corona pandemic has resulted in severe global social and economic disruption including the largest global recession. It has led to wide spread supply shortage by panic buying, agricultural disruption, food shortage, and positively decreased emission of pollutant. Numerous educational institution and public areas have been partially or fully closed, and many events has been cancelled or postponed.

In such a pandemic situation also, M.G. College of Armori, the Unique College in the Gondwana University formulated people's biodiversity registers by communication with local people. As a coordinator of People Biodiversity Register, I am fortunate and thankful to the principal Dr. Lalsingh.H. Khalsa for implementing such a study-based project in our college for the national development.

#### CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that as per Maharashtra University act 1994, 14(7) of Gondwana University and Biodiversity Act 2008, the project of People's Biodiversity register (PBR) has been completed by the students of Second year including all faculties Arts, Commerce and Science studying in our college under the guidance of concern teachers of respective department and submitted to college in academic session 2020-21.



Dr. Lalsingh H. Khalsa

N. P. Commerce College, Armori, Dist - Gadchiroli

#### CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that People Biodiversity Register of Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science and Late N.P. Commerce College Armori of various departments with their respective guides have successfully completed the project of people biodiversity register under the supervision of environment study center committee of the college in the academic session 2020-21.

Coordinator

People Biodiversity Register M.G. College Armori Huari Environment Study Custro

Principal Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science & Late N P Commerce College, Armori, Dist - Gadchiroli



#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We the students of Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science and Late N.P. Commerce College Armori of various department under Gondwana University, Gadchiroli studying in 2<sup>nd</sup> years B.A., B. Com and B.Sc. (2020-21), feel very fortunate to ourselves, being a student of enforced environmental education program started by Gondwana University.

Also we are very grateful to get the chance to prepare People Biodiversity register and to study different factors of environment.

Under this project we have been divided in to fourteen departments and study various factor regarding Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Geology, and Geography in Palasgaon village. We could complete this project with the great support of Principal Dr. L. H. Khalsa, Prof. S.M. Sontakke; co-ordinator of People Biodiversity Register and concerned guides of the various departments.

#### UNDERTAKING

We all the Guides of concerned departments have undertaken to all the necessary data collection, figures, and resources given in this People Biodiversity Register (PBR) are the best of our Knowledge and Information available with us and solemnly responsible.

- 1. Department of Botany
- 2. Department of Chemistry
- 3. Department of Zoology
- 4. Department of Geology
- 5. Department of Physics
- 6. Department of Computer Sc.
- 7. Department of Geography
- 8. Department of English
- 9. Department of Marathi
- 10. Department of Sociology & History
- 11. Department of Political Science
- 12. Department of Music
- 13. Department of Home-economics
- 14. Department of Commerce

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## **PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER**

## <u>2020-21</u>

S.NO	NO DEPARTMENT'S I		PAGE NOS			
	PART- A: PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER					
1	Department of Botany	001	025			
2	Department of Chemistry	026	043			
3	Department of Zoology	044	058			
4	Department of Geology	059	074			
5	Department of Physics	075	082			
6	Department of Computer Science	083	089			
7	Department of Geography	090	108			
PART- B: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY						
1	Department of Sociology & History	109	122			
2	Department of Political Science	123	129			
3	Department of Music	130	140			
4	<b>Department of Home-Economics</b>	141	149			
5	Department of Economics	150	157			
6	Department of English & Marathi	158	178			

# PART- A: PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER





#### **Department of Botany**

#### People Biodiversity Register Report entitled

## "Plant diversity in and around of Village Palasgaon of Armori tehsil, Gadchiroli district Maharashtra"

#### PBR submitted by B. Sc. II (Department of Botany) students' group 2020-21

#### Under the supervision of Prof. Seema Nagdeve and Dr. Vasanta Kahalkar

Biodiversity registers are being prepared with the help of the local people and hence referred as People's Biodiversity Register (PBR). Preparation of Biodiversity Register is an attempt to realize the biodiversity at Local level and States. Identification of biological resources and documentation is one of the basics for the Register preparation which can guide to new discoveries and development of new profitable products.

Along with the "P" for people in the PBR, "B" for biodiversity is also very important. The district Gadchiroli is gifted with natural beauty and falls extreme eastern part of state. This district is confined to 70 % forest of state. The remarkable floral diversity of the area can be attributed to the wide range in climatic conditions and vegetation that are characteristic of the district.

Geographically, the area of Palasgaon falls under the dry deciduous forest mainly teak forest that holds flora typical of this a region. The Gadvi River borders the Palasgaon village and is a vital source of water for agriculture. Protecting this ecosystem is not only important for the local biodiversity and for the people of Palasgaon who can continue to draw upon its countless ecosystem services, but also because these forests have connectivity to other forest such as Kurkheda and Wadasa that are relatively undisturbed with high biodiversity. This ensures that conservation at the landscape level occurs, and allows for possible movement of species across the landscape, preventing fragmentation of wide-ranging populations of species. Since the Palasgaon village has already put a complete ban on hunting and illegal clear-cutting, it is imperative for the village of Palasgaon to initiate and workout strict laws and ban in order to protect its natural resources for generations to come.

#### **Objective: -**

- 1. To identify the plant diversity of Palasgaon village.
- 2. To enlisting and documentation of vegetation.

#### Methodology: -

The present study is being undertaken with local people a view to explore the plant resources of Palasgaon village of Taluka Armori of Gadchiroli Districts. The study was carried out in the month of 4<sup>th</sup> March 2021. Entire region explored by random survey and prepare list of plant. All the plant specimens were identified by using flora.

In the enumeration, the sequence of families has been followed after Bentham and Hookers classification System. The nomenclature has been adapted based on latest taxonomic literature and in recommendation made by International Code for Botanical Nomenclature (IUCN). Local name has been given wherever available. A short diagnostic description and flowering and fruiting months for medicinal plants is mentioned.

## **Observation:**

Sr. N <u>o.</u> _	Family	Botanical Name		Habit
1	Annonaceae	Annona squamosa L.	Sitafal	Cultivated, shrub
2		Polyalthia longifolia (Sonner.) Thw.	Ashoka	Cultivated, tree
3	Menispermaceae	Cissampelos pareira L.	-	Wild, climber
4		Cocculus hirsutus (L.) Diels V		Wild, climber
5	Papavaraceae	Argemone mexicana L.	Argemone mexicana L V	
6	Brassicaceae	Brassica juncea (L.) Czern.	Mohari	Cultivated, herb
7	Cleomaceae	Cleome viscosa L.	-	Wild, herb
8	Capparaceae	Capparis zeylanica L.	-	
9	Violaceae	Hybanthus enneaspermus (L.) F. V. Muell	-	Wild, herb
10	Flacourtiaceae	Casearia graveolens Dalz.	-	Tree
11		Flacourtia indica (Burm.f.) Merr. Kakai		Tree
12	Polygalaceae	Polygala elongata Klein ex Wild.		Wild, herb
13	Elatinaceae	Bergia ammannioides Roxb. ex Roth.	Bergia ammannioides Roxb. ex Roth.	
14	Malvaceae	Abelmoschus ficulneus (L.) Wight & Arn.	Ran bhendi	Wild, shrub
15		Abutilon indicum (L) Sweet -		Wild, shrub
16		Gossypium herbaceum L.	Kapus	Wild, shrub
17		Hibiscus lobatus (Murr.) O. Kuntze.	-	Wild, herb
18		Hibiscus panduraeformis Burm.f. S	-	Wild, shrub
19		Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.	Jaswant	Wild, shrub
20		Hibiscus sabdariffa L.	Ambadi	Cultivated shrub
21		Malachra capitata (L.) L.	-	Wild, herb
22		Sida acuta Burm.f.	Chikana	Wild, herb
23		Sida cordata (Burm.f)	Chikana	Wild, herb
24		Sida cordifolia L.	Chikana	Wild, herb
25		Urena lobata L.	-	Wild Shrub
26	Bombacaeae	Bombax ceiba L.	Kate sawr	Wild Tree
27	Sterculiaceae	Helicteres isora L.	Murl-sheng	Wild Shrub
28		Melochia corchorifolia L.	-	Wild, herb
29		Steculia urens Roxb.	Karu	Tree
30		Waltheria indica L.	-	Wild, herb

## List of plant species

31	Tiliaceae	Grewia damine Gaertn.	-	Wild, Shrub	
32		Grewia tiliifolia Vahl	hl Dhaman		
33		Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq.	-	Wild, herb	
34		Triumfetta rotundifolia Lam.	-	Wild, herb	
35	Malpighiaceae	Aspidopterys cordata (Heyne ex Wall) A. Juss.	-	Climber	
36	Oxalidaceae	Biophytum sensitivum (L.) DC, Prodr.	-	Wild, herb	
37	Rutaceae	Aegle marmelos (L.) Correa	Bel	Tree	
38		Citrus aurantifolia (Chrism) Sw.	Citrus aurantifolia (Chrism) Sw. Nimbu		
39		Limonia acidissima L.	Kawat	Tree	
40		Murraya koenigii (L) Spreng	Godnimb	Tree	
41	Simaroubiaceae	Ailanthus excels Roxb.	Mahruk	Tree	
42	Meliaceae	Azadirachta indica A. Juss.	Kadunimb	Tree	
43		Melia azedarach L.	-	Tree	
44		Soymida februfuga (Roxb.) A. Juss.	Rohan	Tree	
45	Flindersiaceae	Chloroxylon swietenia DC. Prodr.	Bhera	Tree	
46	Olacaceae	Olax scandens Roxb.	Hardphari	Scandent shrub	
47	Celastraceae	Cassine glauca (Rottb.) O. Kuntze	Arni	Tree	
48		Celastrus paniculatus Willd.	<i>ciculatus</i> Willd. Malkamuni		
49		Maytenus senegalensis Lam.	Lam. Bharati		
50	Rhamanaceae	Ventilago denticulata Willd.	Villd. Rakat Papadi		
51		Ziziphus mauritiana Lam.	Bor	Tree	
52		Ziziphus oenoplia (L.) Mill.	Yeroni	Shrub	
53		Ziziphus rugosa Lam.	Ghoti	Tree	
54	Vitaceae	Ampelocissus latifolia (Roxb.) Planch.	-	Climber	
55		Ampelocissus ternata (Roth ex Rpem. & Scult.) DC	-	Climber	
56		Cayratia trifolia (L) Domin.	-	Climber	
57		Cissus vitiginea L.	-	Climber	
58	Sapindaceae	Cardiospermum helicacabum L.	-	Climber	
59		Dodonea viscosa (L.) Jacq.	-	Shrub	
60		Schleichera oleosa (Lour) Oken	Kusum	Tree	
61	Anacardiaceae	Buchanania cochinchinensis (Lour.) Almeida,	Charoli	Tree	
62		Lannea cormandelica (Houtt.) Merr.	Movai	Tree	
63		Mangifera indica L.	Amba	Tree	
64		Semecarpus anacardium L.	Biba	Tree	
65	Fabaceae	Abrus precatorius L.	Gunj	Climber	
66		Aeschynomene aspera L.	-	Wild, herb	
67		Alysicarpus bupleurifolius (L.) DC. Prodr.			

68		Alysicarpus monilifer (L.) DC. Prodr.	lysicarpus monilifer (L.) DC. Prodr.	
69		Alysicarpus vaginalis (L) DC. Prodr.	-	Wild, herb
70		Butea monosperma (Lam.) Taub.	Palas	Tree
71		Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp.	Tur	Cultivated shrub
72		Cajanus scarabaeoides (L.) du Petit-Thouars	Ran tur	Climber
73		Crotalaria montana Roth.	-	Wild, herb
74		Crotalaria orixensis Rottl ex Willd	-	Wild, herb
75		Cyamopsis tetragonoloba (L) Taub.	Gawar	Cultivated, herb
76		Dalbergia sissoo Graham	Sissoo	Tree
77		Desmodium dichotomum (Willd) DC. Prodr	-	Wild, herb
78		Desmodium gangeticum (L.) DC. Prod	-	Wild, herb
79		Desmodium triflorum (L.) DC. Prodr.	-	Wild, herb
80		Indigofera cassioides Rottl. ex DC. Prodr.	-	Wild, shrub
81		Indigofera linifolia (L.f.) Retz.	-	Wild, herb
82		In <i>digofera linnaei</i> Ali	-	Wild, herb
83		Lablab purpureus (L.) Sweet	Popat	Cultivated, herb
84		Lathyrus sativus L.	Lakhodi	Cultivated, herb
85		Melilotus alba Desv.	-	Wild, herb
86		Mucuna purpuriens (L) DC. Prodr.	Khaj-Khujali	Climber
87		Phaseolus mungo L.	Mung	Cultivated herb
88		Pisum sativum L.	Matar	Cultivated herb
89		Pterocarpus marsupium Roxb.	Bija	Tree
90		Rhynchosia minima (L.) DC. Prodr.	-	Climber
91		Smithia conferta Smith.	-	Wild, herb
92		Stylosanthes fruticosa (Retz.) Alston.	-	Wild, herb
93		Tephrosia puepurea (L) Pers.	Diwali	Wild, herb
94		Tephrosia villosa (L) Pers.	Diwali	Wild, herb
95		Teramnus labialis (L.f) Spreng.	-	Climber
96		Trigonella foenum-graecum L.	Methi	Cultivated herb
97		Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp.	Chawali	Cultivated herb
98		Zornia gibbosa Span.	-	Wild, herb
99	Caesalpinaceae	Bauhinia racemosa Lam.	Apta	Tree
100		Cassia absus L.	-	Wild, herb
101		Cassia fistula L.	Bahava	Tree
102		Cassia mimosoides L.	-	Wild, herb
103		Cassia occidentalis L.	-	Wild Shrub
104		Cassia siamea Lamk.	-	Tree
105		Cassia tora L. Tarota		Wild, herb

100			G 1 1	-
106		Delonix regia (Boj.) Raf. Gulmohar		Tree
107		<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> (DC) Bark ex Heyne	Gulmohar	Tree
108		Tamarindus indica L.	Chinch	Tree
109	Mimosaceae	Acacia catechu (L.f.) Willd	Khair	Tree
110		Acacia leucophloea (Roxb.) Willld	Hiwar	Tree
111		Acacia nilotica (L.) Del.	Acacia nilotica (L.) Del. Babul	
112		Acacia torta (Roxb.) Craib.	Chilati	Shrub
113		Albizia lebbeck (L.) Willd	Chichwa	Tree
114		Albizia procera (Roxb.) Benth.	Kinhi	Tree
115		Leucaena leucocephala (Lamk) de Wit.	Subabul	Tree
116		Pithecellobium dulce (Roxb.) Benth.	Chibilai	Tree
117	Combretaceae	Anogeissus latifolia (Roxb. ex DC.) Guil & Dhawada		Tree
118		Calycopteris floribunda Lam. Zilbuli		Shrub
119		Combretum albidum G. Don		Shrub
120		<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn) Roxb. Behada		Tree
121		Terminalia cuneate	Hirda	Tree
122		Terminalia elliptica	Ain	Tree
123	Myrtaceae	Eucalyptus sp.	Nilgiri	Tree
124		Psidium guajava L. Jam, Peru		Tree
125		Syzygium cumini (L) Skeels Jambhul		Tree
126	Lecythidaceae	Careya arborea Roxb.Naud. Kumbhi		Tree
127	Melastomataceae	Osbeckia muralis Naud.	-	Wild, herb
128	Lythraceae	Ammannia baccifera L.	-	Wild, herb
129		Lagerstroemia parviflora Roxb.	Lendhi	Tree
130		Rotala indica (Willd) Koehne	-	Wild, herb
131		Woodfordia fruticosa (L.) Kurtz.	-	Wild shrub
132	Onagraceae	Ludwigia perennis L.	-	Wild, herb
133	Caricaceae	Carica papaya L.	Pappay	Shrub
134	Cucurbitaceae	Cucumis sativus L.	Kakadi	Cultivated Climber
135		Cucurbita maxima Duch. ex Lamk.	Bhopada	Cultivated Climber
136		Diplocyclos palmatus (L.) Jeffrey	Shivlingi	Wild, Climber
137		Lagenaria siceraria (Molina) Standl	Lauki	Cultivated Climber
138		Luffa acutangula (L.) Roxb.	Dodka	Cultivated Climber
139		Luffa cylindrica (L.) Roem.	Galgala	Cultivated Climber
140		Momordica charantia L.	Karle	Cultivated Climber
141		Trichosanthes cucumerina L.,	-	Wild Climber
142	Molluginaceae	ceae Glinus lotoides L Wild, I		Wild, herb

143		Glinus oppositifolius (L.) A. DC.	-	Wild, herb
144		Molugo pentaphylla L.	-	Wild, herb
145	Apiaceae	Coriandrum sativum L.	Sambar	Cultivated herb
146	Aliangiaceae	Alangium salvifolium (L.f.) Wangerin.	-	Tree
147	Rubiaceae	Gardenia latifolia Ait.	Ghogar	Tree
148		Gardenia resinifera Roth.	Dhikamali	Tree
149		Hedyotis corymbosa (L.) Lam.	-	Wild, herb
150		Ixora pavetta Andr.	<i>Lxora pavetta</i> Andr. Lokhandi	
151		Spermacoce articularis L		Wild, herb
152		Spermacoce pusilla Wall.	-	Wild, herb
153	Asteraceae	Ageratum conyzoides L		Wild, herb
154		Blumea lacera (Burm.f.) DC.	-	Wild, herb
155		Blumea oxyodonata DC.	-	Wild, herb
156		Caesulia axillaris Roxb		Wild, herb
157		Cyathocline purpurea (D.Don) O Kuntze		Wild, herb
158		Eclipta prostrata (L) L. Mant	Maka	Wild, herb
159		Elephantopus scaber L.	-	Wild, herb
160		Emilia sonchifolia (L) DC.	-	Wild, herb
161		Gnaphalium polycaulon Pers.	·s	
162		Grangea maderaspatana (L.) Poir.	eraspatana (L.) Poir	
163		Parthenium hysterophorus L. Congress gawat		Wild, herb
164		Pentanema indicum L		Wild, herb
165		Sphaeranthus indicus L.	-	Wild, herb
166		Spilanthus paniculata L.	Akalkara	Wild, herb
167		Tridax procumbens L.	Kambarmodi	Wild, herb
168		Vernonia cinerea (L.) Less.	-	Wild, herb
169		Xanthium indicum L.	-	Wild, herb
170	Companulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia erecta</i> (Roem, & Schult) Moel & Tuyn.	-	Wild, herb
171	Lobeliaceae	Lobelia alsinoides Lam.	-	Wild, herb
172	Sapotaceae	Madhuca longifolia (J. Koenig) Macbr.	Moha	Tree
173	Ebenaceae	Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb.	Tembhrun	Tree
174	Oleaceae	Nyctanthes arbor-tristis L.	Parijatak	Tree
175		Jasminum grandiflorum L., Sp	Mogra	Cultivated shrub
176	Apocynaceae	Catharantus roseus (L) G. Don.	Jagannath	Cultivated herb
177		Holarrhena pubescens (Buch Ham.) Wall ex G. Don.	Kuda	Tree
178		Ichnocarpus frutescens (L.) R. Br.	-	Climber
179		Nerium indicum Mill. Kaner		Ornamental Tree

180		Plumeria rubra L.	Chapa	Ornamental Tree
181		Tabernaemontana divaricata (L.) R. Br.	Swatik	Ornamental Tree
182		Thevetia peruviana (Pers.) Schum.	PivalaKaner	Ornamental Tree
183		Wrightia tinctoria R. Br.	-	Tree
184	Asclepiadaceae	Calotropis gigantea (L) R. Br.	Rui	Shrub
185		Pergularia daemia (Forsk) Chiov.	Utaranvel	Climber
186		Wattakaka volubilis (L.f.) Stapf.	Vattakaka volubilis (L.f.) Stapf	
187	Periplcaceae	Criptolepis buchnani Roem. & Schult.	-	Climber
188		Hemidesmus indicus (L.) R.Br.	Khobarvel	Climber
189	Gentianaceae	Canscora decussata Schult & Schult.	-	Wild, herb
190		Canscora diffusa (Vahl) R. Br.	-	Wild, herb
191		Canscora heteroclita (L.) Gilg.	-	Wild, herb
192		Centaurium meyeri (Bunge) Druce	-	Wild, herb
193		Enicostema axillare (Lam.) Roynal	-	Wild, herb
194		Exacum pedunculatum L.	-	Wild, herb
195		Hoppea dichotoma Willd.	-	Wild, herb
196	Boraginaceae	Cordia dichotoma Forst f. Prodr.	Bhokar	Tree
197		Heliotropium indicum L.	-	Wild, herb
198		Heliotropium supinum L.	-	Wild, herb
199		Trichodesma indicum (L) R. Br.	a indicum (L) R. Br	
200	Convolvulaceae	Evolvulus alsinoides (L) L.	-	Wild, herb
201		Ipomoea aquatic Fosrk.	-	Wild, herb
202		Ipomoea fistulosa Mart ex Choisy	Beshram	Wild, shrub
203		Ipomoea obscura (L) Ker-Gawl.	-	Climber
204		Merremia gangetica (L) Cuf.	-	Wild, herb
205		Rivea hypocrateriformis (Desr.) Choisy	Phas	Climber
206		Volvulopsis nummularia (L) Roberty	-	Wild, herb
207		Xenostegia tridentate (L) Austin & Staples	-	Wild, herb
208	Solanaceae	Capsicum annuum L	Mirachi	Cultivated herb
209		Datura metal L.	Dhotra	Wild, herb
210		Lycopersicon esculentum Mill	Tamatar	Cultivated herb
211		Physalis minima L.	-	Wild, herb
212		Solanum nigrum L.	-	Wild, herb
213		Solanum melongena L.	Wanga	Cultivated herb
214	Scrophulariaceae	Limnophila aromatica (Lam.) Merr.	-	Wild, herb
215		Lindernia antipoda (L) Alston	-	Wild, herb
216		Lindernia ciliata (Colsm.) Pennell	-	Wild, herb

217		Lindernia crustacea (L) F. Muell.	-	Wild, herb
218		Scoparia dulcis L.	-	Wild, herb
219		Stemodia viscosa Roxb.	-	Wild, herb
220		Striga angustifolia (D. Don) Sald.	-	Wild, herb
221		Verbascum chinense (L) Santapau.	-	Wild, herb
222	Martyniaceae	Martynia annua L.	-	Wild, shrub
223	Acanthaceae	Adhatoda zeylanica Medic.	Adulsa	Shrub
224		Andrographis paniculata (Burm.f.) wall ex Nees	Bhuneem	Wild, herb
225		Barleria cristata L.	-	Wild, herb
226		Blepharis maderaspatensis (L) Roth.	-	Wild, herb
227		Blepharis repens (Vah) Roth.	-	Wild, herb
228		Eranthemum purpurascens Nees in Wall	-	Wild, herb
229		<i>Hemigraphis latebrosa</i> (Heye ex Roth) Nees in DC	-	Wild, herb
230		Hygrophila schulli (BuchHam.) M.R. & S.M. Almeida	Katekoranti	Wild, herb
231		Indoneesiella echioides (L.) Sreem	-	Wild, herb
232		Justicia glauca Rottl.	-	Wild, herb
233		Justicia japonica Thunb.	-	Wild, herb
234		Lepidagathis cristata Willd.	-	Wild, herb
235		Peristrophe paniculata (Forssk) Brummitt.	-	Wild, herb
236		Rungia pectinata (L.) Nees in DC.	-	Wild, herb
237		Rungia repens (L.) Nees in Wall.	-	Wild, herb
238	Verbenaceae	Clerodendrum serratum (L.) Moon	-	Shrub
239		Duranta erecta L.	Mehndi	Cultivated Shrub
240		Gmelina arborea Roxb.	Shivan	Tree
241		Lantana camara L.	-	Shrub
242		Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene	-	Wild, herb
243		Tectona grandis L.f.	Sagwan	Tree
244		Vitex negundo L.	Nirgudi	Tree
245	Lamiaceae	Hyptis suaveolens (L) Poit.	-	Shrub
246		Leucas cephalotes (Roth) Spr.	-	Wild, herb
247		Ocimum sanctum L.	Tulsi	Wild, herb
248		Ocimum basilicum L.	-	Wild, herb
249		Orthosiphon rubicundus (D.Don) Bth.	-	Wild, herb
250	Nyctaginaceae	Boerhavia diffusa L.	Khaparkhuti	Wild, herb
251		Bougainvillea spectabilis Willd., Sp.	Bogan wel	Cultivated Shrub
252	Amaranthaceae	Achyranthes aspera L.	aGHADAKutri	Wild, herb
253		Aerva sanguinoleta (L.) Bl		Wild, herb

254		Alternanthera sessile (L.) R. Br. ex DC.		Wild, herb
255		Alternanthera tenella Colla	-	Wild, herb
256		Celosia argentea L.	-	Wild, herb
257		Gomphrena serrata L.	-	Wild, herb
258		Trichuriella monsoniae (L.f.) Bennet	-	Wild, herb
259	Chenopodiaceae	Chenopodium album L.	Mat	Wild, herb
260	Polygonaceae	Persicaria barbata (L) Hara	-	Wild, herb
261		Persicaria glabra (Willd) Gomez	-	Wild, herb
262		Polygonum plebejum R. Br.	-	Wild, herb
263		Rumex dentatus L.	-	Wild, herb
264	Loranthaceae	Dendrophthae falcata (L.f.) Etting	Dendrophthae falcata (L.f.) Etting -	
265	Euphorbiaceae	Acalypha ciliata Forsk.	-	Wild, herb
266		Bridelia retusa (L.) Spreng	Kasai	Tree
267		Cleistanthus collinus (Roxb.) Bth ex Hook.	Garari	Tree
268		Emblica officinalis Gaertn	Emblica officinalis Gaertn Awala	
269		Euphorbia hirta L		Wild, herb
270		Jatropha curcas L. Chandrajyot		Wild Shrub
271		Jatropha gossypifolia L.	Chandrajyot	Wild Shrub
272		Phyllanthus maderaspatensis L		Wild, herb
273		Phyllanthus urinaria L. Bhui-Awala		Wild, herb
274		Phyllanthus virgatus Forst.f.	-	Wild, herb
275		Ricinus communis L.	Erandi	Cultivated shrub
276		Sebastiana chamaelea (L.) Muell- Arg.	-	Wild, herb
277	Moraceae	Ficus benghalensis L.	Wad	Tree
278		Ficus hispida L.f.	Katumber	Tree
279		Ficus racemosa L.	Umber	Tree
280		Ficus religiosa L.	Pimpal	Tree
281	Orchidaceae	Vanda tessellata (Roxb.) Hook.	-	Epiphyte
282	Musaceae	Musa paradisiaca L.	Kela	Cultivated shrub
283	Amaryllidaceae	Nair	-	Wild, herb
284	Hypoxidaceae	Curculigo orchioides Gaertn.	Kali-Musali	Wild, herb
285	Taccaceae	Tacca leontopetoides (L) O. Ktze.	-	Wild, shrub
286	Agavaceae	Agave americana L. Sp.	-	Wild, herb
287		Sansevieria zeylanica (L) Willd.	-	herb
288	Dioscoreaceae	Dioscorea bulbifera L.	Matnaru	Climber
289	Liliaceae	Allium sativum L.	Lasun	Cultivated herb
290		Asparagus racemosus Willd.	Satavari	Wild shrub
291		Gloriosa superb L.	Kar-Kari	Wild shrub

