1) Tittle of the Practice: ***Nurturing the mother Earth***

2. Objectives:

1) To analyse collected soil samples in terms of physico–chemical parameters.

2) To maintain eco-friendly campus.

3) To manage waste & e-waste effectively.

4) To organize various activities for environmental awareness.

5) To ban the use of non-degradable products.

6) To consume energy sources efficiently.

7) To provide sachets of trichoderma and information of vermiculture to farmers after soil testing

8) To follow reduce, reuse and recycle principle.

3. Context:

Location-

- Kada in Ashti Tehsil of Beed district in Maharashtra is situated between 180 53' 46 "N Latitude. 750 04 '42' E Longitude Height and is located at 598 meters above sea level with low rainfall. It is drought affected area and the farmers are totally dependent on the rain water and use of chemical fertilizers for combating the biotic and abiotic stress.
- The college initiated the practice by considering the need to preserve soil texture. The collected soil samples are analysed in terms of physic-chemical parameters. The prepared soil health card is used as tool for farmers to monitor and improve soil health based on field experience. This card is useful for farmers to record soil texture and to assist different soil management practices.
- The college creates awareness about environmental awareness through various activities like for tree plantation. The students are compelled for the examination of environmental awareness. The guest in various function are offered plants.
- The use of solar panel and LED bulbs is observed for efficient energy consumption. The notices are displayed at various places regarding its use.
- The roof rainwater harvesting system is installed for the conservation of bore well.
- Solid as well as e-waste management is effectively done with the help of installation of dustbin of various places inside the campus and for e-waste by forming MOUwith neighbouring local agency.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

4) The Practice:

The institute has adopted nearby selective villages. It becomes highly necessary for a farmer to know the soil elements of his farm before farming. The fertility and productivity depend on inherent soil elements. If the farmer comes to know the proportion of important soil elements as Nitrogen, Potassium, phosphorous present in soil, the conductance and PH of soil, he can easily come to know which crop and how much fertilizer his land require. This knowledge leads farmer to large productivity of the crop. With a view to make the farmer aware of the above-mentioned fact, the college initiated the best practice 'Nurturing the Mother Earth' by providing soil Health Card to each farmer of the surrounding villages.

The task of providing soil Health Card under the best practice 'Nurturing the Mother Earth' is of prime importance. The college with the selected students collected the soil sample from the surrounding villages under the team of professors and is handed over to Agriculture office for analysis. Accordingly, the students and teachers collectively are taking efforts to analyse the collected soil samples after testing. It provides a qualitative assessment of solid health. The purpose is to use indicators for soil's ability to support crop production within its capabilities and limitations. The card includes proper implementation of fertilizers crop wise recommendation of fertilizers required for farm lands resulting to identify health of soil and the use of soil nutrients. The card contains an advisory based on soil nutrient status of a farmers holding. It shows recommendations on dosage of different nutrients needed. The farmers were guided free of cost for per sample. The college also provides Trichoderma Sachets, Vermicompost to the farmers from surrounding area.

The college also conducts various activities in association with various departments for the promotion of environmental awareness. The activities like tree plantation, water conservation, effective use of energy sources, plastic ban, roof rain water harvesting, green iniatives and promotion of alternative transportation facilities etc. are encouraged. The e-waste of the institute is handed over to a private agency as per the terms and conditions mentioned in MOU.

Green energy Solar System

There are solar street lamps installed in campus with photovoltaic battery systems. These lamps store energy with the PV panel in the day time to the battery and then this charged battery is used for illuminating the LED in the dark hours.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Plantation-Dripper:

The College has established Deorai (Tree Plantation) with more than one thousand various plants having medicinal, ornamental, and aromatic. The garden is facilitated with drip irrigation system. The plants are tagged with GPRS locations.

Roof Rain water harvesting system

Rain water harvesting is an environmental friendly technique that includes efficient collection and storage that greatly helps neighbourhood people is established in the campus to address the water scarcity issues which may arise in the future.

5) Evidence of success:

- The soil health texture is improved
- The farmers acknowledged the importance of vermiculture, *Trichoderma* and organic farming. A large number of farmers participated in dialogue session, Dalimb (*Pomegranite*) Parishad, Vermicompost etc.
- The college not only promoted tree plantation in campus but also the same is followed in adopted villages for NSS campaign.
- The college also conducted Green Audit.
- Use of solar energy sources and LED bulbs installed in the campus.
- Waste Management is done with the help of Gram Panchayat Kada.
- There is some reduction in fertilizer use, especially nitrogen and increase in biofertilizers and other micro nutrients use. Crop yields have also increased for majority of the crops, although only moderately.
- A significant impact is the increase in micro nutrient to some extent.
- There is a need for strengthening the soil health card related extension services to provide better advisories
- Most of the sample farmers indicated that SHC is beneficial which is encouraging, given the short spam of the programme.
- Main complaint from the farmer is timeliness of providing the results. This however is linked to the infrastructure and human resources. Results need to be disseminated before sowing season, so that farmers will practice recommended crop choice and fertilizers.

Problems encountered and Resources required.

- Most of the farmers are illiterate
- Farmers are more interested in traditional farming.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

- The less number of farmers give importance to the guest lectures and various activities.
- The farmers are lacking proper financial support to implement the new technology for farming.
- The farmers resist adopting eco-friendly products as they are not familiar with it.
- The available finance sources are limited. They do not afford to buy eco-friendly products due to heavy costs.
- The farmers are always engaged in different Agriculture work.
- There is problem of transport for farmers to participate in the activities.
- The requirement of different documents for Government policies disappoints the farmers to implement innovative techniques in farmers.
- The products of organic farming are so costly that farmers do not get good crop cost in the surrounding region.
- The lack of irrigation facilities causes disturbance to adopt new crop patterns.
- Lack of Human Resources lead to problems in farming.

Sample Analyzed Data

Sr. No.	Villages	No. Of samples analyzed
1	Kada	103
2	Jalgaon	105
3	Sheri (B)	95
4	Waki	104
5	Mandwa	105
6	Devlali Panachi	207
7	Kerul	109
8	Hivra	100
9	Sangavi Pathan	103
10	Watanwadi	108

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prarsarak Mandal's
Smt.S.K.Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science &
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College,
Kada, Dist - Beed (M.S.) 414202

श्री.अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ कडा, संचलित
श्रीमती एस.के.गांधी आर्टस्, अमोलक सायन्स व पी.एच.गांधी कॉमर्स कॉलेज,कडा
ता.आष्टी जि.बीड.

माती परीक्षण कशासाठी?

जमिनीचा आम्ल पित्त निर्देशांक समजण्यासाठी

• पिकांच्या वाढीसाठी आवश्यक अन्नद्रव्याचा पुरवठा कसा होईल हे समजते. कोणती रासायनिकखते वापरावीत हे ठरविता येते.

क्षारांचे प्रमाण समजण्यासाठी-

• जमिन क्षारयुक्त किंवा ढोपण असल्यास समजते.

जमिनीतील सेंद्रिय कर्बाचे प्रमाण समजण्यासाठी

• सेंद्रिय कार्बाचे प्रमाणावरून जमिनीमध्ये सेंद्रिय पदार्थ किती आहेत हे समजते जमिनीचे आरोग्य जमिनीतील सेंद्रिय पदार्थावर अवलंबुन असते.

जमिनीतील मुक्त चुन्याचे प्रमाण समजण्यासाठी

• नत्र, स्फुरद आणि पालाश ही प्रमुख अन्नद्रव्ये मोठया प्रमाणात लागतात.त्याची जमिनीतील उपलब्धता माती परिक्षणामुळे समजते व त्यानुसार पिकांना रासायनिक खतांचा पुरवठा करता येतो. इतर दहा अन्नद्रव्ये कमी प्रमाणात लागतात. जमिनीत त्यांचे प्रमान किती आहे हे समजते.

जमितीचा पोत, मातीच्या कणांची रचना, जलधारणाशक्ती हे जमिनीचे भौतिक गुणधर्म समजण्यासाठी

• वावर जमिनीची पाणी धरून ठेवण्याची क्षमता आणि पाण्याच्या निचऱ्याची क्षमता अवलंबुन असते.

जमिनीतील सोडीयम या हानीकारक मुलद्रव्याचे प्रमाण समजण्यासाठी-

• सोडीयमचे प्रमाण जास्त असल्यास जमिन कुपोषण होते व त्यामध्ये पिकांची वाढ होत नाही.
ही जमिन पिकवाढीस योग्य करावयाची उपाययोजना निश्चित करण्यासाठी मातीपरीक्षण करणे आवश्यक आहे.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prarsarak Mandal's
Smt.S.K.Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science &
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College,
Kada, Dist - Beed (M.S.) 414202

श्री.अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ कडा, संचलित
श्रीमती एस.के.गांधी आर्टस्, अमोलक सायन्स व पी.एच.गांधी कॉमर्स कॉलेज, कडा
ता.आष्टी जि.बीड.

माती नमुना घेण्याची पद्धत

मातीचा प्रतिनिधीक नमुना घेण्याची पद्धत

- नमुना गोळा करण्यापुर्वी जमिनीचा रंग, जमिनीची सुपिकता, जमिनीचा उंचसखलपणा आणि जमिनीचा उतार यानुसार शेताचे निरनिराळे भाग पाडावेत.
- प्रत्येक भागासाठी मातीचा स्वतंत्र नमुना घ्यावा.
- नमुना घ्यावयाच्या शेतात चित्र क्र.२ मध्ये दाखविल्या प्रमाने नागमोडी पद्धतीने सर्वसाधारणपणे १५ ते २० ठिकाणहुन नमुन्यासाठी माती गोळा करावी.
- प्रत्येक ठिकाणी गिरमिट अथवा फावडे व खुरप्याने मातीचा नमुना घ्यावा.
- गिरमिटने नमुना घेताना जमिनीत ९ ते १० इंच खोलीपर्यंत गिरमिट फाडुन रोवावे व त्यानंतर ते बाहेर काढुन त्यातील माती नमुन्यासाठी घ्यावी.
- फावडे व खुरप्याने नमुना घेताना जमिनीमध्ये चित्र क्र.१ मध्ये दाखविल्याप्रमाणे इंग्रजी व्ही. आकाराचा ९ ते १० इंच खोलीचा खड्डा खोदावा व खड्ड्याच्या कडेची माती खुरप्याने जमा करुन नमुन्यासाठी घ्यावी.
- शेतातील १५ ते २० ठिकाणी माती एकत्रित करुन त्याचा एक ढिग करावा व त्याचे चार समान भाग करावेत (चित्र क्र.३ पहा)
- त्या चार भागांपैकी समोरासमोरील भाग आवड निवड पद्धतीने निवडुन दोन भाग टाकुन द्यावेत व उरलेले दोन भाग एकत्र करावेत.अशा पद्धतीने १ किलो माती शिल्लक राहिपर्यंत करावे.
- माती ओली असल्यास ती सावलीत वाळवावी.
- नमुन्याची माती कापडी किंवा प्लास्टिकच्या पिशवीत भरावी व तपासणीसाठी प्रयोगशाळेत पाठवावी.

मातीचा नमुना घेताना घ्यावयाची काळजी

- मातीचा नमुना सर्वसाधारणे पिकाची कापणी झाल्यानंतर परंतु नांगरटीपुर्वी घ्यावा. शेतात पिक असल्यास दोन ओळीतील जागेतुन नमुना घ्यावा.
- ÷ शेतात रासायनिक खते टाकली असल्यास दोन ते अडीच महिन्याच्या आत नमुना घेऊ नये.
- ※ रासायनिक खतांच्या मोकळ्या पिशव्या मातीं नमुना घेण्यासाठी वापरू नयेत.
- ÷ निरनिराळ्या पिकांच्या जमिनीचे किंवा निरनिराळ्या शेतातील मातीचे नमुने एकत्र करू नयेत.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Soil samples collections from various villages by students and teachers

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prarsarak Mandal's
Smt.S.K.Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science &
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College,
Kada, Dist - Beed (M.S.) 414202

Instrumentation Facility

Sr .no.	Name of instruments	Model number
1	Digital colorimeter	EQ 650
2	Potentiometer	EQ603
3	Spectrophotometer single beam	LMSP-V320
4	Digital nephelo/turbidity meter	SYSTRONICS 132
5	Digital flame photo meter	SYSTRONICS
6	Magnetic stirrer	Remi 1MLH
7	Electronic balance	Wensar PGB.200
8	U. V. chamber	MSW
9	Digital ultra sonicator	LMUG-2
10	pH meter Digital	LI-120
11	Conductometer	EQ-660S
12	Soil and water analysis kit	Prerana laboratories
13	Digital polarimeter	EQ-80
14	Suction pump	Set farcovac

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

FRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prarsarak Mandal's
Smt.S.K.Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science &
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College,
Kada, Dist - Beed (M.S.) 414202

Soil Health Card Scheme launched by the **Government of India** in February 2015. Under the scheme, the government plans to issue soil cards to farmers who will carry crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilizers required for the individual farms of the farmers to improve productivity through judicious use of inputs. All soil samples are to be tested in various soil testing labs across the country. Thereafter the experts will analyze the strength and weaknesses (micronutrients deficiency) of the soil and suggest measures to deal with it. The result and suggestions will be displayed in the card. The government plans to issue the cards to 14 crore farmers

नानाजी देशमुख कृषि संजीवनी प्रकल्प — कृषी विभाग महाराष्ट्र शासन

मृद आरोग्य पत्रिका

शेतकरी तपशील

जिल्हा	Beed
तालुका	Ashti
गाव	Watanwadi
शेतकरी नाव	Rahul Ram Gore
वडिलांचे/पतीचे नाव	Ram
नमुना संकलन तारीख	20-08-2017
सर्वेक्षण क्रमांक, खसरा क्र./डाग क्र.	46,-
शेताचा प्रकार	बागायत

माती चाचणी परिणाम

अनु.क्र.	परिमाण	वाचन	एकक	वर्गवारी
1	सामू	7.67		
2	क्षारता	0.39	डेसिसायमन/मीटर	
3	सेंद्रिय कर्ब	0.45	%	कमी
4	उपलब्ध नत्र	148.92	कि.ग्रॅ./हे.	कमी
5	उपलब्ध स्फुरद	11.0	कि.ग्रॅ./हे.	मध्यम
6	उपलब्ध पालाश	683.2	कि.ग्रॅ./हे.	खूप जास्त
7	उपलब्ध गंधक (S)	22.0	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
8	उपलब्ध जस्त (Zn)	0.96	पीपीएम	
9	उपलब्ध बोरॉन(B)	3.31	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
10	उपलब्ध लोह (Fe)	13.86	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
11	उपलब्ध मँगनीज(Mn)	12.2	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
12	उपलब्ध तांबे (Cu)	0.29	पीपीएम	पुरेसा

कृपया पर्याय १ किंवा पर्याय २ वापरा, दोन्ही पर्याय वापरू नका.

पर्याय १

अनु.क्र.	पीक वाण	खते संयोजन-१ (कि.ग्रॅ./हे.)		सेंद्रीय खते आणि प्रमाण	जैव खते आणि प्रमाण
1	कापूस	नीम कोटेड युरिया	348 kg/ha	शेण खत q/a	
		सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	375 kg/ha		
		Muriate of Potash	33 kg/ha		
2	ज्वारी	नीम कोटेड युरिया	230 kg/ha	शेण खत q/a	
		सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	250 kg/ha		
		Muriate of Potash	22 kg/ha		
3	तूर	नीम कोटेड युरिया	72 kg/ha	शेण खत q/a	
		सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	313 kg/ha		
		Muriate of Potash	13 kg/ha		

किंवा

पर्याय २

अनु.क्र.	पीक वाण	खते संयोजन-१ (कि.ग्रॅ./हे.)		सेंद्रीय खते आणि प्रमाण	जैव खते आणि प्रमाण
1	कापूस	डाय अमोनियम फॉस्फेट(18-46-0)	130 kg/ha	शेण खत q/a	
		नीम कोटेड युरिया	297 kg/ha		
		Muriate of Potash	33 kg/ha		
2	ज्वारी	डाय अमोनियम फॉस्फेट(18-46-0)	87 kg/ha	शेण खत q/a	
		नीम कोटेड युरिया	196 kg/ha		
		Muriate of Potash	22 kg/ha		
3	तूर	डाय अमोनियम फॉस्फेट(18-46-0)	109 kg/ha	शेण खत q/a	
		नीम कोटेड युरिया	29 kg/ha		
		Muriate of Potash	13 kg/ha		

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prarsarak Mandal's
Smt.S.K.Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science &
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College,
Kada, Dist - Beed (M.S.) 414202

Soil Health Card Distribution to Farmers

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prarsarak Mandal's
Smt.S.K.Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science &
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College,
Kada, Dist - Beed (M.S.) 414202

Table showing the results of adopted 10 villages before and after Soil Health Card

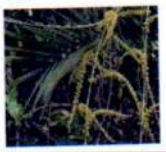
Crop cultivated	Before SHC (kg/ha)				After SHC (kg/ha)				% change after SHC				Production Before shc(kg/ha)	Increase in production (kg/ha)	Decreased in Value (Rs/ha)				Increased production value	Total gain (Rs/ha)
	N	P	K	MN	N	P	K	MN	N	P	K	MN			N	P	K	MN		
Cotton	316	119	56	0	237	43	30	0	-25	-64	-46	0	1850	300	632	1371	464	0	10500	12967
Ground nut	92	106	28	0	32	51	44	0	-65	-52	57	0	1680	466	478	992	-287	0	16310	17493
Maize	283	70	99	0	173	51	55	125	-39	-27	-44	125	2750	863	883	340	784	-1250	9493	10250
Paddy	182	81	53	3	109	59	42	18	-40	-27	-21	18	3280	1141	582	394	200	-150	15974	17000
Paddy, gram	20	14	2	10	12	6	2	10	-40	-57	0	10	3165	927	64	144	0	0	12978	13186
Ragi	109	132	66	0	75	54	35	18	-31	-59	-47	18	1940	1317	270	1402	558	-180	15804	17855
Soybean -gram	28	73	16	0	46	111	13	0	64	52	-19	0	1350	630	-143	-683	55	0	15750	14978
Sunflower	119	79	0	0	96	62	0	0	-19	-22		0	2030	1519	181	313	0	0	45570	46064
Total	174	88	49	0	106	59	41	20	-39	-33	-16	20	2268	1010	543	523	141	-198	17797	18807

1. There is some reduction in fertilizer use, especially nitrogen and increasein bio-fertilizers and other micro-nutrients use. This is a good sign as N:P: K ratio was highly skewed towards nitrogen. Costs were reduced due tolow fertilizer use. Crop yields have also increased for majority of the crops,although only moderately.
2. A significant impact is the increase in the use of gypsum and other micro nutrients to some extent.
3. There is a need for strengthening the soil health card related extension services to provide better advisories.
4. Two-thirds of the sample farmers indicated that SHC is beneficial which is encouraging, given the short span of the programme.
5. Main complaint from the farmers is the timeliness of providing the results. This, however, is linked to the infrastructure (soil testing labs) and humanresources. However, after the introduction of the SHC scheme, the time lag is significantly reduced. Results need to be disseminated before sowing season, so that farmers will practice recommended crop choice and fertilizers.
6. It is important to address these issues to gain confidence of the farmers in adoption of the fertilizers as per the recommendation in the SHC.
7. The scheme has a poor backing of infrastructure and human resources, with significant gaps.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prarsarak Mandal's
Smt.S.K.Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science &
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College,
Kada, Dist - Beed (M.S.) 414202

Amolak Deorai
Botanical Garden- Tree Names and their Uses

Sr. No.	Common name	Botanical Name	Family	Uses
1	Wad 	*Ficus benghalensis*	Moraceae	In traditional system of medicine, various plant parts of *Ficus benghalensis* L. such as stem bark, aerial roots, underground roots, vegetative buds, leaves, fruits and latex have been used in various nervous disorders i.e. seizure, insomnia, anxiety etc.
2	Nagchapha 	*Musua ferra*	Calophyllacae	*Mesua ferrea* linn., commonly known as 'Nagchampa' or 'Nagkesar', is one such herbal plant having many potential therapeutic activities. It is used in diseases like rheumatism, asthma, inflammation, fever, dyspepsia, renal diseases, dysentery, bleeding piles, a bacterial and fungal infection.
3	Cadamb 	*Neolamarckia cadamba*	Rubiaceae	It is used in the treatment of various ailments such as fever, uterine complaints, blood diseases, skin diseases, tumour, anaemia, eye inflammation and diarrhoea. Other reported uses of *N. cadamba* include antihepatotoxic, antimalarial, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, diuretic and laxative.
4	Lodra 	*Symplocos racemosa*	Symplocaceae	Ethnobotanical literature indicates use of *S. racemosa* in treatment of eye disease, skin diseases, ear diseases, liver and bowel complaints, tumors, uterine disorders, spongy and bleeding gums, asthma, fever, snake-bite, gonorrhea and arthritis.
5	Vet 	*Calamus pseudotenuis*	Arecaceae	The slender cane of this species is strong and used for making baskets etc. Castlerock, Karnataka, India.
6	Bhumi Amla 	*Phyllanthous amarus*	Phyllanthaceae	It is bitter, astringent, stomachic, diuretic, febrifuge and antiseptic. The whole plant is used in gonorrhea, menorrhagia and other genital affections. It is useful in gastropathy, diarrhoea, dysentery, intermittent fevers, ophthalmopathy, scabies, ulcers and wounds.
7	Pimpali 	*Piper longum*	Piperaceae	It is most commonly used to treat chronic bronchitis, asthma, constipation, gonorrhea, paralysis of the tongue, diarrhea, cholera, chronic malaria, viral hepatitis, respiratory infections, stomachache, bronchitis, diseases of the spleen, cough, and tumors.
8	Chitrak 	*Plumbago zeylanica*	Plumbaginaceae	*Plumbago zeylanica* (known as "Chitrak") is a useful Indian medicinal plant. The root of the plant and its constituents are credited with potential therapeutic properties including anti-atherogenic, cardiotonic, hepatoprotective and neuroprotective properties.
9	Tulsi 	*Ocimum sanctum*	Lamiaceae	The *Ocimum sanctum* L. has also been suggested to possess antifertility, anticancer, antidiabetic, antifungal, antimicrobial, hepatoprotective, cardioprotective, antiemetic, antispasmodic, analgesic, adaptogenic and diaphoretic actions.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

