

DATA COLLECTION AND PRESENTATION OF SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY : A CASE STUDY OF VILLAGE DONJE, TALUKA HAVELI DIST. PUNE

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Introduction :

Surveying is gathering information such as boundaries, areas, and elevations using geometric measurement. Socio economic survey is the important tool in the disciplines of sociology, Economics and rural development.

Socio-economic survey is tool to understand the current situation and provide a means of improving understanding of local resource management systems, resource use and the relative importance of resources for households and villages. It is also useful to obtain interaction with government decision-making systems, community perceptions of trends and priority issues, and community-based institutions and their role in the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources. Use of such tools is an important for the local communities into collaborative land use planning processes. GIS is new technique applied which help planning, construction, and research and find out natural resources.

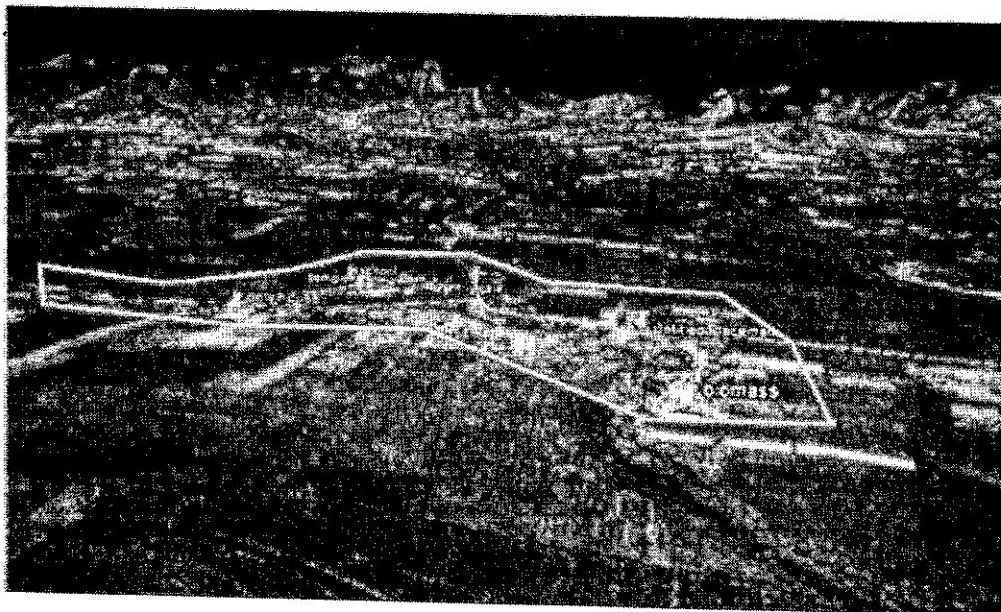
Survey is carried out with various ways. In the conventional methods physical survey, pace survey, interviews are applied. In the modern technical age GPS is used to locate and collect the information. The collected data is represented in the form of map. With the help of GIS techniques this data can be represent, edit and can easily shown.