292		Iphigenia indica (L.) A.b. Gray	-	Wild, herb
293		Scilla hyacinthine (Roth.) Mc Bride.	-	Wild, herb
294	Smilacaceae	Smilax zelyanica L.	Sherdere	Climber
295	Commelinaceae	Commelina benghalensis L.	Kena	Wild, herb
296		Cyanotis cristata (L.) D. Don.	-	Wild, herb
297		Murdannia spirata (L.) Brueck.	-	Wild, herb
298		Tonningia axillaris (L.) O.Ktze.	-	Wild, herb
299	Arecaceae	Phoenix acaulis Roxb.	Shindi	Wild, herb
300	Araceae	Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst.) Nicols.	Suran	Wild, herb
301		Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott	Dhopa	Herb
302		Theriophonum minutum (Willd.). Buaill.	-	Wild, herb
303	Eriocaulaceae	Eriocaulon quinquangulare L.	-	Wild, herb
304	Cyperaceae	Bulbostylis barbata (Rottb.) C.B.Cl.	-	Wild, herb
305		Cyperus compressus L.	-	Wild, herb
306		Cyperus difformis L.	-	Wild, herb
307		Cyperus iria L.	-	Wild, herb
308		Cyperus tenuispica Steud.	-	Wild, herb
309		Cyperus rotundus L.	-	Wild, herb
310		Eleocharis acutangula	-	Wild, herb
311		Eleocharis retroflexa (Poir) Urb.	-	Wild, herb
312		Fimbristylis argentea (Rottb.) Vahl.	-	Wild, herb
313		Fimbristylis dichotoma (L.) Vahl.	-	Wild, herb
314		Fimbristylis miliacea (L) Vahl.	-	Wild, herb
315		Fuirena ciliaris (L.) Roxb.	-	Wild, herb
316		Kyllinga tenuifolia Steud.	-	Wild, herb
317		Mariscus clarkei (T. Cooke) T. Koyama	-	Wild, herb
318		<i>Pycreus sanguinolentus</i> (Vahl.) Nees ex C. B. Cl.	-	Wild, herb
319		Rhynchospora wightiana (Nees) Steud.	-	Wild, herb
320		Schoenoplectus articulatus (L.) Palla	-	Wild, herb
321		Schoenoplectus lateriflorus (Gmel.) Lye	-	Wild, herb
322		Scleria biflora Roxb.	-	Wild, herb
323	Poaceae	Alloteropsis cimicina (L.) Stapf.	-	Wild, Grass
324		Apluda mutica L.	-	Wild, Grass
325		Aristida redacta Stapf.	-	Wild, Grass
326		Arthraxon hispidus (Thunb.) Makino	-	Wild, Grass
327		Bambusa arundinacea (Retz.) Willd. Sp.	Katang	Wild, Grass
328		Chloris barbata Swartz.	- Wild, G	

329		Chrysopogon fulvus (Spr.). Chiov.	-	Wild, Grass
330		Coix lacryma-jobi L.	-	Wild, Grass
331		Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.	Durva	Wild, Grass
332		Dactyloctenium aegyptium (L.) Willd.	-	Wild, Grass
333		Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxb.) Nees.	-	Wild, Grass
334		Dichanthium annulatum (Forssk.) Stapf.	-	Wild, Grass
335		Digitaria abludens (R. & S.) Veldk.	-	Wild, Grass
336		Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koel.	-	Wild, Grass
337		Dimeria connivens Hack.	-	Wild, Grass
338		Echinochloa colona (L.) Link.	-	Wild, Grass
339		Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn.	-	Wild, Grass
340		<i>Eragrostiella bifaria</i> (Vahl.) Bor.		Wild, Grass
341		Eragrostis japonica (Thunb.) Trin.		Wild, Grass
342		Eragrostis riparia (Willd.) Nees.		Wild, Grass
343		Eragrostis tenella (L.) P. Beauv.		Wild, Grass
344		Eragrostis unioloides (Retz.) Nees ex Steud.		Wild, Grass
345		Heteropogon contortus (L.) P. Beauv.		Wild, Grass
346		Imperata cylindrica (L.) Raeuschel	-	Wild, Grass
347		Ischaemum indicum (Houtt.) Merr.	-	Wild, Grass
348		Iseilema laxum Hack. in DC.	-	Wild, Grass
349		Microchloa indica (L.f.) P. Beauv.	-	Wild, Grass
350		Oryza rufipogon Griff.	Devdhan	Wild, Grass
351		Oryza sativa L	Dhan	Cultivated
352		Paspalum scrobiculatum L.	-	Wild, Grass
353		Saccharum spontaneum L.	Padhar	Wild, Grass
354		Sacciolepis indica (L.) A. Chase	-	Wild, Grass
355		Setaria pumila (Poir) R. & S. Syst.	-	Wild, Grass
356		Zea mays L.	Makaa	Cultivated
357	Vetiveria zizanioides (L.) Nash.		Khus	Wild, Grass

#### Economic aspects of the plant diversity of village Palasgaon

- **Pulses:** *Cajans cajan* (Tur), *Cicer arientum* (Chana, herbara), *Vigna mungo* (Udid), *Vigna radiata* are the pulses species cultivated in the village.
- **Cereals:** *Oryza sativa* (Dhan), *Triticum aetivum* (Gahu), *Zea mays* (Maka) is also cultivated in the village.
- Vegetable: Abelmoschus esculentus (Bhendi), Cucumis sativa (Kundru), Cucurbita maxima (Kohala), Cyamopsis tetragonaloba (Gawarsheng), Hibiscus cannabinus (Ambadi), Lycopersicon

*esculentum* (Tomato), *Momardica charantia* (Karale), *Solanum melongena* (Wange), *Luffa culindrica*, *Luffa acutangula* (Dodka), are commonly grown in the village.

- Fruit: Aegle marmelos (Bel), Annona squamosa (Shitafal), Buchanania cochinchinensis (Char), Carica papaya (Papaya), Diospyrous melanoxylon (Dembhruni), Emblica officinalis (Awala), Limonia acidissima (Khawat), Mangifera indica (Amba), Musa paradisiaca (Kela), Pithecellobium dulce (Wilaiti chinch, Chihbilai), Psidium guajava (Peru, Gam), Semecarpus anacardium (Biba), Syzygium cumini (Jamun), Tamarindus indica (Chinch), Ziziphus mauritiana (Bor), are encountered.
- Medicinal plant : Abrus precatorius, Achyranthes aspera, Adhatoda zeylanica, Aegle marmelos, Andrographis paniculata, Anogeissus latifolia, Asparagus racemosus, Azadirachta indica, Cassia tora, Celastrus paniculatus, Curculigo orchioides, Elephantopus scaber, Emblica officinalis, Gardenia resinifera, Helicteres isora, Holarrhena pubescens, Limonia acidissima, Mucuna pruriens, Phyllantus amarus, Semecarpus anacardium,Terminalia arjuna, Terminalia bellirca, Tridax procumbens,Ventilago denticulate are some example of medicinal plans.
- Timber tree : Tectona grandis (Sagawan), Soymida februfuga (Rohan), Chloroxylon swietenia (Behara), Cleistanthus collinus (Garari), Lannea coromandelica (Mowai), Pterocarpus marsupium (Bija), Acacia nilotica (Babul), Albizia lebbeck (Chichwa), Careya arborea (Kumbhi), Lagerstroemia parviflora (Lendhi), Mitragyna parvifolia, Madhuca longifolia (Moha), Bridelia retusa (Kasai) etc.
- Oil yielding plant: Arachis hypogea (Bhuiseng), Brassica sps. (Mohari, Sarso), Seasamum indicum (Til), Ricinus communis (Erandi), Linum usitasimum (Jawas, Alsi),
- **Gum yielding plant :** Acaccia leucocephala (Hiwar), Acaccia nilotica (Babul), Lannea coromandelica (Mowai), Sterculia urens (Karu) etc.
- Edible Plant :-The major food of the local people is Rice and Wheat. In addition to this farmer and labour collect various plants from the forest, barren land and field boundaries for edible purpose. Such as*Holarrhena pubescens* (Kuda), *Alternanthera sessilis* (Patoor bhaji), *Chenopodium album* (Math), *Cassia tora* (Tarota) etc. They use these plants for themselves and sell in market.

Sr. No.	Botanical name	Family	Local Name	Part Use	Uses/Ailments treated	Preparations (administration)
1	Achyranthes aspera L.	Amaranthaceae	Kutri/Aghada	Root	Cough	Decoction (I)
2	Asparagus racemosus Willd	Liliaceae	Shatavari/Marbat	Tuber Root	Lactation	Powder (I)
3	Azadirachta indica A	Meliaceae	Kadunimb	Young branch	Brushing teeth	Direct (I)
	Juss.			Leaves / Fruit	Skin diseases	Juice (E)
4	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> Lam	Caesalpinaceae	Apta	Root	Joint pain	Paste (E)
5	Boerhavia diffusa L	Nyctaginaceae	Khapakhuti/ Punarnaya	Root Leaves	Jaundice Blood purifier	Direct (I) Juice (I)
6	<i>Celastrus</i> <i>paniculatus</i> Willd.	Celastraceae	Malkangni	Seed	Joint pain	Oil (E)
7	<i>Emblica</i> officinalis Gaertn	Euphorbiaceae	Awala	Fruit	cough	Eaten raw (I)
8	Gloriosa superba L.	Liliaceae	Karkari/Kallawi	Tuber	Easy delivery	
9	Adhatoda zeylanica Medic	Acanthaceae	Adulsa	Leaves	Cough	Powder (I)
10	Ocimum tenuiflorum L.	Lamiaceae	Ran tulas	Leaves	Fever , cold	Juice (I)
11	Phyllanthus amarus Schum & Thonn.	Euphorbiaceae	Bhui awla	Root	Jaundice	Decoction (I)
12	Semecarpus anacardium L.	Anacardiaceae	Biba	Oil of seed	Rheumatism	Oil (E)
13	<i>Syzygium</i> <i>cumini</i> (L) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Jambhul	Fruit	Diabetes	Eaten raw (I)
14	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i> (Gaertn.) Roxb.	Combretaceae	Behada	Fruit	cough	Powder (I)
15	Terminalia chebula Retz	Combretaceae		Fruit	cough, fever	Powder (I)

### Medicinal plants used in the Palasgaon region of Armori taluka Dist. Gadchiroli

#### **Result and Discussion: -**

Floristic diversity in the Palasgaon has been accumulated based on the vegetation survey and talk with local people in academic session 2020-2021. A total of 357 species belonging to 81 families and 292 genera has been identified. Poaceae is the dominant family with 30 genera and 35 species followed by Fabaceae 25 genera; 34 species, Cyperaceae 11 genera; 19 species, Asteraceae 16 genera; 17 species and Acanthaceae 12 genera; 15 species. Herbs are the dominant growth forms with 177 species followed by trees 71 species, shrub 39 species and climber's 33 species, Epiphytes 02 and Grasses 35 species.

#### **Conclusion: -**

Understanding the floral diversity of an area is a requirement for proper conservation efforts. Species want to be conserved along with the habitat for which proper understanding the diversity of the species and their association is very important.

# Floristic spectrum of Angiospermum in Palasgaon area is shown in following pie-diagram.





Life forms

#### **Field Photographs**











**Plants Photographs** 



Argemone Mexicana



Helicteres isora



Ailanthus excels



Soymida februfuga



Chloroxylon swietenia



Dodonea viscora



Lannea cormandelica

Abrus precatorius



Butea monosperma



Anogeissus latifolia



Calycopteris floribunda

Woodfordia fruticosa





Gardenia resianifera

Ixora pavetta



Elephantopus scaber

Sphaeranthus indicus



Holarrhena pubescens



Evolvulus alsinoides



Lycopersicon esculentum



Solanum melongena



Adhatoda zeylanica



Andrographis paniculata



Vanda tessellate



Dichanthium annulatum

### Third Semester Bachelor of Science (B.Sc. II) (CBCS Pattern) Subject: Botany Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Sci. Late N. P. Commerce, College, Armori PBR List (2020-21)

D NO	NAME OF STUDENTS	SIGNATURE
SR. NO.	KU DIPALI SHISHUPAL SHENDE	O.s. Shende
	KU PRANALI GANGADHAR ZURE	
-	KU. SADANA DUBRALMESHRAM	Smeshogm
3	KU. SAPANA DOBRAJ MESING IN	
4	KU, PALLAVI SHAMRAO KADTAM	N7 Gedam
5	KU. ASMITA TULSIDAS GEDAM	A-lided and
6	KU. NIKHITA DNYANESHWAR KHEWALE	M D. Intwate
7	KU. PRAJAKTA SURESH SAHARE	p. s. sahare
8	KU. ACHAL MORESHWAR PAGADE	Amagade.
9	KU. ASHWINI YASHWANT DAHARE	Astry
10	KU . GAURI NARENDRA TIJARE	Alijare
11	KU, SHIVANI WASUDEO BOGA	Burny
12	KU PAYAL SURENDRA RAUT	Band
12	KU SARADHA IALI HARIRAM MATERE	Analas
15	KU, SHRADINANA MITALE	Qoals
14	KU. SHUDHADA SAMI I ALL	Oalakko
15	KU. SAKSHI SUKESH SUNTAKKE	Suncurre
16	KU. ACHAL TULSIDAS NANDESHWAR	
17	KU. VENU ASHOK DONADKAK	Veradia
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20	KU. BHAGYASHRI VILASH DORLIKAR	Sals
21	KU. POONAM MANOHAR DIGHORE	toonun
22	KU. BHAGYASHRI SURESH SARATE	1 sirosta
23	KU. SAKSHI VILAS TUMBAD	8. V. Jumbalde
24	KU. KALAYNI RAJENDRA JUMNAKE	Kjummake
25	KU. NIKHITA TUKARAM BHISNUKKAR	Sabare
26	KU. GAYATRI RAMESH SAHARE	-Anal
27	KU. AKANKSHA DEVENDRA MORGHADE	E A DI JELO
28	KU. SHIVANI ARVIND DHAKATE	S.H. Dheusers.
29	KU. VIBHA SHALIKRAM JANBANDHU	Callakierd
30	KU. PRANALI KALIDAS GAYAKWAD	alishal Mall
31	MR. VISHAL NIKHIL MALI	Thomas Le
32	KU. TWINKAL SANJAY KHARKATE	Ramie
33	KU. TEJASHWINI NARESH RANDIVE	
34	MR. ASHIS HARIDAS WAGHADE	
35	KU. MEGHA WASUDEO RAUT	



### Department of Chemistry People Biodiversity Register (PBR) Report entitled

### "Survey and Physico-Chemical analysis of water and soil of Palasgaon village of Armori tehsil, Gadchiroli district Maharashtra"

PBR submitted by: B. Sc. II (Department of Chemistry) students group 2020-21

Under the supervision of Prof. Satendra M. Sontakke, Dr. Satish S. kola, Dr. Naresh Bansod

1.	Name of study area	Palasgaon
2.	Date of collection of samples	04/03/2021
3.	Date of completion of analysis	20/08/2021
4.	Name of village	Palasgaon
5	Name of Gram panchayat	Palasgan
6.	Pin code of study area	441208
7.	Tehsil	Armori
8.	District	Gadchiroli
9.	State	Maharashtra



Satellite view of Palasgaon Village


Geographical view of Palasgaon

Gadchiroli emerged as a separate district on 26 Aug 1982 having area about 14412 sq. Km. Armori is a municipal taluka in the Gadchiroli district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is connected with NH-353C. It is located on the left of the Wainganga River. It is about 120 km from the city of Nagpur and about 36 km from district headquarters, Gadchiroli. In present survey, we have selected Palasgaon village.

**Palasgaon** is a medium size village located in Armori Taluka of Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra with total 338 families residing. This village has population of 1400 of which 739 are males while 661 are females. Average Sex Ratio of Palasgaon village is 1036 which is higher than Maharashtra state average of 929. The literacy rate of Palasgaon village was 75.20 % compared to 82.34 % has lower literacy rate compared to Maharashtra.

In Palasgaon Male literacy stands at 81.43 % while female literacy rate was 68.39 %. As per constitution of India and Panchyat Raaj Act, Palasgaon village is administrated by Sarpanch Head of Village who is elected representative of village. For Palasgaon village Bore well, dug well and water treatment plant is set up on the river which provides drinking water for the people and most of the farmers of the village take paddy crop.

### **\* METHODOLOGY**

### The complete PBR project consists of three parts.

- 1. Survey of Palasgaon village using questionnaires and peoples approach around water quality they used, misused, water recharging, shortage of water, and their role in conservation of water and agriculture related information.
- 2. Study and comparison various parameters of water by using water sampling kit and titration method.
- **3.** Study and comparison various parameters of soil by using standard literature procedure and reference.

### **Peoples Biodiversity Register Survey of Palasgaon**

Villager Name: - Annaji Shirpat Gonghale (Age -50 years) Name of Interviewer: - Namrata S. Juare (4/3/2021) village: - Palasgaon ward no.1 land area 05 Acre

### Questionnaire (Survey) on water management

- Q.1 -What are various sources of water in Palasgaon area (village)?
   Ans.: Dug well, Gram panchayat tap water, Bore well.
- Q.2 In rainy season, whether chlorination of drinking water is carried out by Gram Panchayat or not?

Ans.: - Yes, Chlorination is done by Gram Panchayat in drinking water.

- Q.3 -What is difference between pure water & impure water in your sense? Ans.: - pure water is clean, Impure water is dirtier and more turbid.
- Q.4 Generally well water quality is good in comparison with Bore well water. What is Your Experience?

Ans.: - As per my opinion Dug well water is good in comparison with bore well.

- Q.5 Do you know, we get important minerals like calcium and fluoride from water?
   Ans.: Yes
- Q.6 -Do you feel water scarcity in summer season? Ans.: - No, drinking water is sufficient in our village.
- Q.7 -Do you think we the people are responsible for the water scarcity? Ans.: - Yes
- Q.8 -Water scarcity arises due to improper management and improper recharging of water. What is your opinion?

Ans.: - No, we don't have any idea

- Q.9 -Whether water resources in your area is sufficient for irrigation point of view? Ans.: - Yes, canal water is available.
- Q.10 -We can differentiate between soft water & hard water due to chemical activity. Water Which gives more scum (salt) it is called hard water if less scum (salt) is formed it is called soft water. Do you aware about it?

### Ans.: - Yes

- Q.11 What is effect of hard water on Agriculture produce? Ans.: - we don't have any idea about it
- 12 -Due to washing of cloth, pollution of lake takes place. Do you aware about it? Ans.: - Yes
- Q.13 -In rainy season, do you drink water after chlorination or boiling? Ans.: - No
- Q.14 -Which method you applying for cold water in summer season.
- Ans.: Water store in matka made from soil.
- Q.15 -What type of method you are applying for water purification? Ans.: - by Bleaching powder.
- Q.16 -What type of Ayurveda medicine (Jadibuti) you were practicing earlier? Ans.: - Extract of Kadunimb use as insecticide as well as pesticide.
- Q.17 -What are the solution for water scarcity in summer season. Ans.: - No Scarcity of water.
- Q.18 -What is the method for the removal of salt from water? Ans.: - Alum is used for the removal of dirt.

### **Peoples Biodiversity Register Survey of Palasgaon**

Villager Name: - Dudharam Lahuji Hajare (Age - 67 years) Name of Interviewer:- Ashwarya Marodkar (4/3/2021) Village:- Palasgaon, ward no. 2 land area 2 Acre

### **Survey on Agriculture Information**

- Q.1- what type of fertilizer you are using in your farming whether chemical or organic?
   Ans.: Chemical fertilizers
- Q.2- Which type of chemical composition you preferred for chemical fertilizers?
   Ans.: 20:20:0
- > Q.3 -Which Company Brand is more useful as per your opinion?

Ans.: - Krushi udhog

> Q.4- How many Kg or bag of chemical fertilizer your required per acre?

Ans.: - 3 Bags per Acre

> Q.5 - From how many Years you are using chemical fertilizers?

Ans.: - from 10 Years

Q.6 - During use of chemical fertilizer what was the percentage of crop production? Whether increased or decreased.

Ans.: - Crop production increases

Q. 7- During the use of organic fertilizer what was the percentage of crop production? Whether increased or decreased.

Ans.: - percentage of crop production was average.

- Q.8- compare to chemical fertilizer and organic fertilizer which is best?
   Ans.: Chemical is good, but it decreased soil fertility.
- Q.9- During use of chemical fertilizer what was the percentage of insect or paste attack on Crops whether increased or decreased?

Ans.: - The average percentage of insect or paste attack was increased

Q.10 - During use of organic fertilizers what was the percentage of insect or pest attack on Crops? Whether increased or decreased.

Ans.: - Insect or pest attack was decreased in use of organic fertilizers.

- Q.11 What type of pesticide and insecticide you were using before 20 years? Chemical or self-Made from plant extract.
- Ans.: -Self-made insecticide was used before 20 years.
- Q.12 Please tell names of some self-made pesticide or insecticide if you know?
   Ans.: Panchamrut, Saptaparni.
- Q. 13 How much amount you spend on insecticide and pesticide per acre?
   Ans.: 1900 Rsper Acre.
- Q. 14- Are you ready to do the organic farming as before if you get some scheme or facilities from the government?

Ans.: - Yes

- Q.15- Do the soil fertility of your land increased or decreased using chemical fertilizer?
   Ans.: The soil fertility was decreased using chemical fertilizer.
- Q.16 Compare production rate and selling rate of crop, profit or loss?
   Ans.: The production rate was 1600 and selling rate was 27,000, overall profit.
- > Q. 17 Have you ever done the Agriculture Audit?

Ans.: - No

- Q.18 Did you ever compare the production rate and amount you spend for paddy crop?
   Ans.: Yes
- Q.19- Are you aware about soil analysis of your farmland conducted by the government? Did You participate there?

Ans.: - No

> Q.20 - Are you ready to do the soil analysis in current year?

Ans.: - Yes

- Q.21- Do you have any experience of Bagayti Agriculture?
   Ans.: Yes
- Q.22- if so, is it more useful than traditional Agriculture?
   Ans.: Yes, it is more profitable
- Q.23- Do you have proper facility of Irrigation?
   Ans.: yes, Irrigation is of sprinter type
- Q.24- Is it useful to take the production of oil Seeds
   Ans.: No
- Q.25- Do you take the production of cereals

Ans.: - Yes

➢ Q.26- If so, is it profitable?

Ans.: - Yes, it is profitable and cheaper than other crop production.

Total 08 water samples were collected from the various locations of Palasgaon village by the group of students and different parameters like: - Chloride, Hardness, pH, TDS, Fluoride, were investigated by using standard procedure of literature Result were depicted in **table1**.

### Group No. 01

### **Table No.- 1: -**

	A 1 • CD			CD 1 T	7.11
Physico-chemical	Angiver of Kore	well and this v	well water of	ε Ραιαςσαρή ν	<b>III90</b>
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Sources	Chloride	Hardness	$\mathbf{P}^{\mathrm{H}}$	TDS	Fluoride
	( <b>mg/l</b> )	(mg/l)		(mg/l)	( <b>mg/l</b> )
HP 01	164	269	6.95	420	0.37
HP 02	191	197	6.99	460	0.28
HP 03	169	204	6.59	379	0.30
HP 04	194	191	6.65	359	0.20
DW 01	211	178	5.67	267	0.50
DW 02	218	190	5.18	186	0.42
DW 03	228	143	5.72	143	0.34
DW 04	243	178	6.20	372	0.35
Standard (IS10500) (Excellent Acceptable range)	≤250	≤200	6.5-8.5	≤300	≤1

HP = Hand pump, DW = Dug Well



### Soil Sample Analysis

Department of chemistry, Peoples biodiversity register group (PBR) visited Palasgaon village on 04 March, 2021 for the collection of soil samples. Total 12 soil samples were collected from Palasgaon village by adopting standard procedure for collection of soil sample and Students of chemistry PBR group analyzed parameters like P<sup>H</sup> of Soil, Dissolved salt in water, Total Organic carbon, Amount phosphorus, Amount of Potassium, Nitrogen, Calcium and Magnesium in collaboration with District Soil Testing and Survey office, Gadchiroli. The results obtained are depicted below in **Table No. 2** 

Sample No.	P <sup>H</sup> of Soil	Dissolv ed Salt of the soil water	Total Organi c carbon (ppm)	Amount of phosphor us (ppm)	Amount of Potassiu m (ppm)	Amount of Calcium (ppm)	Amount of Mg (ppm)
1.	4.75	1.40	0.36	28.75	220.7	16.10	64.79
2.	6.32	0.07	1.20	26.51	234.5	23.35	7.02
3	7.15	0.02	0.47	32.31	221.1	20.97	4.14
4	5.21	0.5	1.85	37.14	285	18	51.13
5	4.94	0.56	1.93	19.10	221	17.5	41.11
6	6.91	0.45	1.83	25.32	249	21	92.25
7	7.7	0.29	1.86	34.10	275	16	67.98
8	5.6	0.35	1.62	28.78	207	9.73	65.42
9	7.6	1.02	1.97	54.94	226	19	53.34
10	7.8	0.36	1.94	34.86	191	19.32	72.20
11	7.2	0.40	2.69	32.34	356	13	77.36
12	7.9	0.23	1.68	30.94	188	16	54.32
Standa rd	6.0- 7.5	0.18- 0.63	1.8 - 2.5	25-40	150-250	10-20	50-70

### Table No. 2: Observation Table (Students Group No. 02)

People's Bio-Diversity Register 2020-21



### Soil Sample Analysis

### **Result & Discussion**

### Hand Pump Water and Dug Well water of Palasgaon Village

We have collected various water samples from Bore well and dug well from different region of Palasgaon village using standard procedure and carried out analysis as per location given in the table. We have selected four location of hand pump some are private and some are public bore well.

- The concentration of chloride found average in all the bore well and dug well sample of Palasgaon village.
- Hardness of entire hand pump and dug well water samples varies from 143 ppm to 269 ppm.
   Sample of Hand pump 01 and 03 shows higher hardness while remaining sample is soft with respect to standard conventional Range of Indian standard.
- P<sup>H</sup> analysis of water sample indicates that dug well 01, 02 &03 water is some of acidic compare with bore well.
- TDS of drinking water should be less than 300 as Indian standard (IS-10500). Water analysis confirmed that HP-01, HP-02, HP-03 and HP-04 having more TDS while remaining water sample are having very good TDS range.
- Concentration of fluoride was found be less than 1 and in the range of (0.2- 0.5) in all

Sample Hand pumps and dug well which is good sign of drinking water. Excessive fluoride causes fluorosis-changes in tooth enamel that range from barely noticeable white spots to staining and pitting. Fluoride can also become concentrated in bone stimulating bone cell

growth, altering the tissue's structure, and weakening the skeleton. Fluoride ion analysis confirmed that all collected water sample have concentration is in the range of **0.2- 0.5**mg/l which is considered as good water for drinking.

### Soil Sample Report of Palasgaon Village

- Soil pH affects the amount of nutrients and chemicals that are soluble in soil water, and therefore the amount of nutrients available to plants. Some nutrients are more available under acid conditions while others are more available under alkaline conditions. However, most mineral nutrients are readily available to plants when soil pH is near neutral. The development of strongly acidic soils (less than 5.5 pH) can result in poor plant growth. Most of the soil sample of Palasgaon village with respect to P<sup>H</sup> is above 7 which are slightly basic.
- Level of dissolved salt of soil water play vital role for the proper growth of plants more salt in soil result in dehydration of the plant, causing yield dropdown amount of dissolved salt in water found to be in range between 0.18-0.63mg/l.
- Analysis of organic carbon content in the soil shows that it is in the standard reference range except sample no.1 and 3.
- Phosphorus is a vital component of ATP, the "energy unit" of plants. ATP forms during photosynthesis, has phosphorus in its structure, and processes from the beginning of seedling growth through to the formation of grain and maturity. Thus, phosphorus is essential for the general health and vigor of all plants. Investigation of Sample collected from Palasgaon village shows less amount of phosphorus than required according to standard specification. Nitrogen is so vital because it is a major component of chlorophyll, the compound by which plants use sunlight energy to produce sugars from water and carbon dioxide (i.e., photosynthesis).
- Analysis of total soil sample of calcium found in the range of 10-20 ppm. Except sample no. 2
   ,3 and 6. Calcium, magnesium are essential plant nutrients. They are called "secondary" nutrients because plants require them in smaller quantities than nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.
- Examination all-inclusive soil sample for magnesium found in the range of 50-70 ppm. Except sample no.6, 10 and 11. Calcium and magnesium both increase soil pH, but sulfur from some sources reduces soil pH. Compounds containing one or more of these nutrients are often used as soil amendments rather than strictly as suppliers of plant nutrition.