10	Akkalkara 	*Spilanthes oleracea*	Asteraceae	The leaves are used for culinary purposes, and the flowers have been used for their numbing and pain-relieving properties, earning the plant such common names as the toothache plant. In addition, it has been noted to relieve stomatitis, have taste-activating properties, and to induce a salivary response.
11	Nirgudi 	*Vitex negundo*	Verbenaceae	These bioactive compounds exhibit anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antidiabetic, anticancer, antimicrobial. VN is typically known for its role in the modulation of cellular events like apoptosis, cell cycle, motility of sperms, polycystic ovary disease, and menstrual cycle.
12	Haldi 	*Curcuma longa*	Zingiberaceae	It is commonly used as a spice in curries, food additive and also, as a dietary pigment. It has also been used to treat various illnesses in the Indian subcontinent from the ancient times.
13	Mogra 	*Jasminum sambac*	Oleaceae	*Jasminum sambac* (L.) is a South Asian folkloric medicinal plant that has traditionally been used to treat cardiovascular problems.
14	Aboli 	*Crossandra infundibuliformis*	Acanthaceae	*Crossandra infundibuliformis* belonging to family Acanthaceae is a well-known medicinal plant in various regions of India. This plant is one of the most chosen varieties for folk medicine. Flower extract is used in various conditions like fever, headache, aperitif, pain and wound healing
15	Mosambi 	*Citrus sinensis*	Rutiaceae	It has been used traditionally to treat ailments like constipation, cramps, colic, diarrhea, bronchitis, tuberculosis, cough, cold, obesity, menstrual disorder, angina, hypertension, anxiety, depression and stress
16	Neche 	*Nephrolepis cordifolia*	Nephrolepidaceae	*N. cordifolia* is commonly cultivated as ornamental fern in Shilong and often the tubers are eaten to quench thirst. Juice of root tubers is taken to treat fever, indigestion, headache, cough, cold and hematuria. Whole plant is used to cure renal, liver and skin disorder
17	Passionfruit / Krushnakamal 	*Passiflora edulis*	Passifloraceae	Passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis*) is a tropical fruit belonging to the family of Passifloraceae. Originating in South America, passion fruit has been used widely in folk medicine in South America to treat anxiety, insomnia, asthma, bronchitis, and urinary infection.
18	Kadipatta 	*Murrya koenigii*	Rutaceae	The green leaves of *M. koenigii* are used in treating piles, inflammation, itching, fresh cuts, dysentery, bruises, and edema. The roots are purgative to some extent. They are stimulating and used for common body aches.
19	Krishnavad 	*Ficus krishnse*	Moaraceae	*Ficus krishnae* is one of the medically important plant belonging to the family Moraceae. It has been used extensively by ayurvedic practitioner in India to treatvarious ailments such as ulcers, vomiting, fever, inflammations, leprosy, syphilis, biliousness, dysentery and inflammation of liver.
20	Adulsa 	*Adhatoda zeylanica*	Acanthaceae	The leaves, roots, flowers, and bark of this plant have been used in the treatments of cough, colds, asthma, to liquefy sputum, as a bronchodilator, bronchial catarrh, bronchitis, and tuberculosis. A number of parts of the plant are commonly used in the forms of decoctions or powders.
21	Malkangani	*Celastrus paniculata*	Celastraceae	Malkangani (*Celastrus paniculatus* Willd.) seeds and its oil are used for the treatment of Sciatica, Amnesia, Leprosy

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

				(Juzaam), Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Anaemia (Su -al-Qiniya), Ascites (Istisqa), Loss of appetite, Flatulence, Sexual weakness, Amenorrhea, Leucoderma and Gout etc.
22	Rui 	*Calotropis procera*	Apocynaceae	*Calotropis procera* is a well-known plant and has been traditionally used for diarrhoea, stomatic, sinus fistula, and skin disease, and the leaf part is used to treat jaundice.
23	Sonchapha 	*Michelia champaca*	Magnoliaceae	*M. champaca* L. has traditionally been used to treat diarrhea, cough, bronchitis, hypertension, dyspepsia, fever, rheumatism, abscesses, dysmenorrhea and inflammation. It is also used as purgative, expectorant, cardiotonic, digestive, carminative, stomachic, stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, antipyretic and astringent.
24	Zendu 	*Tagetus patula*	Asteraceae	In particular, flowers and entire herb of *T. patula* (French marigold) are used for preparing ethnobotanical remedies against rheumatism, stomach and intestinal problems, kidney and hepatic disorders, fever, and pneumonia
25	Ratangunj 	*Adenanthera pavonina*	Fabaceae	The plant is reported to have a wide range of biological activities, such as astringent and styptic (used in diarrhoea, stomach haemorrhage, haematuria) and anti-inflammatory (in rheumatic affections, gout) actions (Khare, 2007). Seeds are anticephalgic and also used for the treatment of paralysis.
26	Surangi 	*Mammea suriga*	Callophyllaceae	It is a large tree, growing to a height of 12–18 m and its bud is used as a minor spice. The flower buds possess mild stimulant, carminative and astringent properties and are used in the treatment of dyspepsia and haemorroid. Its root-paste is widely used as medicine to cure partial headache
27	Shendari 	*Mallotus philippensis*	Euphorbiaceae	The plants has found application in pharmaceuticals as it is one of the common plants used in Indian system of medicine. Various parts of the plant are used in the treatment of skin problem, bronchitis, antifungal, tape worm, eye-disease, cancer, diabetes, diarrhea, jaundice, malaria, urinogenital infection etc.
28	Waval 	*Haloptelia integrifolia*	Ulmaceae	The plant *Holoptelea integrifolia* is used traditionally for the treatment of inflammation, gastritis, dyspepsia, colic, intestinal worms, vomiting, wound healing, leprosy, diabetes, hemorrhoids, dysmenorrhea, and rheumatism
29	Shewaga 	*Moringa oleifera*	Moringaceae	*Moringa oleifera* plays an important role in protecting the liver from damage, oxidation and toxicity due to the high concentrations of polyphenols in its leaves and flowers. *Moringa oleifera* oil can also restore liver enzymes to normal levels, reducing oxidative stress and increasing protein content in the liver.
30	Padal 	*Adhatoda zeylanica*	Acanthaceae	The leaves, roots, flowers, and bark of this plant have been used in the treatments of cough, colds, asthma, to liquefy sputum, as a bronchodilator, bronchial catarrh, bronchitis, and tuberculosis. A number of parts of the plant are commonly used in the forms of decoctions or powders.
31	Kawath 	*Limonia acidissima*	Rutiaceae	Medicinal (The pulp and powdered rind of the fruit is applied as a poultice for insect bites and stings; the unripe fruit is used in the treatment of gum diseases, sore throat, coughs, dysentery and diarrhoea. The powdered fruit is mixed with honey and used to treat dysentery in children.)
32	Peru 	*Psidum guajava*	Myrtaceae	Guava, *Psidium guajava* (Linn.), a member of Myrtaceae family, is a common tropical plant with a long history of traditional usage. It is used not only as food but also as folk medicine, and various parts of this plant have a number of medicinal properties ranging from antimicrobial activity to anticancer property.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

33	Shivan 	*Gmelina arborea*	Lamiaceae	The whole plant is used in medicine. It is astringent, bitter, digestive, cardiotonic, diuretic, laxative and pulmonary and nervine tonic. It improves digestion, memory, helps overcome giddiness and is useful in burning sensation, fever, thirst, emaciation, heart diseases, nervous disorders and piles.
34	Kumbha 	*Careya arborea*	Lacythidaceae	Leaves are used in filaria, colic, loose motions and ulcers. Bark is used as an antipyretic, abortifacient, antipruritic and in smallpox, urinary discharges and rheumatic pain.
35	Medshingi 	*Dolichandrone falcata*	Bignoniaceae	*Dolichandrone falcata* Seem., Bignoniaceae, is a deciduous tree commonly known as Medshingi in local areas of Toranmal region of Maharashtra, India. Its bark paste is applied on fractured or dislocated bones, used as a fish poison; bark juice is used in cases of menorragia and leucorrhoea.
36	Ramfal 	*Annona reticulata*	Annonaceae	Used as source of medicine and also for industrial products. It possesses several medicinal properties such as anthelmintic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, wound healing and cytotoxic effects.
37	Gunj 	*Abrus precatorius*	Fabaceae	*Abrus precatorius* is traditionally used to treat tetanus, and to prevent rabies. The plant is used in some traditional medicine to treat scratches and sores and wounds caused by dogs, cats and mice, and are also used with other ingredients to treat leucoderma. The leaves of the herb are used to cure fever, cough and cold.
38	Neem 	*Azadirchata indica*	Meliaceae	In the Indian subcontinent, neem leaves are used to treat dental and gastrointestinal disorders, malaria fevers, skin diseases, and as insects repellent, while the Balinese used neem leaves as a diuretic and for diabetes, headache, heartburn, and stimulating the appetite.
39	Lakuch 	*Artocarpus lacucha*	Moaraceae	*Artocarpus lakoocha* Roxb., Moraceae, is a valuable tropical tree species native to India and used for fruit, furniture, timber, and feed. The lakoocha fruits are generally eaten fresh.
40	Bahada 	*Terminalia bellerica*	Combretaceae	The fruit of *T. bellirica* has been consumed as food by several ethnic groups of Nepal. The fruits have laxative, astringent, anthelmintic and antipyretic properties and are used in Ayurveda against various disorders like hepatitis, bronchitis, asthma, dyspepsia, piles, diarrhea, coughs, eye diseases.
41	Hadaga 	*Sesbania grandiflora*	Fabaceae	used to treat various types of ailments, such as bacterial infections, inflammation, fever, rheumatic swellings, ulcers, nasal catarrh, nyctalopia, cephalalgia, febrifuge, diarrhoea, gastralgia, dyspepsia, and to cure scabies
42	Din ka Raja 	*Cestrum diurnum*	Solanaceae	*Cestrum diurnum* L. (Solanaceae), locally known as buno-Hasnahena, is widely used in different traditional medicinal practices to treat pain, burn, swelling and related disorders. Adequate evidence is not available to support its medicinal properties for further use and drug development.
43	Parijathak 	*Nyctanthes arbortristis*	Oleaceae	Ethnopharmacological relevance: *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* (Oleaceae) is a mythological plant; has high medicinal values in Ayurveda. The popular medicinal use of this plant are anti-helminthic and anti-pyretic besides its use as a laxative, in rheumatism, skin ailments and as a sedative
44	Vilayati chinch 	*Pithecellobium dulce*	Fabaceae	used for their analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, antidiarrheal, antiulcer, antioxidant, hypoglycemic, and hepatoprotective properties, in treating cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases
45	Sadaphuli	*Catharanthus roseus*	Apocynaceae	This simple-looking plant boasts significant medicinal properties. *C. roseus* has reportedly been used for centuries

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

				by traditional Chinese medicine, to treat a whole range of ailments from diabetes to depression. Recently, compounds have been discovered in this special plant that have cancer fighting properties.
46	Sal 	*Shorea robusta*	Dipterocarpaceae	*Shorea robusta* has been traditionally used for various ailments. The leaves and bark are used to treat wounds, ulcers, leprosy, cough, gonorrhea, earache and headache. The bark is also used to treat diarrhoea, dysentery and vaginal discharges.
47	Nagkeshar 	*Mesua ferrea*	Calophyllaceae	*Mesua ferrea* linn., commonly known as 'Nagchampa' or 'Nagkesar', is one such herbal plant having many potential therapeutic activities. It is used in diseases like rheumatism, asthma, inflammation, fever, dyspepsia, renal diseases, and dysentery, bleeding piles, a bacterial and fungal infection.
48	Jambhul 	*Syzygium cumini*	Myrtaceae	The bark is acrid, sweet, digestive, astringent to the bowels, anthelmintic and used for the treatment of sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, thirst, biliousness, dysentery and ulcers. It is also a good blood purifier.
49	Amba / Aam 	*Mangifera indica*	Anacardiaceae	Various parts of plant are used as a dentrifrice, antiseptic, astringent, diaphoretic, stomachic, vermifuge, tonic, laxative and diuretic and to treat diarrhea, dysentery, anaemia, asthma, bronchitis, cough, hypertension, insomnia, rheumatism, toothache, leucorrhoea, haemorrhage and piles.
50	Dhayati 	*Woodfordia fruticosa*	Lythraceae	*Woodfordia fruticosa* is a popular medicinal plant useful in various ailments including bowel disorders. It has recently proved to be a rich storehouse of chemical constituents with promising anti-tumor and anti-inflammatory activities as revealed in modern biology-based studies.
51	Chirata 	*Swertia chirata*	Gentianaceae	*Swertia chirayita* (Gentianaceae), a popular medicinal herb indigenous to the temperate Himalayas is used in traditional medicine to treat numerous ailments such as liver disorders, malaria, and diabetes and are reported to have a wide spectrum of pharmacological properties.
52	Kangini 	*Solanum nigrum*	Solanaceae	*Solanum nigrum* is used in various traditional medical systems for antiproliferative, antiinflammatory, antiseizure and hepatoprotective activities.
53	Lalchitrak 	*Plambago indica*	Plumbaginacae	Medicinal uses: The root is acrid, vesicant, abortifacient and a stimulant. Applied in bland oil, it is used externally or internally in rheumatism and paralytic afflictions. The root is powerful sialogogue and a remedy for secondary syphilis, leprosy and leucoderma.
54	Bach 	*Acorus calamus*	Acoraceae	It is a traditional Indian medicinal herb, which is practiced to treat a wide range of health ailments, including neurological, gastrointestinal, respiratory, metabolic, kidney, and liver disorders.
55	Anjir 	*Ficus carica*	Moraceae	Its fruit, root, and leaves are used in traditional medicine to treat various ailments such as gastrointestinal (colic, indigestion, loss of appetite, and diarrhea), respiratory (sore throats, coughs, and bronchial problems), and cardiovascular disorders and as anti-inflammatory and antispasmodic remedy
56	Bibba 	*Semecarpus anacardium*	Anacardiaceae	*Semecarpus anacardium* is used for various medicinal properties. The fruit and nut extract shows various activities like antiatherogenic, antiinflammatory, antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-reproductive, CNS stimulant, hypoglycemic, anticarcinogenic and hair growth promoter.
57	Gulab 	*Rosa centifolia*	Rosaceae	*Rosa centifolia* L. (Rosaceae) have been used for the treatment of joint pain and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) in the traditional system of medicine.
58	Sagwan	*Tectona grandis*	Verbenaceae	It is used for outdoor furniture, parquet flooring, beams, ship building, cabinet work etc..) Cultural / Religious (

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K. Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
College,Kada

				Heritage Trees : There is currently one individual of *Tectona grandis* listed as a Heritage Tree in Singapore. It can be found at Singapore Botanic Gardens.
59	Cycus 	*Cycus circinnalis*	Cycadaceae	*Cycas circinalis* seeds and young leaves are harvested for food and medicine. The mature leaves are harvested for local rituals and for the floriculture industry, and the stems (piths) and male cones are extracted for medicine.
60	Pine 	*Pinus roxburghii*	Pinaceae	*Pinus roxburghii* Sarg. has many medicinal uses, the wood is aromatic, deodorant, haemostatic, stimulant, anthelmintic, digestive, liver tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic.
61	Dingla 	*Crotalaria retusa*	Fabaceae	Uses. *Crotalaria retusa* is grown as a fibre crop and as green manure. It is also used as a forage plant, but is poisonous to livestock.
62	Naral/ Coconut 	*Cocus nucifera*	Araceae	Industry is using the husk fiber from the pith as raw material for carpets, car seat stuffing, and in agricultural as fertilizers. The hard core is used to make handcrafts. The stalk and leaves of the coconut tree are useful in construction, and sugar, vinegar, and alcohol can be extracted from the inflorescence
63	Rudraksha 	*Elaeocarpus sphaericus*	Elaeocarpaceae	*Elaeocarpus sphaericus* fruits are used in Ayurveda for mental diseases, epilepsy, asthma, hypertension, arthritis and liver diseases.
64	Dikmali 	*Gardenia resinifera*	Rubiaceae	External uses It is antimicrobial, wound healing and analgesic. It is useful in toothache and teething problems of children (robbing latex to the gums). And anthelmintic.
65	Gudmar 	*Gymnema sylvestre*	Apocynaceae	*Gymnema sylvestre* is regarded as one of the plants with potent anti-diabetic properties. This plant is also used for controlling obesity in the form of Gymnema tea. The active compound of the plant is a group of acids termed as gymnemic acids.
66	Ratrani 	*Guettarda speciosa*	Rubiaceae	*Guettarda speciosa* Linn. (G. speciosa, Rubiaceae) has been used as a traditional medicinal plant in Asia for the treatment of various inflammatory conditions, including cough, fever and maternal postpartum infection.
67	Gulwel 	*Tinospora cordifolia*	Menispermaceae	*Tinospora cordifolia* has an importance in traditional ayurvedic medicine used for ages in the treatment of fever, jaundice, chronic diarrhea, cancer, dysentery, bone fracture, pain, asthuma, skin disease, poisonous insect, snake bite, eye disorders.
68	Karanj 	*Pongamia pinnata*	Fabaceae	*Pongamia pinnata* has been applied as crude drug for the treatment of tumors, piles, skin diseases, and ulcers (Rout et al., 2009; Pavithra et al., 2010). The root is effective for treating gonorrhea, cleaning gums, teeth, and ulcers, and is used in vaginal and skin diseases
69	Jetropha /Mogli yerand 	*Jatropha curcas*	Euphorbiaceae	*Jatropha curcas* is known for various medicinal uses. Its antimicrobial, anti-cancer and anti-HIV activity has been well recognized. Because of its broad-spectrum activity, we investigated aqueous and methanol leaf extracts for cytotoxicity and its potential to inhibit hemagglutinin protein of influenza virus.
70	Panphuti 	*Bryophyllum pinnatum*	Crassulaceae	*Bryophyllum pinnatum* leaves showed preventive effect against renal calculi formation and validates its ethnomedicinal use in urinary disorders. It further supports its therapeutic potential for the treatment of urinary calculi.
71	Bija 	*Pterocarpus marsupium*	Fabaceae	Heartwood of Vijaysar is antibiotic and hypoglycaemic, and is used to control blood sugar. Kino gum, obtained from incisions in bark, has astringent, anti-diarrhoeal, and anti-haemorrhagic properties. Leaves are used externally to treat boils, sores, and other skin diseases, while flowers are febrifuge.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

72	Mehandi / Heena 	*Lawsonia inermis*	Lythraceae	*Lawsonia inermis* L. syn. Lawsonia alba L. family Lythraceae, with the common names, henna tree, Inai, hina, mignonette tree, Egyptian privet, is used as a dye for skin, hair, and fingernails, as well as fabrics—silk, wool, and leather
73	Payar 	*Ficus arnottiana*	Moraceae	Leaves and twigs are lopped for fodder. Leaves and bark used in cutaneous affections.
74	Arjun 	*Terminalia arjuna*	Combretaceae	It is used in the treatment of fractures, ulcers, hepatic and showed hypocholesterolemic, antibacterial, antimicrobial, antitumoral, antioxidant, antiallergic and antifeedant, antifertility and anti-HIV activities. *T. arjuna* is reported that to possess strong hydrolipidemic properties.
75	Shiris 	*Albizia lebbeck*	Caesalpiniaceae	*A. lebbeck* has been used in various countries of Africa, Asia, and Australia for the prevention of scabies, lung ailments, piles, bronchitis, abdominal tumors, cough, eye disorders, and so on. It is recommended in several medicinal systems, for example, Ayurveda, Sidha, and Unani medicine
76	Ambada 	*Spondias pinnata*	Anacardiaceae	In India, the bark of *S. pinnata* is used as a rubefacient for the treatment of painful joints. It is also used to treat diarrhoea and dysentery and to prevent vomiting. A decoction prepared from the root bark is used to regulate menstruation and to treat gonorrhoea
77	Kanchan 	*Bauhinia veriegata*	Fabaceae	*Bauhinia variegata* Linn. (Leguminosae) bark is traditionally used as tonic and in treatment of ulcers. It is also useful in skin diseases. The roots are used as antidote to snake poison
78	Gela 	*Randia dumetorum*	Rubiaceae	*Randia dumetorum* (Retz.) Lam.), belonging to the Rubiaceae family, is distributed in south Asian countries. It is used as a traditional medicine to treat gastrointestinal and hepatic problems and as an anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial agent.
79	Muchkund 	*Pterospermum acerifolium*	Malvaceae	The flowers also provide a number of medicinal uses. An effective tonic can be prepared, as well as being used as a cure for inflammation, ulcers, blood problems, and even tumors. The reddish wood of the Bayur Tree can be used for planking. Because the wood is soft, it is not considered to be very strong.
80	Madhumalti 	*Hiptage benghalensis*	Malpighiaceae	It is also occasionally cultivated for medicinal purposes in the alternative medicine practice ayurveda: the leaves and bark are hot, acrid, bitter, insecticidal, vulnerary and useful in the treatment of biliousness, cough, burning sensation, thirst and inflammation; it also has the ability to treat skin diseases
81	Shindhi 	*Phoenix sylvestris*	Arecacae	The sap of the plant is a laxative and is nutritious and cooling whereas the central tender part of the plant is used in the treatment of gonorrhea. The root of the plant is useful to treat toothache, nervous debility and helminthiasis.
82	Ganer 	*Cochlospermum religiosum*	Bixaceae	The plant is used as sedative, stimulant, and is used in gonorrhea, jaundice, cough, trachoma, syphilis etc. The young leaves are used for cooling, and for washing hairs. The gum obtained from the plant is useful in treating pharyngitis, dysentery, diarrhea, asthma, eye problems and stomachache.
83	Moha 	*Madhuca longifolia*	Sapotaceae	Mahua preparations are used for removing intestinal worms, in respiratory infections and in cases of debility and emaciation. The astringent bark extract is used for dental-related problems, rheumatism, and diabetes. *Madhuca longifolia* flowers seasonally and produces green-fleshy fruits containing three to four seeds.
84	Limbara 	*Melia dubia*	Meliaceae	Things like agricultural tools, pencils, cigar boxes, ceiling planks, building materials, and packaging cases can be prepared from the wood of a 4-6 years old Melia Dubia tree. Boats, Catamarans, and light-weight furniture are made out of 10-year-old Melia Dubia wood.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