Objectives -

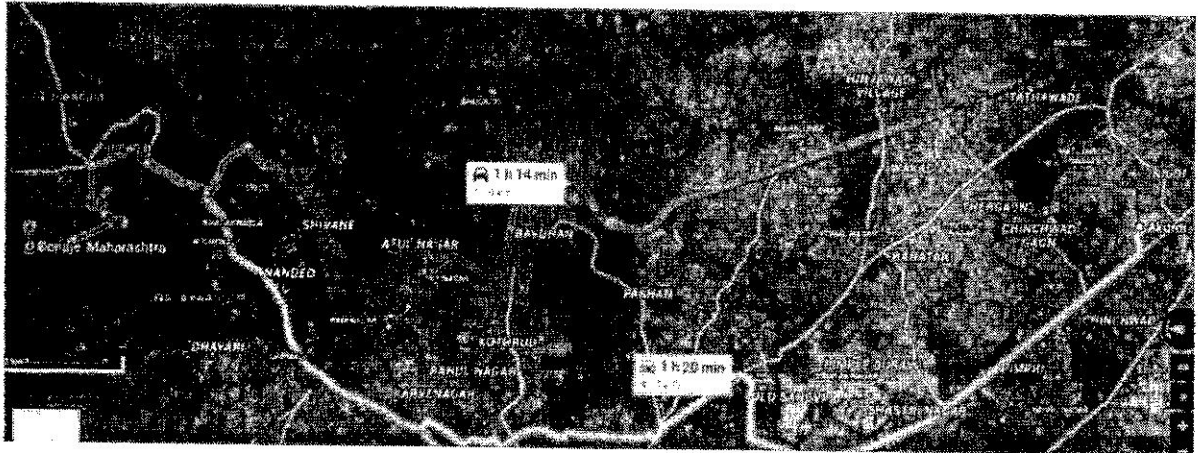
To know the socio economic status of Donje village survey is carried out. To fulfill the aim of socio economic survey following objectives are taken into consideration.

1. To understand physical, socio-economic and cultural aspects of the village.
2. To collect the data with conventional methods as pace survey, interviews.
3. To represent the data using conventional and non conventional methods.

Location Map of the village Donje -



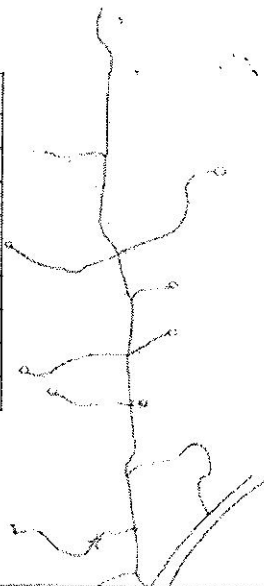
Route – Pune to Donje



Pace Survey of Village Donje

Pace Map

| | |
|----|----------------------|
| 1 | Primary school & DWN |
| 2 | Settlement |
| 3 | Mch. Tower |
| 4 | Temples |
| 5 | Masjid |
| 6 | Main Road |
| 7 | Agriculture |
| 8 | Stream |
| 9 | Resort & restaurant |
| 10 | Stream |



DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF DONAJE

Demographic aspects are some basic characteristics which need to be studied like Age structure, male female ratio, religion composition, literacy rate etc.

Literacy:

The available schooling facility up to 8 to 10 standard is insinhgadroad village which is almost 0.5 km away from Donajevillage. Whereas only up to 7 standard educations available in village with Zilhaparishadprathamikshala. This reflects on the literacy rate amongst the population, the only 83.72% population is literate amongst whom only 47% of total women population is literate. Security during the travel, and most of the people are engaged in the agriculture occupation which prevents them from going to school.

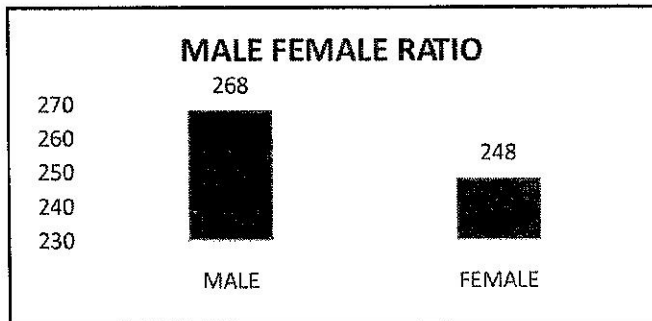
Women status:

The status of the women in village society as well as economy is substitutory. They are highly dominated by men. They age marriages. Also their hygiene health is not been taken care properly.

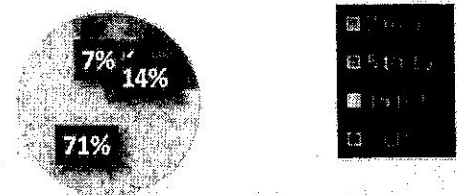
Male-Female Ratio:

The male-female ratio is almost equal implying the good demographic contribute. The women contribute for about 48% of the total population.