### **Recommendation for Palasgaon village general public**

### Water quality: -

- 1. Those hand pump and dug well water of Palasgaon village, which have high TDS and hardness value water of that source should be treated before drink water or if no such facility is available then banned for use.
- 2. Peoples are advice to chlorinate drinking water frequently.
- 3. Essential to arrange some more awareness program for Palasgaon village people on water and soil to know its importance and to increase its quality.

### Soil quality: -

- 1. Analysis of soil sample of Palasgaon village shows some of it samples contain excess of amount nitrogen, potassium and Phosphorous hence they are advice to use less chemical fertilizer.
- 2. By our survey we are promoting Farmers of Palasgaon village towards organic farming by different government projects and subsidy.
- 3. By different program farmers should know its major benefit like food obtained from organic farming is free from any contamination. The organically grown foods have better tastes no effects on health than those grown by harmful chemicals such as pesticides, fungicides and herbicides
- 4. People advice to use compost or manure to increase the percentage of microorganism in the Soil.
- 5. Vermicomposting is also alternative solution to increase the quality of soil.

### **Conclusion: -**

In summary, we have carried out survey and analysis on water and soil sample of Palasgaon village by using questionnaire and analysis of entire sample of water was completed in M.G Arts, Science and late N.P Commerce college Armori chemistry laboratory and soil samples were analyzed in the district laboratory of soil Testing and Survey office Gadchiroli. Different parameter of water like chloride, Hardness, P<sup>H</sup>, TDS, and Fluoride was studied and compared with standard (IS10500) Excellent Acceptable range. Parameters of soil like P<sup>H</sup>, dissolved salt in soil water, amount carbon, phosphorous, potassium, nitrogen, calcium and magnesium were also studied and compared with standard value. From the result of investigation, we recommended some key advice to that corresponding village.

### Acknowledgement: -

Department of Chemistry PBR team is thankful to Sarpanch and Village people of Palasgaon for their support and cooperation during survey and sample collection. We also show our deep gratitude to principal of M.G arts Science and late N.P commerce college Armori, for continuous inspiration and guidance throughout survey.

# <text>

**Field Photography** 

Group of students collecting water sample of hand pump from different location of Palasgaon Village





# Group of students collecting bore well water sample from different location of Palasgaon Village





PBR students group along with chemistry staff members visited to soil survey and testing office Gadchiroli for analysis purpose

Sr. no.	Name of students	Mobile no.	Signature
1	Aishwarya Naresh Marodkar	8698933025	A
2	Sayali sharad Gonnade	9405718035	30400
3	Tejas Narendra jakkulwar	9765911171	1
4	Nikita Narendra Lakade	9529293987	Dude
5	ASRA FATEMA ZAKIR BAIG	9307279868	Non
5	Sejal Diwakar Bharne	9356307800	Chame
7	Aishwarya Ramesh Muchalwar	7507337712	13
3	Tejas Narendra jakkulwar	9765911171	
9	Snehal Lahanu Bagmare	9022496891	
10	Aishwarya Ramesh Muchalwar	7507337712	1
11	Dulhari Pendam	9.19824E+11	Alles Contar
12	Jayashri Raju Karangami	9423598614	whither bar
13	Monika Gulab Sonkusare	8459216319	
14	Shreya Uttam Katare	7057456200	
15	Chandrakala Waman Meshram	8379836795	
6	Revata Sitaxam Sordazi	Kar 9404526	828 Revato
7.	raywi kalidas Gumu	le 80804274	29 Menule
8.	Namata Suresh Ju	Lane 9145104	823
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# PBR List Chemistry 2020-21

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People's Bio-Diversity Register 2020-21

# DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY



### Department Of Zoology - 2020-21 Peoples Biodiversity Register Report Entitled

## "Animal Diversity in And Around Palasgaon Village of Tahsil Armori, Dist-Gadchiroli 441208 (M.S.)"

PBR submitted by **B. Sc. II** (Department of Botany) students' group 2020-21

Under the supervision of Dr. J.N. Papadkar, Dr. R. N. Chavhan and Prof. S.B. Kumre

### **INTRODUCTION: -**

The area of Palasgaon village provides nesting beds as tall trees (thick forest) for birds, and thick grasslands and swampy areas for residence of mammals. Palasgaon tekdi (Mahadeogarh) is one of the most important ecological localities, hence it is necessary to protect and maintain the diversity of the area. A scientific study was carried out of Palasgaon area in and around during last three months with reference to animal diversity with the help of local inhabitants and students of Zoology B. Sc. II. Forest is stand of trees growing close together with plants and many kinds of other organisms. The different vegetation forms like herbs, shrubs and trees provide significant parameters for animal diversity. This tropical area provides natural and varied ecological habitat for animals. The body form of animal is correlated with habitat, hence there is great diversity of reptiles, birds and mammal species in this area. The present PBR report enlists, identifies and quantifies the different species of reptiles, aves, insects and mammals.

### Study Place: Palasgaon, Taluka Armori, Dist-Gadchiroli

**About Palasgaon**: According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Palasgaon village is 538506 with its latitude 20<sup>0</sup>.52N, longitude 80<sup>0</sup>.03<sup>0</sup>S and elevation 241.06. Palasgaon village is located in Armori Tehsil of Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra, India. It is situated 9km away from sub-district headquarter Armori and 43km away from district headquarter Gadchiroli. As per 2009 stats, Palasgaon village is also a gram panchayat. The total geographical area of village is 833.89 hectares. Palasgaon has a total population of 1,400 peoples out of this male 739 and female population is 661. There are about 338 houses in Palasgaon village. Desaiganj is nearest town to Palasgaon which is approximately 28km away.

### **Materials and Methods**

Ecological conditions favour growth of many herbs, shrubs and trees, which are significant for biological diversity. The plant diversity is helpful for animals of different kind. During rainy season the entire area shows green cover due to plant growth. 27 students and 03 permanent teaching faculties of Zoology was visited regularly from November 2020 to March 2021 to the Palasgaon village. Most of the students was inhabitants of Palasgaon and nearby areas. Online mode teachers guided us. Photographs was taken with the help of **GeoTag mobile camera**. The observations on Birds, Pisces, Reptiles, Mammals and Insects were recorded.

Identification: Fishes: All specimens were identified based on the classification system of Nelson (2006) and scientific names were verified using http://www.fishbase.org.

S.N	Animal species	Identification keys/ Standard reference Books of
1	Birds	(Salim Ali & Ripley 1972, 1983, Salim Ali 1979, Ripley 1982, Gole 1988).
2	Pisces	Nelson (2006) and scientific names were verified using http://www.fishbase.org.
3.	Reptiles	Deoras (1969),
4	Mammals	Prater (1971) and Sheshadri (1994).
5	Insects	Entomology by D. B. Tembhare

### **Identification of species:**

The data on wild carnivore animals were collected from local inhabitants.

### **Results and Discussion**

This area has a rich faunal diversity that includes Insects, Birds, Pisces, Reptiles, and mammals etc. The varied climatic and geographical conditions provides ideal habitat to broad range of faunal species. During present study, different reptiles, birds and mammal species were recorded as described below. The following information was given by villagers in their local language, but we converted in scientific terms.

### **Insects:**

The dragonflies are known to be one of the best biological indicators of ecological degradation and pollution in the water bodies. They form an integral part of a food chain in the ecosystem. Adult dragonflies are of great agricultural importance as active feeders of various pests of paddy, wheat, cotton, sunflower & swarms of termites and thus acting as natural "friends of the farmers".

SN	Insects reported	SN	Insects reported
1	Mayflies	11	Bugs
2	Dragonflies	12	Tree hoppers
3	Damselflies	13	Mango hoppers
4	Mantids	14	Aphids
5	Mole	15	Thrips
6	Cricket	16	Moths
7	Grasshoppers	17	Butterflies
8	Locusts	18	Greasy cutworm
9	Termites or white ants	19	Fruit fly
10	Bird lice	20	Spingid moth

### **Insects Reported:**

**Aves:** Birds might have become highest form of life upon the earth. Birds are warm blooded vertebrates able to survive in greater climatic extremes than the other animals.

### **Common birds Reported: -**

SN	Common Birds	SN	Common Birds
1	Pea fowl,	11	Magpie robin,
2	Red jungle fowl (Gellus ferrugineus),	12	Indian robin,
3	Grey jungle fowl (G. Sonnerati),	13	Oriole,
4	Rain quail,	14	Bee eater,
5	Painted quail (Lawa),	15	Owl,
6	Red vented bulbul,	16	Night Jar,
7	Black Drongo	17	Indian Myna,
8	Racket tailed Drongo or Bhringraj.	18	Pigeon,
9	Tree pie,	19	Parakeet,
10	Wood pecker,	20	Munia

SN	Threatened species of birds	SN	Threatened species of
			birds
1	Myna (Gracula religiosa pennisularis),	8	Ibis
2	Lesser florician or likh (Syphiotis aurita)	9	Crane
3	Purple moorhen (Porhyrio policephalus),	10	Sarus
4	Wood snipe (Gallinago nemoricola),	11	Bittern
5	painted spur fowl (Galloperdix lunulata)	12	Hornbill,
6	Bronze winged Jacana (Metopidus indicus)	13	Hareba
7	Red spur fowl (G. Ferruginesus)	14	Coot

### **Threatened species of Birds reported:**

**Aquatic macro fauna:** Local peoples have knowledge of fish fauna, their role in ecology and techniques to protect them for sustainable use. They also have skill of fishing by indigenous methods. Macro fauna consists of fishes, small prawns, crabs, tortoises and turtles. There are some specific areas, where particular species are easily located, especially fish fauna.

SN	Macro fauna	SN	Macro fauna
1	Anguila anguila	11	Bungarus bangarus
2	Clarius batrachus	12	Catla catla
3	Wallago attu	13	Cyprinus carpio
4	Labeo rohita	14	Channa morulus
5	Punctius ticto	15	Channa punctatus
6	Punctius sarana sarana	16	Chanda nama
7	Notopterus notopterus	17	Anabus
8	Notopterus chitala	18	Cirrhinus mrigala
9	Small Prawns	19	Tortoise
10	Crabs	20	Turtles

Micro fauna consists of phytoplankton, zooplankton and others.

SN	<b>Reptiles</b>	SN	Reptiles
1	Krait	6	Indian Cobra
2	Russells Viper	7	King Cobra
3	Saw Scaled Viper	8	Calotes
4	Indian Rock Python	9	Lizards
5	Lampropholis guichenotia	10	Varanus bengalensis

**Reptiles:** Reptiles are the cold-blooded animals and highly developed creatures. During the present survey many reptiles were observed in the area at various places.

**Mammals:** Mammals are the highest warm blooded animals in the scale and evolution. Domestic animals such as dogs, **cats**, and cattle have been genetically adapted over generations to live alongside humans. Domesticated animals are animals that have been selectively bred and genetically adapted over generations to live alongside humans. They are genetically distinct from their wild ancestors or cousins.

During present survey several mammals were observed in the area at various places.

SN	Mammals reported	6	Monkeys
1	Cows, bulls and calves	7	Rats
2	Indian buffalo is Bubalus bubalis	8	Rabbits
3	Goats (Capra Hircus)	9	Mongoose
4	Cats	10	Pigs (Sus scrofa)
5	Squirrels	11	Indian Fox (cannis lupus)

**Conclusion:** Vidarbha form a continuous patch of dense forest, sheltering various floral and faunal species. Some of the species have become threatened and need urgent efforts to save them. The people of this area, particularly tribal, have played a vital role in protecting and conserving biodiversity of the region. Most of them are dependent on forest resources as it is the source of their livelihood. Development is inevitable, but it is necessary to set the tone of development, so that the biodiversity is well protected and livelihood of local tribal and people from deprived sections of the society will not be disturbed. Rich tribal culture and their traditions depict their sense of respect to the Mother Nature.

People's Bio-Diversity Register 2020-21

### Root causes of biodiversity destruction:

1. The encroachment on forestland.

2. The public does not consider any development programme implemented by Government as their own programme for their long-term welfare.

3. Peoples lack entrepreneurship due to illiteracy.

- 4. Panchyats do not fulfil their duties in a democratic and transparent way.
- 5. People harvest all types of resources from the forest but they hardly help to replenish.
- 6. Protection of wild animals is of the least concern to people and their elected representatives

PBR activity is one of the most important institutional distinctiveness. Hence, we decided to visit the nearby villages for the study purpose and documented as it for further study.

# Total No. of Students visited to Palasgaon or participated in such activity: 27

- Following data collected from Palasgaon Peoples, such as:
  - 1. Reported species of Insects: \_\_\_\_\_20 species.
  - 2. Reported Common species of Birds: \_\_\_\_20 species.
  - 3. Recorded threatened species of Birds: \_\_\_\_14 species.
  - 4. Recorded species of macrofauna: \_\_\_\_\_10 species.
  - 5. Recorded species of Reptiles and: \_\_\_\_\_20 species.
  - 6. Recorded species of Mammals: \_\_\_\_\_11 species.

Some species are harmful and some are beneficial to local inhabitants. Most of the peoples of Palsgaon village are farmers. They are very familiar to these zoological species.



पळसगाव जंगल परिसरात प्राण्यांचे सर्वेक्षण

सकाळ वृत्तसेवा

आरमोरी, ता. २४ : महात्मा गांधी महाविद्यालय, आरमोरीच्या प्राणिशास्त्र विभाग व लोकांचे जैवविविधता रजिस्टर विभाग यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ.लालसिंग खालसा यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली तालुक्यातील पळसगाव जंगल परिसरातील विविध प्राण्याचे अध्ययन करण्याच्या दृष्टीने कुमी, किटक, पक्षी, वन्यप्राणी, जलचर प्राणी व इतर पाळीव प्राण्याचे अध्ययन व सर्वेक्ष विद्यार्थ्यांनी केले.

या सर्वेक्षणामध्ये जंगल परिसरातील विविध सजिवांची परिसंस्था, अधिवास व जीवन चकक्र याबाबतची सखोल माहिती सहभागी विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रा.डॉ. जयेश पापडकर, प्रा.डॉ.राजेंद्र चव्हाण, प्रा.सुनंदा कुमरे यांनी दिली. अभ्यार:दौऱ्यात प्राणिशास्त्र विभागाचे



आरमोरी : पळसगाव जंगलातील प्राण्यांचे सर्वेक्षण करताना विद्यार्थी.

तथा लोकांचे जैवविविधता रजिस्टर विभागाचे एकूण २७ विद्यार्थ्यांनी सहभाग घेतला होता.

विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्रश्नावली तयार करून पळसगावच्या शेतकऱ्यांशो हितगूज करून विविध प्रकारची माहिती संकलित केली. यावेळी महाविद्यालयीन माजी विद्यार्थी धनपाल वैद्य, चेतन कोसरे, शुभम नखाते या विद्यार्थ्यांनी सहकार्य केले. अभ्यासदौरा यशस्वितेसाठी खुशाल रामटेके, प्राणिशास्त्र विभाग असोसिएशनच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी सहकार्य केले. यात सहभागी झालेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध प्राण्यांची माहिती यातून मिळाली. विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्रश्नावलीही तयार केली.





**Bos Indicus** 



**Bos Indicus** 



**Bos Indicus** 



Bubalus bubalis



Bubalus bubalis



Bubalus bubalis



Capra aegagrus hircus



Canis lupus familiaris



Canis lupus familiaris



Semnopithecus entellus



The house crow (Corvus splendens)



The house crow (Corvus splendens)



sparrow (Passer domesticus domesticus)





Breed Kadaknath Gallus Domesticus



Gallus gallus domesticus



Gallus gallus domesticus



Acheta domesticus (Cricket)



Dragonfly





Agricultural pest



Lissemys punctate

Emydura subglobosa (Turtle)



Hemidactylus flaviviridis



Calotes versicolor



Calotes versicolor



Bungarus fasciatus (Banded Krait)



**Bungarus multicinctus** 



Labeo rohita



Punctius ticto



Clarius batrachus



Catla catla



Notopterus notopterus

### People Biodiversity Register 2020-21 Department of Zoology

Sem III

2'M'	NAME	MOBILE	SIGNATURE
	1 MRUNESHWARI SHIVCHARAN SAHARE	7875563683	
	2 SANCHIT VILAS JUARE	8624990491	- tino
	3 DHANSHREE WASUDEO BHANDEKAR	7666980547	D-W shandekoy
	4 MAMTA DILIP KALBANDHE	7875821540	marka band
	S SAGAR SURESH WARKHADE	7083959282	Case
	5 SHITAL BHASHKAR GHODMARE	9057530875	Collastra &
-	7 KALYANI SADANAND KUTHE	9359029843	Blutter
	AMAN DAMA HICHAMI	9011480473	hund
	MANISH PRAKASH HOLI	7378504772	1 1000
10	ACHAL ARUN SAMARTH	9422482946	200 8
1	KHUSHABU ASHOK SHAHARE	7620934275	Anchano
12	DNYANSI KAILASH GEDAM	8805877387	General
13	AMISHA SANJAY HEMKE	9049474709	
14	BRAJAL PRABHAKAR GADPAYLE	8530960348	Bul
15	MRUNALI RAVINDRA HARSHE	8605286935	Sold.
16	HARSHADA DEORAM JAWANJAR	7875729374	d.hisshadal_
17	PRANALI MAHENDRA VAIDYA	7066337833	PNUS
18	SAKSHI NATTHUJI POINKAR	7798950992	(binkcos)
15	HEENA DEVIDAS LANJEWAR	9527970550	N/2
20	NISHITA SHRAWAN BALBUDHHE	8788942017	NESHCER
21	SNEHA CHUDARAM DURBULE	9421733738	Ampuls
22	ATHARVA ASHOK CHANDANKHEDE	9373205854	
23	RAGINI INDARSHAHA DHURVE	9325471692	
24	DIVYATAI SHANIRAM DARVE	9527792741	alaine
25	PRANALI GIRIDHAR PILARE	7620704487	Childre_
_26	RUCHLTILAKCHAND LAKHANKAR	9403885445	
27	GAYATRI PREMNATH BEHARE	8390366876	agehre -
28	SAYALI SHARAD GONNADE	9405718035	8. Gonnack
29	JAYSHREE PURANDAR INDURKAR	9405993830	Prousbar.
30	AACHAL PRAMOD WASNIK	7378367963	0.000
31	HEMANT REVANATH BHOYAR	8830140729	1. 2
32	VAIDAVI VILAS BADWAJK	9145104273	Batwaik
33	LINA KRUSHNA KINCHAK	9421280591	
34	OJSHRI KAWALU NIKOSE	8080774116	
35	MINAKSHEE RAMKRUSHNA RAUT	9022466908	
36	PRITI VILAS SAHARE	9049010275	
37	ACHAL DINESH MOHITKAR	7448192431	Amuhitkap.
38	CHHABILA DHANJIBHAI KHARKATE	7030289483	
39	SURBHI RAMESH TICHKULE	9421735522	A.R. Skhkula
40	SHA BHASKAR RAUT	7517460164	Cotali
41	SHIVANI RAJENDRA SELOTE	9545341189	Stactor.
42	SNEHA DHARMRAJ SELOTE	8605119037	S-P Selec
43	GITANGALI RAVINDRA CHAPLE	9637938180	

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Dr. J.N. Papadkar

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### **Department of Geology**

# People Biodiversity Register Study Report on A Study of Shallow Water Aquifer and Geology in Padasgaon Village of Armori Taluka, Dist. Gadchiroli.

PBR submitted by: -B. Sc. II (Department of Geology) students group 2020-21 Under the supervision of Prof. Dr. C. P. Dorlikar

### **1.** Introduction

The resource of groundwater is progressively becoming an indispensible factor for the development of any human community. The stores of groundwater occur mainly as deep aquifers (bore wells) and shallow aquifers (dug wells). The countryside inhabitant hinge mostly on dug wells as they are relatively erection friendly and economic. The bed rock or the instigator of any soil acts as a shallow water aquifer for groundwater storage. The geology of any area is a regulator of groundwater potential. An area with non-porous and impermeable rock strata is much problematic in terms of groundwater potential than the rest of the area. In groundwater exploration, the rock beneath is the most important factor, an explorer considers for. Hence, while studying groundwater resources the geological study is obligatory. The humans being investigative for fresh underground water properties are misusing them without any regulator, henceforth; the obtainability of fresh water in form of groundwater has become a task. The summer testifies the groundwater resource much intensely than any other seasons do.

The ever increasing residents of any area and respective demands are crafting inevitable situations. These situations need an urgent attention of all stakeholders to prepare a remediation plan. The present study is an endeavor to prepare a marginal interpretation about groundwater obtainability in Padasgaon village of Armori Taluka for the fulfillment of Peoples' Biodiversity Register by second year graduate students of Geology with following objectives;

### **1.1 Objectives**

- To study general geology of the study area.
- To access the groundwater water availability in the study area.
- To understand the water utilization pattern in the study area.
- To measure the water table level in the study area.
- To identification of lithological units acquiring shallow water aquifer.

### 2. FUNDAMETAL CONCEPTS

### 2.1 Groundwater Types

The groundwater is the water occurring underneath the earth's surface. Following are the types of groundwater.

### 2.1.1 Meteoric water

The atmospheric water is called as Meteoric water. It is originated in the atmosphere and becomes groundwater by infiltration after precipitation (rain).

### 2.1.2 Connate water

Connate water is referred to as 'fossil water' as it is trapped in the aquifers during the formation of aquifer itself.

### 2.1.3 Juvenile water

Juvenile water is classified on the basis of its permanent isolation from the hydrosphere. It is additional categorized on the basis of its origin;

Magmatic water – It is the water driven out of magma during its crystallization.

Volcanic water – It is the water derived from magma at shallow depth or from the volcanism.

Cosmic water – It is formed out of earth atmosphere and never had been a part of hydrosphere.

### 2.2 Groundwater Reserves Types

The rock unit abled to store and transmit water is called as aquifer, where 'aqua' stands for water and 'fer' stands for yield. The rock units like sandstone, limestone, gravel beds, etc. are good aquifers. Following are its type;

### 2.2.1 Unconfined Aquifer

An unconfined aquifer is the rock unit where water table is under atmospheric pressure and is not confined by any impermeable rock strata.

### 2.2.2 Confined Aquifer

It is also called as artesian or pressure aquifers where groundwater is under the pressure of overlying relatively impermeable strata.

### 2.2.3 Aquiclude

It is a rock unit with enough pore spaces but lack of transmissibility. The best example is Shale.

### 2.2.4 Aquifuge

It is a totally impermeable rock unit neither store nor transmits water. The best example is Granite.

### 2.2.5 Aquitard

It is a flooded permeable stratum allowing groundwater movement but does not yield water freely to well.



Figure 1. – General aquifer setup

### 2.3 Hydrological properties

### 2.3.1 Porosity

It is a percentage of pore spaces present in the rock stratum and is denoted by N. Following are some porosity range for some common material.

Unconsolidated Material	N (%)	Consolidated Material	N (%)
Clay	45 - 60	Sandstone	5 - 20
Silt	35 -50	Limestone	4 - 20
Sand and gravel	25 - 40	Shale	0 - 10
Glacial till	10 - 25	Igneous and metamorphic rock	0 - 10
Vesicular basalt			5 - 40

### 2.3.2 Permeability

It is capability of the rock to allow the water to flow with within. Following are some common examples.

Class	Hydraulic Conductivity K (M/D)	Example
Extremely Permeable	>10	Coarse sandstone, limestone and fissured crystalline rocks, pebbles, gravels.
Semi-Permeable	10 – 0.1	Fined grained sands, loams, slightly jointed crystalline rocks.
Impermeable	< 0.1	Clays, marls, compact igneous rocks.



Figure 2. – Porosity and permeability of rock.
#### 2.3.3 Hydraulic Conductivity

In hydro-geology, the hydraulic conductivity K, may be defined as the flow velocity per unit hydraulic gradient. It is expressed as meters/second

#### 2.3.4 Hydraulic Gradient

The difference in hydraulic head at two points divided by the length is often called as hydraulic gradient.

#### 2.4 Types of Wells

It is a shaft dig up into the zone of saturation for the exploration and exploitation of groundwater and its efficiency depends on the permeability of the aquifer, thickness of the aquifer and diameter of the well.

#### 2.4.1 Dug wells

These are traditional wells dig up with means of picks and shovels with a diameter ranging up to one meter and of 20 meters as maximum depth.

#### 2.4.2 Driven wells

It is constructed on unconsolidated materials by driving a pipe with the maximum diameter of 7.0 centimeters.

#### 2.4.3 Bored wells

The bored wells are constructed in the unconsolidated materials by means of hand or power augers.

#### 2.4.4 Jetted wells

These wells are excavated in the loose earth materials by the force of the jet of water which is produced by pumping water through hollow drill rods.

#### 2.4.5 Drilled wells

The water from consolidated aquifers is extracted by drilling deep wells. These wells are generally constructed by hydraulic rotary drill methods. The drilled wells may attain a depth of 70 meters or more.

# 3. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON WATER RESOURCES OF PADASGAON VILLAGE

The survey of Padasgaon village with reference to water resources available and its utilization has been done. On the basis of field observation and local residents responces following observations were made;

- In the village dug wells were comparatively much fewer than the bore wells and hand pumps.
- The residents of Padasgaon village rely much on hand pumps/bore well than dug wells for domestic purpose.
- Almost all responses of the residents were in favor of the groundwater's suitability for drinking or domestic purpose.
- In concern with agricultural practices farmers relies on bore wells and dug wells in together.
- Towards the west of the Padasgaon village, the Gadhvi river act as a prominent source for fresh water.
- The agricultural lands out skirting towards west are much favorable for utilizing Gadhavi river's water for irrigation purpose.
- A small water pond can also be observed towards the north of the village, which could also act as a source of water for domestic purpose.



Figure 3: Student-resident interaction over questionnaire in Padasgaon village.

#### 4. GEOLOGY PADASGAON VILLAGE

To understand the geology of the Padasgaon village, exposures around the villages were traced. In endeavour of outcrops, a prominent exposure of rocks was observed in the northern side of the village. Following observations were made in the preliminary attempt;

- The soil cover of the Padasgaon village is of light red in color. The red color probably signifies the occurrence of oxidized iron in soil.
- The megascopic of observations of the rock samples from the outcrop suggest Quartzite.
- Quartzite is the metamorphosed product of Sandstone, whose essential mineral composition Quartz and is much resistant to weathering.
- In rudimentary observation, the aquifer rock could be sandstone.



Figure 4: Dr. C. P. Dorlikar interacting with students over local geology.