85	Khadsingi 	*Radermachera xylocarpa*	Bignoniaceae	Plant—antiseptic. Resin—used for the treatment of skin diseases. Root bark—bitter, astringent; used as substitute for Stereospermumpersonatum
86	Jangli badam 	*Sterculia foetida*	Malvaceae	Leaves of *S. foetida* are used as laxative, diuretic, anti-epileptic and insect repellent. Its seed oil is used externally to treat itches and other skin diseases; however, mixing the boiled seeds with wood decoction was found to be effective for the alleviation of rheumatism.
87	Ranbhindi 	*Thespesia populnea*	Malvaceae	It is a large tree found in the tropical regions and coastal forests of India. Various parts of *T. populnea* are found to possess useful medicinal properties, such as antifertility, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, purgative and hepatoprotective activity.
88	Parjambhul 	*Olea dioica*	Oleaceae	*Olea dioica* Roxb. an important medicinal tree plants used by local siddha tribes, belongs to the family Oleaceae. The parts such as leaves, bark, root, and fruits used in the traditional medicine to cure skin diseases, rheumatism, fever, and cancer.
89	Rohitak 	*Amoora rohituka*	Rubiaceae	*A. rohituka* is well known one of important Indian medicinal plant which is commonly used in disorders of blood, diseases of eye, helminthiasis disease, ulcer or wound, liver disorders, splenomegaly, internal tumours, leucorrhoea and urinary disorders
90	Amla / Awala 	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Ephorbiaceae	It is commonly known as Indian gooseberry or amla, family Euphorbiaceae, is an important herbal drug used in unani (Graceo - arab) and ayurvedic systems of medicine. The plant is used both as a medicine and as a tonic to build up lost vitality and vigor.
91	Jaswand 	*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*	Malvaceae	The *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* flower is widely used in Brazilian traditional medicine for the treatment of diabetes and has shown antifertility activity in female Wistar rats. However, there is no scientific confirmation of its effect on diabetes and pregnancy.
92	Lajri 	*Biophytum sensitivum*	Oxalidaceae	*Biophytum sensitivum* DC (Oxalidaceae) is used as a traditional folk medicine in ailments such as inflammation, arthritis, wounds, tumors and burns, gonorrhea, stomach ache, asthma, cough, degenerative joint disease, urinary calculi, diabetes, snake bite, amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea.
93	Karmal 	*Averrhoa carambola*	Oxalidaceae	Uses. *Averrhoa carambola* is best known as the star fruit, as it is best known for the star-like shape it has when cut. In addition to being eaten, the fruit is used in traditional Asian medicine to treat chickenpox, intestinal parasites, headaches, and other illnesses.
94	Priyangu 	*Callicarpa macrophylla*	Lamiaceae	*Callicarpa macrophylla*, commonly known as Priyangu is a useful medicinal plant for the treatment of various disorders like tumour, polydipsia, diarrhoea, dysentery, diabetes, fever, etc. In Ayurvedic system of medicine, the plant is also known as Phalawati and used for obstetric conditions.
95	Bel 	*Aegle marmelos*	Rutaceae	Extensive experimental and clinical studies prove that Aegle marmelos possesses antidiarrhoeal, antimicrobial, antiviral, radioprotective, anticancer, chemopreventive, antipyretic, ulcer healing, antigenotoxic, diuretic, antifertility and anti-inflammatory properties, which help it to play role in prevention
96	Pimpal 	*Ficus religiosa*	Moraceae	*Ficus religiosa* (L.), commonly known as pepal belonging to the family Moraceae, is used traditionally as antiulcer, antibacterial, antidiabetic, in the treatment of gonorrhea and skin diseases.
97	Sitaashok	*Saraca indica*	Fabaceae	Various medicinal uses of *Saraca indica* had been reported in Charaka Samhita (100 A.D.) Different parts of the plant exhibit a number pharmacological effects like antihyperglycemic, antipyretic, antibacterial,

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K. Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

				anthelmintic, activity
98	Bakul 	*Mimusops elengi*	sapotaceae	*M. elengi* is well documented for several medicinal properties like antinociceptive, diuretic effects, gastroprotective, antibacterial, antifungal, anticariogenic, free radical scavenging, antihyperglycemic etc. And due to this since several decades it is being focused for its chemical composition.
99	Madhunashini 	*Gymnema sylvestre*	Apocynaceae	*Gymnema sylvestre* is regarded as one of the plants with potent anti-diabetic properties. This plant is also used for controlling obesity in the form of Gymnema tea. The active compound of the plant is a group of acids termed as gymnemic acids.
100	Wavding 	*Embelia ribes*	Primlaceae	*Embelia ribes* (common name, Vidanga) is extensively used in traditional system of medicine for treatment of various disorders. It is described in Ayurveda, as a powerful anthelmintic, antifertility and antihyperlipidemic agent.
101	Kuchla 	*Strychnos nuxvomia*	Loganiaceae	*Strychnos nux-vomica* is an evergreen tree native to Southeast Asia and its dried seeds are used for the treatment of neurodisorders, arthritis and vomiting. The different use of this plant as herbal remedy in Chinese medicine is also reported in the literature.
102	Shankeshar 	*Xanthium strumarium*	Asteriaceae	*X. strumarium*, as a traditional herbal medicine, has been extensively applied to treat many diseases, such as rhinitis, nasal sinusitis, headache, gastric ulcer, urticaria, rheumatism bacterial, fungal infections and arthritis.
103	Kamal 	*Nelumbo nucifera*	Nulumbonaceae	The whole plant is used as an herbal medicine to cure diarrhea, insomnia, fever, body heat imbalance and gastritis. In Korea, India and China, it is also used as a hemostatic
104	Morwel 	*Clematis gouriana*	Ranunculaceae	gouriana is recognised as a medicinal herb in traditional medicine and amongst tribal communities. It has been investigated for its medicinal properties. The bruised leaves and stem act as a vesicant and are poisonous. In Ayurveda, the leaves of the plant have been used for treating puerperal fever and bruises.
105	Idlimbu 	*Citrus karna*	Rutiaceae	Anti-cancer. Citrus fruits are high in secondary metabolites, including flavonoids, limonoids, and coumarins, which are associated with a reduced risk of cancer, including gastric cancer, breast cancer, lung tumorigenesis, colonic tumorigenesis, hepatocarcinogenesis, and hematopoietic malignancies, etc.
106	Hing 	*Ferula foetida*	Apiaceae	It is used widely all over the world as a flavoring spice in a variety of foods. Traditionally it is used for the treatment of various diseases, such as asthma, epilepsy, stomach-ache, flatulence, intestinal parasites, weak digestion and influenza.
107	Pudina 	*Mentha piperita*	Lamiaceae	It also has a variety of therapeutic properties and is used in aromatherapy, bath preparations, mouthwashes, toothpastes, and topical preparations. Topical preparations of peppermint oil have been used to calm pruritus and relieve irritation and inflammation.
108	Shami 	*Prosopis cineraina*	Fabaceae	*Prosopis cineraria* (L.) Druce (Leguminosae) locally known as ghaf, jand, jandi, and khejri, is a multipurpose indigenous tree growing wild in dry and arid regions of Pakistan. It is used by native healers to manage multiple ailments including gastrointestinal, respiratory, and cardiovascular disorders.
109	Samudrashok	*Argyreia speciosa*	Convolvulaceae	This plant is pharmacologically studied for nootropic, aphrodisiac, immunomodulatory, hepatoprotective, antioxidant, antiinflammatory, antihyperglycemic, antidiarrheal, antimicrobial, antiviral, nematicidal,

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

				antiulcer, anticonvulsant, analgesic and central nervous depressant activities.
110	Haldikunku 	*Asclepias curassavica*	Apocynaceae	curassavica has been used to treat pneumonia, pyoderma, and inflammation of the spleen. Native Americans, in the 1880's, used this plant as a contraceptive and snakebite remedy. The Ayurvedic healing system of India also uses this plant for its purgative effects to help stomach tumors, stomach parasites, and gonorrhea.
111	Supari 	*Areka catechu*	Arecaceae	Ethnopharmacological relevance: *Areca catechu* L. (Arecaceae), widely distributed in South and Southeast Asia, is a popular traditional herbal medicine that can be chewed for the purpose of dispersing accumulated fluid in the abdominal cavity and killing worms.
112	Kandwel 	*Cissus quadrangularis*	Vitaceae	*Cissus quadrangularis* is used for diabetes, obesity, high cholesterol, bone fractures, allergies, cancer, stomach upset, painful menstrual periods, asthma, malaria, wound healing, peptic ulcer disease, weak bones, weak bones (osteoporosis) and as body building supplements as an alternative to anabolic steroids.
113	Chandan 	*Santalum album*	Santalaceae	Sandalwood has antipyretic, antiseptic, antiscabetic, and diuretic properties. It is also effective in treatment of bronchitis, cystitis, dysuria, and diseases of the urinary tract. The main ingredient of sandalwood oil is α-santalol that has many therapeutic properties.
114	Khajur 	*Phoenix dactylifera*	Arecaceae	It is reported for various pharmacological activities like analgesic, anti- inflammatory, hepatoprotective, anticancer, antioxidant and many more. Their high nutritional value and their therapeutic effects have increased their use, encourage by the growing consumer concern for health.
115	Mohagani 	*Khaya grandis*	Meliaceae	The bark and seeds of *Khaya grandifoliola* are the most common parts used for treatment and are extracted by infusion or decoction. The extracts have proven to fight against the *P. falciparum* parasite, one of the vectors of malaria in humans.
116	Kunda 	*Jasminum arborescens*	Oleaceae	Traditionally *Jasminum sambac* has been used to treat dysmenorrhoea, amenorrhoea, ringworm, leprosy, skin diseases and also as an analgesic, antidepressant, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, aphrodisiac, sedative, expectorant.
117	Chinch 	*Tamarindus indica*	Fabaceae	In traditional medicine, it is used in wound healing, abdominal pain, diarrhea, dysentery, parasitic infestation, fever, malaria and respiratory problems. It is also commonly used in tropical countries because of its laxative and aphrodisiac properties
118	Yerand 	*Ricinus communis*	Euphorbiaceae	communis have been widely used in traditional medicine such as abdominal disorders, arthritis, backache, muscle aches, bilharziasis, chronic backache and sciatica, chronic headache, constipation, expulsion of placenta, gallbladder pain, period pain, menstrual cramps, rheumatism, sleeplessness, and insomnia.
119	Kamini 	*Murraya paniculata*	Rutaceae	*Murraya paniculata* is traditionally used for management of gut, air way and cardiovascular disorders. The study was conducted for provision of pharmacological rationalization for folkloric uses of Murraya paniculata in gut, air way and cardiovascular problems.
120	Bhokar 	*Cordia dichotoma*	Boraginaceae	*Cordia dichotoma* G. Forst. is an important medicinal plant of family Boraginaceae. Traditionally, its leaves are used to treat fever, headache, and joint pain but its medicinal activities have not been proven by research.
121	Limbu	*Citrus aurantifolia*	Rutaceae	It is widely used because of its antibacterial, anticancer, antidiabetic, antifungal, anti-hypertensive, anti-

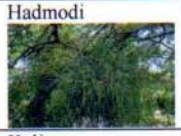
PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

				inflammation, anti-lipidemia, and antioxidant properties; moreover, it can protect heart, liver, bone, and prevent urinary diseases.
122	Sawar 	*Bombax cieba*	Malvaceae	*Bombax ceiba* bark exudates are also taken orally to treat worms and diarrhea. The native people of Mizoram state of India use decoction of the leaves of *Bombax ceiba* and the bark of *Mangifera indica* was taken 2 – 3 times daily orally to treat diarrhoea
123	Salai 	*Aporosa lindleyana*	Euphorbiaceae	*Aporosa lindleyana* root is used in jaundice, insanity, fever, seminal loss, excessive thirst and several other properties in the folklore in India. Hypoglycemic, diuretic and hypothermic activities of the plant are reported
124	Tetu 	*Oroxylum indicum*	Bignoniaceae	used for centuries as a traditional medicine in Asia in ethnomedicinal systems for the prevention and treatment of several diseases, such as jaundice, arthritic and rheumatic problems, gastric ulcers, tumors, respiratory diseases, diabetes, and diarrhea and dysentery,
125	Dalimb 	*Punica granatum*	Lythraceae	Accumulating data clearly claimed that *Punica granatum* L. (pomegranate) has several health benefits. Pomegranates can help prevent or treat various disease risk factors including high blood pressure, high cholesterol, oxidative stress, hyperglycemia, and inflammatory activities.
126	Tamhan 	*Lagerstroemia reginae*	Lythraceae	Medicinal uses: Leaves are used in the Philippines as a folk medicine for the treatment of diabetes and kidney diseases. The fruit are used India to cure mouth ulcers. The roots are also considered astringent and the seeds narcotic.
127	Katesawar 	*Bombax ceiba*	Malvaceae	*Bombax ceiba* bark exudates are also taken orally to treat worms and diarrhoea (Ghimire and Bastakoti, 2009). The native people of Mizoram state of India use decoction of the leaves of Bombax ceiba and the bark of Mangifera indica was taken 2 – 3 times daily orally to treat diarrhoea
128	Koushi 	*Sterculia colorata*	Malvaceae	It is a deciduous tree growing up to 15 metres tall. The tree is harvested from the wild for a fibre, which is used locally. Medicinal use Bark decoction is used to treat urine infection and stomach pain.
129	Satvin 	*Alstonia scholaris*	Apocynaceae	In India, the therapeutic use of *Alstonia scholaris* has been described in both codified and non-codified drug systems for the treatment of malaria, jaundice, gastrointestinal troubles, cancer and in many other ailments.
130	Undi 	*Callophyllum inophyllum*	Calophyllaceae	Uses. *Calophyllum inophyllum* is often planted as a roadside tree to provide shade and as wind breaks with its large canopy. Informally known as mastwood, the tree has long been used in shipbuilding, such as for the construction of canoes and small boats, but also for masts, keels, knees and pulley blocks.
131	Toran 	*Ziziphus rugosa*	Rhamnaceae	*Ziziphus rugosa* is one of the wild plant belongs to the family Rhamnaceae. This plant is traditionally used for the treatment of Diarrhoea, Menorrhagia, Ulcer, Skin disease, Cough, Hypotension.
132	Lalwel 	*Holmskioldia sanguinea*	Lamiaceae	It contains only one known species, *Holmskioldia sanguinea*, commonly called the Chinese hat plant, cup-and-saucer-plant or mandarin's hat.
133	Putranjiba 	*Putranjiva roxburghii*	Putranjivaceae	Putranjivah (*Putranjiva roxburghii* Wall, family - Putranjivaceae) is an Indian native medicinal plant used to treat many diseases such as treatment of mouth and stomach ulcers, hot swellings, smallpox, burning sensation and ophthalmopathy
134	Shevari	*Sesbania sesban*	Fabaceae	This plant belongs to the family Fabaceae(Leguminosae). This plant is mainly distributed in Africa, Asia and Australia. Traditionally this plant is used in menorrhagia, spleen enlargement, diarrhea and asanthelmintic, astringent,

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

				emmenagogue, anti-inflammatory and dysuria.
135	Pangara 	*Erythrina variegata*	Fabaceae	Different parts of the plant have been used in traditional medicine as nervine sedative, collyrium in opthalmia, antiasthmatic, antiepileptic, antiseptic, and as an astringent. The alkaloids extracted from the leaves of *E. variegata* are reported to have anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity.
136	Shankasur 	*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*	Fabaceae	Plants belonging to the family Leguminoceae have wide folklore medicinal uses. *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* Swartz vernacularly known as Guletura is widely distributed in India and its leaves, flower, bark, and seeds are used in Indian medicine. The plant is considered as a tonic, stimulant, and emmenagogue
137	Shisham 	*Dalbergia sissoo*	Fabaceae	*Dalbergia sissoo* DC. (Family: Fabaceae) is a medium to large deciduous tree, is locally called -shishul in Bangladesh. It is used to treat sore throats, dysentery, syphilis, bronchitis, inflammations, infections, hernia, skin diseases, and gonorrhea.
138	Cheri 	*Muntingia calabura*	Muntingiaceae	The flowers are used as an antiseptic and to treat abdominal cramps and spasms. It is also taken to relieve headaches and colds. *Muntingia calabura* fruits possess antioxidant property. However, their anti-inflammatory activity has not been investigated so far.
139	Newar 	*Barringtonia acutangula*	Lecythidaceae	*Barringtonia acutangula* Linn is a plant traditionally used for the cure and treatment of many ailments like diarrhoea, anthelmintic, hemolytic disease (various diseases of blood), abdominal colic, lumbar pain, syphilis, blennorrhoea, febrifuge, malarial and diabetes.
140	Pan/ Nagwel 	*Piper betel*	Piperaceae	Since antiquity, *Piper betel*. Linn, commonly known as betel vine, has been used as a religious, recreational and medicinal plant in Southeast Asia. The leaves, which are the most commonly used plant part, are pungent with aromatic flavor and are widely consumed as a mouth freshener.
141	Phanas 	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Moraceae	Jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus* Lam) is a rich source of several high-value compounds with potential beneficial physiological activitiesl. It is well known for its antibacterial, antifungal, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, and antioxidant activities
142	Babul 	*Acacia nilotica*	Mimosaceae	In traditional medicine, *Acacia Nilotica* is widely used. This plant has anti-microbial, anti-plasmodial and antioxidant activity and used for treatment of human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis C virus and cancer. It is useful for treatment of venereal diseases, nausea, burns and wounds, stomachache and diarrhea.
143	Palas 	*Butea monosperma*	Fabaceae	Uses – Alleviates Diabetes Symptoms, Treats Hypertension, Detoxifies The Kidneys, Enhances Digestive System, Strengthens Respiratory Processes, Naturally Moisturizes Skin, Combats Skin Infections and Promotes Hair Growth.
144	Nandruk 	*Ficus microcarpa*	Moraceae	The different Ficus species are utilized extensively in Indian traditional medicinal systems. Among these species *F. microcarpa* having credentials in treatment of diabetes, ulcers, burning sensations, hemorrhages, leprosy, itching, liver disease, and toothache.
145	Chapha 	*Magnolia champaca*	Magnoliaceae	Used to treat diarrhea, cough, bronchitis, hypertension, dyspepsia, fever, rheumatism, abscesses, dysmenorrhea and inflammation. It is also used as purgative, expectorant, cardiotonic, digestive, carminative, stomachic, stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, antipyretic and astringent.
146	Ashwagandha	*Withania somnifera*	Solanaceae	The overall medicinal properties of *Withania somnifera*

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

				make it a viable therapeutic agent for addressing anxiety, cancer, microbial infection, immunomodulation, and neurodegenerative disorders.
147	Bhuineem 	*Andrographis paniculata*	Acanthaceae	*Andrographis paniculata* is one of the highly used potential medicinal plants in the world. This plant is traditionally used for the treatment of common cold, diarrhoea, fever due to several infective cause, jaundice, as a health tonic for the liver and cardiovascular health, and as an antioxidant.
148	Maka 	*Eclipta alba*	Asteraceae	Traditional medicinal systems of the Indian subcontinent countries as well as tribal practitioners consider the plant to have diverse medicinal values and use it commonly for treatment of gastrointestinal disorders, respiratory tract disorders (including asthma), fever, hair loss and graying of hair, liver disorders
149	Anantmul 	*Hemidesmus indicus*	Apocynaceae	The root of *Hemidesmus indicus* R. Br., commonly known as Indian Sarsaparilla, is used traditionally to treat a wide variety of illnesses including rheumatism, leprosy, impotence, and urinary tract and skin infections.
150	Bramhi 	*Centella asiatica*	Apiaceae	Gotu kola (*Centella asiatica*) has been used to treat many conditions for thousands of years in India, China, and Indonesia. It was used to heal wounds, improve mental clarity, and treat skin conditions such as leprosy and psoriasis.
151	Dhorgunj 	*Abrus precatorius*	Fabaceae	precatorius is traditionally used to treat tetanus, and to prevent rabies. The plant is used in some traditional medicine to treat scratches and sores and wounds caused by dogs, cats and mice, and are also used with other ingredients to treat leucoderma. The leaves of the herb are used to cure fever, cough and cold.
152	Sagargota 	*Caesalpinia bonduc*	Caesalpinaceae	Used in India for many years to treat fever, inflammation, diabetes, cardiovascular disorder, cancer and also for birth control. In recent years, the seeds of this plant are consumed to regulate the menstrual disorders in PCOS.
153	Shikakai 	*Acacia sinuata*	Leguminosaceae	*Acacia sinuata* is a perennial, woody, large climbing shrub which grows on big trees. Plant pacifies vitiated pitta, skin disease, burning sensation, constipation, calculi, hemorrhoids, vitilligo and eczema. It is widely used in treatment of fevers especially that of malaria fever.
154	Hadmodi 	*Viscum nepalense*	Viscaceae	*Viscum articulatum* leaves and stem are used for the treatment of haemorrhage, pleurisy, gout, heart disease, arthritis and hypertension in Chinese medicine system.
155	Keli 	*Musa paradisiaca*	Musaceae	The flower of this plant is used to treat ulcers, dysentery, and bronchitis and cooked flowers are good food for diabetics. The astringent ashes of the unripe banana peel and leaves are used in the treatment of dysentery and diarrhea and also for the treatment of malignant ulcers.
156	Thuja 	*Thuja*	Cupressaceae	In folk medicine, Thuja has been used to treat bronchial catarrh, enuresis, cystitis, psoriasis, uterine carcinomas, amenorrhea and rheumatism. Today, it is mainly used in homeopathy as mother tincture or dilution
157	Aapmari 	*Gymnema sylvestre*	Apocynaceae	*Gymnema sylvestre* is regarded as one of the plants with potent anti-diabetic properties. This plant is also used for controlling obesity in the form of Gymnema tea. The active compound of the plant is a group of acids termed as gymnemic acids.
158	Kardal 	*Canna indica*	Cannaceae	Canna can be used to treat menstrual pains. The root can be used to treat gonorrhea and amenorrhoea. In Nigeria, people turn the root into a powder and ingest it to treat diarrhea and dysentery. They also use the flowers as a medicine for malaria.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