Male Female Ratio



AGE STRUCTURE



Child Women Ratio:

It has been considered more useful index of fertility, it's calculated by taking into account only the females in reproductive age per thousand females of reproductive age group. This is calculated by dividing the population below 4 years of age by the productive women of 15+49 age group for more convenience it can be multiplied by 1000.

$$\text{Child women ratio of Donaje} = \frac{P(0 \text{ to } 4)}{P(15 \text{ to } 49)} \times 1000$$

$$= \frac{40}{179} \times 1000$$

Child women ratio of Donaje=223.46per thousand.

Age structure:

Age group 15-60 yrs. shows dominancy with 71% followed with 5-15 yrs.with 14% followed with age group above 60 yrs. with 7% and 0-5(8%)yrs. respectively. It's shown in following chart.

Dependency Ratio:

An analysis of population, economic composition unfolds the diverse economic demography of cultural attributes of an area. A power of nation consists of those persons who are fit enough to produce goods and services and participate in economically gainful activities. The dependency ratio is generally computed by dividing the number of children pulse old people by the number of the adults above 60 years and multiplying by thousand and diving by the number of adults in age group of 10-20.

Among the variety of demographic structure there are the most important population tends to be low dependency ratio high proportion of active population.

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{(\text{Age group } 0-15 + \text{Age group above } 60)}{(\text{Age group } 15 - 59)} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Dependency Ratio of Donaje} = \frac{(75 + 34)}{(367)} \times 1000$$

Dependency Ratio of Donaje = 297.002 per thousand.

Religion and Cast:

The caste structure is dominated with Hindu 88% followed by 1% of Buddhist. Among the Hindus the sub caste Maratha is prominently observed near about 60-65% population to one surnamed family i.e. JADHAV

Land use pattern:

The study of land use pattern helps to find out the man-environment relationship in the particular area. The proportion of the land in the given region is occupied by two types of entities that is natural (vegetation, drainage etc.) and manmade (may consist agriculture, settlement, irrigation etc.).

The total area of the village is 954.22 hectares. As the agrarian economy the major portion of village is captured agriculture that is 353.30 hectares. Among the crop rice which is fit for dry agriculture of farming i.e. rain-fed, constitute for more account i.e. it occupies near about 5.7 hectares. The plantation of land of fruit trees and vegetables agriculture on the other hand constitute for only 170.8 hectare which includes crops like Wheat, Vegetables like Onion Brinjal, Chilli, tomato etc.

The settlement i.e. the area occupied by human construction like individual houses, public places, road & routes etc. account for 2.11 hectares. The above mentioned fragmentation of the Donajevillage straight away gives idea about the agrarian economy with land use occupancy or land use pattern.

Standard of living:

The general standards of living are highly affected due to the location of village which is away from urban area. The facilities & amenities such as water pipeline, electricity, LPG, are provided whereas private facilities like toilets drainage outlets, are also observed in huge number.

Crops:

As a plain area, relief contour farming is prevailing in the area. The major crop whereas vegetables are also taking on local requirement quantity like sugarcane, rice, groundnuts, onion etc. The usage of fertilizer & pesticide is very limited only few farmers can afford to buy them from the city area.

Occupational Characteristics:

Agriculture is the main source of earning of almost every family in the village, almost 85.39% of the families are engaged in the agriculture occupation, its followed with cattle rearing and milk productions joint occupation, 12.36% of the total population is engaged in secondary activities like manufacturing industries in surrounding zone. There are also people engaged in the self-employment activities like rice mills, plumbing, painter, carpentry, painter, tailoring, etc.