## 5. WELL INVENTORY SURVEY OF STUDY AREA WELL INVENTORY DATA SHEET 1 1. Village: Padasgaon 2. Taluka: Armori 3. District: Gadchiroli 4. Toposheet No: Quadrant: 6. Altitude: 211.3 metres (M.S.L.) 7. Date: 05 – 03 – 21 8. Time: 12.52 pm 9. Location: 20<sup>0</sup> 30' 60" N & 80<sup>0</sup> 02' 10" E 10. Owner's Name (In full): Gram Panchavat/Mane's land 11. Address: Padasgaon 12. Type of well: Dug Well 13. Height of Parapet: 0.8 m. 14. Diameter of well top: **2.3 m.** 15. Bottom: \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Depth of well: **10 m.** 17. Dimension of the Bore: \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Dug cum bore well: \_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Depth of lining: \_\_\_\_\_ m 20. Nature of lining: \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Condition of lining: \_\_\_\_\_ 22. S W L Summer /winter: Dry. 23. Draw Down Summer/Winter: 24. Use of water: NA 25. Quality of water: NA 26. Geological Formation: Sandstone 27. Trajectory: \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Rate: \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Duration of pumping summer/ winter: 30. Quality pumped Summer/Winter: \_\_\_\_\_ 30-A. Kilt/day: \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Prime mover: \_\_\_\_\_ Make: \_\_\_\_\_ 32. H.P \_\_\_\_\_ 32-A R.P.M \_\_\_\_\_ 32-B Drive \_\_\_\_\_ 32-C Pump-Type \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Section of the well/lithology: Sandstone 34. Log of bore-hole: 35. Fluctuation of water table? Post Monsoon (Oct): Late Monsoon (June): \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Any other remark: \_\_\_\_\_ 37. Temperature: \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Conductivity: \_\_\_\_\_ 39. PH: \_\_\_\_\_ 39-A D.O: \_\_\_\_\_

- 40. Date: **05 03 21** 41. Reporter:
- 42. Name of the student: **B.Sc. II yr Students.**

#### People's Bio-Diversity Register 2020-21

#### WELL INVENTORY DATA SHEET 2

- 1. Village: Padasgaon
- 2. Taluka: Armori
- 3. District: Gadchiroli
- 4. Toposheet No: Quadrant:
- 6. Altitude: 224.4 metres (M.S.L.) 7. Date: 05 03 21 8. Time: 12.58 pm
- 9. Location: 20° 31' 08" N & 80° 02' 10" E
- 10. Owner's Name (In full): Mr. Bholanath Zalke
- 11. Address: Padasgaon
- 12. Type of well: Dug Well 13. Height of Parapet: 0.4 m.
- 14. Diameter of well top: **1.5 m.** 15. Bottom: \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. Depth of well: 20 m. 17. Dimension of the Bore: \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. Dug cum bore well: \_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Depth of lining: \_\_\_\_\_ m
- 20. Nature of lining: \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Condition of lining: \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. S W L Summer /winter: 14 m. 23. Draw Down Summer/Winter:
- 24. Use of water: Domestic 25. Quality of water: Fresh
- 26. Geological Formation: Sandstone
- 27. Trajectory: \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. Rate: \_\_\_\_\_
- 29. Duration of pumping summer/ winter:
- 30. Quality pumped Summer/Winter: \_\_\_\_\_ 30-A. Kilt/day: \_\_\_\_\_
- 31. Prime mover: \_\_\_\_\_ Make: \_\_\_\_\_
- 32. H.P \_\_\_\_\_ 32-A R.P.M \_\_\_\_\_ 32-B Drive \_\_\_\_\_ 32-C Pump-Type\_\_\_\_\_
- 33. Section of the well/lithology: Sandstone
- 34. Log of bore-hole: \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 35. Fluctuation of water table? Post Monsoon (Oct):
- Late Monsoon (June): \_\_\_\_\_
- 36. Any other remark: \_\_\_\_\_
- 37. Temperature: \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Conductivity: \_\_\_\_\_ 39. PH: \_\_\_\_\_
- 39-A D.O: \_\_\_\_\_
- 40. Date: **05 03 21** 41. Reporter:
- 42. Name of the student: B.Sc. II yr Students.

#### WELL INVENTORY DATA SHEET 3

- 1. Village: Padasgaon
- 2. Taluka: Armori
- 3. District: Gadchiroli
- 4. Toposheet No: Quadrant:
- 6. Altitude: 221.45 metres (M.S.L.) 7. Date: 05 03 21 8. Time: 13.01 pm
- 9. Location: 20<sup>0</sup> 31' 11" N & 80<sup>0</sup> 02' 12" E
- 10. Owner's Name (In full): Gram Panchayat
- 11. Address: Padasgaon
- 12. Type of well: Dug Well 13. Height of Parapet: 1.2 m.
- 14. Diameter of well top: **2.3 m.** 15. Bottom: \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. Depth of well: **16 m.** 17. Dimension of the Bore: \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. Dug cum bore well: \_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Depth of lining: \_\_\_\_\_ m
- 20. Nature of lining: \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Condition of lining: \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. S W L Summer /winter: 11 m. 23. Draw Down Summer/Winter:
- 24. Use of water: Drinking/Domestic 25. Quality of water: Fresh
- 26. Geological Formation: Sandstone
- 27. Trajectory: \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. Rate: \_\_\_\_\_
- 29. Duration of pumping summer/ winter:
- 30. Quality pumped Summer/Winter: \_\_\_\_\_ 30-A. Kilt/day: \_\_\_\_\_
- 31. Prime mover: \_\_\_\_\_ Make: \_\_\_\_\_
- 32. H.P \_\_\_\_\_ 32-A R.P.M \_\_\_\_\_ 32-B Drive \_\_\_\_\_ 32-C Pump-Type\_\_\_\_\_
- 33. Section of the well/lithology: Sandstone
- 34. Log of bore-hole: \_\_\_\_\_
- 35. Fluctuation of water table? Post Monsoon (Oct):
- Late Monsoon (June): \_\_\_\_\_
- 36. Any other remark: \_\_\_\_\_
- 37. Temperature: \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Conductivity: \_\_\_\_\_ 39. PH: \_\_\_\_\_
- 39-A D.O: \_\_\_\_\_
- 40. Date: **05 03 21** 41. Reporter:
- 42. Name of the student: B.Sc. II yr Students.

#### WELL INVENTORY DATA SHEET 4

- 1. Village: Padasgaon
- 2. Taluka: Armori
- 3. District: Gadchiroli
- 4. Toposheet No: Quadrant:
- 6. Altitude: 223.17 metres (M.S.L.) 7. Date: 05 03 21 8. Time: 13.06 pm
- 9. Location: 20<sup>0</sup> 31' 12" N & 80<sup>0</sup> 02' 13" E
- 10. Owner's Name (In full): Mr. Pundlik Ghodam
- 11. Address: Padasgaon
- 12. Type of well: Dug Well 13. Height of Parapet: 1.0 m.
- 14. Diameter of well top: **1.1 m.** 15. Bottom: \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. Depth of well: 24 m. 17. Dimension of the Bore:
- 18. Dug cum bore well: \_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Depth of lining: \_\_\_\_\_ m
- 20. Nature of lining: \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Condition of lining: \_\_\_\_\_
- 22. S W L Summer /winter: 19 m. 23. Draw Down Summer/Winter:
- 24. Use of water: Drinking/Domestic 25. Quality of water: Fresh
- 26. Geological Formation: Sandstone
- 27. Trajectory: \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. Rate: \_\_\_\_\_
- 29. Duration of pumping summer/ winter:
- 30. Quality pumped Summer/Winter: \_\_\_\_\_ 30-A. Kilt/day: \_\_\_\_\_
- 31. Prime mover: \_\_\_\_\_ Make: \_\_\_\_\_
- 32. H.P \_\_\_\_\_ 32-A R.P.M \_\_\_\_\_ 32-B Drive \_\_\_\_\_ 32-C Pump-Type\_\_\_\_\_
- 33. Section of the well/lithology: Sandstone
- 34. Log of bore-hole: \_\_\_\_\_
- 35. Fluctuation of water table? Post Monsoon (Oct):
- Late Monsoon (June):
- 36. Any other remark: \_\_\_\_\_
- 37. Temperature: \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Conductivity: \_\_\_\_\_ 39. PH: \_\_\_\_\_
- 39-A D.O: \_\_\_\_\_
- 40. Date: **05 03 21** 41. Reporter:
- 42. Name of the student: B.Sc. II yr Students.

#### 6. CONCLUSION

During the survey following conclusions were drawn;

- Quartzite is the major rock type exposed around the Padasgaon village, dipping towards NE.
- The bedrock and shallow water aquifer in the study area is probably sandstone.
- The existence of reddish soil is attributed to iron content, while some variation signifies geological control.
- The mainstream residents of Padasgaon village rely on groundwater with slight dependency on Gadhavi river.
- In groundwater resource, majority is in the form of bore well and hand pumps.
- Though the dug wells are relatively fewer, their importance cannot be denied in domestic purpose.
- The groundwater quality is good in primary observation and can be suggested for drinking use in absence of alternating source.
- The average mean static level from well inventory data is 14.66 m.
- The groundwater is also extensively used for agricultural purpose, except the western margin of Padasgaon village, where Gadhavi river suffice the requirment.

#### 7. **RECOMMENDATION**

Following recommendations are made for the sustainable development of water resource in Padasgaon village;

- The dependability of groundwater for domestic purpose should be reduced by exploring new sources like canal water, water from Gadhavi river, etc.
- The residents should take efforts to replenish the lower water table by various methods of artificial recharge.

#### **FIELD PICTURES**



Figure 6 - Dr. C. P. Dorlikar and students in Padasgaon village.



**Figure 7 -** Dr. C. P. Dorlikar teaching the technique to measure depth of well at Padasgaon village.



Figure 8 - Dr. C. P. Dorlikar and students in discussion with local residents of Padasgaon village.

# PBR छात्रों का स्टडी टूर

संवाददाता@ आरमोरी.

स्थानीय महात्मा गांधी कला, विज्ञान व स्व. नपं वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय अंतर्गत भूगर्भशास्त्र विभाग की ओर से प्राचार्य डा. लालसिंह खालसा के मार्गदर्शन में नागरिकों का जैवविविधता पंजीयन कार्य करने पलसगांव में कुओं स्तर व दिशादर्शक नक्शे तैयार किए गए.



इस अभ्यास दौरे में कुल 38 विद्यार्थी व भूगर्भशास्त्र विभाग के प्रमुख, डा. चंद्रकांत डोर्लीकर, जितेंद्र बोदेले ने जानकारी संकलित कर परीक्षण किया. गांव के सार्वजनिक व निजी कुओं का अध्ययन किया गया. पलसगांव के नागरिक झलके, बाबूराव गोंदोले, पुंडलिक घोडाम से कुओं का स्तर व गहराई, पानी का दर्जा आदि संबंधी संवाद किया. पलसगांव परिसर के विभिन्न पत्थरों के नमूने जमा किए गए. इन नमूनो का परीक्षण किया गया. पानी का स्तर और पत्थरों का संबंध तलाशने का प्रयास किया. इस अभ्यास दौरे के दौरान ब्राजल गडपायले, प्रणय मेश्राम, मयूरी जक्कनवार, श्रृति कासेवार, प्राजक्ता खेवले, मनीष होली, आचल समर्थ, ज्ञानसी गेडाम, अथर्व चंदनखेडे, अमित काले, काजल चौधरी ने संबंधित प्रश्नावली भरकर जानकारी संकलित की.

Figure 9 – New of PBR visit (Navabharat 19.03.2021)

## List of Students participated in PBR Geology

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S.N.	NAME	MOBILE	Signature
1	SHRUTI NARESH KASEWAR	8007735798	druist
2	ACHAL RAJENDRA MESHRAM	9405324406	Aggennen
3	MRUNESHWARI SHIVCHARAN SAHARE	7875563683	That
4	SANCHIT VILAS JUARE	8624990491	pieter_
5	SAROJ BHASHKAR DONADKAR	7588357263	Alelie
6	RUCHIT GURUDAS BHAKARE	8408939357	Aghetan
7	PRADIP BALKRUSHNA TORE	9168204299	Igu.
8	ACHAL RAJENDRA KOKODE	9075587756	Kokod
9	SAHIL RAJENDRA SONKUSARE	9673998817	atthetion
10	VAIBHAV VINOD PAL	7620611929	V.V. Day
11	AMIT ANANDRAO KALE	9325997718	gene
12	KAJAL DADILAL CHAUDHARI	9168417042	Concest,
1.3	DHANSHREE WASUDEO BHANDEKAR	7666980547 _	DWGKAR
14	MAMTA DILIP KALBANDHE	7875821540	akabandha
15	RAHUL RAMESH FARANDE	8956545790	Paraile
16	SAGAR SURESH WARKHADE	7083959282	Bubbelchad
17	SUJATA DATTATRAY MYAKALWAR	9421643807	5. D Mystalloar
18	SHITAL BHASHKAR GHODMARE	9067530875	(Beladnar)
19	PRAJAKT NARENDRA KHEOLE	8275213749	(Maauou
20	SAKSHI DAULAT JANBANDHU	9158450182	and hu-
21	TAHARIN SABA ABDUL SHEIKH	8668720970	6shikh "
22	KALYANI SADANAND KUTHE	9359029843	Blenther
23	AMAN DAMA HICHAMI	9011480473 -	Amily
24	TUSHAR SURESH KHEDKAR	7507884764	Hushoven
25	MANISH PRAKASH HOLI	7378504772	Marish
26	ACHAL ARUN SAMARTH	9422482946	Achil
27	KHUSHABU ASHOK SHAHARE	7620934275	Shahans
28	TEJAS NARENDRA DHONGE	8007450167	tipenate
29	SANJIVANI ANAND GADHAVE	9579950617	AU-
30	DNYANSI KAJLASH GEDAM	8805877387	D.K. Godam
31	ANJALI GIRIDHAR INKANE	9404034276	skok.
32 1	AMISHA SANJAY HEMKE	9049474709	Tei
33	BRAJAL PRABHAKAR GADPAYLE	8530960348	· Bryle'
34	MRUNALI RAVINDRA HARSHE	8605286935	Minoshe .
35	AKHIL DINKAR KHARWADE	9322005115	(ALAS
26	ATHARVA ASHOK CHANDANKHEDE	9373205854	Achandonkhot
37	Prang Roman Meshram	9404937372	Rumypuy

People's Bio-Diversity Register 2020-21



#### Department of Physics PBR Survey Report entitled

*"Use of Electrical Appliances in Household at Palasgaon village"* PBR submitted by: -**B. Sc. II** (Department of Physics) students group **2020-2021** Under the supervision of **Dr. R.M. Thombre Prof. S.B. Gedam and Dr. C.D. Mungmode** 

#### **Introduction:**

Electricity and Electrical Appliances has played an important role in the development of human civilization. Numerous electrical appliances have made human life easy. Currently, lighting accounts for approximately 30 % of total residential electricity used followed by refrigerators, fans, electric water heaters, and TVs. Approximately 4 % of total residential electricity used is for standby power the apparently small amount of power that many modern appliances consume when they are not actively turned on. Modern electrical appliances consume less electricity as compare to old ones which ultimately results into low carbon emission helping the environment conservation. The Department of Physics conducted survey at nearby village *Palasgaon*.

The objective of this project was to carry out a survey on use of electrical appliances in household at adopted village *Palasgaon*. Twenty (20) students participated in this survey. Information of 98 families was collected. The survey was carried out using questionnaire based personal interviews in households.

#### **Observations and Analysis:**

The brief analysis of the major results is presented in the following report. The tables with detailed results are included in appendices.

#### 1. Number of Families without Electricity:

Every family in the village has electricity connection. Hence Village is fully electrified.

#### 2. Use of Conventional Bulbs and LED Bulbs:

The data on lighting was collected on the type of light bulbs per household. The number of conventional bulbs/ tube light and LED/CFL bulbs used in these families are as bellow:

People's Bio-Diversity Register 2020-21



It is observed that 75.98 % household use LED bulb, 02.96% use CFL whereas 21.05 % household still use conventional bulbs for lighting purpose.

#### 3. Use of Television:

Out of 98 families 68 families has television set. The distribution of CRT and LED/LCD TV sets is as bellow:



Most of the families i.e. 73.92 % families use CRT TV sets which consumes more electricity whereas very few families i.e. 26.08 % families use LED/LCD TV sets.

#### 4. Electric Fan, Refrigerator, Electrical Water Pump, Other Appliances:

Data on use of other electric appliances was also collected. It is found that 89 families i.e. 90.82 % have electric fans. Only 17 families (17.35 %) have refrigerator. Eleven (11) families have electric water pump. Only four (04) household have Grinder and Mixer whereas 04 household have Cooler/ Desert.



Other than electric appliances some questions were asked about electric consumption and monthly electric bill. Since many families are using few electric appliances, their monthly electric consumption is less but few families complained about more electric bill. The cause of more electric consumption in these families is found to be inappropriate earthling and old electric appliances.

#### **Conclusion:**

In this era where electricity and electrical appliances are very important for the survival of human being and government putting its efforts to make every household electrified, every family in *Palasgaon* has electricity connection. Moreover, since 30% of electricity in household is use for lighting purpose, modern lighting technologies are being adopted. It is found that 21.05 % household are still using conventional lighting sources resulting into more consumption of electricity. Very few other electrical appliances are being used in household and some of these are made up of old technologies. In some household, inappropriate earthlings are found.

#### **Recommendations:**

- 1. Use of LED bulbs should be promoted.
- 2. Use of energy efficient (5 star rating) electrical appliances is recommended.
- 3. Awareness camp on proper use of electric appliances and proper earthlings should be conducted.

#### Annexure: 1

#### **Student Participated**

#### Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science & Late N. P. Commerce College, Armori Survey on Electrical Home Appliances at Village *Palasgaon* Department of Physics (2020 -2021)

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Class	Signature	Remark (if any)
1.	Himanshu A Gronnade.	BSC and	de	
2.	Voush K. Endumeur	BSC 2nd (rem)	Ver	
3.	Nitesh B. Kadhaw	BSC - 2Nd (pcm)	makes .	
4.	Swapil of Kahade	BS(11-47(cs)	Jul	
5.	Anuj S. ghose	Bsellindy(pem)	Anna -	
6.	Harish &. Wande	BSC 2nd	glerent.	
7.	Keran D. soyam	Bisc 2nd year	Backan)	
8.	Chandenshethan D. mestroom	B sc(2 " Veac)	- Fashiam	
9.	Koushnakant R.Shinde	BSC 2nd year	Askind-	
10.	Akanksha G. Alami	Bac 2nd yede	Aalam	

11.	Kajal sunil . Doslikas.	BSC ILY"	Dime
12.	Rutuin Brambadas Bansod	B.SC. ILY	Ortaic
13.	Harshita R. Juare	B.SC.IL Jr	SPEA-
14.	Rajani S. Meshram	B.SC. IJyr	Rodund.
15.	Pallavi K Mohurle	BSCILYMON	epinohuelo.
16.	Rupali S. Kamble	B. sc. Ind year	- Atanke
17.	Aishwazya J. Telang	B-SC-Ind Year	Actorney.
18.	Chetan Anil Nandanuau	B.Sc - II nd year	tong
19.	Kalyani Sustein Bhoyas.	B.Sc . IIndyon	- Ann-
20.	Pula Dillif Wasekar	Bisc IL year	Rug wasekar
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			

#### Annexure: 2

#### Data Collection by students at adopted village Palasgaon

#### Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science & Late N. P. Commerce College, Armori Dist. Gadehiroli Department of Physics

## People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)

Survey Data (Adopted village )

	N. CHARLE CERTIN	Inform	ation o	f Electri	cal Instru	ments in H	ousehold use	Daily	Monthly	Signature
vr. √o.	Name of Head of Family	Bulb/ Tube	TV	Fan	Fridge	Electrica I Motor	Other Instrument	Electrical Consumption	electrical bill	
	Sudhakar V. Meshram	LED	(CR1)	1(0)	-	-	-	250 - 300	250 - 300	Asincheum
2	Sumitry K Thomani	LED	-	10	-	-	-	4 - 5	2,00	
3	Almakhhichang al. The	2	CRT	1(0)	-	-	-	4 - 5	500 - 600	auchs
4	Vilas A. Witho	LED	CRT 1	-	-	-	-	4 - 5	400	N.V. Kettes
5	shale 5 Dadmal	18D		-	-	-	-	2 - 3	200-300	Stehal
6	Grain Ha by waterda	LED	LED	2(0)	1	1	-	e - 8	1000 -1200	ร อุโป ณี- 11 2
7	oropination & Oraclese	2	-	1(1)		-	-	4 - 5	500 -600	admal
8	Hingest H Deaths	LED	CRT	2(1)	-	-	-	2-3	250-300	5.4.0ho
9	marishchandra H. Dhen	LED	-	1(0)	-	-	-	2 - 3	200 - 30	On Ger
10	Vine L . shende	LED	CRT 1	2=1	-	1	-	4 - 5	400-50	monthan
11	Viriod v Sveride	1		-			4			

Hitesh B Kadharo - Harankes Himanshu A Cronnade .

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#### Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science & Late N. P. Commerce College, Armori Dist. Gadchiroli

Department of Physics

#### People's Biodiversity Register (PBR)

Survey Data (Adopted village )

Session 20 - 20

Sr.	Name of Head of Family	Inform	ation c	of Electr	ical Instr	uments in H	lousehold use	Daily	Monthly	Signature
No.		Bulb/ Tube light	ΤV	Fan	Fridge	Electrica I Motor	Other Instrument	Electrical Consumption	average electrical bill	
L.	khushal Chauke	LED-2	-	1	-	-	-	25 unit	200	मिलल ( चाडक
2	Ramdas karankar	LEDG	1	2	-		2-(00lers	55 unit	600	P.D. KARODAYAP
3	Rivushatlam Donadka	J-TB	1	J	-	-	1-cooler	5 Sunit	600	K.P. Donaclika
8	laxman karankar	LED-3	1	٦	-	2		Hounit	400	स्तिमा महोदन हा
	Kishan Dupare	LED-3	T	T.F-J	-	-	-	sounit	300	LIQUI SBR
	Hazichand Hajare	LED-3	L	L	L	_	-	20 unit	200	Autor
	Nilkanth Bawane	LED-2	Г	L	-	-		30 unit	300	01934600
ŝ.	Devanand Bawane	LED-3	~	L	-	-	-	20 linit	700	रेखा वावरी
8	Liladhar Bawane	LED-2	-	1	-	-	-	20 unit	200 0	-Adlep
0	Atmaram BNaktode	LED-6	JLE	2]	-	-	2-cooler	Joounit	1000	אושווא) די סומר
1	Lalaji Sapate	LED-4	1	L		-	-	sounit	500	Jasade

1) Harshita Ratishchandra Tuare 2) Rajani Subhash Meshram Etranvertottorvuvaano 2020

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



## Department of Computer Science People Biodiversity Register Report entitled "Use of Internet Banking & Android Mobile Application Survey of Palasgaon Village"

PBR submitted by **B. Sc. II** (Department of CS) students group **2020-21** Under the supervision of Prof. Sunil Chute, Head of Computer Science

#### **Introduction: -**

The Palsagon village economy is primarily based on agriculture. Agriculture is the backbone of every village economy, despite economic development. Except from those who are actively working in the agrarian sector, just a small percentage of the population in that village is involved in agriculture. The use of advanced technology such as an Android phone and a computer or laptop is necessary in today's world, however villages in India lack these resources. On the tail of the government of India launching new projects such as Startup India, Standup India, and Digital India, we decided to conduct a survey project on the subject.

In contrast to smart cities, India's villages and farmers should be smart when it comes to internet banking and banking apps for Android phones. Banks are diversifying their roles in agriculture in order to generate revenue from their substantial contributions to agriculture in a changing environment. Marketing, management services, insurance, and infrastructure finance via private-public partnerships are just a few of the new tasks that banks have taken on. The advancement of information technology had a significant impact on the creation of more flexible payment options and user-friendly financial services. Consumers use the Internet to access their bank accounts and conduct mobile banking transactions from the comfort of their own homes.

#### **Objective of the study: -**

Banking has always been a time-consuming process that primarily relies on information technology (IT) to collect and transfer data to all relevant users. IT is crucial not only for analyzing information, but that also enables banks to differentiate their products and services available in the market. The mobile phone, cellphone, or smartphone isn't just for Whats Apps, Facebook, or Angry Birds; it can be used for a range of items, such land information like 7/12 analyses and various government farmer schemes.

#### Study area - Palasgaon Tah- Armori, District- Gadchiroli (M.S.)

Palasgaon village is a part of our college People Biodiversity Register study program, so it was chosen for survey of internet banking and an Android mobile application. Palasgaon village is located inside the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra, India, inside the Armori Tehsil.

It is 10.3 kilometers from the sub-district headquarters Armori and 43.1 kilometres from the district headquarters Gadchiroli. The village's entire geographical area is 833.89 hectares. Palasgaon has a population of approximately 1,400 as per census- 2011. Palasgaon village has approximately 338 homes. The nearest railway station to Palasgaon is Wadsa, which is around 28 kilometers away.

Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	338	凿	(H)
Population	1,400	739	661
Child (0-6)	142	82	60
Schedule Caste	136	74	62
Schedule Tribe	292	161	131
Literacy	75.20 %	81.43 %	68.39 %
Total Workers	882	460	422
Main Worker	520	2	
Marginal Worker	362	187	175

#### Materials and Methods: -

The usage of internet banking and android mobile application survey of the village Palasgaon was studied by students of B.Sc. II Computer Science and a questionnaire was prepared by the computer science department with regard to the use of internet banking and android mobile application. There are 338 families in the village, with 67 families chosen for study by PBR Computer Science groups. With the use of a camera phone, a photograph of the families with PBR students was taken.

#### **Results and Discussion: -**

Total	Bank	Nationalized	State	Private	No. of	Simple	Mobile	Total	Total
No	Account	Bank	Level	Bank	Android	Mobile	Bank	No of	No Of
Of		Account	Bank		Mobile		Application	Used	Used
Home								Social	Internet
								Site	Banking
									(UPI)
67	67	50	67	0	67	20	40	67	50

A total of 67 home surveys are conducted in that village Palasgaon in various aspects such as bank holders such as Nationalized Banks, State Level Banks, cooperative bank and Private Banks. It is interested to note that Internet Banking, Android mobile, banking application for mobile has been using by the people of Palasgaon village.

In the study, it was observed that every family in the sample has a bank account with a national bank as well as a co-operative bank and nearly 80% of people have an Android phone whereas the remaining 20% have a simple phone for communication purposes.

One of the most striking findings was that 50% of people utilized UPI applications like Phone Pay, Google Pay, etc. and 3% used internet banking, while 76 % used social media sites like Facebook or WhatsApp.

Farmers in rural areas faced tremendous challenges due to illiteracy in the agriculture industry. They are unable to use the internet to gain access to agricultural information.

Farmers will be aided in making critical decisions by the information displayed in icons. There would also be an advantage to farmers because there will be speech-based engagement with symbols in Indian language.

#### **Conclusion: -**

Some Palasgaon families are familiar with Android mobile applications and internet banking, even if they do not have their own android phone.

The Krishi-Mitra website provides comprehensive information about crops, weather conditions, and expert advice in both Marathi and English. The Krishi-Mitra application can be used as a smart system that works more inventively for the user's benefit.

With a simple press of a button, a user can be informed about current meteorological statistics as well as fresh crop, seed, and fertilizer information. If necessary, people might also seek

advice from specialists. Even if native language support is not available, this programme can be quite useful.

This model will be a significant improvement over current method. This is how the Krishi-Mitra expert system for farmers gets closer to being implemented. As a result, farmers' troubles in farming are overcome and resolved. More native language support and dynamic query resolution will be added to this system in the future. The application will also allow users to obtain various data and information offered by professionals.

The Indian government is putting a greater emphasis on the use of new technology, but this is ineffective without the participation of the people.

#### **Recommendation: -**

Farmers should develop a technical understanding of how to use online banking and the Android mobile application in agriculture. They should be aware of the dynamism of the agro-based sector, which has and produces production and consumer goods.