159	Jai / chemali 	*Jasminum officinale*	Oleaceae	Jasmine has been used for liver disease (hepatitis), pain due to liver scarring (cirrhosis), and abdominal pain due to severe diarrhea (dysentery). It is also used to prevent stroke, to cause relaxation (as a sedative), to heighten sexual desire (as an aphrodisiac), and in cancer treatment.
160	Bamboo 	*Bambusa bambos*	Poaceae	They are extensively used in many applications, mainly for making bridges and for ladders. Leaves are used for thatching.
161	Korped 	*Aloe vera*	Liliaceae	Traditionally, this medicinal plant has been employed to treat skin problems (burns, wounds, and anti-inflammatory processes). Moreover, Aloe vera has shown other therapeutic properties including anticancer, antioxidant, antidiabetic, and antihyperlipidemic.
162	Maharukh 	*Ailanthus altissima*	Simaroubaceae	*Ailanthus altissima* is a member of Simaroubaceae family and is wildly used in traditional medicines and homeopathy for the treatment of various disorders including gastrointestinal, respiratory, cardiovascular, neurological, and peripheral disorders.
163	Vidhara 	*Argyreia nervosa*	Convolvlaceae	This plant is pharmacologically studied for nootropic, aphrodisiac, immunomodulatory, hepatoprotective, antioxidant, antiinflammatory, antihyperglycemic, antidiarrheal, antimicrobial, antiviral, nematicidal, antiulcer, anticonvulsant, analgesic and central nervous depressant activities.
164	Kanher 	*Nerium indicum*	Apocynaceae	It is an efficient useful treatment in conditions like snake bites, ulcers, cardiac diseases, asthma, renal and vesicle calculi, chronic stomach diseases, skin related problems, joint pains, leprosy, cancer, etc. It can act as abortifacient: causing abortion.
165	Charoli 	*Buchanania lanzan*	Anacardiaceae	The seeds are used as expectorant and tonic. The oil extracted from kernels is applied on skin diseases and also used to remove spots and blemishes from the face. The juice of the leaves is digestive, expectorant, aphrodisiac, and purgative. The gum after mixing with goat milk is used as an analgesic .
166	Sitaphal 	*Annona squamosa*	Annonaceae	*Annona squamosa* seed powder is utilised to abolish lice, leaf extract is used to pacify boils and treat ulcers, and the fruit acts as a sedative in cases involving heart ailments and can be used to alleviate vomiting and treat tumours
167	Umber 	*Ficus racemosa*	Moraceae	*Ficus racemosa* Linn. (Moraceae) is a popular medicinal plant in India, which has long been used in Ayurveda, the ancient system of Indian medicine, for various diseases/disorders including diabetes, liver disorders, diarrhea, inflammatory conditions, hemorrhoids, respiratory, and urinary diseases.
168	Karwand 	*Carissa congesta*	Apocynaceae	Its fruit is used in the ancient Indian herbal system of medicine, Ayurvedic, to treat acidity, indigestion, fresh and infected wounds, skin diseases, urinary disorders and diabetic ulcer, as well as biliousness, stomach pain, constipation, anemia, skin conditions, anorexia and insanity.
169	Ritha 	*Sapindus emarginatus*	Sapindaceae	Tradionally the plant Sapindus emarginatus is used in various ailments like as emetic, blood purifier, antipruritic, paralysis of limbs, as hair tonic, expectorant and anti-inflammatory agent.
170	Tuti	*Morus alba*	Moraceae	Popularly, fruits, roots, and leaves of *Morus alba* are used for the treatment of dizziness, insomnia, premature aging

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

				
171	Gokarna 	*Clitoria ternatea*	Fabaceae	*Clitoria ternatea* L. (CT) (Family: Fabaceae) commonly known as 'Butterfly pea', a traditional Ayurvedic medicine, has been used for centuries as a memory enhancer, nootropic, antistress, anxiolytic, antidepressant, anticonvulsant, tranquilizing and sedative agent.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

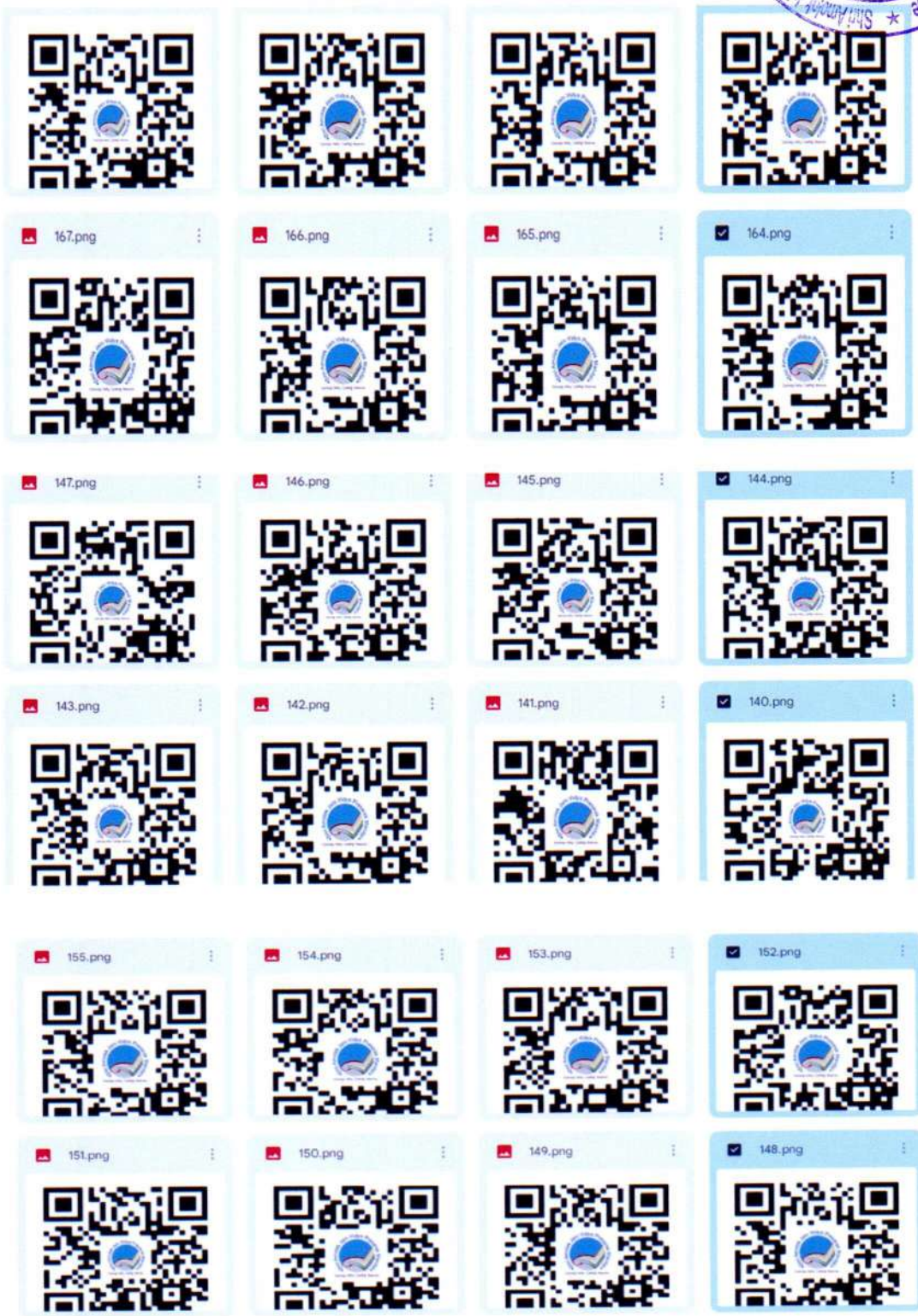
Amolak Deorai

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Plantation-Dripper

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

QR CODE TAGGING OF PLANTS



PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Kada's

Smt. S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science & P. H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada

Tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed (M.S.)

PIN - 414202

Department of Zoology

VERMICOMPOST

(गांडूळखत प्रकल्प)

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Vermicompost by-product

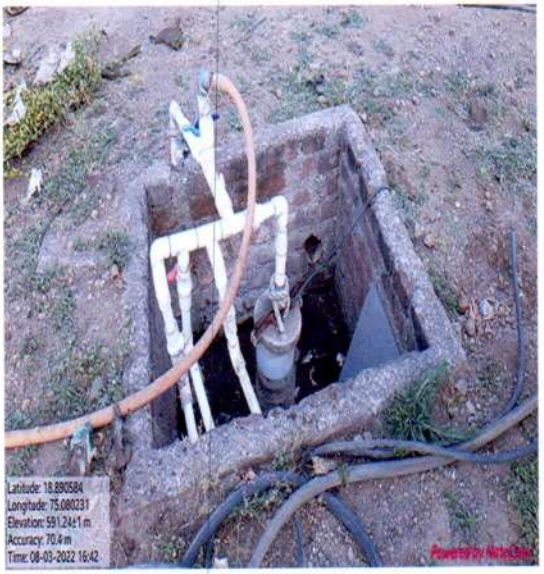
PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Green Energy - Solar System

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Roof Rain water harvesting system

Bore Well Water conservation



PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Tree plantation in adopted villages for NSS campaign

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Tal.Ashti,
Dist.Beed

Guest welcome by offering a plant

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Kada, Tal.Ashti, Dist.Beed

Solid waste management & liquid waste management is collected by Gram Panchayat Kada

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal's Shrimati Shantadevi Kantilal Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science, Pandit Hiralal Gandhi Commerce College ★ Kada, Tal.Ashti, Dist.Beed

Power efficient Equipment

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K. Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Kada, Tal.Ashti, Dist.Beed

Solid waste management & liquid waste management

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Soil Health Card

श्री.अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ कडा,संचलित

श्रीमती शांताबाई कांतीलाल गांधी कला,अमोलक विज्ञान व पनालाल हिरालाल गांधी वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय कडा ता.आष्टी.जि.बीड

गावातील जमिनीच्या सुपिकता निर्देशांकानुसार दयावयाची खत मात्रा

गांव : सांगवी पाटण ता.आष्टी जि.बीड

गावातील प्रमुख अन्नद्रव्यांचा सुपिकता निर्देशांक ❊ • नत्र :- अत्यंत कमी (०.६४) • स्फुरद :- मध्यम (१.३२) • पालाश :- मध्यम (२.१४)

अ.क्र.	पिकांचे नाव	खताची मात्रा देण्याची वेळ	सुपिकता निर्देशांकानुसार रासायनिक खत मात्रा					
			पिकांसाठी कि.ग्रॅ.हे.फळपिकांसाठी ग्रॅम./झाड			पिकांसाठी कि.ग्रॅ.एकरी फळपिकांसाठी ग्रॅम./झाड		
			युरीया	सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश	युरिया	सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश
१	पिकांचे नाव	लागवडीच्या वेळी	१७३.९५	३७५.००	१००.२०	७०.४२	१५१.८२	४०.५७
		लागवडीनंतर ३० दिवसांनी	१३०.४६	०.००	०.००	५२.८२	०.००	०.००
		लागवडीनंतर ६० दिवसांनी	१३०.४६	०.००	०.००	५२.८२	०.००	०.००
२	सोयाबीन	पेरणीचे वेळी	१०८.७२	३७५.००	५०.१०	४४.०१	१५१.८२	२०.२८
३	मुग	पेरणीचे वेळी	९०.६०	३१२.५०	४१.७५	३६.६८	१२६.५२	१६.९०
४	उडीद	पेरणीचे वेळी	९०.६०	३१२.५०	०.००	३६.६८	१२६.५२	०.००
५	बाजरी	पेरणीचे वेळी	१०८.७२	१८७.५०	५०.१०	४४.०१	७५.९९	२०.२८
		पेरणीनंतर ३० दिवसांनी	१०८.७२	०.००	०.००	४४.०१	०.००	०.००
६	तुर	पेरणीचे वेळी	७२.४८	३१२.५०	०.००	२९.३४	१२६.५२	०.००
७	रब्बी ज्वारी	पेरणीचे वेळी	१४४.९६	१२५.००	३३.४०	५८.६९	५०.६१	१३.५२
८	हरभरा	पेरणीचे वेळी	९०.६०	३१२.५०	४१.७५	३६.३८	१२६.५२	१६.९०
९	गहु	पेरणीचे वेळी	१८१.२०	३१२.५०	८३.५०	७३.३६	१२६.५२	३३.८१
		पेरणीनंतर २१ दिवसांनी	१८१.२०	०.००	०.००	७३.३६	०.००	०.००

जमिनीमध्ये कमतरता आढळलेले सुक्ष्म मुलद्रव्ये व वापरावयाची सुक्ष्म मुलद्रव्ययुक्त खते.

अ.क्र.	कमतरता असलेल्यासुक्ष्म मुलद्रव्याचे नाव	वापरवयाची सुक्ष्म मुलद्रव्ययुक्त खते	हेक्टरी प्रमाण किलो	एकरी प्रमाण किलो
१	झिंक	झिंक सल्फेट	२० ते २५ किलो	८ ते १० किलो
२	लोखंड	गंधक	२० ते २५ किलो	८ ते १० किलो
३	लोह	फेरस सल्फेट	२० ते २५ किलो	८ ते १० किलो
४	बोरॉन	बोरॉक्स	५ ते १० किलो	२ ते ४ किलो

टिप : पिकांचे अधिक उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी तसेच जमिनीची सुपिकता वाढविण्यासाठी रासायनिक खते, माञेबरोबर पेरणीच्या वेळी शेणखत/कंपोस्ट खत/गांडुळ खत या सेंद्रिय खतासोबत ताग/धैंचा/गिरीपुष्प या हिरवळीच्या खतांचा तसेच जैवयक खतांचा योग्य प्रमाणात वापर करावा.

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

Kada, Tal.Ashti, Dist.Beed

Faculty training programme for soil survey & land use planning

NATIONAL BUREAU OF SOIL SURVEY & LAND USE PLANNING
(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)
Regional Centre, University Campus, Udaipur-313 001

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that *Sh. Udhav Eknath Chavan, Asstt. Professor, Deptt. Of Geography, Sh. AJVPM's Gandhi College Kada, Tq. Ashti, Dist. Beed* **has successfully completed NNRMS (ISRO) sponsored 21 days training programme on "Remote Sensing and GIS Applications in Natural Resource Management" held at National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (ICAR), Regional Centre, Udaipur-313 001 from 10th to 30th September 2013.**

(Dr. R.S. Singh)
Pr. Scientist & Regional Coordinator
NBSS & LUP, RC, Udaipur

(Dr. Dipak Sarkar)
Director & National Coordinator
NBSS & LUP, Nagpur

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

मृद आरोग्य पत्रिका	
शेतकरी तपशील	
जिल्हा	Beed
तालुका	Ashti
गाव	Kerul
शेतकरी नाव	Sindhu Pandharinath More
वडिलांचे/पतीचे नाव	Pandharinath
नमुना संकलन तारीख	02-09-2017
सर्वेक्षण क्रमांक, खसरा क्र./डाग क्र.	254,-
शेताचा प्रकार	बागायत

माती चाचणी परिणाम

अनु.क्र.	परिमाण	वाचन	एकक	वर्गवारी
1	सामू	7.34		
2	क्षारता	0.2	डीएस/एम	
3	सेंद्रिय कर्ब	0.13	%	कमी
4	उपलब्ध नत्र	86.55	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	कमी
5	उपलब्ध स्फुरद	9.59	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	कमी
6	उपलब्ध पालाश	436.52	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	खूप जास्त
7	उपलब्ध गंधक (S)	23.37	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
8	उपलब्ध जस्त (Zn)	0.8	पीपीएम	
9	उपलब्ध बोरॉन(B)	2.63	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
10	उपलब्ध लोह (Fe)	8.34	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
11	उपलब्ध मँगनीज(Mn)	7.84	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
12	उपलब्ध तांबे (Cu)	0.22	पीपीएम	पुरेसा

कृपया पर्याय १ किंवा पर्याय २ वापरा, दोन्ही पर्याय वापरू नका.

पर्याय १

अनु.क्र.	पीक वाण	खते संयोजन-१ (कि.ग्रॅ/हे.)		सेंद्रीय खते आणि प्रमाण	जैव खते आणि प्रमाण
1	कापूस	नीम कोटेड युरिया	435 kg/ha	शेण खत q/a	
		सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	500 kg/ha		
		पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	67 kg/ha		

मृद आरोग्य पत्रिका	
शेतकरी तपशील	
जिल्हा	Beed
तालुका	Ashti
गाव	Watanwadi
शेतकरी नाव	Rahul Ram Gore
वडिलांचे/पतीचे नाव	Ram
नमुना संकलन तारीख	20-08-2017
सर्वेक्षण क्रमांक, खसरा क्र./डाग क्र.	46,-
शेताचा प्रकार	बागायत

माती चाचणी परिणाम

अनु.क्र.	परिमाण	वाचन	एकक	वर्गवारी
1	सामू	7.67		
2	क्षारता	0.39	डीएस/एम	
3	सेंद्रिय कर्ब	0.45	%	कमी
4	उपलब्ध नत्र	148.92	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	कमी
5	उपलब्ध स्फुरद	11.0	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	मध्यम
6	उपलब्ध पालाश	683.2	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	खूप जास्त
7	उपलब्ध गंधक (S)	22.0	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
8	उपलब्ध जस्त (Zn)	0.96	पीपीएम	
9	उपलब्ध बोरॉन(B)	3.31	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
10	उपलब्ध लोह (Fe)	13.86	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
11	उपलब्ध मँगनीज(Mn)	12.2	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
12	उपलब्ध तांबे (Cu)	0.29	पीपीएम	पुरेसा

कृपया पर्याय १ किंवा पर्याय २ वापरा, दोन्ही पर्याय वापरू नका.

पर्याय १

अनु.क्र.	पीक वाण	खते संयोजन-१ (कि.ग्रॅ/हे.)		सेंद्रीय खते आणि प्रमाण	जैव खते आणि प्रमाण
1	कापूस	नीम कोटेड युरिया	348 kg/ha	शेण खत q/a	
		सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	375 kg/ha		
		Muriate of Potash	33 kg/ha		

मृद आरोग्य पत्रिका	
शेतकरी तपशील	
जिल्हा	Beed
तालुका	Ashti
गाव	Hivara
शेतकरी नाव	Pandurang Bapu Lagad
वडिलांचे/पतीचे नाव	Bapu
नमुना संकलन तारीख	25-08-2017
सर्वेक्षण क्रमांक, खसरा क्र./डाग क्र.	142/2,-
शेताचा प्रकार	बागायत

माती चाचणी परिणाम

अनु.क्र.	परिमाण	वाचन	एकक	वर्गवारी
1	सामू	7.85		
2	क्षारता	0.61	डीएस/एम	
3	सेंद्रिय कर्ब	0.69	%	मध्यम
4	उपलब्ध नत्र	87.81	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	कमी
5	उपलब्ध स्फुरद	8.62	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	कमी
6	उपलब्ध पालाश	604.8	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	खूप जास्त
7	उपलब्ध गंधक (S)	51.78	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
8	उपलब्ध जस्त (Zn)	1.32	पीपीएम	
9	उपलब्ध बोरॉन(B)	2.63	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
10	उपलब्ध लोह (Fe)	14.28	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
11	उपलब्ध मँगनीज(Mn)	16.62	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
12	उपलब्ध तांबे (Cu)	0.36	पीपीएम	पुरेसा

कृपया पर्याय १ किंवा पर्याय २ वापरा, दोन्ही पर्याय वापरू नका.

पर्याय १

अनु.क्र.	पीक वाण	खते संयोजन-१ (कि.ग्रॅ/हे.)		सेंद्रीय खते आणि प्रमाण	जैव खते आणि प्रमाण
1	ज्वारी	नीम कोटेड युरिया	291 kg/ha	शेण खत q/a	
		सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	331 kg/ha		
		पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	22 kg/ha		

कृषी, सहकार आणि शेतकरी कल्याण खाते
कृषी आणि शेतकरी कल्याण मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

महाराष्ट्र शासन कृषी विभाग

Adi-Sanjivani Laboratory Dept. of Agriculture JDA-ABO-16-17-02 Loladgaon Beed

SOIL HEALTH CARD

जमीन आरोग्य पत्रिका क्र MH/2018-19/115359949/1
शेतकरी नाव नारायण बाबू अब्दार
पिता नाव
वैधता पासून: करण्यासाठी:

मृद आरोग्य पत्रिका

शेतकरी तपशील

शेतकरी नाव	नारायण बाबू अब्दार
पत्ता	मु. पोस्ट देवळळी ता. आष्टी जि. बीड
गाव	देवळाली
तालुका	आष्टी
ब्लॉक नाव	आष्टी
जिल्हा	बीड
मोबाइल क्रमांक	
लिंग:Male, वर्ग:	

माती नमुना तपशील

माती नमुना क्रमांक	MH/2018-19/115359949/1
नमुना संकलन तारीख	17-05-2018
सर्वेक्षण क्रमांक	195
खसरा क्र./ब्लाग क्र.	-
शेताचा आकार	0.47 हेक्टर
भौगोलिक स्थिती (जीपीएस):	अक्षांश 19.117000°N रेखांश 75.422000°E
बागायत	पर्जन्य आधारित

प्रयोगशाळा नाव	Adi-Sanjivani Mrud o Jal Parikshan Prayogashala
माती प्रकार	Medium black soil

माती चाचणी परिणाम

अनुक्रमांक	परिमाण	वाचन	एकक	वर्गवारी
1	सामू	7.30		
2	क्षारता	0.16	डीएस/एम	
3	सेंद्रिय कर्ब	0.41	%	कमी
4	उपलब्ध नत्र	332.40	किलोग्रॅम्ज/हा	मध्यम
5	उपलब्ध स्फुरद	55.19	किलोग्रॅम्ज/हा	खूप जास्त
6	उपलब्ध पालाश	446.76	किलोग्रॅम्ज/हा	उच्च
7	उपलब्ध गंधक (S)	12.20	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
8	उपलब्ध जस्त (Zn)	1.54	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
9	उपलब्ध बोरॉन(B)	0.44	पीपीएम	कमरता
10	उपलब्ध लोह (Fe)	2.84	पीपीएम	कमरता
11	उपलब्ध मँगनीज(Mn)	8.57	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
12	उपलब्ध तांबे (Cu)	2.32	पीपीएम	पुरेसा

दुय्यम तथा सूक्ष्म मूलद्रव्यांच्या शिफारशी

अनुक्रमांक	परिमाण	संदर्भ उत्पादन खते शिफारसी (सेंद्रीय खता सह)	
		मातीच्या माध्यमातून	स्प्रे द्वारे
1	बोरॉन(B)	बोरॅक्स (5-10 किलो/हेक्टर)	0.25 % बोरॅक्स
2	लोह (Fe)	फेरस सल्फेट (25-50 किलो/हेक्टर) (मातीतील उपयोजन जास्त चांगले)	1% फेरस सल्फेट (तीन वेळा फवारणी करा)+ 0.5 % चुना

सामान्य शिफारशी

1 चुना / जिप्सम

महाराष्ट्र शासन कृषी विभाग

संदर्भ उत्पादन खते शिफारसी (सेंद्रीय खता सह)

अनुक्रमांक	पीक वाण	संदर्भ पीक	सेंद्रीय खते आणि प्रमाण	जैव खते आणि प्रमाण	खते संयोजन-१ (किलोग्रॅम्ज/हा)		खते संयोजन-२ (किलोग्रॅम्ज/हा)	
1	कापूस बीटी कॉटन		शेण खत 10 टन / हेक्टर	अॅझोटोबॅक्टर 25,000 यॉ/कि बी	नीम कोटेड युरिया सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट(16% P2O5 Granulated) पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	261 125 67	डायअमोनियम फॉस्फेट(18-46-0) नीम कोटेड युरिया पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	43 244 67
2	तूर		शेण खत 6 टन / हेक्टर	रायझोबियम 25,000 यॉ/कि बी	नीम कोटेड युरिया सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट(16% P2O5 Granulated) पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	54 106 28	डायअमोनियम फॉस्फेट(18-46-0) नीम कोटेड युरिया पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	37 40 28
3	सोयाबिन		शेण खत 6 टन / हेक्टर	रायझोबियम 25,000 यॉ/कि बी	नीम कोटेड युरिया सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट(16% P2O5 Granulated) पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	65 125 33	डायअमोनियम फॉस्फेट(18-46-0) नीम कोटेड युरिया पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	43 48 33

आदि संजिवनी
मृदा व पाणी परिक्षण प्रयोग शाळा
लोळदगांव बीड

मृद आरोग्य पत्रिका

शेतकरी तपशील

जिल्हा	Beed
तालुका	Ashti
गाव	Kada
शेतकरी नाव	Rajni Kalyan Patil
वडिलांचे/पतीचे नाव	Kalyan
नमुना संकलन तारीख	09-05-2018
सर्वेक्षण क्रमांक, खसरा क्र./डाग क्र.	345,-
शेताचा प्रकार	बागायत

माती चाचणी परिणाम

अनु.क्र.	परिमाण	वाचन	एकक	वर्गवारी
1	सामू	8.0		
2	क्षारता	1.2	डीएस/एम	
3	सेंद्रिय कर्ब	0.32	%	कमी
4	उपलब्ध नत्र	137.98	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	कमी
5	उपलब्ध स्फुरद	13.34	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	मध्यम
6	उपलब्ध पालाश	515.0	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	खूप जास्त
7	उपलब्ध गंधक (S)	73.32	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
8	उपलब्ध जस्त (Zn)	7.64	पीपीएम	
9	उपलब्ध बोरॉन(B)	3.45	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
10	उपलब्ध लोह (Fe)	8.5	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
11	उपलब्ध मँगनीज(Mn)	2.94	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
12	उपलब्ध तांबे (Cu)	0.89	पीपीएम	पुरेसा

कृपया पर्याय १ किंवा पर्याय २ वापरा, दोन्ही पर्याय वापरू नका.