#### Web location of Palasgaon Village

#### **Field Photography**

#### Students of B.Sc. Computer science taking interview with villager's





## List of Student Participate in PBR Survey

Sr.No	Student Name	Sign
1	ALONE RUTUJA SHRIDHAR	(Oscilo ra
2	BANSOD JYOTI AVINASH	21012350
3	BARAPATRE PAREKH KESHAV	RIS
4	BHARANE AASHUTOSH MADHUKAR	Am. Bharne
5	CHIKRAM KUNAL DILIP	Al sam?.
6	CHIMANKAR SHUBHAM ANMOL	Intmanitar
7	DANGE SAKSHI SUNIL	Bemge.
8	DESHMUKH SAURABH ABHAY	@deshoukh:
9	GANGAVE VAISHNAVI VIVEK	Vgangarc
10	JAMBHULKAR AISHWARYA RAJHANS	Tuesto
1.1	KAMBLE SHUBHAM NARESH	Sample_
12	KHODRAGADE PRATIK MANOHAR	
10	KOHADE SWAPNIL NARENDARA	Sumo
-14	and the second second second	
15	MESHRAM PRANAY RAJU	Bistom.
16	MESHRAM PRARTHANA KUNDAN	Rmes
11-	HHASHAKHETRI ROHIT NITIN	Robit
18	MOHURLE TRUPTI STRUGHNA	- Frank
.19	MURMURWAR RITIK KOVID	The e.
20	NAKHATE PUNAM DAYARAM	Plyakbak
21	NANDANWAR YASH KISHOR	(AT ).
22	RAMNANI MONAL MANOHAR	roomed
- 23	PAUT BHUSHAN VIJAY	Red on Went
24	SHENDRE DIKSHIT HIRALAL	Am
25 4	SHIMPI TUSHAR SUKDEO	Total !
26	SORTE VAIBHAV DILIP	- Country
27	TITIRMARE MAYUR KIRAN	uti
28	UNDIRWADE PALLAVI DURWAKAR	Pin
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30	WARKE VAISHNAVI BHARAT	Rin 2-les
31	ZILPE SHARMILA SHIVKUMAR	12100

# DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY



Department of Geography People Biodiversity Register Report entitled Agro, socio and economic Survey of Palasgaon village of Armori tehsil of Gadchiroli district Maharashtra PBR submitted by: B. A. II (Department of Geography) students group 2020-21

Under the supervision of Prof. Parag Meshram and Dr. Vijay Gorde

#### Introduction

The Gadchiroli District has founded on dated 26 August 1982 in landscape of 14412 Sq. fit. Geographically Armori taluka has found North South in Gadchiroli, and Palasgaon is situated on north - east at a distance of 08 km from Armori taluka of Gadchiroli District and there is a Gadhavi river goes North – South.

Climate – Rainfall & Temperature: -

There is a variety of diversity in Gadchiroli district. Where temperature is more in May and June an average Temperature growth is Summer time almost 47 to 48 Degree Celsius and in winter time 9 to 11 Degree Celsius. Probably in this District rainfall from monsoon wind and rainfall from 1400 to 1500 mm June to October.

#### > River

Gadchiroli District is mainly the Wainganga River. The river goes to the west of the District and the Gadhavi River flows through the east from east. Godavari from the southern border. The Indravati River flows from east. In the besides imp rivers are Dina, Khobragadi, Kathani, Por, Nibra, Kotari, Parlkota, Pamul Gantam etc.

#### > Nature of Soil

The soil in Palasgaon is situated in the lower part of the Wainganga river bank. The lower part of the river is fertile and the mud is the soil.Sandy soil, black soil and rocky soil are found in and around Palasgaon. It is included some parts are Gadchiroli, Armori, Chamorshi taluka. Rice is a main crop in there.

#### > Crops Pattern

In all the talukas of Gadchiroli District, Rice crop is important. Rice crop and around 75% of the area rice dominated. Along with it seen Tur, Popat, Chilli, Groundnut and Vegatable etc.

#### Transportation and Communication: -

In Gadchiroli District major transportation takes place through road just like Nagpur – Gadchiroli – Sironcha, Gadchiroli – Chandrapur and Gadchiroli – Dhanora – Rajnandgaon. Wadsa is the single Relve station in Gadchiroli district. The state governments, Zilla Parishad and Public works department constructed the road length of 11,798 km by the end of 2012.

#### > The Socio-economic Status of the People of Palasgaon village

In internal the biodiversity record of the people of Palasgaon related. Studied under the information. Agriculture –Economic Social Survey, made in Palasgaon, student have filled the form about area of agricultural land, irrigated and non-irrigated agricultural area, various crops and production, expenditure of agriculture, food security, adding agro base business etc. with questionnaire method in which the students actual 158 family information filled with questionnaire.

B.A. Part 3 Semester 5 students have obtained the following information by conducting Agricultural - Social and Economic Survey at Palasgaon.

#### \* Family Related Information: -

#### 1. Religion of family: -

Sr. No.	Hindu	Sikh	Buddhist	Cristian	Muslim	Total
Total	142		16			158

Out of the total 158 families in Palasgaon, 142 houses belong to Hinduism and 16 houses belong to Buddhism, while the proportion of other religions is not very visible.



2. Cast and category of family: -

Sr. No.	SC	ST	OBC	Open	NT	SBC	Total
Total	34	21	77	-	26	00	158

Out of total 158 families in Palasgaon, 77 families are in OBC category, 21 families are in SC category, 34 families are in ST category and 26 families are in NT category. Of all these other castes, Palasgaon has the highest number of OBCs.



3. Occupation of family: -

Sr. No.	Farmer	Professions	Service	Others	Total
Total	148	04	04	02	158
%	93.67	2.53	2.53	1.26	100

The main occupation in the village of Palasgaon is agriculture and farm labor. Of these, 148 families are engaged in agriculture, 4 families in industry and 4 families in jobs.



4. Availability of toilet facility to family: -

Sr. No.	Availability of toilet facility to family	No availability of toilet facility to family	Total Family
Total	108	50	158
%	68-35	31-64	100

Out of 158 families in Palasgaon, 108 families have toilets while 50 families do not have toilet facilities.



5. Type of house of family: -

Sr. No.	Kachha House	Pakka House	Total Family
Total	91	59	158
%	57-59	37-34	100

Out of 158 farming families in Palasgaon, 59 families have permanent houses (**Pakka House**) and 91 families have unfinished houses (**Kachha House**).

#### 6. Availability of gas facility to family: -

Sr. No.	Availability of general LPG gas facility to family	Availability of Ujjwala LPG gas facility to family	Total Family
Total	95	63	158
%	60-12	39-87	100

A socio-economic survey conducted at Palasgaon showed that 158 households had access to gas. Out of 158 farming families in Palasgaon, 95 families have simple gas and 63 families have **Ujjwala gas.** 



\* Ratio of Agricultural Land Holders at Palasgaon (in Acres) -

1. Ratio of Agricultural land of farmers (in acres) -

Agricultural land	More than 5	3-5 acre	1-3 acre	0-1 acre	Total
of farmers	acres				
(in acres)					
Total No. of Family	04	41	65	48	158



A study of the extent of farming held by a farming family in Palasgaon village reveals that there are a total of 12 farming families with more than 5 acres of land.31 families with 3 to 5 acres of land, 55 families with 1 to 3 acres of agricultural land and 48 families with less than one acre of agricultural land are smallholders.

2. Type of farm land (irrigated and dry land) -

Sr. No.	Irrigated land	Non-irrigated land	Both type	Total
Total No. of Family	34	90	34	158

A study of the type of irrigated agricultural land at Palasgaon reveals that out of the total cultivable area, 34 households have irrigated agricultural land. While 90 households have dryland type of agriculture, 34 families have both irrigated and dryland farming.



#### 3. Agricultural Soil Types-

Agricultural land of farmers	Black	Red	Sandy	Rocky	Total
(in acres)	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	
Total No. of Family	76	47	14	21	158

Black soil - The analysis at Palasgaon showed that black soil was found in the farms of 76 families in Palasgaon.

**Red soil -** Red soil is found in the farms of 47 families in Palasgaon.

Sandy soil- Sandy soil is found in the farms of 14 families in Palasgaon.

Rocky soil - Rock soil is found in the farms of 21 families in Palasgaon.



Analysis of the soil type of the field shows that the highest black soil is found in agriculture at Palasgaon, followed by red soil and the lowest amount of rocky and sandy soil.

4. Use of irrigation sources required for agriculture -

Sr. No.	Irrigation Sources	Farmers families that use irrigation sources
1	Dug well	25
2	Canal	15
3	Bore well	06
4	Lake water	24
5	River water	24
6	Drip Irrigation	10
7	Sprinkler	11

8	Farmers families who do not	43
	use irrigation sources	
	Total	158

Analysis of agricultural irrigation sources in 158 farming families in Palasgaon village shows that during Rabi season, 25 farmer families through wells, 15 farmer families through canals, 10 farmer families through coupon pipelines, 24 farmer families through ponds, 10 farmer families through drip irrigation, 11 farmer families through sprinkler irrigation and 24 We find families irrigating by river water.

It is seen that 43 farming families who do not use irrigation sources are doing non-irrigated (dryland) farming.



From this we can see that most of the essential irrigation sources on the farm is canal irrigation during kharif season and well irrigation during rabi season.

Sr. No.	Nature of occupation	Farmers
		families
1	Dairy farming	17
2	Poultry farming	12
3	Goat farming	38
4	Fish farming	00
5	Agro based Labor	79
6	Animal husbandry	06
7	Other	10

5. Connected businesses with agriculture –

The socio-economic survey conducted at Palasgaon shows that we can also see the business along with the agricultural business in that village.

In Palasgaon, 17 families are engaged in dairy farming, 12 families in poultry farming, 38 families in goat farming and 79 families are engaged in agricultural labor. Etc. types of joint businesses are seen in Palasgaon.



6. Types of loans taken for agriculture -

Sr.	Loan providing factor	Total
No.		Family
1	Govt. Bank	31
2	Co-operative Bank	16
3	Private firm (Savkar)	06
4	Others	29
5	Farmers who do not take loan	76
	Total	158
People's Bio-Diversity Register 2020-21



Out of 158 families in Palasgaon during kharif and rabi seasons, 31 families have taken loans from co-operative banks. 16 families have taken loans from co-operative banks, 31 families from lenders, 29 families from other people and 76 families have not taken loans.

7. Fertilizers used in the field-

Sr. No.	Used of fertilizers	Total Family
1	Organic fertilizer	53
2	Chemical fertilizer	85
3	Both type	20
4	Total family	158

Use of Kharif and Rabi season fertilizers--

Out of 158 households in Palasgaon, analysis of kharif and rabbi season fertilizer expenditure shows that there are 53 farming families using organic manure and 85 farming families using chemical fertilizer and 20 farming families using both manure (organic and chemical).



This shows that during the kharif and rabi seasons, there are more farming families who use chemical fertilizers than organic ones.

8. Important crops grown in the field -

Sr. No.	Crop Name	Total
		Family
1	Rice	84
2	Pulses (Tur)	33
3	Rice and Pulses (Tur)	23
4	Others	18
	Total	158

The agro-social and economic survey at Palasgaon shows that farmers in the village cultivate different crops in different seasons, Rice is the most important crop in the total area under cultivation during the kharif season.

Out of 158 families in Palasgaon, 84 farming families planted rice, 33 farming families planted tur and 23 farmer families cultivating combined rice and tur.

### 9. The nature of food sales –

Sr. No.	Nature of food sales	Total Family
1	Govt. Sector	45
2	Private Sector	75
3	Both type	28
4	Others	10
	Total	158



### 10. The total cost, income and profit to the farmer: -

Sr.	Agricultural land of	Total	Total	Total	Total
No.	farmers	expenditure	income	income	Profit
	(in acres)	in rupees	in quintal		
1	Small land holders	859000	379	702000	157000
	0 & 1 acres				
2	Lower land area holders	1301000	866	1323000	22000
	1 & 3 acres				
3	medium land area	680000	420	705000	25000
	holders				
	3 & 5 acres				
4	Lower land area holders	85000	40	100000	20000
	More than 5 acres				

The cost of cultivation, yield and profit during the kharif and rabi seasons in the area under cultivation at Palasgaon was Rs. 8509000 per acre in the area under cultivation in both the seasons. The yield was 379 quintals, the total income was Rs 702000 and the total profit was Rs 157000. The total cost in 1 to 3 acres was Rs.1301000 out of which the yield was 866 quintals and the total income was Rs.1323000 in rupees while the total profit was Rs. 22000. The total cost in 3 to 5 acres was Rs. 680000 out of which the income was 420 quintals and the total income was Rs.

25000.Similarly, in an area of more than five acres, the total expenditure was Rs. 85000 and 40 quintals were generated from it. Also, a total of fifty rupees became one lakh rupees and the profit from it was 25 thousand rupees.

From this we can see the total cost, income in quintals and in rupees and the proportion and nature of total profit.

### **Conclusion: -**

1. In the survey of 158 families in Palasgaon, the proportion of Hindus in various religions is highest, the proportion of Buddhism is very low while the proportion of other religions is not seen, as well as O.B.C., S.T., S.C. and N.T. in which O.B.C. Category proportion is highest.

2.Out of 158 families in Palasgaon, 108 households have access to toilets, while 158 out of 158 households have access to gas, of which Ujjwala Gas has access to 63 households.

3. In Palasgaon, the proportion of raw houses is more than that of pucca houses.

4. The maximum area under households in Palasgaon is 1 to 3 acres. It also shows the highest number of farming families not using irrigation equipment. Irrigation is more heavily irrigated by wells, lakes and rivers than canals and tube well.

5. Farmers in Palasgaon use a lot of chemical fertilizers in their agriculture. Rice is the most important food crop in kharif and rabi seasons.

6. In the agricultural area of Palasgaon, black soil and sandy soil are found in large quantities.

7. The main crop in Palasgaon is rice and it is grown in RPN, Jai Shriram, 1010, Suvarna, Paras etc.

8. Most of the farmers in Palasgaon seem to have taken loans from co-operative banks and farmers are seen selling their produce in private on a larger scale than the government.

9. Apart from agriculture, the main occupation in Palasgaon is mainly agricultural labor.

10. The area under agriculture in Palasgaon shows a higher rate of total profit as compared to total expenditure and total income.









People Biodiversity Register Survey (Socio- Agro-Economic Survey) (B.A.II) at Palasgaon Village - (06/03/2021)

# भूगोल विभागाचे जैवविविधताविषयक सर्वेक्षण

लोकशाही वार्ता / आरमोरी महात्मा गांधी महाविद्यालय

आरमोरी अंतर्गत भूगोल विभागातर्फे प्राचार्य डॉ. खालसा यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली पर्यावरण अभ्यास समितीमार्फत बीए भाग २ च्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी पळसगाव येथे जैवविविधताविषयक सामाजिक व कृषी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले.

या जैवविविधताविषयक सामाजिक व कृषी-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणांतर्गत सामाजिक घटक व कृषी आधारीत घटकांचा अभ्यास प्रश्नावलीच्या माध्यमाने विद्यार्थ्यांनी माहिती भरून घेतली. यामध्ये सामाजिक व कुटुं बविषयक माहिती, जात, धर्म, व्यवसाय, पुरुष व स्त्रीयांचे प्रमाणे, साक्षरता, शौचालयाची व्यवस्था व घरगुती गॅसचा वापर, शेतकच्याकडील



शेतीचे प्रमाण, शेतीतील मृदा प्रकार, प्रत्येक हंगामात घेण्यात येणाऱ्या पिकांची माहिती, शेती मशागतीसाठी लागणारा खर्च, पिकापासून मिळालेल्या उत्पन्नाची नोंद, शेतातील आवश्यक सिंचन साधनांचा वापर, अन्नधान्य विक्रीचे प्रमाण व प्रकार, शेतीसाठी घेतलेल्या कर्जाचा प्रकार, कृषी आधारीत उद्योग,

शेतीसोबत असलेले जोडव्यवसाय, पीकपद्धती, शेतीवरील खर्च, उत्पादन, नफा-तोटा, पीक प्रारूप, पिकांची तीव्रता, शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्तन्न आदी घटकांचा अभ्यास केला. सदर सर्वेक्षण भुगोल विभाग प्रमुख प्रा. पराग मेश्राम, प्रा. डॉ. गोरडे यांच्या मार्गदर्शनात विद्यार्थ्यांनी गावातील प्रत्येक घरी जावून केले.



लोकमत न्यूज नेटवर्क आरमोरी : स्थानिक महात्मा गांधी ' कला, विज्ञान व स्व.न.पं. वाणिज्य महाविद्यालयात भूगोल विभागातर्फे पर्यावरण अभ्यास समितीमार्फत बी.ए. भाग २ च्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी पळसगावचे जैवविविधताविषयक सामाजिक व कृषी-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण केले.

जैवविविधताविषयक सामाजिक व कृषी-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणाअंतर्गत सामाजिक घटक व कृषी आधारित घटकांचा अभ्यास प्रश्नावलीच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांनी केला, सामाजिक व कुटुंबविषयक माहिती, जात, धर्म, व्यवसाय, पुरुष व स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण, साक्षरता, शौचालयाची व्यवस्था व घरगुती गॅसचा वापर, <u>शेतकऱ्यांकडील</u> श्रोतीचे प्रमाण. र्शतीतील मृदा प्रकार, प्रत्येक हंगामात -घेण्यात येणाऱ्या पिकांची माहिती, शेती मञागतीसाठी लागणारा रवर्च. पिकांपासून मिळालेल्या उत्पन्नाची नोंद, शेतीतील आवश्यक सिंचन साधनांचा वापर, अन्नधान्य विक्रीचे प्रमाण व प्रकार, शेतीसाठी घेतलेल्या कर्जाचा प्रकार, कृषी आधारित उद्योग, शेतीसोबत असलेले जोडव्यवसाय, पीकपद्धती, शेतीवरील खर्च, उत्पादन, नफा-तोटा, पीक प्रारूप, पिकांची तीव्रता, उत्पन्न आदी घटकांचा अभ्यास, विद्यार्थ्यांनी केला. सदर सर्वेक्षण भूगोल विभागप्रमुखं प्रा. पराग मेश्राम व प्रा. डॉ. विजय गोरडे यांच्या मार्गदर्शनात १० विद्यार्थ्यांनी केला.

## भूगोल विभागाचे जैवविविधताविषयक सर्वेक्षण

पुण्य नगरी / प्रतिनिधी

आरमोरी : येथील महात्मा गांधी महाविद्यालयात भूगोल विभागातर्फे प्राचार्य डॉ, लालसिंग खालसा यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली पूर्यावरण अभ्यास समितीमार्फत बोए भाग २ च्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी पळसगाव येथे जैववि विधताविषयकसामाजिक व कृषी, आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण केले.

जैवविविधताविषयक सामाज़िक व कृषी, आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणाअंतर्गत सामाजिक घटक व कृषी आधारीत घटकांचा अभ्यास प्रश्नावलीच्या माध्यमाने विद्यार्थ्यांनी माहिती भरून घेतली. यामध्य सामाजिक व कुटुं बविषयक माहिती, जात, धर्म, व्यवसाय, पुरुष व स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण, साक्षरता, शौचाल्याची व्यवस्था व घरगुती गॅसचा वापर, शेतक-्यांकडील शेतीचे प्रमाण, शेतातील मृदा प्रकार, प्रत्येक हंगामात घेण्यात येणाऱ्या पिकांची



माहिती, शेती मशागतीसाठठी लागणारा खर्च, पिकांपासून मिळालेल्या उत्पन्नाची नोंद, शेतीतील आवश्यक सिंचन साधनांचा वापर, अन्तधान्य विक्रीचे प्रमाण व प्रकार, शेतीसाठी घेतलेल्या कर्जाचा प्रकार, कृषी आधारीत उद्योग, शेतीसोबत असलेले जोडव्यवसाय, पिकमद्धती, शेतीवरील खर्च, उत्पादन, नफा-तोटा, पीक प्रारुप, पिकांची तिव्रता, शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पनन आदी घटकांचा अभ्यास केला. सदर सर्वेक्षण भूगोल विभागप्रमुख प्रा. परांग मेश्राम, प्रा. डॉ. विजय गोरडे यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली करण्यात आले. विद्यार्थ्यांनी गावातील प्रत्येक घरी जावून माहिती गोळा केली. त्याचे विश्लेषण करून अहंवाल तयार केला. सर्वेक्षणातील १०१ विद्यार्थ्यांनी सहभाग घेतला.

### भूगोल विभागाने केले सर्वेक्षण

आरमोरी, ता. १४ : महात्मा गांधी महाविद्यालयाच्या भूगोल विभागातर्फ प्राचार्यं डॉ. खालसा यांच्या मार्गदर्शनात पर्यावरण अभ्यास समितीमार्फत बीए भाग २ च्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी पळसगाव येथे जैवविविधताविषयक सामाजिक व कृषी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण केले.

या जैवविविधताविषयक सामाजिक व कृषी-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षणांतर्गत सामाजिक घटक व कृषी आधारित घटकांचा अभ्यास प्रश्नावलीच्या माध्यमाने विद्यार्थ्यांनी माहिती भरून घेतली. यामध्ये सामाजिक व कुटुंबविषयक माहिती, जात, धर्म, व्यवसाय, पुरुष व स्नियांचे प्रमाण, साक्षरता, शौचालयाची व्यवस्था व घरगुती गॅसचा वापर, शेतकऱ्यांकडील शेतीचे प्रमाण, शेतीतील मुदा प्रकार. प्रत्येक हंगामात घेण्यात येणाऱ्या पिकांची माहिती, शेती मशागतीसाठी लागणास खर्च, पिकापासून मिळालेल्या उत्पन्नाची नोंद आदींची माहिती घेण्यात आली.

List of Students Participated in PBR of Geography

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Manoharbhai Shikshan Prasarak Manadal's Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science & Late N. P. Commerce College AR & LAIR J Armori Dist. Gadchiroli M.S. 441208 Department of Geography Department Participant Student List B.A.III - SEM-III & IV Session: - 2020-21

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People Biodiversity Register

Sr. No.	Students Name	Gender	Sign
1.	Aanchal Khobragade	Female	
2.	Achal Haridas Kamble	Female	A.M.
3.	Achal Sanjay Meshram	Female	Amelacin
4.	Aishwarya Baban Kunghadkar	Female	AB-Icunghalizan
5.	Akhil Prabhakar Gondole	Male	new
6.	Akhil Tukaram Tijare	Male	AT. Tilare
7.	Ankesh Rupanshaha Pendam	Male	
8.	Amisaya Chamatrao Gawale	Female	
9,	Ashwini Ramlal Kumare	Female	^ ^
10,	Avinash Dilip Mandape	Male	
11.	Bhagyashri Manik Pradhan	Female	Breadho
12.	Chaitali Sanjay Rakhade	Female	
13.	Chandar Sakharam Korcha	Male	
14.	Devanand Jivan Bhoyar	Male	O.J. Shoyar
15.	Devnath Prabhakar Kodap	Male	h A
16.	Dipali Ghanshyam Nagre	Female	14
17.	Dipali Vitthal Atram	Female	+ N.N
18,	Dnyandip Pralhad Mohurle	Male	D.P. Mohurle
19.	Ganesh Anandaro Gondole	Male	N/ -
20.	Ganesh Dhanpal Darve	Male	4. p. Marve
21.	Ganesh Shrawan Shende	Male	G.S. Shonde
22.	Gopal Pundalik Ghodam	Male	G.P. Ghodam
23.	Guddu Damodhar Kamble	Male	
24.	Gurudeo Ananrao Bhoyar	Male	6. A. Bharvar
25.	Harshal Prabhu Koram	Male	Rovan
26.	Hitesh Divakar Barsagade	Male	APP_

People's Bio-Diversity Register 2020-21

# PART- B: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

People's Bio-Diversity Register 2020-21





SOCIOLOGY



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### Department of sociology and History

### Socio-economic Survey Report entitled

"Social and Historical Studies of Women status in Palasgaon Village" Study Report submitted by **B. A. II** (Department of Sociology and History) students' group 2020-21

### Under the supervision of Dr. Gajendra Kadhao

### Introduction

Indian society is mainly divided into two parts, an urban society and a rural society. Artificiality is seen in urban society while natural life is seen in rural society. In the past, joint family system existed in Indian society. But today in the rural society, the joint family system has disintegrated and been replaced by a separate family. A variety of changes are taking place in rural society today. The same transformation has been studied through the present research.

Woman and man are two human beings created by nature. It is a sign of nature that both of them should live with each other, both of them should complement each other and the flow of social consciousness should be maintained. But nature has given an important responsibility to woman, which is the responsibility of motherhood. And the responsibility of fatherhood is given to men by nature. Therefore, just as a woman is physically and mentally involved in the birth of her offspring for a long time, men are not. Even if a man is responsible for the birth of a child, he can be relieved of the responsibility of his father, but a woman cannot be relieved of the responsibility of her mother.

In every human society, women and mothers have been sung since ancient times. Even in Indian society, the verse 'Janani Janmabhumishch Swargadapi Gariyasi' appears in the verses of Gaurav Valmiki Ramayana. This verse means that Janani and Janmabhoomi are superior to the heavens, just as her greatness is sung with the words 'Matrudev Bhav'. The position of motherhood due to which a woman is glorified in the society is the reason why women are bound by many chains in the society. Being confined in a society has created many problems in a woman's life.

Woman is first a man and then she is a woman, but society does not think that woman is first man. In every society, a man is called a man and a woman is called a woman. In India, women are hailed as the deity of men, power, deity of knowledge, but this is just a social phenomenon because in this culture, women are considered as deities and on the other hand, they are given a secondary and inferior position as compared to men. This paradox is reflected in Indian culture this is an example of how many women like Sita and Savitri are considered as role models in Indian culture. The status of women in Indian culture is very low.

Dr. Leela Patil has portrayed the role of Indian women in Indian society as a woman is only a commodity from the point of view of the husband, kumkum on the forehead is the wife's fortune and chool and child is the mantra of life. In Indian culture, women have to face masculine egoism, patriarchal tendencies, husband's dictatorship or domination of the wife as she has no one but her husband.

Even in the 19th century, society's attitude towards Indian women has not changed. Today, women are being educated on par with men, so they are making progress in many fields like science, technology, law, politics, medicine, bureaucracy. Although women are advancing in various fields, they do not seem to have a place of honor and respect in the society, especially in the family. Today, injustice, oppression, rape, and molestation are rampant. Today, women are not safe even in the family.

#### **History of Gadchiroli District**

On August 26, 1982, Chandrapur district was divided and a new district, Gadchiroli, emerged. In Gadchiroli district, there are ancient forts at Tipagad and Vairagad, the capital of Puramshah king. There is a Hemadpanthi Markandeshwar Devasthan on the north bank of the Wainganga river at Markanda in Chamorshi taluka. The district is known as Gadchiroli due to its dense forests and abundant forts and hills. This is a tribal district and various tribal tribes live in this district. These tribes mainly include Gond, Kolam, Madiya, Pardhan etc. They use Gondi and Madiya dialects to exchange messages. Besides, Marathi, Hindi, Telugu, Bengali, Chhattisgarh etc. are spoken in Gadchiroli district.

#### **Geographical Location:**

The district extends between 18041 'North to 20050' North latitude and 79046 'to 80055' East longitude. The total area of the district is 14412 sq. The district covers 4.69% of the state of Maharashtra.

The main occupation of the district is agriculture and 82 per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture and are idle during the rest of the season. Although a large number of raw materials for industries are available in the district, there are no industries that process them. There are iron ore mines and no iron ore factories have been set up. Irrigation projects like Tultuli have been stalled due to the Forest Act, despite spending crores of rupees on the same forest that the tribal people cultivated and conserved. The same forests that were cultivated by the tribals are now creating obstacles in the way of their development.

### **Research methodology**

The present research project is related to the women of Palasgaon village in Armori taluka of Gadchiroli district. For this research project, 20 samples from Gadchiroli district were selected in the study and their systematic interviews were conducted through the interview schedule and systematic study was done on the subject.

### **Research Objectives**

1. Examining the status of men and women of different periods on the basis of gender.

- 2. To study gender inequality.
- 3. To study the social transformation of women.
- 4. To know about the oppression of women.

### Hypothesis

1. Social factors are more responsible for a woman's weakness than natural causes.

2. In modern times, women have been educated and started earning money, but the oppression of women has not diminished.

3. There is a huge gender inequality in the society.

### Sample selection

In order to complete the present research project, 20 women from Palasgaon village in Armori taluka of Gadchiroli district have been selected on purpose.

### Social and historical studies of women

The present research project is related to the women of Palasgaon village in Armori taluka of Gadchiroli district. For this research project, 20 women from Palasgaon village in Gadchiroli district have been selected as sample in the study. The following table shows that the information was collected by interviewing them through their actual interview schedule.

Question		resp	Total	
no. to	women's response	Yes	No	Total
1.	Marital status	15 (75.00%)	5 (25.00%)	20 (100%)
2.	Education	14 (70.00%)	6 (30.00%)	20 (100%)
3.	Women as a member of the family Are women's opinions asked in the family decision making process?	11 (55.00%)	9 (45.00%)	20 (100%)
4.	Are you allowed to attend religious or cultural events in the community?	17 (85.00%)	3 (15.00%)	20 (100%)
5.	Is the choice of girls asked in your family when getting married?	14 (70.00%)	6 (30.00%)	20 (100%)
6.	Do unmarried or widowed women have a place in the family?	9 (45.00)	11 (55.00%)	20 (100%)
7	Your opinion on interracial and interfaith marriage	8 (40.00%)	12 (60.00)	20 (100%)
8	Opinions about the boy being the beacon of the tribe and the girl being the foreign treasure	17 (85.00%)	3 (15.00%)	20 (100%)
9	Opinion that girls should be educated just like boys	18 (90.00)	2 (10.00%)	20 (100%)
10	Would you send your daughter to study and work in a big city?	8 (40.00)	12 (60.00%)	20 (100%)
11	What do you think about love marriage?	5 (25.00%)	15 (75.00%)	20 (100%)

### Table showing social and historical information

### Conclusion

1. 75% of the women selected in the field of study are married and 25% of them are unmarried. Of these, 70 per cent women are educated and 30 per cent women are uneducated.

2. Women as a member of the family seem to be asked for their opinion in the family decision making process.

3. Women seem to be allowed to attend religious, cultural events in the community.

4. Girls' preferences appear to be being questioned when marrying into a family.

5. Unmarried or widowed women do not seem to have a place in the family.

6. Sixty per cent of women in the study area disagree on inter-caste and inter-religious marriages.

7. Even today women seem to agree that a son is a beacon of the family and a daughter is a foreign treasure.

8. Women seem to agree that girls should be educated just like boys.

9. Women do not agree to send a girl to study and work in a big city.

### Suggestion

1. We should try to inculcate the seeds of gender equality in the society.

2. The son is the beacon of the family and the daughter is the foreign wealth, salvation is obtained by giving fire to the child after death, the mentality of the society to drink water from the hand of the dying child should be changed.

3. Boy and girl should not be discriminated against while raising a girl.

4. Every society should take a stand that I will not oppress women and will not allow anyone else to do the same.

5. Campaigns like 'Balika Bachao Abhiyan', 'Lake Ladki Abhiyan' should be implemented and the society should actively participate in it and the family in which the girl was born should be welcomed in the society.

6. The feeling of male dominance is so different in the minds of women that she has accepted the status that women themselves are secondary to men. If she wants to make a decision, she has to ask men. Only when women change their mindset will injustice and oppression be reduced.

### **Reference:**

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### Palasgaon Map



### 'Social and Historical Studies of Women in Palasgaon Village'

### **Interview schedule**

- 1. Name of the respondent
- 2. Marital status 1. Yes 2. No.
- 3. Education 1. Yes 2. No.

4. Are women as members of the family asked for their opinion in the family decision making process? 1. Yes 2. No.

5. Are you allowed to attend religious or cultural events in the community?
1. Yes 2. No.
6. Is the choice of girls asked in your family when getting married?
1. Yes 2. No.
7. Do unmarried or widowed women have a place in the family?
1. Yes 2. No.
8. How do you feel about interracial and interfaith marriage?
1. Yes 2. No.
9. Do you agree that a boy is a beacon of the family and a girl is a foreign treasure?
1. Yes 2. No.
10. Do you think girls should be educated just like boys?
11. Yes 2. No.
12. Will solve a set of the study and work in a big city?

12. What is your opinion about love marriage? 1. Yes 2. No.

















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### MAHATMA GANDHI ARTS, SCIENCE & LATE N. P. COMMERCE COLLEGE, ARMORI SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (PBR) 2020-21 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

1       BAGMUL PRAMOD CHHABILAL       9405993972       SIGNATURE         2       BHOY AR PRANALI PRAKASH       9623474117       Decimal         3       CHATALE HARSHALI JAGDISH       9765216710       H. Churold         4       DESHMUKH TEJSWINI DEVIDAS       7350194935       G. Churold         5       DHOK AMOL GANGADHAR       9403583065       Artoch         6       GARMALE PRIYANKA PITAMBAR       7798452450       Okurold         7       GAWALE POURNIMA YASHVANT       9405103775       O. Grudel U         8       HICHAMI RESHMA KALIDAS       9422849850       Gonold U         9       JURRURAMJI JAGDURAM       8275958254       Ocul         10       KHOBRAGADE SWATI ASHOK       9146664974       OSUSOU         11       KOVE JAYASHRI SUDHAKAR       9403208534       DOUL         12       KUMARE RASIKA SAUJI       7588085703       Mulus         13       KUMRE RAJ SURESH       8408939357       Mr. Male         14       LONARE ASAWARI GULAB       9421730860       G. L. Lavoesce         15       MARAPE MRUNAL YESHWANT       8408939357       Mr. Male         16       MHASKE ROSHNA CHETRAM       8975588483       Documosce         16       MHASKE ROSHNA	Contraction of the second	- NAME OF THE STUDENT	MODULENIS	
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### MAHATMA GANDHI ARTS, SCIENCE & LATE N. P. COMMERCE COLLEGE, ARMORI SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (PBR) 2020-21 DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

61.029	NAME OF THE STUDENT	MOBILE NO.	SIGNATURE
1	BADAKWAR ADITYA SHARANGDHAR	8329017783	Realburg
2	BHOYAR ROHINI MAROTI	9322841950	Rmunk
3	CHAUKE SNEHA VILAS	8806031104	Shubo
4	DHONGADE MADHURI DADAJI	8010597036	Relata
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6	GANVIR SANGJYOTI DURGADAS	7083121057	Survey S
7	GONDOLE AKHIL PRBHAKAR	7588019832	C. A. Ding has
8	GOTA PANKAJ ANANDAO	7498566859	DA. Otto
9	JUARE KARISHMA RAJU	7666107856	Thomas
10	KADAM GURUDEO PANDURANG	7350435276	Jaray
11	KAMBALE PRIYANKA JAYPAL	9370618680	P.J. k amb gle
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13	KUMARE SACHIN WASUDEO	9021162104	AN ELECT
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15	MARGAYE JITENDRA MUKTESHWAR	9403180410	young
16	NANNAWARE MALVIKA PRADIP	9404126227	Magam
17	PENDAM ANKESH RUPANSHAH	7599212027	MNAMANDARY
18	PRADHAN BHAGYASHRI MANIK	0120701120	River
19	RAMTEKE DHARMENDRA PRAKASH	9130701129	B.M. madlinn
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22	SAHARE PRAVIN PRABHAKAR	9145439767	Paat
23	SHIMPI RAJAT SHANKAR	9552711852	SIDN
24	SONULE PRASHIK PRADIP	9420675419	R. Shim
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29	WADHAI PRIYANKA SUDUAYAN	9356901312	MONT
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People's Bio-Diversity Register 2020-21



### Department of Political Science Socio-economic Survey Report entitled "Study of implementation of MGNREGA scheme under Palasgaon Gram Panchayat village" Study Report submitted by B. A. II (Department of Political Science) students group 2020-21

Under the supervision of Prof. Gajanan Borkar

### **Introduction:**

The majority of people living in India are living in rural areas, where they face many problems as they do not get full employment. As a result, most people from rural areas are migrating to cities for employment. To solve such problems, the central government launched the MGNREGA scheme for people in rural areas. The economic development of the people in the rural areas is essential for the development of the rural areas. For that, they should have employment. Only then can their lives be radically changed. With this in mind, the Government of India took an ambitious decision to provide employment to everyone. Implemented the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 on February 2, 2006. Initially, the scheme was launched in only 200 districts. However, on April 1, 2008, the Government of India issued a notification and implemented the scheme in all the districts of the country. From October 2, 2009, the scheme was renamed as Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA). Gadchiroli is known as a tribal district at the very end of Maharashtra. Palasgaon, Pathargota, Navargaon villages are included in Palasgaon group gram panchayat in Armori taluka of the district. MGNREGA scheme is implemented in this village. A medical study of MGNREGA work under Palasgaon Gram Panchayat in the financial year 2019-20 was conducted with the ambition of knowing the work done under this scheme, the employment available to the citizens and the actual development of the village.

Sr. No.	Name Of the Village	Female	Male	Total
1	Palasgaon	666	734	1400
2	Pathargota	680	735	1415
3	Navargaon	7	13	20
Total population		1353	1482	2835

### Population of Palasgaon Gram Panchayat: (Census-2011)

### Features of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act:

- Individuals from rural families are guaranteed 100 days employment from a fund in a financial year.
- Interested adults in a hardworking family have to apply to the Gram Panchayat or Panchayat Samiti for written or oral registration.
- All members of his family can be registered through the Adult Family application.
- It is mandatory for all interested families to provide a laminated identity card with a job card photo.
- If employment is provided at a distance of 5 km from home, additional travel and 10% increase in wages for livelihood is provided.
- Men and women are given equal employment rates.
- One-third of those who have applied for employment are required to be women.
- The use of contractors and machinery for the work under this scheme is prohibited to benefit more and more workers.
- At the Gram Panchayat level, 50% of the cost of development work needs to be done under this scheme.

### Beneficiary Selection Criteria for National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: -

Beneficiaries of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Below Poverty Line, Women with Disabilities, Physically Handicapped, Beneficiaries of Bhusudhar Yojana, Beneficiaries of Housing Scheme, Forest Residents of Scheduled Tribes, Tribal Persons are eligible for this scheme.

### Activities under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA):

The MGNREGA scheme provides employment to the public as well as to individuals who are engaged in individual works such as personal irrigation wells, toilets, farms, cattle sheds, poultry sheds, water conservation works, etc. Public works, planting of trees in villages, wells, seepage ponds, removal of silt from village ponds, paving, farms, roads in forest areas and villages, construction of footpaths, planting of orchards, (horticulture) silk production, planting and afforestation, composting to do, to do animal husbandry works, to manage water and solid waste, to build infrastructure to promote fisheries, to build toilets.

### MGNREGA Employment Guarantee Scheme Job Card:

According to the MGNREGA Act, a family identity card is required to avail the benefits of the scheme which Contains registration number with photo of beneficiaries of the scheme. The work done under the scheme attendance on paid days and wage rate have to be recorded on muster. To avail the benefits of this scheme, those who do not have a job card should immediately remove it through the Gram Panchayat. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee - MGNREGA Scheme Maharashtra Wages: The Central Government fixes the rate of wages every year as per Section 6 of the MGNREGA Act. Wages are paid at the rate fixed by the Central Government.

The price is the same as the work; the same rate is fixed for men and women. In the financial year 2019-2020 - Rs. 206 / -wages are per person was fixed.

# Holders of MGNREGA Job Card under Palasgaon Gram Panchayat: 2019-20

Sr.No.	Registration		Number	
1	Family Registration		679	
2	Labour Registration	Female	1227	
		Male	1322	
	Total			

### Work done by MGNREGA under Palasgaon Gram Panchayat for the session 2019-20:

Estimated	Expenditure On	Expenditure On	Total Amount
Amount	Wages	Goods	
81,21,000	16,95,000	31,000	17,26,000

### **Conclusion: -**

The main objective of the MGNREGA scheme is to provide financial strength to the people of the village along with development works as well as to provide employment at the Gram Panchayat level so as to stop migration to other cities for employment. Strengthening livelihoods and increasing the income of poor families was another motto of this scheme came true. The MGNREGA scheme has provided a golden opportunity to create prosperous villages through job creation in villages and further strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions in India. A study of the implementation of this scheme in Palasgaon shows that the work of MGNREGA is carried out eagerly through public participation under the Gram Panchayat. This provides employment to the people of the village along with the development of the village



Student's interaction with villager regarding MNREGA Scheme



Student along with concern teacher taking interview of villegers





### MAHATMA GANDHI ARTS, SCIENCE & LATE N. P. COMMERCE COLLEGE, ARMORI SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (PBR) 2020-21 DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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5	DUGA CHARANDAS GANUJI	8767037603	
6	GHODMARE ACHAL RAJENDRA	9403632318	
7	JANGI VIJAY JADHAV	8275456360	
8	JENGATHE BHUMIKA MAROTI	9356522894	B.M. Temme
9	KARMENGE DAMINI PRALHAD	9657050848	1
10	KHARKATE NIVRUTTA DAMODHAR	9075787923	
11	KORCHA CHANDER SAKHARAM	9421192161	Con Kosacha
12	KORCHA ISHWAR MADHUKAR	9423372785	
13	MADAVI KAMIN RAMESH	9325334664	
14	MADAVI PRAGATI PRAKASH	9405782771	P.P. Madavi
15	MESHRAM BHAIRAVI DIWAKAR	9359541740	
16	NAUTAM KHILENDRA RAMSING	9404152823	
17	NAITAM ZAMDEO VILAS	7773948599	-=>+. Noeltan
18	NAROTE SHRIKANT MURA	8080745490	
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PROF. G. W. BORKAR

People's Bio-Diversity Register 2020-21







### Department of Music Socio-economic Survey Report entitled

*"Survey of folk music (folk songs) at Palasgaon village"* Study Report submitted by **B. A. II** (Department of Music) students group **2020-21** Under the supervision of **Prof. Meena Upadhye** 

### Introduction

For songs, instruments, and dances, folk music is the original source of classical music. Folk music is the foundation of classical music. Folk music is made comprised of two words: "folk" and "music." Folk music is a blend of singing, playing, and dancing that is performed in a public setting.

Music is an integral part of human life from birth to death. Music is an integral part of human life. Music accompanies human beings in both happiness and sorrow.

Pujat Koti Gunam, Ganam

Ganaat Koti Gunam, Layam

Layat koti gunam dhyana te

There is no return to meditation

In spiritual science, singing is considered superior to worship. Because music has the highest power to meditate on the combination of tone and rhythm. That is why music is considered to be the most important of the 64 arts.

Music is the instrument of worldly, otherworldly material happiness. In that sense, music is a precious gift from God to mankind. The supernatural power of music achieves the task of maintaining social balance and integration. Music comes from nature, animals, birds, sun, moon, rivers and streams. Music is used for the development of human personality and that is why music has maintained its place in the meeting of psychology. Similarly, music has made an invaluable contribution to the field of education. That is how Indian culture is preserved.

Great scholars like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Rabindranath Tagore, the famous literary P.L. Deshpande, the Greek political thinker Plato have called music the art of living. That is why we are making a successful journey on this artistic path of life with the help of music. The movement of music varies from region to region, especially in rural areas where folk music is more prevalent.

It will be folk songs composed by people for people and composed by people in spontaneous folk language and sung easily and simply the roots of folk music are rooted in Vedanta and have found a place in religious tradition. The supply of water of love came from social bonds, nurtured from family intimacy, language, costumes, folk music spread from country to region, huge branches of Rupee tree so much that even its beginning cannot be applied.

Folklore is an independent and comprehensive subject.

### **Features of folklore**

\* Folk music sheds light on human civilization and culture. Folk music is anonymous.

\* Folk music was created in ancient times in an illiterate society and its existence in the society has been unaffected for many centuries. Folk music reflects the joys and sorrows of human life.

- \* Folk music is regular.
- \* Folk music has only four or five tones so it can be easily assimilated.
- \* The words of the song are in all dialects.
- \* Anyone can learn by imitating folk music.
- \* Rhythm and rhythm are determined by the meaning of the words in folk music.
- \* In folk music, many songs are sung in a single tune.
- \* Many instruments are used in folk music but vary by region.
- \* Folk music has less elegance and more beauty.
- \* The origin of all juices is found in folk music.
- \* Cultivating social dances creates a sense of belonging.

\* Since folk music is sung by a group, the instrument is used for the accompaniment. The instruments are as follows.

The instruments in folk music are usually the ones that attract the group through a knife and a fork.

1. Cube instruments.: Taal, Zanj, Chiplya, Ghanti

2. Unrestricted instruments.: Tabla, Dhol, Nagara, Choughada, Mridang, Dholaki, Damru, Halgi, Duff, Khanjiri

- 3. Musical instruments.: Conch, flute, clarinet, sundari, algun pava, sundari, shing, tutari.
- 4. Fiber instruments.: Ektari, Tuntune, Veena.

### **Background of folk music**

People who are in tune with nature are born with the gift of inspirational, emotional word melodies provided by nature. There is no exaggeration of words or melody in this music. There is only a naive mind, a reaction to an event that happens in daily life or the commentary contains the pleasant or sad state of mind shown, the descriptions of the different seasons in nature, the grateful praise of the endless love of the sea, the commentary on various human relationships, the ridicule of life's

contradictions, sacrifice, worship, sorcery, superstition, mantras, good crops. An epic or love story, a sakade worn to a village deity, etc.

Mahatma Gandhiji says, 'Earth, mountains, rivers, crops are found in folk songs. Similarly, seasons, festivals, traditions are also found in singing.

# \* Nobel Prize-winning poet Rabindranath Tagore writes, 'Folk song is the arbitrary composition of the semi-conscious mind of the people.'

Folklore reflects the culture of that province. How people speak, how they behave, how they behave, what their mentality is, what their general occupation is, what their financial status should be, can be guessed from the folklore. Folklore is not created out of any selfishness. They are created out of a huge urge to express. These songs are not individualistic but represent the whole society. Folk songs are the servants of a culture that has been going on for ages. We don't find folklore in written form, and no one seems to have tried to collect it because its literary values are not so high. Folk songs are passed down orally from one generation to another. Naturally it is said that these songs are not specially taught. One may say that listening to the other makes lessons. Folk songs never get old. This folk song is full of unnaturalness. When happiness flows through the whole body, it is impossible to limit this happiness to the 'T. When that joy, that serenity is manifested through folklore. In the reality of the heart, the word bhav stands in front of us in the form of a melody and accommodates us in it. Only folk songs can inspire and awaken spiritual beauty.

Folk songs touch all aspects of life. Interest and emotion are their basic principles. These are not subjective. These songs have no scripture but folk songs are in their pure form and in its original form. So, folklore is ubiquitous. A certain class can give him happiness Not everyone can afford it. Discrimination, inferiority, big and small, rich and poor etc. Forgetting the feelings of inequality, the role of equality is seen in the rural masses enjoying these folk songs.

Folk songs are the basis of popular raga music. Music originated from Omkar.

Later, the recitation of Ruchas took place in three cities, Udatta, Anudatta and Swarita. Matanga has said that the songs of wild tribes are of four tones. Ancient Sam singing was a religious song. Seven tones were used for that song. Also, old melodies, panika, sagas, bhajans, sources, aartyas, folk songs, etc. were created. It usually used four or five tones. These moves increased to seven tones and became classical. Each particular and regular composition with the same vowel as well as the same currency was then named a specific raga. Therefore, it has to be said that folk songs are not a competitive side of classical music but a supporting and coordinating organ.

### Folklore can be classified as follows.

1. Utsavageet (social, religious, family)

- 2. Love song (separation, adornment)
- 3. Songs of Nature (Seasons)
- 4. Virpuja, Powade
- 5. Bhakti Rasatmak folk songs
- 6. National Folk Songs
- 7. Relationship songs

In all these cases, the provinces have different characteristics but basically the formula is the same.

In Maharashtra, Povade, Lavani, Angaigeet, Jogwa, Mangalashtake, Gondhal, Jatya's Ovya, Vihin Pathavane, Fugdi, Jhimma, Bhondla, Mothe Varchi Gaani, Koli Geete, Adivasi Geete, etc. are among the folk songs.

### Folklore found in the Armori area

Different languages are spoken and folk songs are sung in the Armori area of Gadchiroli and the district. In this area, mainly Jhadiboli is spoken, as well as languages according to caste. Gondi languages, Kohli language, Kunbi language, dialect languages are spoken and folk songs are sung in the same dialect.

### Types of folklore in the area

Gondi song Jhadiboli song Wedding songs Barsa Geet Goddess worship songs Dandar Songs Songs sung while working. All these songs are sung in their dialect.

### Folk songs sung at Palasgaon

In Palasgaon, songs were usually sung in only two languages, Marathi dialects and Gondi songs in the village.

### Gondi song type

Ghadi nese kiyala vayalaga baba Ghadi nese kiyala vayalga baba Walung opened the door, Kim Niva pedicuring vodka Falasgaon Natala Mod Adya Valana Mara Aden Khandi Mode Kim and Bai Falasgaon Asha Nat Sode Kim

### The meaning of the words

Or lung = four Kim = ga, c Neva = your Pedaling = girl Wadka = speak Falasgaon = Palasgaon Natala = Chi Adaya = there Walana = Vadacha Die = tree Adena = his

### Marathi translation

Open all four doors Baba, open the four doors Talk to your Leki Palasgaon mode there Vada tree Its twig mode g bai Give up hope of Palasgaon.
#### Songs in dialects of other societies

 Mother and ex-mother came and came from the bush Throws flowers from the car and my This is my mother Mother of my love Nimba Khalya Thana Take the price of Haldi Kukwa My mother and mother

#### The standard meaning of words in the dialect

Ex = mine Flowers = flowers Eat neem = under the neem tree Haldi = turmeric

2. What time does the bell ring?
In the Valya Valya mandava, the bell rings
At the time of Baja Kaha, Bapu was Navra Deva
Moonlight in a beautiful tent
Pi tachi rangoli on the moon stick
Pita's Rangolivara Chavarag Pat
Waist fold on Chavarang Pata
Cook's finger on the waist
Navi Bai Ubi Raye on Kukawa's finger

### The standard meaning of words in the dialect

Wet = wet Waja = instrument Something = something Pitachi = pithachi

#### **Nomenclature Songs**

Kunti's Pandava Gangavari's Kaivar Renuki's Parashuram Jo Bala Jo Jo Re Jo Dattatra of Namdev Anusai of Gunabai Dharma Devachi Sarvasati Jo Bala Jo Jo ....

#### The standard meaning of words in the dialect

Kunti = Kunti Anusui = Anusaya Sarvasati = Saraswati

#### Zadi boli songs

Khelu na ka malun zhopi ala sirihari Khelu Na Ka Malun Ala and Maja Rairamba Aala rairamba kelan dhandyacha khoramba Playing Malun Aala Maja Ragunat He was shaken

#### The standard meaning of words in the dialect

By playing = by playing Sirihari = Sreehari Kellan = banana Business = work Khoramba = captivity This is how the people of Pal Sagav sing songs in their dialect.

#### Musical tastes of the villagers of Palasgaon

Along with the study of folk songs at Palasgaon, the musical tastes of the place were also studied People in Wadgaon love Natak Bhajan Gavalan Haripath song type It was found that the plays and drama songs in the bush were in the bush

#### Conclusion

While studying folk songs at Palasgaon, various songs of the area and their musical tastes It was studied that the format of the project was in the form of a face-to-face interview. It was found that people belong to Gond, Kunbi, Dhiwar, Maa Akhati etc. lived in Palasgaon have their folk songs accordingly. The Gondi language was different, so the folk songs in that language felt different but since the dialect of the rest of the society is Marathi, it was found that the folk songs of other communities are almost in Zadi (local) language

#### Outcomes

2. In Palasgaon, dialects are different according to caste and songs are sung using words accordingly.

3. The main language of the villagers of Palasgaon is Marathi but it is seen that most of the villagers speaks in Zadiboli.

4. The villagers of Palasgaon were found to be more interested in music but especially in Natya Geeta.

5. Songs are sung according to various ceremonies like

Haripath and bhajan in pola is especially famous here

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## List of students

## Student studying folk songs at Palsagaon









#### Photographs published in the newspaper





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#### **Department of Home-economics**

#### Socio-economic Survey Report entitled

*"Survey of Wild Edible Plants Consumed by the People of Palasgaon village"* Study Report submitted by **B. A. II** (Department of Home-economics) students group 2020-21 Under the supervision of **Prof. Pranali Garode** 

#### Introduction

To boost the diet's quality, a variety of vegetables should be included in our daily usage as per season. Vegetables are an essential part of a balanced diet. Minerals, calcium, iron, sodium, and all vitamins are abundant in vegetables. That is why veggies are referred to be "preservative foods." According to the survey, these veggies grow in the forest, steep areas, and on the farm in the village during the start of the rainy season. Preparation methods, many legumes were studied, as well as their nutrients and nutritional treatment approaches. The older citizens of Palasgaon village, particularly the senior women, responded enthusiastically.

#### **Characteristic of Wild Vegetables**

1. Wild vegetables that grow naturally without being cultivated or cared for.

2. Because of the nutrients in Wild vegetables, numerous vegetables are included in the diet that is beneficial to one's health; such vegetables are recognized as Wild vegetables.

### Various Wild Edible Plants in the area of Palasgaon Village

1.कुड्याची फुले, शेंगा .2.कुरड, 3.शेरडेरे, 4अरतफरी, 5.कडू भाजी, 6.धान भाजी ,7.तरोटाभाजी ,8.कडुभाजी ,9.तिफनची भाजी, 10.चिउरची भाजी ,11.पातुर 12.खापरखुटी 13.पिंपळाचा बार 14.दुंबरसात्या (मशरूम)15.काटवल, (करटोली)16.आघाड 17.केना 18.बहावा,19.बांबूची वास्ते 20.अळूची पाने ,देठे . (धोपा).21.हादग्याची फुले 22. काटेसावर 23. अंबाडी 24.शेवग्याची फुले -पाने -शेंगा( मुंगणा) 25.गोडनिंब 26.गुडवेल 27.सुरण कंद 28.घोळ भाजी 29.मोह फुले 30.केळ फुले.. इत्यादी.







Palasgaon is a beautiful mountainous area with a lot of greenery and a lot of Wild Edible Plants.

#### **Features of Wild Edible Plants.**

1. There are numerous medicinal properties.

2. These Vegetables are affordable since they grow organically and do not require farming or maintenance.

3. Wild Edible Plants contain minerals, elements, and all of the chemical elements necessary for the body, which are useful in terms of digestion.

4. Grows primarily in the forest or on the field's embankment and hence does not require cultivation.

5. Because Wild Edible Plants do not employ fertilizers or pesticides, the natural and nutritional ingredients remain intact.

6. Boiling certain vegetables does not change their qualities; yet, some vegetables are boiled while others do not.

7. Vegetables with as few spices and oils as possible are good for health.

8. Since some vegetables are cold and others are hot, they both are healthy.

#### Wild Vegetable: - Society and Culture

In terms of society and culture, wild vegetables are extremely important. Older people are becoming aware of this, and as a result of their knowledge of medicinal properties, they include Wild Edible Plants in their diet. These vegetables have indeed been identified and are being eaten. Some vegetables are boiled before eating. Even still, having one is still out of reach for most people. All vegetables are included in diet, but some vegetables are only cooked during certain festivals.