पर्याय १

अनु.क्र.	पीक वाण	खते संयोजन-१ (कि.ग्रॅ/हे.)		सेंद्रीय खते आणि प्रमाण	जैव खते आणि प्रमाण
1	ज्वारी	नीम कोटेड युरिया	146 kg/ha	शेण खत q/ha	
		सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	125 kg/ha		
		पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	22 kg/ha		

मृद आरोग्य पत्रिका	
शेतकरी तपशील	
जिल्हा	Beed
तालुका	Ashti
गाव	Jalgaon
शेतकरी नाव	Santosh Pandurang Dhumal
वडिलांचे/पतीचे नाव	Pandurang
नमुना संकलन तारीख	25-05-2018
सर्वेक्षण क्रमांक, खसरा क्र./डाग क्र.	68/2,-
शेताचा प्रकार	बागायत

माती चाचणी परिणाम

अनु.क्र.	परिमाण	वाचन	एकक	वर्गवारी
1	सामू	7.56		
2	क्षारता	0.26	डीएस/एम	
3	सेंद्रिय कर्ब	0.65	%	मध्यम
4	उपलब्ध नत्र	112.06	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	कमी
5	उपलब्ध स्फुरद	6.61	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	कमी
6	उपलब्ध पालाश	471.4	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	खूप जास्त
7	उपलब्ध गंधक (S)	80.16	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
8	उपलब्ध जस्त (Zn)	1.03	पीपीएम	
9	उपलब्ध बोरॉन(B)	2.44	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
10	उपलब्ध लोह (Fe)	11.56	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
11	उपलब्ध मँगनीज(Mn)	10.7	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
12	उपलब्ध तांबे (Cu)	0.56	पीपीएम	पुरेसा

कृपया पर्याय १ किंवा पर्याय २ वापरा, दोन्ही पर्याय वापरू नका.

पर्याय १

अनु.क्र.	पीक वाण	खते संयोजन-१ (कि.ग्रॅ/हे.)		सेंद्रीय खते आणि प्रमाण	जैव खते आणि प्रमाण
1	कापूस	नीम कोटेड युरिया	0 kg/ha	शेण खत q/ha	
		सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	0 kg/ha		
		पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	0 kg/ha		

मृद आरोग्य पत्रिका	
शेतकरी तपशील	
जिल्हा	Beed
तालुका	Ashti
गाव	Sheri Bk.
शेतकरी नाव	Sanjay Vitthal Mahadik
वडिलांचे/पतीचे नाव	Vitthal
नमुना संकलन तारीख	12-03-2019
सर्वेक्षण क्रमांक, खसरा क्र./डाग क्र.	89/A,-
शेताचा प्रकार	बागायत

माती चाचणी परिणाम

अनु.क्र.	परिमाण	वाचन	एकक	वर्गवारी
1	सामू	7.93		
2	क्षारता	1.1	डीएस/एम	
3	सेंद्रिय कर्ब	0.27	%	कमी
4	उपलब्ध नत्र	87.81	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	कमी
5	उपलब्ध स्फुरद	12.79	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	मध्यम
6	उपलब्ध पालाश	358.3	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	खूप जास्त
7	उपलब्ध गंधक (S)	60.49	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
8	उपलब्ध जस्त (Zn)	6.35	पीपीएम	
9	उपलब्ध बोरॉन(B)	2.35	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
10	उपलब्ध लोह (Fe)	10.46	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
11	उपलब्ध मँगनीज(Mn)	3.06	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
12	उपलब्ध तांबे (Cu)	0.36	पीपीएम	पुरेसा

कृपया पर्याय १ किंवा पर्याय २ वापरा, दोन्ही पर्याय वापरू नका.

पर्याय १

अनु.क्र.	पीक वाण	खते संयोजन-१ (कि.ग्रॅ/हे.)		सेंद्रीय खते आणि प्रमाण	जैव खते आणि प्रमाण
1	कापूस	नीम कोटेड युरिया	435 kg/ha	शेण खत q/ha	
		सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	375 kg/ha		
		पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	67 kg/ha		

मृद आरोग्य पत्रिका	
शेतकरी तपशील	
जिल्हा	Beed
तालुका	Ashti
गाव	Sangvi Patan
शेतकरी नाव	Rahibai Manikrav Bhagat
वडिलांचे/पतीचे नाव	Manikrav
नमुना संकलन तारीख	26-08-2018
सर्वेक्षण क्रमांक, खसरा क्र./डाग क्र.	4,-
शेताचा प्रकार	बागायत

माती चाचणी परिणाम

अनु.क्र.	परिमाण	वाचन	एकक	वर्गवारी
1	सामू	7.56		
2	क्षारता	0.43	डीएस/एम	
3	सेंद्रिय कर्ब	0.17	%	कमी
4	उपलब्ध नत्र	137.98	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	कमी
5	उपलब्ध स्फुरद	14.31	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	मध्यम
6	उपलब्ध पालाश	246.52	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	मध्यम
7	उपलब्ध गंधक (S)	30.24	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
8	उपलब्ध जस्त (Zn)	2.2	पीपीएम	
9	उपलब्ध बोरॉन(B)	0.42	पीपीएम	कमरता
10	उपलब्ध लोह (Fe)	9.12	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
11	उपलब्ध मँगनीज(Mn)	2.46	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
12	उपलब्ध तांबे (Cu)	0.56	पीपीएम	पुरेसा

कृपया पर्याय १ किंवा पर्याय २ वापरा, दोन्ही पर्याय वापरू नका.

पर्याय १

अनु.क्र.	पीक वाण	खते संयोजन-१ (कि.ग्रॅ/हे.)		सेंद्रीय खते आणि प्रमाण	जैव खते आणि प्रमाण
1	तूर	नीम कोटेड युरिया	91 kg/ha	शेण खत q/a	
		सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	313 kg/ha		
		पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	42 kg/ha		

मृद आरोग्य पत्रिका	
शेतकरी तपशील	
जिल्हा	Beed
तालुका	Ashti
गाव	Mandva
शेतकरी नाव	Ashok Sarjerav Andhale
वडिलांचे/पतीचे नाव	Sarjerav
नमुना संकलन तारीख	02-09-2017
सर्वेक्षण क्रमांक, खसरा क्र./डाग क्र.	141,-
शेताचा प्रकार	बागायत

माती चाचणी परिणाम

अनु.क्र.	परिमाण	वाचन	एकक	वर्गवारी
1	सामू	6.9		Slightly acidic
2	क्षारता	0.83	डीएस/एम	
3	सेंद्रिय कर्ब	0.1	%	कमी
4	उपलब्ध नत्र	136.73	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	कमी
5	उपलब्ध स्फुरद	19.84	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	मध्यम
6	उपलब्ध पालाश	593.6	कि.ग्रॅ/हे.	खूप जास्त
7	उपलब्ध गंधक (S)	50.41	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
8	उपलब्ध जस्त (Zn)	0.94	पीपीएम	
9	उपलब्ध बोरॉन(B)	3.19	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
10	उपलब्ध लोह (Fe)	14.8	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
11	उपलब्ध मँगनीज(Mn)	12.64	पीपीएम	पुरेसा
12	उपलब्ध तांबे (Cu)	0.4	पीपीएम	पुरेसा

कृपया पर्याय १ किंवा पर्याय २ वापरा, दोन्ही पर्याय वापरू नका.

पर्याय १

अनु.क्र.	पीक वाण	खते संयोजन-१ (कि.ग्रॅ/हे.)		सेंद्रीय खते आणि प्रमाण	जैव खते आणि प्रमाण
1	कापूस	नीम कोटेड युरिया	435 kg/ha	शेण खत q/a	
		सिंगल सुपर फॉस्फेट	375 kg/ha		
		पोटॅशियम क्लोराईड (म्युरेट ऑफ पोटॅश-दाणेदार)	33 kg/ha		

॥ श्री चैतन्य स्वामी प्रसन्न ॥

डाळींब पिक परिसंवाद

रविवार, दि.७ फेब्रुवारी २०२१
सकाळी १०.३० ते १.३० वाजता

प्रमुख मार्गदर्शक -

मा.श्री बाबासाहेब गोरे (डाळींब रत्न पुरस्कार प्राप्त)
श्री राजेंद्र सुपेकर (कृषि अधिकारी , आष्टी तालुका)

श्री अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ संचालित , गांधी महाविद्यालय कडा व ग्रामपंचायत, देवळाली (पानाची) यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने आधुनीक शेती तंत्रज्ञान अंतर्गत 'डाळींब पिक परिसंवाद ' या विषयावर तज्ञांचे मार्गदर्शन होणार आहे.तरी गावातील व परिसरातील शेतकरयांनी उपस्थित राहुन या संधीचा लाभ घ्यावा .

- आयोजक -

श्री अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ संचालित, गांधी महाविद्यालय कडा,ता.आष्टी, जि.बीड व
ग्रामपंचायत देवळाली (पानाची) ता.आष्टी, जि.बीड

- कार्यक्रमाचे स्थळ -

चैतन्य स्वामी मंदिरा समोर , देवळाली (पानाची)

टिप - कार्यक्रम वेळेवर सुरू होईल , सदरील कार्यक्रमा मध्ये अन्य सत्कार व भाषणे होणार नाहीत. तसेच कोव्हीड १९ च्या पार्श्वभूमीवर सामाजीक अंतर ठेउन आपली उपस्थिती नोंदवावी. कार्यक्रमास मास्क घालणे अनिवार्य आहे .

लोकमत हॅलो बीड
शुक्रवार १२.२.२०२१
epaper.lokmat.com

देवळालीत डाळिंब पिकाबाबत परिसंवादाद्वारे मार्गदर्शन

लोकमत न्यूज नेटवर्क

कडा : आष्टी तालुक्यातील कडा येथील श्री अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचे गांधी महाविद्यालय व ग्रामपंचायत देवळाली (पानाची) यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने डाळिंब पीक परिसंवादात, महाराष्ट्र शासनाचा 'डाळिंब रत्न' पुरस्कारप्राप्त बाबासाहेब गोरे व आष्टी तालुका कृषी अधिकारी राजेंद्र सुपेकर यांचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले.

अध्यक्षस्थानी कांतीलाल चाणोदिया व विश्वस्त उपाध्यक्ष बाबूलाल भंडारी उपस्थित होते. प्राचार्य डॉ.एन.एस.राठी, उपप्राचार्य डॉ.जे. एम. भंडारी, पंचायत समिती सदस्य परमेश्वर शेळके, सरपंच बबनराव तळेकर उपस्थित होते. प्रास्ताविकात प्रा. डॉ. विशाल वैद्य यांनी सेंद्रिय शेती, गांडूळ खत प्रकल्प, सुधारित बियाणे तंत्रज्ञान, एकात्मिक कीड नियोजनाविषयी माहिती दिली. प्राचार्य डॉ.नंदकुमार राठी यांनी वसुंधरा संवर्धन काळाची गरज या विषयावर मार्गदर्शन केले. यावेळी मास्क व गुलाब पुष्प देऊन शेतकऱ्यांचे स्वागत करण्यात आले. कार्यक्रमासाठी प्रा. डॉ. चंद्रशेखर तळेकर, प्रा. डॉ. रमेश आबदार, अशोक खाडे, प्रा.गवळी एन.टी, प्रा.डॉ. जाधवर पी. बी., प्रा. हासे एस.आर व प्रा.डॉ. शिंदे एस.एम. यांनी परिश्रम घेतले.

सूत्रसंचालन प्रा. डॉ. सुदाम जाधव यांनी केले. सुनील खाडे यांनी आभार मानले. यावेळी महाविद्यालयाचे प्राध्यापक व शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी व शेतकरी मोठ्या संख्येने उपस्थित होते. हा पर्यावरणपूरक उपक्रम महाविद्यालयाने अंगीकृत करण्यासाठी श्री अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष कांतीलाल चाणोदिया, विश्वस्त अध्यक्ष गोकुळदास मेहेर, कार्याध्यक्ष योगेशकुमार भंडारी, सचिव हेमंतकुमार पोखरणा, उपाध्यक्ष रमेशलाल गुगळे व अनिलकुमार झाडमुथ्था, मंत्री बिपीनकुमार भंडारी, विनोद बलदोटा, कोषाध्यक्ष डॉ.उमेश गांधी, तसेच सर्व पदाधिकारी, सदस्य, विश्वस्त व कार्यकारी मंडळांनी प्रोत्साहन दिले.

कडा येथील गांधी महाविद्यालयात बाबासाहेब गोरे यांनी मार्गदर्शन केले.

मृदा, जल परीक्षण काळाची गरज

- यावेळी बाबासाहेब गोरे यांनी शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने डाळिंब पीक व्यवस्थापनावर मार्गदर्शन करून सेंद्रिय औषधांचे उपयोग सांगितले. तालुका कृषी अधिकारी राजेंद्र सुपेकर यांनी शासनाच्या विविध कृषी योजनांची माहिती दिली.
- मृदा व जल परीक्षण काळाची गरज असल्याचे ते म्हणाले. बाबूलाल भंडारी यांनी श्री अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ येत्या तीन वर्षात शतक महोत्सवात पदार्पण करणारी जिल्ह्यातील एकमेव जैन अल्पसंख्याक संस्था असल्याचे सांगितले.

Dalimb Peek Parisanvad for farmers at Deolali (P)

(7|2|2021)

Dalimb Peek Parisanvad for Farmers at Deolali (P)

Chief Guest : Hon. Babasaheb Gore (7/2/2021)

Dalimb Peek Parisanvad for Farmers at Deolali (P.) (7/2/2021)

डाळिंब पीक परिषद उपस्थिती

Date 07/02/2021

क्र.	नाव	मोबाईल नंबर	गाव
1)	शिवाजी हरिभाऊ गोरात	९८०३९०३२०९	[illegible]
2)	बबन बाळोबा तळेकर	९९६४५९४०६०	देवळाली
3)	तुकाराम उमाजी हिंगणे	9420784805	देवळाली (पा)
4)	राजू शंकर काटे	९०२२४८४९६६	—
5)	संजय शंकरराव कटके	9405455282	देवळाली(पा.)
6)	कुंडलिक रामभाऊ तांदळे	9763998129	देवळाली
7)	तिमान किसनराव नवेकर	9130288440	देवळाली
8)	देशमाने दत्तोबा मारुती	8888080577	देवळाली
9)	राझणे महेश मच्छिंद्रनाथ	8796482152	देवळाली
10)	राझणे संतोष सिद्धनाथ	9689131381	देवळाली
11)	राझणे विजय मधुकर	8275174141	देवळाली
12)	देशमाने किशोर दत्तोबा	9307873534	देवळाली
13)	नामदेव नाथा हिंगणे	9021936191	देवळाली
14)	बाळू पद्माकर वेदपाठक	9921777428	देवळाली
15)	अशोक जनार्दन नवले	9594900134	देवळाली
16)	बाळासाहेब [illegible] पवार	८२८९६६०९५८	देवळाली
17)	बाळासाहेब रामराव [illegible]		देवळाली
18)	दत्तात्रय निवृत्ती साळवे	7350986371	देवळाली
19)	दशरथ यादव राऊत	9604396754	देवळाली
20)	देवराम धोंडीबा तांदळे	९०२१४७९९८४	देवळाली
21)	महादेव रंगोजी घोडेस्वार	9869640594; 9175570324	हिवरा (पिंपरखेड)
22)	सीताराम उमाजी हिंगणे	८६०५६८२६९५	देवळा
23)	खुडे अशोक [illegible]	९०७५५५९५०५	—
24)	आदून [illegible] गायकवाड	9404631504	देवळाली
25	सुरेश आनंद वरोळे	9359160156	गाडखेल
26	अशोक नाथा शेळके	9851137777	गाडखेल
27	मल्हारी बाबुराव रवाडे		देवळाली
28	Angle Ganpat Tabaji	9763896283	Deolali
29	हरीभाऊ रामभाऊ देशमाने	९९२२२४७५३९	[illegible]
30	मधुकर माणिक वाडे	९४७०९८६६०२२	देवळाली

क्र.	नाव	मोबाईल नंबर	गावाचे नाव
31	सिद्धनाथ यशवंतराव राऊत	9422304562	देवळाली
32	आप्पा शंकर उंडाळ	9657933909	देवळाली
33	आदिनाथ रंगनाथ गर्जे	9673854855	होताळा
34	देविदास शिवाजी म्हस्के	9021174206	खडकगाव
35	राजेंद्र [illegible] म्हस्के	7768026513	सावरगाव
36	परसराम तुकाराम म्हस्के	9420358612	सावरगाव
37	तरबेज [illegible] गव्हाणे	7517887566	आल्हणवाडी
38	अशोक दगडू राऊत	9653255054	देवळाली (पा)
39	शुभम शिवाजी आमले	9767199756	देवळाली पा)
40	अवधिप पैठणनाथ भोसले	9921517858	देवळाली
41	कानिफनाथ असराम राऊत	8888737361	देवळाली
42	ज्ञानदेव होसराव राऊत	9405267058	देवळाली
43	काशिनाथ [illegible]	9011770430	देवळाली
44	जिजाबा सोनबा लांडे	9689011169	देवळाली
45	मधुकर यादव पवळे	X	देवळाली
46	बाबासाहेब वांढरे		
47	भरत बबन गुंजाळ	8010886201	लोखंडवाडी (देवळाली)
48	सतिश सुभाष गुंजाळ	9403485751	लोखंडवाडी (देवळाली)
49	देविदास भानुदास थोरात	9922714377	लोखंडवाडी
50	देविदास काशिनाथ रवाडे	9657869954	देवळाली
51	आदिनाथ भोसले	9552507220	[illegible]
52	जीवन [illegible]	9912509062	देवळाली
53	सतिश रामचंद्र चौधरी	9552863111	[illegible]
54	बाबासाहेब दत्तु मोरे	9890139014	धामणगाव
55	भुषण अंकुश खिलारे	9420329351	सांगवी (पाटण)
56	देविदास राजाराम टकले	9075502070	देवळाली
57	बाळू एकनाथ तळेकर	9604681854	देवळाली
58			
59	रोहिदास देवराम राऊत	9921171805	देवळाली
60	[illegible]	8459282525	देवळाली
61	किशोर [illegible] तळेकर	9011313013	देवळाली
62	आदिनाथ रामभाऊ राऊत	9623903711	देवळाली

Dalimb Pik Parishad (7/2/2021)

क्र	नाव	मोबाईल नंबर	गाव
63	जाधव शरद लक्ष्मण	9579335555	दौलावडगांव
64	अंबादास पंढरीनाथ ओव्हळ	9075551161	देवराळी
65	बिभीषण बारीकराव पळशीकर	9545047809	चिंचोली
66	रविराज शिवराम जाधव	9527322115	दौलावडगांव
67	संजय रामराव मस्के	8888332499	बीड.
68	गौरव ओमप्रकाश त्रिपाठी	9850876000	बीड
69	राहुल बेलेसर	7721003007	परभणी
70)	मिसाळ सतिश	8766707102	बीड
71)	दिपक महाजन	8459391422	धामणगाव
72)	झांबरे ऋषिकेश	8237374131	आष्टी
73)	झांबरे रोहित	9860687002	हिंगणी
74)	शरद मुरकुटे	9307663367	मोडवा
75)	सुभाष गायके	9561271111	
76	खाडे भाऊसाहेब	9604725859	
77	डॉ. बाबासाहेब परजणे	98223433[illegible]	
78	शिवाजी रविनारायण कांबळे	7498205030	
79)	महेश घुमरे	7038068191	
80)	हरीभाऊ हिंगोणे	~~93048143~~ 9623842950	
81)	डॉ. बापूराव शिंदे	7588524075	
82	थोरवे प्रदिप हिरामण	7083591515	
83	थोरवे कृष्णा दादा	9637863434	
84	काकडे रावसाहेब शिवाजी	8888349157	
85)	शरद सुंदरराव गायकवाड	9975655315	
86	प्रमोद दत्तात्रय मोरे	9404024532	
87	केशव सुर्यवंशी	7741805039	देवळाली
88	तांदळे अशोक रंगनाथ	7776976111	
89	नवकर संतोष बबनराव	8888745122	
90	नागुरे देवराम तांदळे	9021415122	देवळाली
90	काकासाहेब माचळे	9840773742	सावरगांव
91	लांडगे प्रविणकुमार जिजाबा	9763064455	देवळाली
92	गणेश दत्तात्रय खाडे	9881960049	देवळाली
93	चौधरी प्रकाश घनश्याम	9420020022	धामणगांव.

Dalimb Pik Parishad (17|12|2021)

Dalimb Pik Parishad (7/2/2021)

क्र.	नाव	मोबाईल नंबर	गाव
94)	लोखंडे हृषीकेश शिवराम	9370608818	धामणगाव
95)	हिंगुले योगेश बाळासाहेब	8830430206	धामणगांव
96)	म्हाळणे कैलास सर्जेराव	9422577355	पिंपरखेड
97)	वाळके अशोक देवराव	9423714010	जवळगाव
९८	व. पुन पाटोळे	९९३६९९४००२	चींचोली
99)	शेळके नवनाथ रामभाऊ	9404634871	[signature] पुणतांबा
100)	शेळके शिवदास तुकाराम	9420013690	रसोबाची वाडी

झुंजार नेता

• दिनांक : ६ फेब्रुवारी २०२१ • वार : शनिवार

रविवारी देवळाली येथे डाळींब पिकांवर परिसंवाद

कडा, दि.५ (प्रतिनिधी):- आष्टी तालुक्यातील देवळाली पानाची येथे रविवार दिनांक ७ फेब्रुवारी रोजी सकाळी दहा वाजता डाळींब रत्न पुरस्कार प्राप्त बाबासाहेब गोरे यांचे डाळींब पिकांवर परिसंवादाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले आहे.