#### The importance of Wild Vegetable in the diet.

1. It is important to provide a variety of wild vegetables in one's diet in order to increase food quality and preserve excellent health.

2. Wild Vegetable help to protect the body, aid to protect the body, and improve immunity because they are high in body protective vitamins and minerals.

3. Iron-rich wild vegetables aid in the maintenance of a healthy hemoglobin level.

- 4. Blood cleansing effects are also found in some wild vegetables.
- 5. Wild vegetables can make you eat more.
- Some wild plants have significant digestive properties and hence aid digestion.
- 6. Different processing methods can be used to add variation to vegetables.

e. g.

- 1. Vegetable Moringa beans
- 2. Vegetable Moringa Flower

3. Vegetable Moringa leaves etc

Thus, a variety of items from the same plant can be used to make meals.

The licorice Wild Vegetable can prevent you from getting constipation.

In Wild Vegetables with a lot of leaves, the linear component is large, and the cellulose content is enough. Vitamin C and iron are found in wild vegetables. Calcium is found in dark green leafy vegetables. The following factors should be considered in order to keep veggies nutrient-dense.

(१)	भाज्या नेहमी ताज्या वापराव्या. ताज्या भाज्यात पोष्टिक घटक अधिक अमनात.	(१)	शिळ्या भाज्या हवेच्या संपर्कात वेवून पोषकतत्त्वांचा नाश होतो.
(२)	भाज्या धुवून नंतर चिराव्यात.	(२)	चिरल्यानंतर धुतल्यास पोषकघटक पाण्यात विरघळतात आणि नासाडी होते.
(३)	भाज्या फोडणीपूर्वी चिराव्यात.	(३)	फोडणीला घालण्यापूर्वी बराच कालावधी गेल्यास हवेच्या संपर्कात प्राणीद्विभवनाची क्रिया होते. त्यामुळे पोषकघटकांचा नाश होतो.
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(७)	सोड्याचा वापर पोषण मूल्यांची हानी करणणग आहे	(७)	सोड्याचा वापर टाळावा.
(८)	भाजी शिजत आली अशा स्थितीत आम्ल घालावे.	(८)	भाजीत शिजताना सुरुवातीपासूनच आम्ल घालू नये. कारण ब गटातील जीवनसत्त्वांचा नाश होतो.

#### Nutrients in vegetables: -

**1. Carbohydrates** - Carbohydrate content in vegetables varies depending on the type of vegetable.

Leafy vegetables, for example, include a part of carbohydrates in the form of cellulose. Carbohydrates abound in the Suran tuber.

- 2. Protein There is a lack of protein in the diet. Peanut seeds can be found in abundance.
- **3. Vitamins** Vitamin A and C are plentiful.
- 4. Minerals Minerals are plentiful. Sodium and calcium are abundant in iron.

#### Wild Vegetable Pigments



#### Wild Vegetable selection and collection:

When selecting Wild Vegetable, keep the following points in mind.

- 1. What to do with it.
- 2. Who will you serve vegetables to?
- 3. The need and condition of those who will benefit from the consumption of vegetables.
- 4. Family members' preferences and choices.

#### The classical approach to vegetable selection:

#### 1. Vegetables that is fresh

• Fresh fruits and vegetables should always be chosen because they are shiny and rocky since they are high in nutrients.

## 2. Stale vegetables.

- Wrinkles are caused by the effects of the external environment on the moisture content of stale fruits and vegetables.
- Leafy vegetables- The leaves of leafy vegetables fall off and turn yellow as the chlorophyll in them decreases.

### 3. Pests.

- When choosing vegetables, make sure that they are not infested with pests.
- Pests are cheaper than good vegetables but most of them are wasted
- 4. Mature vegetables should not be too stiff. Seeds of more mature vegetables are characteristically stiff Ripe vegetables are high in kashti and vary in their taste and nutritional value. Utility which vegetable to choose for what Choose vegetables accordingly For example, choose tomatoes for salads and more ripe soups The arrival of vegetables varies according to the season Vegetables that are widely available for a particular season are cheaper At such times specific vegetables should be selected.

## Wild Vegetable storage and care:

- 1. Collection of Wild Vegetables should be chopped, wrapped in cloth and kept in a cool place.
- 2. If you want to use a fridge, break it, wash it, drain the water, dry it, make small holes in the plastic bag and put it in it. This will keep the freshness of the vegetables longer.

### **Conclusion:**

1. Almost every senior citizen knows a lot about wild vegetables.

- 2. Everyone benefits from Wild Vegetables since they are abundant.
- 3. Wild vegetables are crisp and require little maintenance. It also doesn't have to be planted.

4. Given the importance of diet to one's health, the younger generation is adding wild vegetables in their diet.

5. Educating the next generation about the relevance of wild vegetables is beneficial to their health.

6. Due to the importance of diet in one's health, individuals of all ages are including wild vegetables in their diet.

7. There is no need to purchase Wild Vegetable, resulting in cost savings.

1. Shadow pictures of the live interview







#### Photograph in the newspaper.



रोजगार प्राप्त होता है।

गया। सर्वेक्षण के लिए गृह अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख प्रा.



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#### **Department of Economics**

#### Socio-economic Survey Report entitled

"Farming and Agro-based business: Survey and critical Analysis"

Study Report submitted by **B. A. II** (Department of Economics) students group **2020-21** Under the supervision of **Prof. Mohanlal Ramteke** 

#### Introduction

Palasgaon is an agriculture-based village, surrounded with forest, its locality is dependent on farming and Agro-based business only. Agriculture provides them sufficient economy to fulfill their basic needs, so it becomes their main source of income. Additional to this they carry some Agro-based business which helps them to improve their livelihood. To fulfil this purpose, we, the student of department of Economics visited the place to survey the same.

#### Objectives of the study: -

- > To enhance self-employment and poverty alleviation.
- > To collect information about Agriculture and business based on it.
- To suggest some additional action plan on the basis of Analysis of collected information.

#### Information of survey site: -

Palasgaon is one of the biggest village in Armori Tehsil with the Population about 1400, Which is located at 10 km. from main city of Armori. People in this village carry their livelihoods with Agriculture and Agro-based Business. They have many Agricultural Resources. Village is provided with the facility of P.H.C. Veterinary Hospital and Junior college.

#### Methodology: -

Survey is being carried out according to sample survey method. Information is collected through the direct visit and group discussion with the villagers. Students of Economics department worked hard to carry on the survey in different groups on 07<sup>th</sup> and 08<sup>th</sup> April 2021.

#### \* Analytical Discussion: -

The main objective of Survey carried out by Economics Dept. is to improve research technics in student. The students were trained with informative questionnaire. Some probable difficulties may occur during the Survey. Keeping this in mind, student followed the polite behavior to make it easy. Cooperativeness of both, the student and the villagers, the Survey was carried out smoothly.

Sr. No.	Land Information	No. of Family	Percentage
1.	Land holding farmers	22	88%
2.	Farmers with no land	03	12%
	Total	25	100%

## **Agro-related Information**

As per survey conducted by the students, it is observed that 88% farmers holding land for cultivation purpose in which dhan and groundnut is the major crop they are using.

## > Farmers Classification on the land holding: -

Sr.	Land holding Capacity	No. of	Percentage
No.		Family	
1.	Atyalpbhudharak (1.25 Acre)	17	77.27
2.	Alpbhudharak (2.5 – 5.0 Acre)	05	22.73
3.	Madhyam bhudharak (5-10 Acre)		
4.	Uchha bhudharak (More than 10 Acre)		
	Total	22	100

In Palasgaon village majority of farmers belong to atyalphudharak category (77.27%) due to less availability of land and minimized income they are facing difficulties to fulfill their primary needs (roti, Kapda and makan). Therefore, peoples migrate for job in other district or state for labour work. It is observed that nearly 25% farmers migrate to **Chandrapur** and **Yawatmal** district for soyabean cutting work.

## > Type of Land (Irrigated and Non-irrigated land)

Land Type	Non-	Irrigated type		Total
	irrigated	Patbandhara	Pumps	
No.of Family	15	01	06	22
Percentage	68%	4%	27%	100%

From the survey, it is observed that large percentage of family follow under non-irrigated category (68%) i.e., one of the important factors in the development of rural economy. If the people get the facility of irrigation, they can take two crops annually so that rural economy can increase.

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## **Agriculture Loan Facility**

Sr.	Loan	No. of	Percentage
No.	Information	family	
1	Loan Holder	9	40.90%
2	No Loan Holder	13	59.01%
Total		22	100%

Information stated above shows most of the Farmers are not interested in loan facility to run the agriculture.

### Information of Paddy Crops:-

## • Number of Farmers running Paddy Crops are 22 i.e. 88.00 %

In Palsgaon village, farmers engaged in paddy crop is 88.00 % means most of the people are dependent on agriculture and carry their livelihood on the same income.

Sr. No.	<b>Production Of Paddy</b>	No. of family	Percentage
	crops		
1	10000-25000/-	17	77.27%
2	25000-50000/-	05	22.73%ss
3	50000-100000/-		
4	100000/- and above		
	Total	22	100%

### > Information of Paddy Crops Production

Above information states that, Farmers getting average Paddy Crop Income annually about 10000-25000/-are 77. 27 % this percentage declares that farmers always live a poverty life.

### > Farmers Satisfied with crop Production

Sr.	Information Of Production	No. of	Percentage
No.		Family	
1	Farmers Positive with Production	9	40.90 %
2	Farmers Negative with Production	13	59.01 %
	Total	22	100 %

According to the survey, 59% farmers are not satisfied with production of paddy crop annually. It is impossible to survive their life in low-income group therefore there is an urgent need of Agro-based business. Meantime guaranteed income by the government is not related to investment on the crop production.

### > Vegetable Production

Sr.	Vegetable Crop	No. of	Percentage
No.		Family	
1.	vegetable pursuing farmers	03	4.54%
2.	Vegetable not pursuing farmers	22	95.46%
	Total	25	100%

In the survey, it is observed that nearly 95.46% farmers are not interested in vegetable crop which is called as cash crop.

Number of Vegetable producer is very less as compared to other Agro based business.

There is lack of fruit farming, only 4% farmers have lake farming (shettale),12% farmers are doing poultry farming.

## > Information of Flower-Based Agriculture

Sr.	Flower based Agri.	No. of	Percentage
No.		Family	
1	Farmers with flower-based agriculture	3	4.54 %
2	Farmers without Flower Based agriculture	22	95.46%
	Total	25	100%

Above information revels that very a smaller number of farmers are dependent on flowerbased Agriculture.

## > Information of Dairy Product: -

Sr. No.	Information Of Dairy	No.of	Percentage
	Product	Families	
1	Farmers with Cattles	05	22.72
2	Farmers without Cattle	17	77.27
	Total	22	100%

According to survey, farmers are not interested in agro-based business-like cattle rearing, fish rearing and poultry farming.

#### **Conclusion: -**

Palasgaon locality is agrarian and most of the villagers are atyalp bhudharak category (77%) as well as having lack of irrigation facility which is responsible for underdevelopment of rural economy. Agro-based business is key factor for the enhancement of rural people but due to lack of information, government schemes are far away from farmers and this becomes the only reason, why villages still live-in poverty.

#### > Action- Plan (Solution)

- -To increase the land area under irrigation
- -Traditional crops should be replaced with commercial crops.
- -Flower farming should be done, to meet the demand of flower -production.
- -Number of milky cattle should be increased.
- -Livestock Department should step forward.
- -Green House- Shade should be developed in farm itself.







## List of Participating Students in PBR

## MAHATMA GANDHI ARTS, SCIENCE & LATE N. P. COMMERCE COLLEGE, ARMORI SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (PBR) 2020-21 DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC

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2	CHAUDHARI HARSHATAI SANDIP	9373046702	
3	GURNULE KAJAL NARESH	7822063125	
4	KARMENGE DAMINI PRALHAD	9657050848	
5	KUKADKAR YOGITA VILAS	9112354898	Y.V. Kukadkar
6	KUMARE HARIRAM RAJENDRA	7620680954	
7	MADKAM HASINA YASHWANT	8275661630	
8	MATE BHAGYASHRI PANDHARI	7083955988	
9	MESHRAM BHAIRAVI DIWAKAR	9359541740	
10	MESHRAM LAXMI PRAKASH	8275226947	
11	PANSE SAKSHI HEMANT	9422615299	Saw
12	PRADHAN GAYATRI GANESH	9307919269	fercol
13	RAMTEKE MADHURI MAHADEO	9403659163	
14	SAYAM PRACHI GANESH	8767456711	
15	THAKARE GAYATRI SUDHAKAR	9689826653	
16	TIJARE ROSHAN TAMRAO	9373046702	
17	USENDI ASHISH LALAJI	7721986164	
18	WARJURKAR KIRAN VASANT	9403439434	kiran
19	WARKHADE MAHESHWARI RAJENDRA	7822018629	
20	. Margule Lina Namoleo	9404530885	( .N. haoggo:

K. RAMTEKE PROF. M (MAHMUL) Department of Eco

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# DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH & MARATHI



## मनोहरभाई शिक्षण प्रसारक मंडळ आरमोरी द्वारा संचालित

महात्मा गांधी कला, विज्ञान व स्व. न. पं. वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, आरमोरी, जि. गडचिरोली

## ग्रामीण जीवनव्यवहारात मराठी—इंग्रजी शब्दांचे उपयोजनः एक अभ्यास (पळसगाव ता. आरमोरीच्या विशेष संदर्भात)

A Study of the Usage of Marathi-English Words in Everyday Rural Life (With Special Reference to Palasgaon Village Taluka Armori)



मराठी विभाग आणि इंग्रजी विभाग



## ग्रामीण जीवनव्यवहारात मराठी-इंग्रजी शब्दांचे उपयोजनः एक अभ्यास

(पळसगाव ता. आरमोरीच्या विशेष संदर्भात)

A Study of the Usage of Marathi-English Words in Everyday Rural Life

(With Special Reference to Palasgaon Village Taluka Armori )

## प्रस्तावना (Introduction)

महात्मा गांधी कला, विज्ञान व स्व. न. पंजवाणी वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, आरमोरी द्वारा ग्राम पळसगावातील सर्वच स्तरांचा अभ्यास करून विकास आराखडा व कृतिकार्यक्रम राबविला जात आहे, त्याचाच एक भाग म्हणून लोकांचे जैवविविधता नोंदवही (PBR) अंतर्गत पळसगाव, ता. आरमोरी, जि. गडचिरोली येथील ग्रामवासीयांच्या ग्रामीण जीवनव्यवहारातील मराठी—इंग्रजी शब्दांचे उपयोजन : एक अभ्यास (A Study of the Usage of Marathi-English Words in Everyday Rural Life) हा प्रकल्प महाविद्यालयातील भाषा विभागाच्या वतीने राबविण्यात आला.

ग्रामीण जीवनात दैनंदिन वापरामध्ये वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या मराठी व इंग्रजी शब्दांचे संकलन करून समाज व संस्कृतीचे संवर्धन होण्याच्या दृष्टीने भाषेतील ग्रामीण जीवनव्यवहारातील शब्दांचे जतन करणे व नवीन पिढीला लुप्त होत चाललेल्या ग्रामीण जीवनसंस्कृतीचे ज्ञान व भान प्राप्त करून देणे हा या प्रकल्पाचा हेतू होता. सदर प्रकल्प पूर्णत्वास जाण्याकरिता पळसगाव येथील नागरिकांनी आनंदाने सहकार्य केले. पळसगाव ग्रामवासीयांच्या अनेक कुटुबांतील जेष्ठ नागरिकांनी उत्स्फूर्तपणे प्रतिसाद देताना आम्हाला ग्रामीण जीवनव्यवहारातील मराठी तसेच त्यांना ज्ञात असलेल्या इंग्रजी शब्दांची माहिती दिली. यासाठी वयवर्षे ५० व त्यापेक्षा अधिक वयाच्या व्यक्तींची मुलाखतीकरिता निवड करण्याचे निश्चित केले. त्यांच्या मुलाखतीतून अस्सल ग्रामीण बाज असलेले मराठी शब्द व सामान्य वापरात असलेले इंग्रजी शब्द, बोलीभाषेतील शब्दयोजना यासंदर्भात आमच्या मुलाखतकर्त्या प्राध्यापक व विद्यार्थ्यांना महत्त्वपूर्ण माहिती प्राप्त झाली. त्याद्वारा भाषिक व सांस्कृतिक ठेवा आजच्या तरुण पिढीला निदर्शनास आणून देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. 'लोकांचे जैवविविधता नोदंवही' (PBR) अंतर्गत सहभागी विद्यार्थ्यांनी मौलिक सहकार्य केले. म्हणूनच आम्ही हे सर्वेक्षणवजा प्रकल्प यशस्वीपणे पूर्ण करू शकलो.

या अभ्यासातून आम्हाला ग्रामीण जीवनव्यवहारातील मराठी व इंग्रजी भाषेतील अनेक शब्दरूपे प्राप्त झाली. जसे 'नाही' या शब्दासाठी 'नसे' हा शब्दप्रयोग तसेच त्याला इंग्रजीमध्ये No, 'होय' या शब्दासाठी ग्रामीण शब्द 'व्हय' तसेच त्यास इंग्रजीत Yes म्हणत असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले. अनेक इंग्रजी शब्द सराईतपणे ग्रामस्थ वापरताना दिसले तसेच इंग्रजी भाषेतील अनेक शब्द अपभ्रंशात्मक पद्धतीने वापरत असल्याचे दिसून आले. जसे लाईट (Light) या शब्दासाठी लाईन (Line) हा शब्द, डॉक्टर (Doctor) यासाठी डाक्टर (Dactar) नर्स (Nurse) करिता नरस (Naras) क्लॉस (Class) करिता कलास (Kalas) असे शब्दप्रयोग वापरताना दिसले. आजच्या परिस्थितीत अनेक ग्रामीण शब्द लुप्त होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत. अशा परिस्थितीत आरमोरी तालुक्यातील पळसगावातील ग्रामीण जीवनव्यवहारातील मराठी–इंग्रजी शब्दांचा अभ्यास करून ग्रामीण भागात बोलल्या जाणाऱ्या शब्दसंग्रहाचा हा ठेवा भाषेच्या अभ्यासकांपर्यंत पोहचविण्याच्या दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचे आहे.

- सर्वेक्षणाचे स्थळ : पळसगाव, ता. आरमोरी, जि. गडचिरोली
- सर्वेक्षणाचा दिनांक :— ६ जुलै २०२१
- सर्वेक्षण पद्धती :- ग्रामस्थांची मुलाखत

• सर्वेक्षणाचे स्वरूप व व्याप्ती :- 'ग्रामीण जीवनव्यवहारात मराठी-इंग्रजी शब्दांचे उपयोजन : एक अभ्यास' A Study of the Usage of Marathi-English Words in Everyday Rural Life (with special reference to village Palasgaon Taluka Armori, Dist- Gadchiroli) हा विषय सर्वेक्षणासाठी निवडण्यात आला या विषयाच्या अनुषंगाने महाविद्यालयाच्या भाषा विभागाने प्रथमत: महाविद्यालयाच्या कलाशाखेतील १० विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड केली. त्यांना सर्वेक्षणाची पद्धत, अभ्यासविषय व पळसगाव येथील वय वर्षे ५० वा अधिक वयोगट असलेल्या व्यक्तींची मुलाखत कशाप्रकारे घ्यायची या संदर्भात भाषाविभागात बैठक घेऊन मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले. मुलाखत घेताना प्राध्यापक व विद्यार्थ्यांनी किमान ५० ग्रामस्थांची भेट घेण्याचे व त्यांचेकडून अपेक्षित माहिती संकलन करण्याचे ठरले. इंग्रजी विभागप्रमुख प्रा. नोमेश मेश्राम, मराठी विभागाचे प्रा. डॉ. विजय रैवतकर, इंग्रजी विभागातील प्रा. स्मेहा मोहुर्ले, प्रा. अनिल राऊत, प्रा. वैभव पडोळे यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना सर्वेक्षणाची पद्धती तपशीलवारपणे समजावून सांगितली.

मुलाखत घेताना मुलाखतकर्त्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी आरोग्य, शिक्षण, राजकारण, कृषी, धार्मिक—सामाजिक विधी या क्षेत्रांशी निगडित मराठी व इंग्रजी शब्द ग्रामस्थांना विचारण्याचे ठरले. त्यानुसार भाषाविभागातील प्राध्यापकांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना उदाहरणादाखल उपरोक्त क्षेत्रातील काही मराठी व इंग्रजी शब्द लिहून दिले. शब्दांची निवड करताना ग्रामस्थांची बौद्धिक, शैक्षणिक व सामाजिक परिस्थिती लक्षात घेतली गेली व या परिप्रेक्ष्यातून विचार करण्यात आला.

## सर्वेक्षणात सहभागी प्राध्यापक

- 1. प्रा. नोमेश मेश्राम, इंग्रजी विभागप्रमुख
- 2. प्रा. डॉ. विजय रैवतकर, मराठी विभाग
- 3. प्रा. स्नेहा मोहुर्ले, इंग्रजी विभाग
- 4. प्रा. अनिल राऊत, इंग्रजी विभाग
- 5. प्रा. वैभव पडोळे, इंग्रजी विभाग

## ग्रामीण जीवनव्यवहारात मराठी-इंग्रजी शब्दांचे उपयोजनः एक अभ्यास

## (पळसगाव ता. आरमोरीच्या विशेष संदर्भात)

## A Study of the Usage of Marathi-English Words in Everyday Rural Life

(With Special Reference to Palasgaon Village Taluka Armori)

## संकलित माहिती

अ.	प्रमाण मराठीतील	ग्रामस्थांना माहीत असलेले व	प्रमाण इंग्रजी	ग्रामस्थ वापरत	
क्र	शब्द	वापरत असलेले मराठी पर्यायी शब्द	शब्द	असलेले इंग्रजी शब्द	
		शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र			
१	लेखन	कलम, पार्टी—पेंसिल, दौत	Pen	पेन	
२	अध्ययन	अभ्यास, वाचन, वाच	Study	स्टडी, इस्टडी	
<b>२</b>	शिक्षक	गुरूजी, मास्तर, शिक्षक	Teacher	टिचर	
ጸ	शिक्षिका	मास्तरीनबाई, बाई	Teacher	मॅडम, मॅम	
ų	खोडरबर	रबर	Eraser	इरेजर	
દ્વ	पेंसिल छिलणे	पनामा, छिलकी	Sharpener	शार्पनर	
৩	वही	वही, बुक, नोटबुक, रजिस्टर	Notebook	नोटबुक, रजिस्टर	
٢	पुस्तकांची पिशवी	दप्तर, ओझा, पिशवी, झोऱ्या	Bag	बॅग	
९	कपाट	आलमारी	Almirah	आलमारी	
१०	बुद्धिमान	हुशार, चतूर, चलाख, अक्कल, शहाणा, हुशारी,	Clever / Talented	टॅलेंटेड, शार्प	
११	मेंदू	मगज, दिमाग, भेजा, डोके	Brain		
१२	तक्ता	तक्ता	Chart	टेबल	
१३	टेबल	टेबल, मेज, डेक्स	Table	टेबल	
१४	प्रतिमा	फोटो, फोटवा, फोटू, चित्र, तसवीर	Photo	फोटो	
१५	हजर	उपस्थित, हाजर, हाजीर	Present/ Attend	हाजरृ	
१६	गणवेश	ड्रेस, डरेस, गणवेश, आंगळा, मनीला, सदरा	Uniform	ड्रेस, डरेस	
१७	मुख्याध्यापक	हेडमास्तर, हेडमास्टर, हेडगुरूजी, मोठेगुरूजी, मोठामास्तर	Head Master	हेडमास्टर, हेडमास्तर	
१८	राष्ट्रगीत	प्रार्थना, प्रतिज्ञा, राष्ट्रगान, राष्ट्रगीत, जन—गण—मन	Anthem	राष्ट्रगीत	
१९	खेळ	खेल, खेलकूद	Games/Sports	खेळ	
२०	स्पर्धा	शर्यत, पैज, रेस	Competition	काम्पेटिसन	
कृषी क्षेत्र					
२१	शेतकरी	शेतकरी, कास्तकार, कृषीवल	Farmer	फार्मर	
२२	शेत	वावर, शेत, रान, दंड, माळ	Farm	फार्म 🔼	
२३	शेती	कास्तकारी, खेती, कृषी, शेती	Agriculture	ॲग्रीकल्चर <mark>२</mark>	
२४	नांगर	नांगर, हल, फास	Tiller	,age	

રષ	बियाणे	बिजाई, बीज, बियाणे, सिड्स	Seeds	सिड्स, सिड्सचे बियाणे
२६	मजूर	कामकरी, मजूर, मानूस, राबता, गडी, नोकर, कामवाला, रोजंदार, वन्यार, वन्यारीन	labor	लेबर
२७	कोरडा	सुका, खडखडीत, कडकडीत, फडफडीत, तुडतुडीत, वाळलेला, हडकलेला, उजाड, ओसाड, कारेड,सुकट, खडखडीत, रखरखीत	Dry	
२८	अंकुर	कोंभ, कोंब, मोड, डिरी, धुमारा, तुरा, फुटवा, फाटा, पल्लव, पोंगा, पोटरी, पासंबा	Sprout	
२९	कापणी	धानकापणी, कटाई, मळणी, चुरणा	Reaping	——
३०	कर	सारा, पट्टी, फाळा, धारा, खंड, खंडणी, दस्तुरी, अडत, करभार, वसुली, वसूल, शेतसारा, जमीनमहसूल	Tax	टॅक्स
३१	खाचर	खासर, छेकडा	Cart	
३२	बंडी	बंडी, बैलबंडी, बैलगाडी, गाडा	Bullock Cart	
३३	उष्णता	तपन, उन, गरम, गरमी, गरमागरम, कढत, काहीली, चळचळ, कोंबट, रणरण, उबदार, कोमट	Heat	हॉट, हाट, हीट
३४	बाजार	बाजार, मंडई, मंडी, हाट, हाटात, आठवडी बाजार, गुजरी, दुकानलाइन,	Market	मारकेट
३५	पीक	पिक, उत्पन्न, माल, कठान	Crop	कराप, क्रॉप
		आरोग्य क्षेत्र		
३६	आरोग्य	तब्येत, प्रकृती, आरोग्य	Health	हेल्थ
ঽ७	परिचारिका	नर्स, नर्सबाई, नरस	Nurse	नर्स, नरस
३८	वैद्य	वेदू, वैद्य, डॉक्टर, डाकटर	Doctor	डॉक्टर, डाकटर
३९	आरोग्यवाहिनी	अम्बुलंस	Ambulance	अम्बुलंस
80	शस्त्रक्रीया	सिजर, अपरेसन, अप्रेशन, आप्रेशन, आपरेशन	Operation	अपरेसन, अप्रेशन, आप्रेशन, आपरेशन
४१	लस	लस, इंजक्सन, सूई, सूजी	Vaccine /Injection	इंजक्सन
४२	हिवताप	मलेरीया, थंडीताप	Malaria	मलेरीया
४३	आजार	रोग, ताप, बिमारी, बिघाड, रोगराई, व्याधी, विकार, पीडा, बाधा, ब्याद,	Disease/ Disorder	
४४	शरीर	आंग, अंग, देह, तन, शरीर,	Body	बाडी
૪५	मृतदेह	परेत, शव, प्रेत, मयत, मसन	Dead Body	डेडबाडी
४६	क्षय	टिबी	Tuberculosis	टिबी
৪৯	औषधालय	दवाईघर, फार्मसी	Medical Store	फार्मसी
४८	इस्पितळ	दवाखाना	Hospital	हासपीटल, हॉस्पीटल
४९	पशूवैद्य	ढोरडाक्टर, ढोरडाकटर, पशूरोग्या डाकटर	Veterinary Doctor	מע