आष्टी तालुका हा दुष्काळी भाग आहे. या परिसरातील पाण्याचे प्रमाण अल्प आहे त्यामुळे कमी पाण्यावर आणि ठिबक पद्धतीने शेती करण्याकडे शेतकऱ्यांचा मोठा कल आहे. फळबाग लागवड मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेली आहे. आष्टी तालुक्यातील देवळाली ग्रामपंचायत आणि कडा येथील गांधी महाविद्यालय यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने परिसरातील शेतकऱ्यांसाठी या कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले आहे. आधुनिक शेती तंत्रज्ञान अंतर्गत डाळींब पिकाविषयी सविस्तर माहिती या परिसंवादात देण्यात येणार आहे. आष्टी तालुका कृषी अधिकारी राजेंद्र ▸▸पान २ वर

उपस्थित होते.

रविवारी देवळाली येथे डाळींब पिकांवर ....

सुपेकर हे देखील यावेळी मार्गदर्शन करणार आहेत.

कोव्हीड १९ च्या पार्श्वभूमीवर सामाजिक आंतर ठेवुन हा कार्यक्रम होत आहे. प्रत्येकाने मास्क लावुन कार्यक्रमास उपस्थित रहावे.चैतन्य स्वामी मंदीराचे समोर होणाऱ्या कार्यक्रमास परिसरातील शेतकऱ्यांनी मोठ्या संख्येने उपस्थित राहावे असे आवाहन संयोजकांनी केले आहे.

Dalimb Pik Parishad (7/2/2021)

झुंजार नेता
दिनांक : ९ फेब्रुवारी २०२१ • वार: मंगळवार • पान ३

देवळाली (पानाची) येथे डाळींब पिक परिसंवादात बाबासाहेब गोरे, राजेंद्र सुपेकर यांचे मार्गदर्शन

कडा,दि.८(प्रतिनिधी): आष्टी तालुक्यातील देवळाली (पानाची) येथे डाळींब पिक परिसंवाद कार्यक्रम संपन्न झाला यामध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासनाचा 'डाळींब रत्न' पुरस्कार प्राप्त बाबासाहेब गोरे व आष्टी तालुका कृषी अधिकारी राजेंद्र सुपेकर यांचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले.

कडा येथील श्री. अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचे गांधी महाविद्यालय व ग्रामपंचायत देवळाली (पानाची) यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने 'डाळींब पिक परिसंवाद या कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन देवळाली येथे करण्यात आले. हा पर्यावरण पुरक उपक्रम महाविदयालयाने अंगीकृत करण्यासाठी श्री अमोलक जैन विदया प्रसारक मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष कांतीलाल चाणोदिया, विश्वस्त अध्यक्ष गोकुळदास मेहेर, कार्याध्यक्ष योगेशकुमार भंडारी, सचिव हेमंतकुमार पोखरणा, उपाध्यक्ष रमेशलाल गुगळे व अनिलकुमार झाडमुथ्था ,मंत्री बिपीनकुमार भंडारी, विनोद बलदोटा,

कोषाध्यक्ष डॉ. उमेश गांधी तसेच सर्व पदाधिकारी, सदस्य, विश्वस्त व कार्यकारी मंडळांनी प्रोत्साहन दिले . कार्यक्रमाच्या अध्यक्षस्थानी अमोलक संस्थेचे कांतीलाल चाणोदिया व विश्वस्त उपाध्यक्ष बाबुलाल भंडारी उपस्थित होते. कार्यक्रमासाठी महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ.एन.एस.राठी, उपप्राचार्य डॉ.जे. एम. भंडारी, पंचायत समिती सदस्य परमेश्वरकाका शेळके, सरपंच बबनराव तळेकर उपस्थित होते.

यावेळी बाबासाहेब गोरे यांनी डाळींब पिक व्यवस्थापन हे शास्त्रीय पध्दतीने कसे करावे या विषयी विस्तृत मार्गदर्शन केले. या पिकाच्या वेगवेगळया अवस्थेमध्ये वापरण्यासाठी सेंद्रीय औषधांचे उपयोग सांगितले. तालुका कृषी अधिकारी राजेंद्र सुपेकर यांनी शासनाच्या विविध कृषि योजनांची माहिती देवून मृदा व जलपरिक्षण काळाची गरज असल्याचे सांगितले. बाबुलाल भंडारी यांनी श्री. अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ ही संस्था सन २०२४ मध्ये शतक महोत्सवात पदार्पण करणारी जिल्हयातील एकमेव जैन अल्पसंख्यांक संस्था असल्याचे सांगितले. कार्यक्रमाचे प्रास्ताविक करतांना प्रा. डॉ. विशाल वैद्य यांनी सेंद्रीय शेती, गांडूळ खत प्रकल्प, सुधारित बियाणे तंत्रज्ञान, एकात्मिक कीड नियंत्रण याविषयी माहिती दिली. महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. नंदकुमार राठी यांनी अध्यक्षीय समारोप करतांना वसुंधरा संवर्धन काळाची गरज या विषयावर मोलाचे मार्गदर्शन केले तसेच सामाजिक अंतर ठेवून महाविद्यालयाकडून शेतकऱ्यांना मास्क व गुलाब पुष्प देऊन स्वागत करण्यात आले. कार्यक्रम यशस्वीतेसाठी प्रा. डॉ. चंद्रशेखर तळेकर, प्रा. डॉ. रमेश आबदार, अशोक खाडे, प्रा. गवळी एन. टी, प्रा. डॉ. जाधवर पी. बी., प्रा. हासे एस. आर व प्रा. डॉ. शिंदे एस.एम. यानी परिश्रम घेतले. कार्यक्रमाचे सुत्रसंचलन प्रा. डॉ. सुदाम जाधव यांनी व उपस्थितांचे आभार सुनिल खाडे यांनी मानले.महाविद्यालयाचे प्राध्यापक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचारी व पंचक्रोशीतील शेतकरी मोठया संख्येने उपस्थित होते.

Dalimb Pik Parishad (7/2/2021)

PRINCIPAL
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College,Kada

।। पढमं नाणं तओ दया ।।

Shri.Amolak Jain Vidhya Prasarak Mandal's

Smt. S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science & P. H. Gandhi Commerce College

Kada, Tal.-Ashti, Dist.- Beed. (Maharashtra)

NAAC Accredited "B" Grade

Email ID- gandhicollegekada_1996@yahoo.co.in

*Est.***1996**

Prin. Dr. S. S. Rathi
M.Com , M.phil, Ph.D

Out word No. 461
2018-2019

Date :- 26 /02 / 2019

Dr. Sangshetti Jayprakash

Y.B. Chavan College of Pharmacy,

Aurangabad.

Sub : - Invitation for workshop on Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

Dear Sir,

As a part of celebration of National Science Day , Department of Chemistry and Department of Botany of our College, have Organised One Day District Level workshop for the Students on the topic Reduce , Reuse and Recycle.

We would like to invite you as a Chief Guest and Resource Person on this occasion, which is to be held on 27th February 2019.

We hope you will kindly accept our invitation and oblige.

Thanking you

Principal
S.A.J.V.P.M.Kada's
Smt.S.K.Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College, Kada

।। पढमं नाणं तओ दया ।।

Shri.Amolak Jain Vidhya Prasarak Mandal's

Smt. S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science & P. H. Gandhi Commerce College

Kada, Tal.-Ashti, Dist.- Beed. (Maharashtra)

NAAC Accredited "B" Grade

Email ID- gandhicollegekada_1996@yahoo.co.in

*Est.***1996**

Prin. Dr. S. S. Rathi
M.Com , M.phil, Ph.D

Out word No. 463
2018-2019

Date :- 26 /02 / 2019

Dr. S. S. Patil

Head, Dept. of Environmental Science ,

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University ,

Aurangabad.

Sub : - Invitation for workshop on Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

Dear Sir,

As a part of celebration of National Science Day , Department of Chemistry and Department of Botany of our College, have Organised One Day District Level workshop for the Students on the topic Reduce , Reuse and Recycle.

We would like to invite you as a Chief Guest and Resource Person on this occasion, which is to be held on 27th February 2019.

We hope you will kindly accept our invitation and oblige.

Thanking you

Principal
S.A.J.V.P.M.Kada's
Smt.S.K.Gandhi Arts, Amolok Scienc
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College. Ka

नाट्यगृहात आल. [illegible] होत्या. [illegible] म्हणाल्या,

कडा येथे पॉवर पॉइंट प्रेझेंटेशन स्पर्धेमध्ये प्रियंका जाधवर प्रथम

कडातील गांधी महाविद्यालयात ३ दिवसीय कार्यशाळा उत्साहात

प्रतिनिधी | कडा

येथील गांधी महाविद्यालयात राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान दिनानिमित्त तीनदिवसीय कार्यशाळेचे आयोजन केले होते. या कार्यशाळेत जिल्ह्यातील रसायनशास्त्र व वनस्पतीशास्त्र विषयाचे ६९ विद्यार्थी सहभागी होते.

महाविद्यालयाच्या रसायनशास्त्र विभागाच्या वतीने घेण्यात आलेल्या पावर पॉइंट प्रेझेंटेशन स्पर्धेचे बक्षीस वितरण मान्यवरांच्या हस्ते करण्यात आले. या कार्यशाळेत कै. डॉ. प. ल. जोशी स्मृतिप्रीत्यर्थ प्रा. डॉ. सुपर्णा देशमुख यांच्या वतीने देण्यात येणारे प्रथम पारितोषिक प्रियंका जाधवर हिने पटकावले. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठाचे पर्यावरण शास्त्र विभागप्रमुख आणि सीफर्डचे संचालक डॉ. एस. एस. पाटील, विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञान अधिष्ठाता डॉ. मझहर फारुकी , डॉ. जयप्रकाश संगसेट्टी आदी मान्यवरांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन केले. अमोलक शिक्षण संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष कांतीलाल चानोदिया यांची प्रमुख उपस्थिती होती.

प्राचार्य डॉ. एन. एस. राठी यांनी प्रास्ताविक केले. सूत्रसंचालन डॉ. देशमुख यांनी केले, तर डॉ. गर्जे यांनी आभार मानले. या वेळी उपस्थित मान्यवरांनी विज्ञान दिनाविषयी मार्गदर्शन केले.

SAJVPM's
Smt. S. K. Gandhi College, Kada.

27.02.2019

DEPT. of "CHEMISTRY"

One day Workshop on
"Reduce, Reuse & Recycle"

Attendance Session - I

Se.No	Name of the Participant	Class	Sign.
1)	Shaikh Rustum Nijam	Bot M.Sc F.Y	Shaikh
2)	Shaikh Awais Abdul Aziz	Bot M.Sc. F.Y.	
3)	Shaikh Azar Badashah	Bot M.Sc Sy	Shaikh
4)	Dhalpe Ashok Kondiba	Bot M.Sc. Sy	
5)	Darkhe Abhijeet Sudhirrao	Zoo M.Sc F.Y	
6)	Tondale Sominath Navnath	Che. M.S.C-I	
7)	Chaudhari Rahul Maruti	Chem M.Sc-I	
8)	Tindale Prashant Baban	Chem M.Sc-I	
9)	Bodkhe Gautam Raosaheb	Chem M.Sc-I	
10)	Ghatwisave Amol Gorak.	Chem M.Sc-I	
11)	Jagdale Nilesh Bhagvat	Chem M.Sc I	Nilesh
12	Kasture Nikhil Suresh	Chem. M.Sc II	
13	Nimbalkar Abhijeet Vijaysinh	Chem M.Sc II	
14)	Kshirsagar Prashant Shrikant	Chem M.Sc II	
15)	Anarse Swapnil Dulba	B.Sc II	
16)	Anarse Sagar Balu.	Chem. M.Sc I	Asagar
17)	Kadam Kalyan Rajendra	CHE M.Sc II	
18)	Kadam Avinash Keshav	CHE M.Sc I	
19	Chavan Shubham Baban	F.Y. B.Sc.	Shubham
20)	Kanhekar Pramod Baban	F.Y. B.Sc	Pramod
21)	Mutha Pranit Prafullakumar	F.Y. M.Sc.	Pranit
22)	Lomate Shubham Sunil	S.Y M.Sc	
23)	Bhagat dayanand Manmath	F.Y M.Sc	
24)	Kshirsagar Prashant Ashok	F.Y. M.Sc	Prashant.K
25)	Mokashe Mahesh Keshav	-	
26)	Borade Balkrishna Sanjay	F.Y. M.Sc	
27)	Borade Kiran Ashok	M.Sc Botany	

SAJVPMS
Smt. S.K. Gandhi College, Kada.

Dept. of CHEMISTRY
One day Work Shop on
"Reduce, Reuse & Recycle"

Attendance Session - II

Sr.No	Name of the participant	class	Sign.
1)	Shaikh Pustum Nijam	Bot M.Sc F.Y	Shaikh
2)	Shaikh Awais Abdul Aziz	Bot M.Sc. F.Y.	
3)	Dhalpe Ashok Kondiba	Bot M.Sc. II	
4)	Shaikh Azaz Badashaha	Bot MSc II	Shaikh A.B
5)	Pardeshe Abhijeet Sudhirrao	Che. M.Sc. I	
6)	Tandale Sominath Navnath	che. M.Sc. I	Tandale
7)	Chaudhari Rahul Maruti	Che MSc-I	Rahul
8)	Bodke Gautam Raosaheb	che MSc-I	
9)	Tandale Prashant Baban	che MSc-I	
10)	Ghatwisave Amol Gorak	Che MSc-I	G. Amol
11	Jagadale Nilesh Bhagvat	che. MSc. I	Nilesh
12	Kasture Nikhil Suresh	che MSc II	
13	Nimbalkar Abhijeet Vijaysinha	che MSc II	
14)	Kshirsagar Prashant Shrikant,	che M.Sc II	
15)	Kadam Kalyan Rajendra	CHE MSc II	
16	Kadam Avinash Keshav	CHE MSc I	
17)	Anarse Swapnil Dulba	BSC II	
18)	Anarse Sagar Balu.	CHe. MSc I	
19)	Chavan Shubham Baban	FY B.Sc.	
20)	Kanhekar Pramod Baban	FY. BSC	
21)	Mutha Pranit Prafullakumar	F.Y. M.Sc	
22)	Lomate Shubham Sunil	S.Y MSc	
23)	Bhagat dayanand nanmath	FY MSc	
24)	Kshirsagar Prashant Ashok	F.Y. MSc	Prashant.k
25)	Mokashe Mahesh Keshav	-	
26)	Ranade Balkrishna Sanjay	che. MSc I	
27)	Borade Kiran Ashok	Bot. MSc II	

Dept of Chemistry
Reduce Recycle Reuse
SESSION I

27) Shingire Kiran Bhagvan BSc.I
28) Jadhav Rameshwar Uttam MSc-I
29) Gore Kishor Bajirao MSc-II
30) Dhobale Nikita Ramdas BSc-II
31) Kalwade Susmita Eknath B.Sc II
32) Bhavsar Vibhavari Ishwarlal MSc Botany IInd year
33) Karande manisha sadashiv M.Sc I year
34) Bhalgat Yashoda Nitin F.Y.B.Sc
35) Malve Sneha Sahadev F.Y. B.Sc
36) Bhalke Harshada shantaram F.Y. B.Sc
37) Mutkule Sita Ramhari F.y.B.Sc.
38) Ejare Priyanka Trimbakrao Chem-MSc-F.Y
39) Dhobale Suvarna Bhausaheb Bot-MSc.F.Y
40) Shekade Karishma Shankar F.Y.B.Sc
41) Ghodke kanchan Devidas F.Y B.Sc
42) Ghule shilpa Ambadas F.Y B.Sc
43) shekade shital Rajaram F.Y B.Sc
44) Jadhavar priyanka Ramesh S.Y.Bsc
45) Dalavi Vaishnavi Baban S.Y.BSC
46) Sonwane Suvarna Somnath MSc -I
47) Gaeje Rani Mahadeo MSc -II
48) Bankar Sayli Mallhad M.Sc -II
49) kale Archana Bhausaheb MSc-II
50) Dhaye Deepa Anandrao. M.Sc II
51) Tarate Sarika Chhagan M.Sc -II
52) Walke komal Maruti Bot. MSc.IInd
Wabake Sangita Maruti M.Sc.IInd

HEAD
Department of Chemistry
S.A.J.V.P.M's Kada
S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science
P. H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada

Dept of Chem.

SESSION II

27) Shingire Kiran Bhagvan F.Y. B.Sc
28) Jadhal Rameshwar Uttam M.Sc F.Y
29) Gore Kishor Bajirao M.Sc. II nd year
30) Dhobale Nikita Ramdas B.Sc. II
31) Kulwade Susmita Eknath B.Sc. II
32) Karande Manisha Sadashiv M.Sc I year
33) Bhavsar Vibhavari Ishwarlal Bot-M.Sc II
34) Bhalerao Yashoda Nitin F.Y. B.Sc
35) Malve Sneha Sahadev F.Y. B.Sc
36) Dhobale Suvarna Bhausaheb Bot M.Sc F.Y
37) Ejare Priyanka Trimbakrao chem-M.Sc. F.Y
38) Shekade Karishma Shankar F.Y. B.Sc
39) Ghodke Kanchan Devidas F.Y. B.Sc
40) shekade shital Rajaram F.Y. B.Sc
41) Ghule Shilpa Ambadas F.Y. B.Sc
42) Jadhavar Priyanka Jamsh S.Y. B.Sc
43 Dalavi Vaishnavi Baban S.Y. B.Sc
44) Sonwane Suvarna Somnath M.Sc - I
45) Gaeje Rani Mahadeo M.Sc - II
46) Kale Archana Bhausaheb M.Sc - II
47) Jaybar Sayli Prahlad M.Sc. II
48) Dhage Deepa Anandrao. M.Sc II
49) Tarate Sarika Chhagan M.Sc. II
50 Walke Komal Maruti Bot M.Sc. II nd
51) Wabale Sangita Maruti M.Sc II nd
52) Bhalke Harshada Shantaram B.Sc I
53) Mutkule Sita Ramhari B.Sc I

HEAD
Department of Chemistry
S.A.J.V.P.M'S Kada
S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada

Date - 26 - 2 - 2019

SAJVPM's

Smt. S.K. Gandhi College Kada.

Dept. of Chemistry

"Reduce, Reuse & Recycle"

Attendance Session IV

Sr.NO.	Name of the participant	class	Sign
1>	Walake Sangita Maruti	M.Sc.II	
2>	Walake Komal Maruti	M.Sc.II (Bot.)	
3)	Tarate Sarika Chhagan	M.Sc. II (Chem)	
4)	Dhage Deepa Anandrao	—11—	
5)	Bankar Sagli Prahlad	—11—	
6)	Kale Archana Bhausaheb	M Sc-II	
7)	Dhobale Nikita Ramdas	BSC II	
8>	Kulwade Sushmita Eknath	B.Sc III	
9)	Karande manisha Sadashiv	M.Sc. I year	
10)	Bhavsar Vibhavari Ishvarlal	MSC. II (Bot.)	
11)	Bhalgat Yashoda Nitin	F.Y.B.Sc	
(12)	Bhalgat Malve Sneha Sahadev	F.Y.BSc	
(13)	Bhalke Harshada Shankaram	F.Y.BSC	
14)	Mutkule Sita Ramhari	F.Y.B.Sc	
15)	Ejare Priyanka Trimbakrao	CHE (M.Sc) F.Y	
16)	Dhobale Suvarna Bhausaheb	Bot-M.Sc FY	
17)	Ghodke Kanchan Devidas	F.Y. B.Sc	
18)	Shekade Karishma Shankar	F.Y.B.Sc	
19)	Ghule Shilpa Ambadas	F.Y.B.Sc	
20)	Shekade Shital Rajaram	F.Y.B.Sc	
21	Dalavi Vaishnavi Baban	S.Y.BSC	
22	Jadhavar Priyanka Ramesh	S.Y. BSc	
23	Gaeje Rani Mahadeo	MSC II	
24	Sonwane Suvarna Somnath	MSc-I	
25	Kasture Nikhil Suresh	M.Sc-II	
26	Nimbalkar Abhijeet Vijaysinha	M.Sc II	
27	Mutha Pranit Prafullakumar	M.Sc.I	

SAJVPM'S

Smt. S.K. Gandhi College Kada.

Dep. of chemistry

one day work shop on

Reduce, Reuse & Recycle.

Attendance Session III

Sr. No	Name of the participant	class	Sign.
1)	Walake Sangita Maruti	M.Sc III	
2)	Tarate Sarika Chhagan	M.Sc II	
3)	Dhage Deepa Anandrao	—11—	
4)	Walake Sangita Komal Maruti	M.Sc.II (Bot)	
5)	Bankar Sayli prahlad	M.Sc.-II	
6)	Kale Archana Bhausaheb	MSC-II	
7)	Dhobale Nikita Ramdas	BSC II	
8)	Kulwade Pusmita Eknath	B.Sc II	
9)	Karkande manisha sadashiv	MSC. I year.	
10)	Bhausar Vibhavari Ishwarlal	MSC.II (Bot)	
11)	Bhalgat Yashoda Nitin	F.Y.B.Sc	
12)	Malve Sneha Sahadev	F.Y.B.Sc	
13)	Bhalke Harshada Chanderam	F.Y. B.Sc	
14)	Mutkule Sita Ramhari	F.y. B.Sc	
15)	Ejare Priyanka Trimbakrao	CHE-M.Sc. F.Y	
16)	Dhobale Suvarna Bhausaheb	Bot-M.Sc. F.Y	
17)	Ghodke kanchan Devidas	F.Y. B.Sc	
18)	Shekade Karishma Shankar	F.Y.B.Sc	
19	Ghule Shilpa Ambadas	F.Y BSC	
20	Shekade Shital Rajaram	F.Y. B.Sc	
21	Dalavi Vaishnavi Baban	S.Y. BSC	
22	Jadhavar Priyanka Ramesh.	S.Y. Bsc	
23	Gaeje Rani Mahadeo	MSC-II	
24	Sonwane Suvarna Somnath	MSc-I	
25	Kasture Nikhil Suresh	M.Sc-II	
26)	Nimbalkar Abhijeet Vijaysinha	M.Sc II	
27)	Mutha Pranit Prafulkumar	M.Sc. I	

Reduce Recycle Reuse
SESSION IV

28)	Lomate Shubham Sunil	MSc	II [signature]
29)	Chaudhari Rahul Maruti	MSc	I [signature]
30)	Pardhe Abhijeet Sudhirrao	〃	[signature]
	Chavan Suraj Rajendra	MSC-II	[signature]
32)	Shingire Kiran Bhagvan	F.Y. Bsc.	[signature]
33)	Kanherkar Pramod Baban	F.Y. BSC	[signature]
34)	Jadhav Rameshwar Uttam	MSC F.Y.	[signature]
35)	Kadam Avinash Keshav	M.Sc I	[signature]
36)	Kadam Kalyan Rajendra	MSC II	[signature]
37)	Mokashe Mahesh Keshav	—	[signature]
38)	Ranade Balkrishna Sanjay	chem. MSC I	[signature]

[signature]
HEAD
Department of Chemistry
S.A.J.V.P.M'S Kada
S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada

SESSION III
"Reduce Recycle Reuse"

28) Lomate Shubham Sunil — M Sc II
29) Chaudhari Rahul Marubi — MSc-I
30) Pardeshe Abhijeet Sudhirrao — —
Charan Suraj Rajendra — MSC-II
32) Shingire Kiran Bhagvan F.Y. Bsc.
33) Kanhekar Pramod Baban — F.Y. BSC
34) Jadhav Rameshwar Uttam — MSC F.Y.
35 Kadam Avinash Keshav — M.Sc I
36) Kadam Kalyan Rajendra — MSC II
37) Mokashe Mahesh Keshav —
38) Ranade Balkrishna Sanjay chem MSC I.