<b>μ</b> ο	औषधी	दवाई, औषधी, दवादारू, जडीबुट्टी, सायरप, गोळ्या	Medicine	
<b></b> ધ્ર	रोगी	रोगी, रुग्ण, पेसंट, बिमार, पंचर, आजारी, तापेला, रोगेला, मरेकट, बिमारू, रोगराईवाला, मरीज	Patient	पेसंट, पेशंट
५२	जीवनसत्व	विटॅमिन, मिटीयामिल, मिट्यामेल	Vitamin	विटॅमिन
५३	आरोग्यसेवक	एमपीडब्लू, मलेरीया वर्कर,	Compounder	कंपाउंडर
૬૪	शिबिर	कॅम्प, सिबिर, शिबिर,	Camp	कॅम्प
પ્પ	रक्त	रक्त, रगत, खून	Blood	बलड
ૡ૬	हगवन	हागरी, हागी, हगी, हगवन, पोगरी, पोगळी, हाग्यारोग, नळहगी, परसाकरी	Diarrhea	
५७	रक्तदाब	बीपी	Blood Pressure	बीपी
4८	हृदय	कलेजा, दिल, हृदय, काळीज, कलेजी,	Heart	हार्ट
		राजकीय क्षेत्र		
५९	पुढारी	नेता, लिडर, राजनेता, आमदार, खासदार, सरंपच, मुखीया, पाटील, पटेल, गावपाटील, मेंबर	Leader	लिडर
६०	पक्ष	पक्ष, पार्टी	Party	पार्टी
६१	आघाडी	सत्ताधारी, सरकार, म्होरका, धुरा, नेतृत्व	Lead	लिड
६२	मतदान	मतदान, वोट, वोटींग,	Vote	वोट
६३	निवडणूक	निवडणूक, इलेक्सन, विलेक्सन, विलिक्सन, निर्वाचन, पसंती,	Election	इलेक्सन, विलेक्सन, विलिक्सन
६४	राष्ट्रपती	राष्ट्रपती	President	
દ્વષ	पंतप्रधान	पंतप्रधान, प्रधानमंत्री, पीएम	Prime Minister	पीएम
६६	मुख्यमंत्री	सीएम, मुख्यमंत्री	Chef Minister	सीएम
		घरगुती वापरातील शब्द/ इतर	•	
६७	चढणे	यंग, सिद, वेंग, चढ	Climb	
६८	आई	आय, माय, माता, जन्मदाती,	Mother	मदर
६९	अंकुश	ताबा, हुकमत, दाब, लगाम, नियंत्रण, निर्बंध, पाबन्दी,	Control	कंट्रोल
७०	अखेर	शेवट, अंत, समापन, समाप्ती, विसर्जन, बोळवण, विल्हेवाट, हद्द, शेंडेफळ	End	एण्ड
હર	अजाण/ अज्ञान	अज्ञ, अज्ञानी, अविद्य, कच्चा, अपरिपक्व, आचरट, आंधळा, कोरा, गावठी, गावंडा, गावरान, खेडवळ, दगड, मुर्ख, गावंढळ, गवार, अनाडी, रांगडा, मंद, रेम्याडोक्या, बिनडोक, मठ्ठ, बेअकली, बथ्थड, माठ, वेडपट, येडपट, अर्धवट, मदद, दगडोबा, शंखोबा, गणंग, ठोंब्या, ठोम्या, हणगोबा, गणंग, ठणठणपाळ, ठणठणगोपाल, ठसठोंबस, बैलोबा, नंदीबैल, गाढव, गधडा	Ignorant	

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७२	कशाला	कावून, कायले, कशाले, कहाले, काहाले, कहासाठी	Why	
७३	पाऊस/सर	पाणी, पाऊस, पावूस, ढगफूटी, मूसळधार, सर, झल्ला, धार, झड, वृष्टी	Rain	
৬४	दुपट्टा	गमछा, दुपट्टा, दुपटी, रूमाल, ओढणी,	Scorf	
હત	आडा	आढं, माळा, गच्ची, छत, सज्जा	Roof/Slab	स्लॅप,
৬६	तांदूर	तांदूळ, भात, धान	Rice	राइस
७७	उबार	जास्तचा, अधिकचा	Extra	एक्स्ट्रा
৬८	सुंदर	सुंदर, गोंडस, बेस, झकास, काटेबाज, देखणा, झ्याक, राजस, निटस, अप्सरा, साजरा, गोजरा, बंबाट, फक्कड, पाणीदार, पल्लेदार, फाकडा	Beautiful	बिवटीफूल, हॅडसम
७९	पुन्हा	परत, अजून, पुन्न्यावून, आणखी	Again	
८०	कपडे	बेलबाटम, कपडा, मांजरपाट, गोणपाट	Cloths	कलाथ
८१	फिरणारा / फिरणारी	हिंडकुरा, हिंडकुरी, भटकभवानी, फिरस्ता, चटकचांदणी, भटक्या, भटकी, नटमोगरी, भोवऱ्या, गावहिंड्या, गावहिंडी, सांड, आवारा	Loafer	लोफर
८२	बडबड्या	गोष्टीदलाल, बोडीझोक्या, गोष्टीहाक्या, वाऱ्याले फासेमांड्या, लाफाड्या, तोंडपाटील, वठाळ्या, चावळ्या, लवलव, गोष्टीबाज, भाडंकथा, लेंमडीझड, वटवट्या, बकबक्या, फेक्या, फेकेबाज, गोलगप्या, तोंडाळ्या, चरपट्या, मचमच्या, भकण्या, दंडाऱ्या, फुसक्या, फकाल्या, बोलबच्चन	Talkative	
८३	नाश	बट्याबोळ, बरबादी, चकनाचूर, माती, सत्यानास, धुव्वा, नासाडी, मोडतोड, चुराडा, खेळखंडोबा, विचका, पाचोरा, मातेरे, चुथडा	Destruction	
८४	उपद्व्यापी	तमासगीर, उचापती,	Nuisance	
८५	निरूपयोगी	कुचकामी, बिनकाम्या, फुकट, फोल, चिंधी, कसपट, कोळसा, गागरा, फालतू	Useless	युजलेस
८६	निपुण	वस्ताद, मास्टर, हुशार, पट्टा, मुरब्बी, दर्दी, बहदर, जाणता, सराईत, पक्का, पट्टीचा, पटाईत, गाढा, कसबी	Proficient	
৫৩	गरीब	गरीब, कफल्लक, बापडा, फकण्या, भिकारचोट	Poor	पुवर
66	हासणे	फिदीफिदी, हसणे, मस्करी	Laugh	लाफ
८९	खोटारडा	नाटकी, थापेबाज, फसवा, सोंगाड्या, दुटप्पी, नकली, लुच्चा, ढोंगी,	Feigned	
९०	मोफत	फुकट, फुकट्या, ठणठण, एफ्सी,	Free	प्री
९१	फाडणे	टरकावणे, दुभंगणे, चिरणे, कापणे, कातरणे	Tear	
९२	फजिती	फजिती, फज्जा, दैना, बोऱ्या, तमाशा, दुर्दशा, हसे, भंबेरी, विचका	Embarrassment	

0.5	नजग (गनी	ननमा ननमा शामी ननमा नम्स	Husband	नगरांच
रर	नवरा/ पता		Tusballu	रुस <b>व</b> ड
		धरवाली, कारभारा, मालक, जाडादार, श्रामाण,		
	<u> </u>	पाटाल, साहब, कुकवाचा धना		
९४	नवरी/पत्नी	जाया, दारी, दयिता, भामा, काता, अस्तुरी,	Wife	वाइफ
		बाईल, कामिनी, घरधनीण, घरवाली, कारभारीण,		
		मागारीण, अर्धांगीणी, सौभाग्यवती, लक्ष्मी,		
		सहचरी, पटाची बायको, बायडी, बिबी, बेगम,		
		जोरू, पटराणी,		
९५	तिखट	हिरोती, बुकनी	Chilly	चिली
९६	थाप	चाट, थाप, बनवाबनवी, भूलथाप, बंडल,	Bluff	
		गुगली, अफवा, तिखटमिठ, बाता, लाफा		
९७	थरथरणे / घाबरणे	थरथर, लटलट, थडथडणे, हादरणे, थरकणे,	Tremble	
		थरारणे, डगमगणे, लटपटणे, लवलवणे,		
		भेंबरेजणे, घाबरणे, गांगरणे, दांदरणे, घसपटणे,		
		फाटली		
९८	लफडे	झिंगाट, जुगाड,	Affair	
९९	पहाट	झुंजरूका, झुंजरूक, झांजड, झांजर, झांजरमांजर,	Dawn	
		झुंजूमुंजू		
१००	थाट	रूबाब, झोक, टामटूम, नूर, नखरा, मिजास,	Pomp	
		दिमाख, भपका, छानछोकी, ऐट, येट		
१०१	परांगदा	पसार, फरारी, गुंगार	Disappear	
१०२	लोटा	गडवा, गळवा, डब्बा	Mug	मग
१०३	मुर्ख	मुर्ख, बह्याळ, बया, गधा, बैताळबेलना, बैताळ,	Foolish	
		बयाहप्या, भागाड्या, धागसूड	0 11	
१०४	लहान	¢ંદાન, ચાનેબ્યા, લોડા, લોડાયા, !ગડ્ડા, _ઃ	Small	स्माल
		बाडक्या, लहानशा, छाटू		
१०५	समार	माहर, पुढ, सामार, सामारून	Front	फ्रन्ट
१०६	सकट यण	मारबत खसला, डागा फुटला, आपत्ता, मारघाड	Calamity	
१०७	<u> </u>	हार, धुव्वा, भूइसपाट, चात,	Defeat	
१०८	पचाईत	पेच, कोडी, गोची, वाधा, कुचबना, मारामार,	Quandary	
१०९	वृद्ध	बुळगा, खेळमा,	Old	ओल्ड
११०	जेवण	जेव, खाव, खावाचा, खाद, खाबो,	Meal	मिल
१११	मधाचे पोळे	मोवारू, आग्या,	Hive	
११२	मोठा	बेल्या, डग्गर, वडीलधारा, ज्येष्ठ, बुजरूक	Elder	
११३	मोहक	आकर्षक, मोहक, बंबाट, सुंदर,	Attractive	
११४	ঘৰ্ত্যাক	घडी, घड्याळ, वाच, हातघडी, दिवालघडी	Watch	वाच
		धार्मिक/विधी		
११५	लग्न	लगन, लग्न, विवाह, शादी, जुगाड, लगनगाठ,	Marriage /	मॅरेज, मॅरीज
		जनमगाठ, शुभमंगल, शुभविवाह, सोयरिक,	Wedding	
		परिणय, पाणिग्रहण, लगीन, घरोबा, संबंध		<u> </u>
११६	दवूळ	देवालय, देऊळ, मंदिर, गाभारा, देवस्थान,	Temple	टेम्पल
		पूजाघर, देवघर,		

११७	साक्षगंध	शालमुंदी, साखरपुडा, वांगाभात	Engagement	एंगेजमेंट
११८	पूजा	पूजा, पूजन, अर्चना, पूजाअर्चा, पूजापाठ	Worship	
११९	साधू	मुनी, पूजारी, बोवा, बाबा, योगी, ऋषी, सिद्धपुरुष, साधू, भगत, जोगी, महात्मा, अवलिया, सती, हरिदास, महंत, बैरागी, गोसावी, संत, देव्हारी	Hermit/ Saint	—— संत
१२०	प्रभातफेरी	प्रभातफेरी, परभातफेरी, रेली, रॅली	Rally	रेली, रॅली
१२१	दिवा	दिवा, समई, दीप, दीवनाल, खपरूंडी, कंदील	Lamp	लॅम्प

## संकलित माहितीचे विश्लेषण आणि निष्कर्ष

महाविद्यालयातील भाषा विभागाच्या वतीने ग्राम पळसगाव तालुका आरमोरी येथील ग्रामवासीयांच्या ग्रामीण जीवनव्यवहारातील मराठी—इंग्रजी शब्दांचे उपयोजन : एक अभ्यास (A Study of the Usage of Marathi-English Words in Everyday Rural Life with Special Reference to Palasgaon Village Tah- Armori) हा प्रकल्प राबविण्यात आला. या अनुषंगाने ६ जुलै २०२१ ला महाविद्यालयाच्या भाषाविभागाचे प्राध्यापक व पीबीआर विद्यार्थ्यांच्या चमूने मौजा पळसगाव येथे प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखतीद्वारे ग्रामस्थांकडून वरीलप्रमाणे माहिती संकलित केली.

या माहितीकरिता प्रामुख्याने ग्रामस्थांमधील ज्येष्ठ व्यक्तींची (वयवर्षे ५० व त्यापेक्षा अधिक) निवड करण्यात आली होती. त्यांना माहिती असलेले प्रमाण मराठीतील आणि इंग्रजीतील शब्द आणि ते प्रत्येक्षात जीवनव्यवहारात वापरीत असलेले शब्द यांची विचारपूस करण्यात आली. त्यांच्याकडून शब्दांचे संकलन पीबीआर विद्यार्थ्यांनी केले. यात विशेषत: प्रमाण शब्दांना पर्यायी असलेले बोलीभाषेतील व ग्रामीण शब्द जे काळानुरूप लोप पावत असून त्या शब्दांचे सौंदर्य विलयास जाताना दिसून येत आहे असे शब्द शोधण्याचा वा संकलित करण्याचा प्रमुख हेतू होता.

या करिता विद्यार्थ्यांना मुलाखत घेण्याची प्रक्रिया समजावून सांगण्यात आली होती. खरे तर विविध क्षेत्रांत शब्दसमुच्चय पहायला मिळतात परंतु प्रकल्पाची मर्यादा लक्षात घेता त्यात प्रामुख्याने शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक, कृषी, आरोग्य, राजकीय आणि घरगुती वापरातील अशा क्षेत्रांतील शब्दांचे संकलन करण्याचे ठरले होते त्यानुसार पीबीआर विद्यार्थ्यांनी या क्षेत्रांच्या मर्यादेतील शब्दांची माहिती संकलित केली.

शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातील शब्दांचा विचार करीत असताना साधारणत: ग्रामस्थांमध्ये अजूनही शिक्षकांना गुरूजी म्हणणारे किंवा या नावानेच त्यांच्याशी संवाद साधणारे अधिक मिळाले. त्यांना शिक्षक शब्दांची ओळख आहे पण नवी पिढी बोलत असल्याचे त्यांनी म्हटले आम्ही मात्र गुरूजी, मास्तरीन बाई व इंग्रजीमध्ये Master/Head Master असे शब्द वापरीत असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातील पिशवीला — झोऱ्या, दप्तर, डोके — मगज, गणवेश — मनिला, मुख्याध्यापक — मोठा मास्तर, हेडगुरूजी असे शब्द मराठीत तर इंग्रजीत Head Master (हेड मास्टर) असे शब्द समोर आले. यात मगज, झोऱ्या, मनिला, हेडगुरूजी असे शब्द लोप पावत असल्याचे दिसून आले. शिवाय मेंदू या शब्दाकरिता इंग्रजीत असणारा ब्रेन (Brain) हा शब्द त्यांना परिचित नसल्याचे दिसून आले मेंदू म्हणजे दिमाग हाच शब्द अधिक प्रचलित आहे. शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रातील ग्रामीण बोलीभाषेतील मराठी आणि इंग्रजी शब्दांतून भाषेचा वेगळा लेहजा पाहावयास मिळाला.

कृषी क्षेत्रातील विविध शब्द विशेषत: कालसुसंगत असल्याचे दिसून आले उदा. शेत या शब्दाकरिता शेत असा शब्द सराइतपणे वापरणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. शेत या शब्दासाठीचे दंड, वावर असे शब्द कमी प्रमाणात आढळूण आले तथा या

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शब्दांचा उपयोग जरी अधिकांश करण्यात येत नसला तरी असे शब्द ग्रामस्थांना माहीत असून त्यांनी शब्दांचा ठेवा जपला आहे. शेतीशी संबंधित Crop, Seeds, Tractor, Agriculture, Farming असे इंग्रजी शब्द ग्रामस्थांना ज्ञात असून या शब्दांचे उच्चारण ग्रामीण बोलीतून केले जात असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले जसे कराप, सिडबियाने, टेक्टर, यागरीकलचर, फारमिंग असे उच्चारण दिसून आले तथा त्यांना शब्द माहित आहेत हे महत्त्वाचे असून इंग्रजी शब्द ग्रामस्थांपर्यंत पोहचल्याचे निदर्शनास आले.

राजकीय क्षेत्रातील शब्दांचा विचार करीत असताना साधारणत: ग्रामस्थांमध्ये राजकारण्यांना लिडर (Leader) म्हणणारे अधिक मिळाले. त्यांना लिडर शब्दांची ओळख आहे हा शब्ददेखील नवी पिढी बोलत असल्याचे त्यांनी म्हटले तसेच नवी पिढी लिडरला पर्टिकुलर त्याच्याच पदानेही बोलत असल्याचे सांगताना सरपंच, ग्रामसेवक, पाटील, आमदार, खासदार अशा पदानुसारी शब्दांचा प्रयोग होत असल्याचे लक्षात आले तथा त्यांनी पदानुसारी शब्दांचा प्रयोग न करता सरसकट 'लिडर' हा शब्द वापरीत असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. राजकीय क्षेत्रातील सरपंच व पाटलाला — मुखीया, गावपाटील असे लुप्त पावत असलेले शब्द मराठीत दिसून आले तर इंग्रजीत Leader (लिडर) हा शब्द सर्वच पुढाऱ्यांसाठी समसमान अर्थाने वापरताना दिसले. समायिक शब्दांमध्ये CM, PM अशा इंग्रजी शब्दांचे त्यांना ज्ञान आहे. CM, PM या शब्दांचा फूलफॉर्म त्यांना माहीत नसून फक्त मिनिस्टर हा शब्द त्यांना माहीत असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले. इंग्रजीत असणारा प्रेसिंडंट (President) हा शब्द त्यांना परिचित नसल्याचे दिसून आले. तसेच Election, Voting, Party अशा शब्दांची त्यांना माहिती आहे व मराठीमध्ये इलेक्शन ला निवडणूक वोर्टींगला मतदान आणि पार्टी या शब्दाला पक्ष असे अर्थपूर्ण शब्द त्यांना बिनचुकपणे माहीत आहेत.

आरोग्य क्षेत्रातील विविध शब्द ग्रामस्थांकडून सराईतपणे वापरले जात असल्याचे दिसून आले उदा. डॉक्टर (Doctor) या शब्दाकरिता डॉक्टर असा शब्द मराठी व इंग्रजीमध्ये वापरणाऱ्यांचे प्रमाण अधिक आहे. नर्स (Nurse) या शब्दासाठीचे नरसाबाई, नरस असे शब्द जास्त प्रमाणात ग्रामस्थ वापरताना दिसून आले. Health, Operation, Ambulance, Dead Body, Heart, Pharmacy असे इंग्रजी शब्द ग्रामस्थांना माहीत असून त्यांचा उच्चार ते हेलथ, अपरेशन, याम्बुलंस, डेडबॉडी, हर्ट, फारमेसी या पद्धतीने करतात. आरोग्य क्षेत्राशी संबंधित मलेरिया, डायरीया, टायफाईड अशा रोगविषयक शब्दांना मराठीत पर्यायी शब्द माहीत नसल्याचे दिसून आले. हल्ली लोप पावत असलेले मराठी शब्दांमध्ये वैदू, पशूरोग्या डॉक्टर, परेत, सूजी यांचा उल्लेख विशेषत्वे करावा लागेल. हगवणकरिता पोगळी, पोगरी, नळहगी हे शब्द तसेच Heart साठी कलेजा असे मराठी व इंग्रजी शब्द ग्रामस्थांना ज्ञात आहेत.

धार्मिक विधी क्षेत्रातील शब्दांचा विचार करीत असताना साधारणत: ग्रामस्थांमध्ये लग्न या शब्दाचा प्रयोग लगन, लगीन, शादी असा करणारे व म्हणणारे अधिक मिळाले. शिवाय इंग्रजी Marriage हा शब्द त्यांना माहिती आहे तथा या शब्दाचा उच्चारण मॅरेज असा करताना ग्रामस्थ दिसून आले. साक्षगंध हा शब्द ग्रामस्थांना माहिती असून देखील या शब्दासाठी शालमुंदी हा शब्द ग्रामीण भागात अधिकप्रमाणात प्रचलित आहे. साक्षगंध शब्द फारसा वापरला जात नसल्याचे लक्षात आले. मंदिर हा शब्द देऊळ, पूजाघर या अर्थाने जूनी पिढी वापरीत असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले. मंदिर या शब्दासाठीचा इंग्रजी शब्द Temple या शब्दाची ओळख देखील त्यांना आहे. पूजा हा शब्द पूजाअर्चा असा करीत असल्याचे आढळून आले. साधू वा पूजारी या शब्दासाठी जून्यापिढीतील लोक अजूनही भगत असा शब्दप्रयोग करीत आहेत. दिवा या शब्दासाठीचे खपरूंडी, दिवनाल असे शब्द लुप्त पावत असल्याचे दिसून आले

घरगुती क्षेत्रातील विविध शब्द विशेषत: शिवराळ शब्दांचे प्रमाण अधिक आहेत. त्यात प्रामुख्याने बया, बैताळबेलना... असे शब्द मुर्ख या शब्दासाठी वापरताना दिसले. कशाला या शब्दासाठी झाडीबोलीतील कहाले, कायले तर तिखट या शब्दासाठी

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हिरूती असा शब्द वापरल्याचे दिसून आले. हिंडकुरा, काटेबाज, बेलबाटम, भांडकथा, गोष्टीदलाल, लेंबडीझड, फकाल्या असे शब्द लुप्त होत असल्याचे दिसून आले. घरगुती वापरातील इंग्रजी शब्द Wife, Small, Big, Attractive, Watch असे इंग्रजी शब्द ग्रामस्थांना ज्ञात असल्याचे दिसून आले.

## निष्कर्ष :--

१. ग्रामस्थाना प्रमाण मराठी शब्दांसाठी पर्यायी ग्रामीण शब्द अधिक प्रमाणात माहीत आहेत.

२. ग्रामस्थांनी मराठी ग्रामीण बोलीतील शब्दांचे वापर करणे सोडले नाही.

३. ग्रामस्थ वापरीत असलेल्या शब्दांतून अस्सल ग्रामीण बोलीचा, झाडीचा लेहजा प्रत्ययास येत असून त्यातून बोलीचे व शब्दांचे सौंदर्य सहज व स्वाभाविकपणे प्रकट होताना दिसून येते.

४. ग्रामस्थांच्या घरगुती वापरातील काही शब्दांत अधिकांश शिवराळ भाषेचा ओघ अधिक प्रमाणात दिसून येतो.

५. व्यवहारोपयोगी असे काही इंग्रजी शब्दांचे ज्ञान ग्रामस्थांमध्ये आहे.

६. ग्रामस्थ इंग्रजी शब्दांचे उच्चारण स्पष्ट करत नसून ग्रामीण बोलीचे उच्चारण त्यांच्या इंग्रजी शब्दांच्या उच्चरणात अधिकांश दिसून येतात.

७. ग्रामीण बोलीतील अनेक शब्दांतून झाडीप्रदेशातील अस्सल सामाजिक—सांस्कृतिक जीवनशैलीचा प्रत्यय येतो.

८. ग्रामस्थ त्यांच्या बोलीतील शब्दांतून सांस्कृतिक आणि भाषिक संवर्धन करीत आहेतकृ

९. आजच्या पिढीला अनेक लुप्त पावत चाललेले ग्रामीण शब्द परिचित नसून त्यांचे इंग्रजी भाषेसंबंधित ज्ञात प्रशंसनीय आहे.

१०. नवशिक्षित व तरुण पिढी ग्रामीण संस्कृतीपासून दूर जात असल्याचे दिसून आले.

## सर्वेक्षणाचे छायाचित्रे










## सर्वेक्षणाचे वर्तमानत्रांतून प्रकाशित झालेल्या बातम्या



दैनिक लोकशाही वार्ता दि. ८ जुलै २०२१

आली व प्रत्यक्ष मुलाखतीदारे

आहे.

चीढिला विसर पडत



दैनिक नवभारत दि. ८ जुलै २०२१

**People's Bio-Diversity Register 2020-21** 

मराठी व इंग्रजी शब्दांचे सर्वेक्षण महात्मा गांधी महाविद्यालयातील भाषा विभागाचा उपक्रम



शब्द सर्वेक्षणाचा उपक्रम राबविताना कॉलेजचे विद्यार्थी.

मुलाखतीद्वारे त्यांच्याकडून शब्दसंग्रहाची माहिती घेण्यात आली.

सर्वेक्षणावेळी इंग्रजी विभागप्रमुख प्रा. नोमेश मेश्राम, प्रा. डॉ. विजय रैवतकर, प्रा. स्नेहा मोहुर्ले, प्रा. अनिल राऊत, प्रा. वैभव पडोळे, पीबीआरचे विद्यार्थी सारंग नखाते, युगांतर भोयर, ज्ञानदीप मोहुर्ले, योगेंद्र वैद्य, अमित काळे, गोपाल घोडाम, राहुल घोडाम, देवानंद भोयर, सायली ढोरे हजर होते.

होण्याच्या हष्टीने भाषिक संवर्धन होण्याची अत्यंत गरज आहे आणि त्याच हेतूने सदर सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले व विविध क्षेत्रात जीवन व्यवहारात वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या व लोप पावण्याच्या वाटेवर असणाऱ्या मराठी व इंग्रजी शब्दांचा तथा पर्यायी शब्दांचा आला. दिवसेंदिवस ग्रामीण भागात शोध घेण्यात आला. याप्रसंगी गावातील विविध गटात मोडणाऱ्या व्यक्तींची भेट घेण्यात आली व प्रत्यक्ष

लोकमत न्यूज नेटवर्क आरमोरी : स्थानिक महात्मा गांधी कला, विज्ञान व स्व. न. पं. वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, आरमोरी येथील भाषा विभागातर्फे प्राचार्य डॉ. लालसिंग खालसा यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली लोकांचे जैवविविधता नोंदवही अंतर्गत कार्य करण्यासाठी भाषा विभागातील पी.बी.आर. विद्यार्थी गटाच्या वतीने पळसगाव येथे दत्तक ग्राम जीवनव्यवहारातील मराठी व इंग्रजी शब्दांचे सर्वेक्षण करण्यात आले.

या सर्वेक्षणांतर्गत शिक्षण, कृषी, आरोग्य, राजनीती, वाहतूक, धार्मिक विधी अशा विविध क्षेत्रात वापरले जाणारे मराठी व इंग्रजी शब्द आणि त्याच्या पर्यायी शब्दांचा शोध घेण्यात प्रचलित असणारे शब्द लोप पावत आहेत. समाज संस्कृतीच्या जतन

दैनिक लोकमत दि. ८ जुलै २०२१

## सर्वेक्षणासाठी घेण्यात येणाऱ्या मुलाखतीस प्रतिसाद देणारे ग्रामस्थ

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## सर्वेक्षणात सहभागी मुलाखतकर्ते विद्यार्थी

## MAHATMA GANDHI ARTS, SCIENCE & LATE N. P. COMMERCE COLLEGE, ARMORI Longuage / SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (PBR) 2020-21 DEPARTMENT OF MARATHI

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