HEAD
Department of Chemistry
S.A.J.V.P.M'S Kada
S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada

Amolak Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal

S.K.Gandhi Arts, P.H. Gandhi Commerce Amolak Science College, Kada, Tal.Ashti

Power Point Presentation Competition

DEPT. Of Chemistry

25/02/2019 RESULTS

Name Of Student:	Presentation:	Content:	Voice Modulation:	Remark: Total (15)
1) Lomte S.S. (Recycle, Reduce Reuse)	II (2)	II (2)	II (2)	06
2) Priyanka Jadhav (R-R-R)	IIII (04)	III (03)	IIII (04)	11
3) Wakte Komal (Agri. west)	II (2)	III (3)	II (2)	06
4) Nikhil Kasture (RRR)	II (2)	I (1)	III (4)	07
5) Shekde Karisma (RRR)	IIII (4)	III (03)	IIII (05)	12
6) Bhalgat Y. (RRR)	III (3)	III (3)	III (3)	09
7) Wakes. (Plastic (B)	III (3)	III (3)	IIII (4)	10

HEAD
Department of Chemistry
S.A.J.V.P.M'S Kada
S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada

Amolak Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal

S.K.Gandhi Arts, P.H. Gandhi Commerce Amolak Science College, Kada, Tal.Ashti

Power Point Presentation Competition

DEPT. Of Chemistry

26/02/2019 FINAL RESULTS

Name Of Student:	Presentation:	Content:	Voice Modulation:	Remark: (15)
① Lomate Shubham, Reduce-Recycle Reuse	III	IIII	II	09
② Jadhavar priyanka, Reduce-Reuse Recycle	IIII	IIII	IIII	13
③ Walke Komal, "Agricultural solid waste management: Basic strategies."	III	IIII	II	09
④ Kasture Nikhil, Reduce-Reuse-Recycle	III	IIII	III	10
⑤ Shekade Karishma, Reduce-Reuse-Recycle	III	III	II	08
⑥ Bhalgat Yashoda, Reduce-Reuse-Recycle	III	III	II	08
⑦ Walake Sangita, plastics Carry Bags "benefits, Issue, Realities & sol"	II	IIII	II	07
⑧				
① Jadhavar priyanka	4	4	4	12
② Shekade Karishma	3	4	4	11
③ Walake Sangita	3	3	3	09
④ Balgat Yashoda	4	3	3	10

= 12
= 11
= 09
= 10

HEAD
Department of Chemistry
S.A.J.V.P.M'S Kada
S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada

विज्ञान दिनानिमित्त तीन दिवसीय कार्यशाळा संपन्न

कडा दि.६ (प्रतिनिधी) - येथील गांधी महाविद्यालयात राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान दिना निमित्त तीन दिवसीय कार्यशाळेचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते.

राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान दिन निमित्ताने महाविद्यालयात कार्यशाळा आयोजित करण्यात आली होती. रसायनशास्त्र आणि वनस्पती शास्त्र विषयाचे बीड जिल्ह्यातील ६९ विद्यार्थी कार्यशाळेत सहभागी झाले होते.डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठाचे पूर्व्यावरण विभागप्रमुख,सीफर्डचे संचालक डॉ.एस.एस.पाटील, विज्ञान तंत्रज्ञान अधिष्ठाता डॉ.मझहर फारुकी ,डॉ जयप्रकाश संगसेट्टी आदींनी विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन केले. अमोलक शिक्षण संस्थेचे कांतीलाल चानोदिया यांची प्रमुख उपस्थिती होती. महाविद्यालयाच्या रसायनशास्त्र विभागाच्या वतीने घेण्यात आलेल्या पावर पॉईंट प्रेझेंटेशन स्पर्धेचे मान्यवरांच्या हस्ते बक्षीस वितरण करण्यात आले. कै डॉ.प.ल. जोशी स्मृतिप्रीत्यर्थ प्रा.डॉ. सुपर्णा देशमुख यांच्या वतीने देण्यात येणारे प्रथम पारितोषिक प्रियंका जाधवर हिने पटकावले. महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ एन एस राठी यांनी प्रास्ताविक केले.सूत्रसंचालन डॉ. देशमुख यांनी केले तर प्रा.गर्जे यांनी आभार मानले.

HEAD
Department of Chemistry
S.A.J.V.P.M'S Kada
S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada

WORKSHOP ORGANISED BY DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY ON TOPIC " REDUCE, RECYCLE AND REUSE" ...27TH FEB. 2019

District level workshop as a part of celebrations of SCIENCE DAY, was organized by Department of Chemistry, in our college. Current topic was selected based on plastic reuse as a big environmental concern, as REDUCE, RECYCLE AND REUSE. Prof. Dr S. S. Patil, Head Dept. Of Environmental Science, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad was present as the Chief Guest. During his address he adviced to give stress on needs and not to greeds. It is the greed of the human being which is responsible for the spoilage of the environment. Greed makes person lazy and unaware about his responsibilities, he further added. Prof. Jagdale S. M. introduced Chief Guest. Principal Dr Mazahar Farooqui, Dean Science and Technology, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, was present as the Key Note Speaker during this one day workshop and delivered his lecture on Indian Culture and Environmental Protection. Prof. Koinkar K.N gave introduction of Prof. Farooqui. During his lecture Principal Farooqui, said that young generation of India should strictly follow Indian Culture and should avoid westernization. Blind faith on western culture is the main reason for abusing natural resources he added. During this occasion, Principal Dr. N. S. Rathi was present as the President of the function. Prof. Dr Jayprakash Sanghshetti was present as a Speaker and delivered his lecture on Drug Abuse and its ill effects. SHon. Kantilalji Chanodiya, President, Shri. Amolak Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Kada; was present for the whole day and as the Chief Guest for the Veledictory Function. Prof. Dr Jayprakash Sanghshetti was also present during valedictory function. Prof. Ashish Katariya proposed Vote Of Thanks. Dr. S. R. Deshmukh, Organising Secretary of the workshop conducted the programme.

HEAD
Department of Chemistry
S.A.J.V.P.M'S Kada
S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science
P.H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada

Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal's

Smt. Shantabai Kantilal Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science & Panalal Hiralal Gandhi Commerce College, Kada.

Learning today. Leading tomorrow.

Tal - Ashti, Dist - Beed

" Internal Quality Assurance Cell Sponsored "

One Day Workshop on " Reduce, Recycle and Reuse " Organized by

Department of Chemistry

In Collaboration with

Analytical Chemistry Teachers Research Association,Aurangabad

Certificate

This is to certify that Mr./ Ms._____

has participated as _____in one day workshop held at Kada on 27th Feb. 2019 Jointly Organized for District Students.

Dr. N.S. Rathi
Principal
SAJVPM'S
Gandhi College, Kada.

Prin. Dr. Mazahar Farooqui
Dean Science and Technology,
Dr. Babasahed Ambedkar Marathavada University,
Aurangabad
Secretary, ACTRA

Prof. S.S. Patil
Director CIFART, Head Dept. of Environmental Science., Dr. Babasahed Ambedkar Marathavada University, Aurangabad

Dr. S.R. Deshmukh
Organising Secretary
HEAD
Department of Chemistry
S.A.J.V.P.M'S Kada

॥ पढमं नाणं तओ दया ॥

श्री. अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ कडा, संचलित

श्रीमती. शांताबाई कांतीलाल गांधी कला, अमोलक विज्ञान, पनालाल हिरालाल गांधी वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय

कडा, ता. आष्टी, जि. बीड. पिन ४१४ २०२ (०२४४१-२३९३७८)

* नॅक समितीतर्फे "बी" दर्जा प्राप्त

E-mail: gandhicollegekada_1996@yahoo.co.in | Web.: www.gandhicollegekada.org

स्थापना : १९९६

जैन अल्पसंख्यांक संस्था

प्राचार्य – डॉ. एन.एस.राठी
(एम.कॉम,एम.फील.,पीएच.डी.)

जा.क्र.
२० – २०

दिनांक : 10 / 09 /२०१९

प्रति,

मा.ग्रामविकास अधिकारी ,

ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय,

कडा. ता.आष्टी , जि.बीड.

विषय :- स्वच्छतेकरिता केलेल्या सहकार्या बाबत..

महोदय,

आपण आमच्या महाविद्यालयातील ओला कचरा (Liquid Waste) व सुका कचरा (Solid Waste) व्यवस्थापनाच्या दृष्टीने आपल्या ग्रामपंचायतीद्वारे येणारी घंटागाडी आम्हास गरजेनुसार उपलब्ध करुन दिली. तसेच महाविद्यालयाच्या शौचालयाच्या स्वच्छतेसाठी ग्रामपंचायतीकडुन वेळोवेळी स्वच्छता कर्मचारी पाठवून सहकार्य केले .

त्याबददल आम्ही आपले आभारी आहोत.

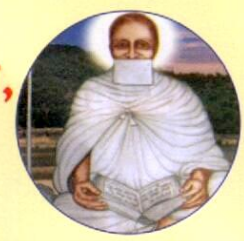
Principal
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K. Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College, Kada

लिपिक
ग्रा.पं. कडा, ता. आष्टी

|| पढमं नाणं तओ दया ||

श्री. अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ कडा, संचलित

श्रीमती. शांताबाई कांतीलाल गांधी कला, अमोलक विज्ञान, पनालाल हिरालाल गांधी वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय



कडा, ता. आष्टी, जि. बीड. पिन ४१४ २०२ (०२४४१-२३९३७८)

* नॅक समितीतर्फे ''बी'' दर्जा प्राप्त

Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal

Learning today. Leading tomorrow.

E-mail: gandhicollegekada_1996@yahoo.co.in | Web.: www.gandhicollegekada.org

स्थापना : १९९६

जैन अल्पसंख्यांक संस्था

प्राचार्य – डॉ. एन.एस.राठी
(एम.कॉम,एम.फील.,पीएच.डी.)

जा.क्र.
२० – २०

दिनांक : 10 / 09 /2023

प्रति,

मा.ग्रामविकास अधिकारी ,

ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय,

कडा. ता.आष्टी , जि.बीड.

विषय :- महाविद्यालयाच्या कचरा व्यवस्थापना बाबत..

महोदय,

आमच्या महाविद्यालयातील ओला कचरा (Liquid Waste) व सुका कचरा (Solid Waste) व्यवस्थापनाच्या दृष्टीने आपल्या ग्रामपंचायतीद्वारे येणारी घंटागाडी आम्हास गरजेनुसार उपलब्ध करून देण्यात यावी. तसेच महाविद्यालयाच्या शौचालयाच्या स्वच्छतेसाठी ग्रामपंचायतीकडुन वेळोवेळी स्वच्छता कर्मचारी पाठविण्यात यावेत ही विनंती.

ग्रापको.
एक प्रत प्राप्त

लिपिक 11-9-23
ग्रा.पं. कडा, ता. आष्टी

Principal
S.A.J.V.P.M. Kada's
Smt.S.K. Gandhi Arts Amolak Science
P.H.Gandhi Commerce College, Kada

भारतीय गैर न्यायिक

एक सौ रुपये Rs. 100

रु. 100 ONE HUNDRED RUPEES

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत INDIA

INDIA NON JUDICIAL

महाराष्ट्र MAHARASHTRA © 2019 © VM 818165

मुद्रांक विकत घेणाऱ्यांचे नाव श्री अमोलकजैन विद्या प्रसार मंडळाचे गांधी महाविद्यालय

व रहिवाशी पत्ता सचिव हेमंतकुमार बाबुलाल पोखरणा कडा ता आष्टी

6460 नोंद वही अनु.क दि. 27 SEP 2019

मुद्रांक विकत घेणाऱ्याची सही हस्ते सतिश पोपटलाल चोरडिया

OFFICE OF THE SUB-TREASURY OFFICE ASHTI 23 SEP 2019 Sub-Treasury Officer Ashti

सौ.आशा दिनकर दाणी

मुद्रांक विक्रेता प.क्र.८४

कडा.ता.आष्टी जि.बीड

CONTINUATION MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Agreement for Disposal of E waste

This MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING for disposal of E-waste is made at KADA on **MONDAY 28 SEPTEMBER 2019**. between: **Smt. S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science & P.H. Gandhi Commerce College Kada, Tal. Ashti. Dist. Beed.** And **Shree Computer, Kada**, a shop having registered office at **Branch No.1 Dhamangaon Road, Saishraddha Complex G-2, Kada, Tal- Ashti Dist- Beed** (hereinafter referred to as 'the Vendor which the expression shall unless repugnant to the context and meaning thereof mean and include its successors and permitted assigns) of the One Part and : Smt. S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science & P.H. Gandhi Commerce College Kada a registered institute/college at Kada of the Other Part

Each is a "Party" to this Agreement and comprises the "Parties" to the Agreement.

WHEREAS-

1. An institute/college is engaged in providing various education to students and generate wastes such as Desktops, Servers, Laptops, Printers, Keyboards, Mouse, Wires, Headphone etc. while carrying out different educational and office activities (hereinafter referred to as "E-waste" and more particularly specified in Annexure-I hereto) and intends to dispose the said E-waste generated as per guidelines of the Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment & Forests.

2. The Vendor has represented that it is a certified E-waste disposal agency

3. Upon the representations of the Vendor, the Institute/college has agreed to appoint the Vendor and the Vendor has agreed to take charge of the said e-waste and collect, remove and dispose the same (hereinafter referred to as the "Premises") in the manner prescribed by the concerned authorities on the following terms and conditions agreed to between the parties.

NOW, THEREFORE, In consideration of the foregoing, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

1. Scope of Services

a. The institute/college agrees to provide E-waste and the Vendor agrees to take charge of the E-waste as specified in Annexure I.

b. The institute/college shall, at its sole discretion, send written intimation to the Vendor either at a specified interval of time or whenever specified quantity of E- waste is generated to collect the E-waste. The said E-waste shall be collected from the institute/college premises by the Vendor within 30 working days of intimation by the institute/college or any other period as required by the Company. It will be the responsibility of the Vendor to collect the same from the Premises and have the same transported from Premises of the institute/college to the Vendor's facility at its own costs & expenses in accordance with the guidelines and procedures prescribed by applicable authorities/laws and instructions of the institute/college.

c. The Parties hereby agree that the ownership and risk of loss of the said E-waste will transfer from institute/college to Vendor upon delivery of the same to Vendor in the institute/college Premises

2. Representation, warranties and undertakings of the Vendor-

a. The Vendor hereby agrees to share MIS report & respective update on activity on E-waste disposal till the final disposal of such E-waste.

b. The Vendor hereby agrees that it shall pick material from institute/college Premises as per shared list by institute/college without any cost and shall ensure that proper documentation of the same is done as required under the applicable laws/rules/regulations

c The Vendor agrees that when the E-waste comprises of Hard Disk(s), it shall be destroyed by the Vendor.

e. Vendor represents and warrants that its licenses pertaining to E-waste are currently valid and further undertakes to maintain the said licenses (and any other licenses/permissions that may from time to time be required to perform its obligations hereunder) valid throughout the term of this Agreement.

f. The Vendor undertakes that its representative shall inspect the said E-waste before the said E-waste is collected from the institute/college Premises in order to verify that it is as per specification mentioned in the Annexure I.

g. The Vendor hereby undertakes that it shall be responsibility of the Vendor for safe & secured transition of the E-waste collected from the College Premises to the destination of the Vendor.

h. The Vendor further undertakes that the responsibility of safe & secured storage, segregation, recycling, extraction, destruction, disposal of the E-waste will be that of the Vendor as per the guidelines of the Central and relevant State Pollution Control Board and other authorities.

3. Term

The duration of the Agreement shall be 5 years from the date hereof, unless it is terminated earlier as hereinafter provided. On the expiration of the said period, the Agreement shall stand terminated and may be renewed by the Parties with mutual consent at any time during the pendency of the agreement or even after.

4. Termination

If any Party hereto commits breach of any terms of this agreement the other party will be entitled to give notice to the other party to rectify the breach within 7 days of the receipt of notice and if breach is not rectified then the party giving notice shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement

a) This Agreement will also stand terminated if

(i) either party goes into liquidation, voluntary or compulsory or (ii) either party feels that the continuance of the agreement is prejudicial to the business of the party for any reason, in such case this agreement can be terminated by either party by giving two months' notice in writing to the other party.
(iii) Vendor breaches any of the terms, conditions and/or its obligations under the Agreement and the same if not rectified within 3 days to the satisfaction of the Company.

6. Indemnity

Vendor undertakes to indemnify and keep institute/college fully indemnified, compensated and harmless at all times from and against any action, suits, claims, proceedings, damages, liability, losses, expenses or costs on account of any breach by Vendor of its obligations and responsibilities or breach of any term hereof or breach of any warranty or by reason violation of any present or future law, guideline, rule or regulation or on account of unauthorized acts, fraud, negligence, misconduct, misrepresentation, any act, omission, commission, deed or thing done by Vendor or its employees/ representatives or otherwise.

7. Confidential Information

Vendor acknowledges and agrees that all it shall throughout the term of this Agreement and even thereafter ensure any information pertaining to the institute/college which is acquired by it in the course of acquiring the E-waste which is specified by the College as Confidential information (hereinafter "Confidential Information") is not to be used or permitted to be used in any manner incompatible or inconsistent with that authorized by the institute/college. It shall use such Confidential Information only for the purpose for which it was disclosed by the institute/college and shall not use or exploit such Confidential information for its own benefit or the benefit of

another; it shall protect the Confidential Information against disclosure to third parties in the same manner and with the same degree of care, but not less than a reasonable degree of care, with which it protects its confidential information of similar importance; and limit disclosure of Confidential Information received under this Agreement to persons within its organization who have a need to know such Confidential Information in the course of the performance of their duties for the purpose of this Agreement and who are bound to protect the confidentiality of such Confidential Information under a written agreement having terms similar to the terms hereof.

8 Governing Law and Dispute Resolution:

a. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of India and the Courts in Beed alone shall have jurisdiction.

9. General

a. Assignment: Neither this Agreement nor the performance of any obligation hereunder can be assigned, delegated or otherwise transferred by Vendor to any person without prior written consent of the College/institute.

b. Entire understanding: This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements between the parties, whether written or oral, relating to the same subject matter. No modification, amendment or supplement to this Agreement shall be effective for any purpose unless in writing, signed by each party.

c. Waiver: The waiver of any term, condition, or provision of this Agreement by institute/college or Vendor must be in writing. No such waiver shall be construed as a waiver of any other term, condition, or provision except as provided in writing, nor as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same term, condition, or provision.

d. Notices: All notices under this Agreement shall be in writing, and shall be sufficiently communicated if delivered in person or by courier service, sent by facsimile (followed by the mailing of a hard copy by regular mail) or by registered mail, to the recipient at the following respective address of Parties. Notices shall be deemed to have been received if delivered in person, on the same day; if sent by facsimile, 24 hours after transmission; or if sent by registered mail, five (5) days after deposit into the mail system.

e. Principal to Principal Agreement- The relationship of Parties established by this Agreement is that of independent contractors, and nothing in this Agreement shall be construed: (1) to give either party the power to direct or control the daily activities of the other party; (2) to constitute the parties as employer and employee, principal and agent, partners, joint ventures, co-owners or otherwise as participants In a joint undertaking; or (3) to allow either party to create or assume any obligation on behalf of the other party for any purpose whatsoever.

f. Counterparts: The Agreement is executed in duplicate and one copy will be retained by the institute/college and the other by Vendor each of which shall be deemed an original, but both of which shall together constitute one and the same Instrument.

g. Exclusive arrangement: The institute/college confirm that it will maintain this exclusive arrangement with Vendor during the period of continuity of this agreement for handling E-waste

generated at its present offices across India and new additions during the period of this agreement in force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this MOI shall be executed by the Parties through a duly authorized representative and shall be effective as at the date of last signing.

For **Smt. S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science & P.H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada**

Signed:

Name:

Designation: PRINCIPAL

Date:.

Principal
Shri Amolok Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal's
Shrimati Shantabai Kantilal Gandhi
Arts, Amolok Science, Panalal Hiralal
Gandhi Commerce College
Kada, Tal.Ashti, Dist.Beed

For **Shree Computer, Kada**

Signed:

Name:

Designation: DIRECTOR

Date:.

Shree Computer's
Tirmangaon Road, Adhar Hospital
Saishraddha Complex,Kada
Mo.-9970992021

Witness to **Smt. S. K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Science & P.H. Gandhi Commerce College, Kada**

Signature:

Name: Mr. Karale N. G.

Designation:. Asst. Prof.

Date: 30/09/2019

Witness to **Shree Computer, Kada**

Signature: Satyam

Name: Satyam Bapu Pawar

Designation:.

Date: 30/09/2019

COLLEGE SEAL

Shri Amolok Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal's Shrimati Shantabai Kantilal Gandhi Arts, Amolok Science, Panalal Hiralal Gandhi Commerce College
Kada, Tal.Ashti
Dist.Beed

VENDOR SEAL

Annexure-I

List of e-waste generated

DESKTOP
LAPTOP
MOBILE
ELECTRONIC GADGETS
PRINTER
SCANNER
POWER SUPPLY
CHARGERS
HEADPHONES
PCBS AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS
SMPS
STABILIZERS
KEYBOARDS
MOUSE

॥ श्री चैतन्य स्वामी प्रसन्न ॥

डाळींब पिक परिसंवाद

रविवार, दि.७ फेब्रुवारी २०२१
सकाळी १०.३० ते १.३० वाजता

प्रमुख मार्गदर्शक -

मा.श्री बाबासाहेब गोरे (डाळींब रत्न पुरस्कार प्राप्त)
श्री राजेंद्र सुपेकर (कृषि अधिकारी , आष्टी तालुका)

श्री अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ संचालित , गांधी महाविद्यालय कडा व ग्रामपंचायत, देवळाली (पानाची) यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने आधुनीक शेती तंत्रज्ञान अंतर्गत 'डाळींब पिक परिसंवाद ' या विषयावर तज्ञांचे मार्गदर्शन होणार आहे.तरी गावातील व परिसरातील शेतकरयांनी उपस्थित राहुन या संधीचा लाभ घ्यावा .

- आयोजक -

श्री अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ संचालित, गांधी महाविद्यालय कडा,ता.आष्टी, जि.बीड व
ग्रामपंचायत देवळाली (पानाची) ता.आष्टी, जि.बीड

- कार्यक्रमाचे स्थळ -

चैतन्य स्वामी मंदिरा समोर , देवळाली (पानाची)

टिप - कार्यक्रम वेळेवर सुरु होईल , सदरील कार्यक्रमा मध्ये अन्य सत्कार व भाषणे होणार नाहीत. तसेच कोव्हीड १९ च्या पार्श्वभूमीवर सामाजीक अंतर ठेउन आपली उपस्थिती नोंदवावी. कार्यक्रमास मास्क घालणे अनिवार्य आहे .

लोकमत
शुक्रवार १२.२.२०२१
हॅलो बीड
epaper.lokmat.com

देवळालीत डाळिंब पिकाबाबत परिसंवादाद्वारे मार्गदर्शन

लोकमत न्यूज नेटवर्क

कडा : आष्टी तालुक्यातील कडा येथील श्री अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचे गांधी महाविद्यालय व ग्रामपंचायत देवळाली (पानाची) यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने डाळिंब पीक परिसंवादात, महाराष्ट्र शासनाचा 'डाळिंब रत्न' पुरस्कारप्राप्त बाबासाहेब गोरे व आष्टी तालुका कृषी अधिकारी राजेंद्र सुपेकर यांचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले.

अध्यक्षस्थानी कांतीलाल चाणोदिया व विश्वस्त उपाध्यक्ष बाबूलाल भंडारी उपस्थित होते. प्राचार्य डॉ.एन.एस.राठी, उपप्राचार्य डॉ.जे. एम. भंडारी, पंचायत समिती सदस्य परमेश्वर शेळके, सरपंच बबनराव तळेकर उपस्थित होते. प्रास्ताविकात प्रा. डॉ. विशाल वैद्य यांनी सेंद्रिय शेती, गांडूळ खत प्रकल्प, सुधारित बियाणे तंत्रज्ञान, एकात्मिक कीड नियोजनाविषयी माहिती दिली. प्राचार्य डॉ.नंदकुमार राठी यांनी वसुंधरा संवर्धन काळाची गरज या विषयावर मार्गदर्शन केले. यावेळी मास्क व गुलाब पुष्प देऊन शेतकऱ्यांचे स्वागत करण्यात आले. कार्यक्रमासाठी प्रा. डॉ. चंद्रशेखर तळेकर, प्रा. डॉ. रमेश आबदार, अशोक खाडे, प्रा.गवळी एन.टी, प्रा.डॉ. जाधवर पी. बी., प्रा. हासे एस.आर व प्रा.डॉ. शिंदे एस.एम. यांनी परिश्रम घेतले.

कडा येथील गांधी महाविद्यालयात बाबासाहेब गोरे यांनी मार्गदर्शन केले.

मृदा, जल परीक्षण काळाची गरज

- यावेळी बाबासाहेब गोरे यांनी शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने डाळिंब पीक व्यवस्थापनावर मार्गदर्शन करून सेंद्रिय औषधांचे उपयोग सांगितले. तालुका कृषी अधिकारी राजेंद्र सुपेकर यांनी शासनाच्या विविध कृषी योजनांची माहिती दिली.
- मृदा व जल परीक्षण काळाची गरज असल्याचे ते म्हणाले. बाबूलाल भंडारी यांनी श्री अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ येत्या तीन वर्षात शतक महोत्सवात पदार्पण करणारी जिल्ह्यातील एकमेव जैन अल्पसंख्याक संस्था असल्याचे सांगितले.

सूत्रसंचालन प्रा. डॉ. सुदाम जाधव यांनी केले. सुनील खाडे यांनी आभार मानले. यावेळी महाविद्यालयाचे प्राध्यापक व शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी व शेतकरी मोठ्या संख्येने उपस्थित होते. हा पर्यावरणपूरक उपक्रम महाविद्यालयाने अंगीकृत करण्यासाठी श्री अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष कांतीलाल चाणोदिया, विश्वस्त अध्यक्ष गोकुळदास मेहेर, कार्याध्यक्ष योगेशकुमार भंडारी, सचिव हेमंतकुमार पोखरणा, उपाध्यक्ष रमेशलाल गुगळे व अनिलकुमार झाडमुथ्था, मंत्री बिपीनकुमार भंडारी, विनोद बलदोटा, कोषाध्यक्ष डॉ.उमेश गांधी, तसेच सर्व पदाधिकारी, सदस्य, विश्वस्त व कार्यकारी मंडळांनी प्रोत्साहन दिले.

Dalimb Peek Parisanvad for farmers at Deolali (P)

(7/2/2021)

Dalimb Peek Parisanvad for Farmers at Deolali (P)

Chief Guest : Hon. Babasaheb Gore (7/2/2021)

Dalimb Peek Parisanvad for Farmers at Deolali (P) (7/2/2021)

डाळींब पीक परिषद उपस्थिती

Date 07/02/2021

क्र.	नाव	मोबाईल नंबर	गाव
1)	शिवाजी हरिभाऊ भुजबळ	९८०३१०३२९१	लोणंदवाडी
2)	बबन बाळोबा तांबडे	९९७४४९८७६०	देवळाली
3)	तुकाराम उमाजी हिंगे	9420784805	देवळाली (पा)
4)	राजू शंकर कटके	९०२२५८५४९९	—
5)	संजय शंकरराव कटके	9405455282	देवळाली(पा.)
6)	कुंडलिक रामभाऊ तांदळे	9763998129	देवळाली
7)	तिमान किसनराव तावरे	9130288440	देवळाली
8)	देशमाने दत्तोबा मारुती	8888080577	देवळाली
9)	रांझणे महेश मच्छिंद्रनाथ	8796482152	देवळाली
10)	रांझणे संतोष सिद्धनाथ	9689131381	देवळाली
11)	रांझणे विजय मधुकर	8275174141	देवळाली
12)	देशमाने किशोर दत्तोबा	9307875534	देवळाली
13)	नामदेव नाथा हिंगे	9021936191	देवळाली
14)	बाळू पद्माकर वेदपाठक	9921777428	देवळाली
15)	अशोक जनार्दन नवले	9594900134	देवळाली
16)	बाळासाहेब [illegible] पवार	८८७४९९०९५७	देवळाली
17)	बाळासाहेब रामराव [illegible]		देवळाली
18)	दत्तात्रय निवृत्ती लाढे	7350986371	देवळाली
19)	दशरथ यादव राऊत	9604346754	देवळाली
20)	देवराम थोंडीबा तांदळे	९०२९५७९९८५	देवळाली
21)	महादेव रामोजी घोडेस्वार	9869640594; 9175570324	हिवरा (पिंपरखेड)
22)	सीताराम उमाजी हिंगे	८९०५७८२९९५	देवळाली
23)	खवळे अशोक देविदास	९०७५५४९५०५	—
24)	आरण भिमराव गणपत	9404637504	देवळाली
25	सुरेश ज्ञानदेव शेळके	9359160156	गहुखेल
26	अशोक नाथा शेळके	9851137777	गहुखेल
27	मल्हारी बाबुराव खवळे		देवळाली
28	Angale Ganpat Tabaji	9763896283	Deolale
29	हिराबाई रामभाऊ देशमाने	९९२२२४७५३९	[illegible]
30	मधुकर मारुती वाडे	९५७९८५९९७२२	देवळाली

क्र.	नाव	मोबाईल नंबर	गावाचे नाव
31	सिद्धनाथ यशवंतराव राऊत	9422630462	देवळाली
32	आण्णा शंकर गुंडाळ	9657933909	देवळाली
33	आदिनाथ रंगनाथ गर्जे	9673854855	हातोला
34	देविदास शिवाजी म्हस्के	9021174206	सावरगाव
35	राजेंद्र ~~शीविसन~~ म्हस्के	7768026513	सावरगाव
36	परसराम तुकाराम म्हस्के	~~94032~~ 9420358612	सावरगाव
37	त्रंबकेश्वर रमेश गवहाणे	7517887566	आलहनवाडी
38	अशोक दगडु राऊत	9653255054	(देवळाली) (पा)
39	शुभम शिवाजी आमले	9767199756	देवळाली पा)
40	अवधिम पैठणनाथ भोसले	9921517858	देवळाली
41	कानिफनाथ असराम राऊत	8888737361	देवळाली
42	ज्ञानदेव हौसराव राऊत	9405267058	देवळाली
43	काशिनाथ बंन्सी तनपुरे	9011770430	देवळाली
44	जिजाबा सोनबा लाटणे	9689011169	देवळाली
45	मधुकर यादव पवळे	X	देवळाली
46	बाबासाहेब वांढरे		
47	भरत बबन गुंजाळ	8010886201	भोरवंडवाडी (देवळाली)
48	सतिश सुभाष गुंजाळ	9403485751	भोरवंडवाडी (देवळाली)
49	देविदास भानुदास थोरात	9922714377	भोरवंडवाडी
50	देविदास काशिनाथ रवळे	9657869954	देवळाली
51	शांतिनाथ भोसले	9552507020	काटवडी
52	जीवन सीता बिरजेळ	9922509052	देवळाली
53	सतीश रामचंद्र चौधरी	9552863111	[illegible]
54	बाबासाहेब दत्तु लांडे	9890139014	धामणगाव
55	भुषण अंकुश खिलारे	9420329351	सांगवी (पाटण)
56	देविदास राजाराम टकले	9075502070	देवळाली
57	बाळु एकनाथ सालेकर	9604681854	देवळाली
58	रोहिदास देवराम राऊत	9921171808	देवळाली
59			
60	राजाराम नरहरी टकले	8459282525	देवळाली
61	किशोर विठ्ठल लोकरे	9011319013	देवळाली
62	आदिनाथ रामभाऊ राऊत	9623903711	देवळाली

Dalimb Pik Parishad (7/2/2021)

क्र	नाव	मोबाईल नंबर	गाव
63	जाधव शरद लक्ष्मण	9579335555	दौंलवडगांव
64	अंबादास पंढरीनाथ ओव्होळ	9075551161	देवळाली
65	बिभीषण बाळकराव एकशिंगे	9545047809	चिंचोली
66	रविराज शिवराम जाधव	9527322115	दौलावडगांव
67	संजय रामराव मस्के	8888332499	बीड
68	गौरव ओमप्रकाश त्रिपाठी	9850876000	बीड
69	राहुल बेलेसरे	7721003007	परभणी
70)	मिसाळ सतिश	8766707102	बीड
71)	दिपक महाजन	8459391422	धामणगाव
72)	झांबरे ऋषिकेश	8237374131	आष्टी
73)	झांबरे रोहित	9860687002	हिंगणी
74)	शरद मुरकुटे	9307663367	~~मोडवा~~
75)	रघुनाथ गाढवे	9561271111	[signature]
76	खाडे भाऊसाहेब	9604725859	[signature]
77	डॉ. बाबासाहेब परजणे	98223433?4	[signature]
78	शिवाजी रविनारायण कोल्हे	7498205030	[signature]
79)	महेश कुमरे	7038068191	[signature]
80)	हरीभाउ हिंगोले	~~930443143~~ 9623842950	[signature]
81)	डॉ. बापूराव शिंदे	7188524075	[signature]
82	घोरपडे प्रदिप हिरामण	7083591515	[signature]
83	घोरपडे कृष्णा दादा	9637863434	[signature]
84	काकडे रावसाहेब शिवाजी	8888349157	[signature]
85)	शरद अंदरराव गायकवाड	9975655315	[signature]
86	प्रमोद दत्तात्रय मेघे	9404024532	[signature]
87	केशव सुर्यवंशी	7741805039	[signature] देवळाली
88	तांबे अशोक रंगनाथ	7776976111	[signature]
89	तळेकर संतोष बबनराव	8888745122	[signature]
90	नागरे देवराम तांबडे	9021415122	देवळाली
90	भाऊसाहेब माधवराव म्हस्के	9890773742	सावरगांव
91	तांदळे प्रविणकुमार जिजाबा	9763064455	देवळाली
92	गणेश दत्तात्रय रवाडे	9881606049	देवळाली
93	चौधरी प्रकाश राधेश्याम	9422002002?	धामणगांव.

Dalimb Pik Parishad (17/12/2021)

क्र.	नाव	मोबाईल नंबर	गाव
९४)	लोखंडे ऋषीकेश शिवराम	9370608817	धामणगाव
९५)	डिंगुळे योगेश बाळासाहेब	8830430206	धामणगाव
९६)	म्हस्के कैलास सर्जेराव	9422577355	पिंपरखेड
९७)	वाळके अशोक देवराव	9423714010	जवळगाव
९८	[illegible] पाटोळे	९२३६९२४००२	चिंचोली
९९	शेळके नवनाथ रामभाऊ	९४२०४६३४२७१	[signature] [illegible]
१००)	शेळके शिवदास तुकाराम	9420013690	म्हसोबाची वाडी

Dalimb Pik Parishad (7/2/2021)

झुंजार नेता

• दिनांक : ६ फेब्रुवारी २०२१ • वार : शनिवार

रविवारी देवळाली येथे डाळींब पिकांवर परिसंवाद

कडा, दि.५ (प्रतिनिधी):- आष्टी तालुक्यातील देवळाली पानाची येथे रविवार दिनांक ७ फेब्रुवारी रोजी सकाळी दहा वाजता डाळींब रत्न पुरस्कार प्राप्त बाबासाहेब गोरे यांचे डाळींब पिकांवर परिसंवादाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले आहे.

आष्टी तालुका हा दुष्काळी भाग आहे. या परिसरातील पाण्याचे प्रमाण अल्प आहे त्यामुळे कमी पाण्यावर आणि ठिबक पद्धतीने शेती करण्याकडे शेतकऱ्यांचा मोठा कल आहे. फळबाग लागवड मोठ्या प्रमाणात झालेली आहे. आष्टी तालुक्यातील देवळाली ग्रामपंचायत आणि कडा येथील गांधी महाविद्यालय यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने परिसरातील शेतकऱ्यांसाठी या कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले आहे. आधुनिक शेती तंत्रज्ञान अंतर्गत डाळींब पिकाविषयी सविस्तर माहिती या परिसंवादात देण्यात येणार आहे. आष्टी तालुका कृषी अधिकारी राजेंद्र ▸▸पान २ वर

उपस्थित होते.

रविवारी देवळाली येथे डाळींब पिकांवर ....

सुपेकर हे देखील यावेळी मार्गदर्शन करणार आहेत.

कोव्हीड १९ च्या पार्श्वभूमीवर सामाजिक आंतर ठेवुन हा कार्यक्रम होत आहे. प्रत्येकाने मास्क लावुन कार्यक्रमास उपस्थित रहावे.चैतन्य स्वामी मंदीराचे समोर होणाऱ्या कार्यक्रमास परिसरातील शेतकऱ्यांनी मोठ्या संख्येने उपस्थित राहावे असे आवाहन संयोजकांनी केले आहे.

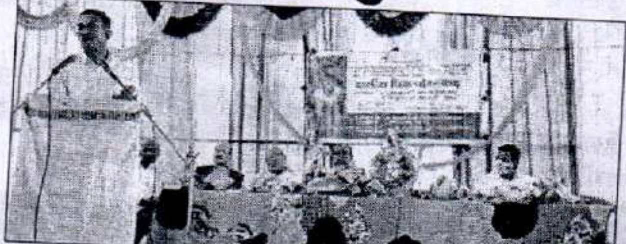
Dalimb Pik Parishad (7/2/2021)

झुंजार नेता
दिनांक : ९ फेब्रुवारी २०२१ • वार: मंगळवार• पान ३

देवळाली (पानाची) येथे डाळींब पिक परिसंवादात बाबासाहेब गोरे, राजेंद्र सुपेकर यांचे मार्गदर्शन

कडा,दि.८(प्रतिनिधी): आष्टी तालुक्यातील देवळाली (पानाची) येथे डाळींब पिक परिसंवाद कार्यक्रम संपन्न झाला यामध्ये महाराष्ट्र शासनाचा 'डाळींब रत्न' पुरस्कार प्राप्त बाबासाहेब गोरे व आष्टी तालुका कृषी अधिकारी राजेंद्र सुपेकर यांचे मार्गदर्शन लाभले.

कडा येथील श्री. अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळाचे गांधी महाविद्यालय व ग्रामपंचायत देवळाली (पानाची) यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने 'डाळींब पिक परिसंवाद या कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन देवळाली येथे करण्यात आले. हा पर्यावरण पुरक उपक्रम महाविदयालयाने अंगीकृत करण्यासाठी श्री अमोलक जैन विदया प्रसारक मंडळाचे अध्यक्ष कांतीलाल चाणोदिया, विश्वस्त अध्यक्ष गोकुळदास मेहेर, कार्याध्यक्ष योगेशकुमार भंडारी, सचिव हेमंतकुमार पोखरणा, उपाध्यक्ष रमेशलाल गुगळे व अनिलकुमार झाडमुथ्था ,मंत्री विपीनकुमार भंडारी, विनोद बलदोटा,



कोषाध्यक्ष डॉ. उमेश गांधी तसेच सर्व पदाधिकारी, सदस्य, विश्वस्त व कार्यकारी मंडळांनी प्रोत्साहन दिले . कार्यक्रमाच्या अध्यक्षस्थानी अमोलक संस्थेचे कांतीलाल चाणोदिया व विश्वस्त उपाध्यक्ष बाबुलाल भंडारी उपस्थित होते. कार्यक्रमासाठी महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ.एन.एस.राठी, उपप्राचार्य डॉ.जे. एम. भंडारी, पंचायत समिती सदस्य परमेश्वरकाका शेळके, सरपंच बबनराव तळेकर उपस्थित होते.

यावेळी बाबासाहेब गोरे यांनी डाळींब पिक व्यवस्थापन हे शास्त्रीय पध्दतीने कसे करावे या विषयी विस्तृत मार्गदर्शन केले. या पिकाच्या वेगवेगळया अवस्थेमध्ये वापरण्यासाठी सेंद्रीय औषधांचे उपयोग सांगितले. तालुका कृषी अधिकारी राजेंद्र सुपेकर यांनी शासनाच्या विविध कृषि योजनांची माहिती देवून मृदा व जलपरिक्षण काळाची गरज असल्याचे सांगितले. बाबुलाल भंडारी यांनी श्री. अमोलक जैन विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ ही संस्था सन २०२४ मध्ये शतक महोत्सवात पदार्पण करणारी जिल्हयातील एकमेव जैन अल्पसंख्यांक संस्था असल्याचे सांगितले. कार्यक्रमाचे प्रास्ताविक करतांना प्रा. डॉ. विशाल वैद्य यांनी सेंद्रीय शेती, गांडूळ खत प्रकल्प, सुधारित बियाणे तंत्रज्ञान, एकात्मिक कीड नियोजन याविषयी माहिती दिली. महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. नंदकुमार राठी यांनी अध्यक्षीय समारोप करतांना वसुंधरा संवर्धन काळाची गरज या विषयावर मोलाचे मार्गदर्शन केले तसेच सामाजिक अंतर ठेवून महाविद्यालयाकडून शेतकऱ्यांना मास्क व गुलाब पुष्प देऊन स्वागत करण्यात आले. कार्यक्रम यशस्वीतेसाठी प्रा. डॉ. चंद्रशेखर तळेकर, प्रा. डॉ. रमेश आवदार, अशोक खाडे, प्रा. गवळी एन. टी, प्रा. डॉ. जाधवर पी. बी., प्रा. हासे एस. आर व प्रा. डॉ. शिंदे एस.एम. यानी परिश्रम घेतले. कार्यक्रमाचे सुत्रसंचलन प्रा. डॉ. सुदाम जाधव यांनी व उपस्थितांचे आभार सुनिल खाडे यांनी मानले.महाविद्यालयाचे प्राध्यापक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचारी व पंचक्रोषीतील शेतकरी मोठया संख्येने उपस्थित होते.

Dalimb Pik Parishad (7/2/2021)

अहवाल

'गणेश मूर्ती' कार्यशाळा

गांधी महाविद्यालय कडा येथे राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना आणि आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन या विभागाच्या वतीने पर्यावरण पूरक कार्यशाळा घेण्यात आली. आपल्या घरी येणारी गणेशाची मूर्ती ही पर्यावरण पूरक असावी हा या कार्यशाळेचा प्रमुख उद्देश होता. कार्यशाळेसाठी राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या स्वयंसेवकांनी मूर्ती साठी आवश्यक असणारी चांगल्या प्रकारची माती उपलब्ध करून दिली. कॉमर्स विभागाच्या प्राध्यापक मीरा नाथ यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या कार्यक्रमाधिकारी डॉ. अरुणा कुलकर्णी, गणित विभागाच्या प्राध्यापक धनश्री मुनोत आणि विद्यार्थी-विद्यार्थिनींनी वेगवेगळ्या आकाराचे गणपती तयार केले. सर्व मूर्ती एक दिवस सुकण्यासाठी ठेवण्यात आल्या आणि नंतर तिला रंगकाम करण्यात आले. प्राचार्य डॉ. शिवराज पातळे, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. जे. एम. भंडारी तसेच सर्व प्राध्यापक वर्ग यांनी आकर्षक गणेश मुर्ती तयार करणाऱ्या विद्यार्थी - विद्यार्थिनींचे कौतुक केले. गणेशोत्सवात याच मूर्तीची स्थापना करून पर्यावरणाचे संवर्धन करण्याचे विद्यार्थ्यांना यावेळी आवाहन करण्यात आले.

डॉ. अरुणा कुलकर्णी
कार्यक्रमअधिकारी
राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना.

Program Officer
SKG Arts PHG Commerce
Amolak Science College, Kada
Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed

NSS and Disaster Management Cell Department Organised Ditrict level Workshop on Eco-Friendly Ganesh Idol Making Dated - 10 & 11/09/2018