Annual income:

As its agrarian village the annual income is highly depended on the yield per hectare. The families can be classified under the following categories according to their income per annum.

| Sr. No | Annual income per head in Rs. | |
|--------|-------------------------------|----|
| 1 | <5000 | 12 |
| 2 | 5000-10000 | 17 |
| 3 | 10000-20000 | 16 |
| 4 | >20000 | 56 |

Clothing:

As typical Maharashtrian village and Isolation the clothing is pattern is very much restricted. The women has sari as clothing material where as the man have dhoti kurta, as well as pant shirts

Cattle Raring and Live Stock:

There are more the 88 domestic animals including cows, bullocks, & buffalos observed in the vicinity, these animals are used for milk, plugging& transport by Bulk cart.

Food Habits:

On an average people consume simple food which is cost saving as well as available in local market. This generally includes food grains like rice, jowar, wheat. Maize also pulses; milk and other poultry products are also included in their daily meal. The fresh vegetables are grown in the farm fields itself.

Sanitation:

The sanitation is not well equipped the open gutters along with the road. There are few manual sweepers are appointed to maintain the cleanliness of main porch of the village the water disposal is nit well-constructed. There is cleaning drive occasionally like for festive which is not enough. The house of the village consist of the inbuilt bathroom nearly 90% of the houses are consisting of internal or attached toilets and bathrooms.

Water Supply:

The water tank is located in the village by gram panchayat the water connection is available in almost houses. Nearly 82.58% of the total houses do have drinking water supply. The houses which do not have the water connection are facilitated by the owned wells or tube wells etc. The water for agriculture is availed from local stream and wells. Though the houses are given water connection either individually or in common the supply is very much fluctuating & naturally deteriorated, heave there is requirement of water purification required for obtain drinking water. The village is given telephone connection to the gram Panchayat office. Also it's been given to the internal linkage; the roads within the village are all unsettled road i.e. untraded roads. The width of roads varies from 2 meters to 4 meters. The road plays important road play important role in joining the different bunch of houses.

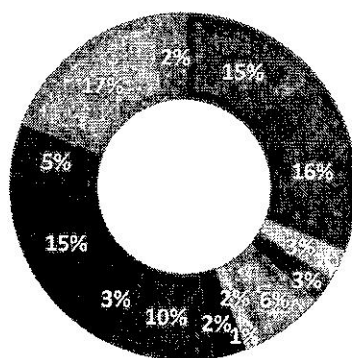
Health and Medicinal Facilities:

The medicinal service is one of the prime concerns of government toward welfare of the village. If the facilities are not prompt then may be huge loss of lives in the given area. The medicinal facilities seem to very poor in the Donaje village. The village does not have its own government dispensary; the villager would have to go to khanapur which is 5km away. This proves that there is vast improvement required in this sector. The vaccinations, doctor's consultations as well as the medical provision are available only at Khanapur. More than 80%of the total population is directly dependent on this dispensary; however the facilities at Khanapur are up to the mark. The epidemics like Flue, Cough, Malaria occurs here.

Facilities and Amenities:

The village has facilities and amenities on small scale. The amenities like mobile, television, motorcycle, Turk, computer are purchased by individuals of the village. These technological equipment are used by the people who are connected to the village for the livelihood.

Amenities and Facilities



- toilet
- bathroom
- telephone
- fridge
- cycle
- washing machin
- b.cart

SETTLEMENT PATTERN

The overall settlement type in the Donaje village is linier types, however the nucleation or bunch to 20 to 25 houses can be observed in the area .the house is usually either attached of the field or road of the village.

House building Pattern:

There are basically two types of settlement building they are as follows:

1. Private building:

This including all private residential house shops etc. However the Donje occurs with most of the residential houses.

2. Public building:

These include the government and public owned properties in the townDonajehow ever has few public building i.e. gram panchayat building, the building of primary school etc.

Almost all the houses are primitively built up with mud, bricks and stones. The usage of wood logs also can be seen as beam to the roof of the house .most of the houses contain 3 small section i.e. hall kitchen and bathroom with backyard.

The houses can be classified with the material used for their roofing and flooring.



Electricity Supply:

Nearly 97 % of the total houses are provided with electricity connection and 3 % houses are not provided with electricity. However the village suffers from major load shading of power. Due to which the daily routine of villagers is affected.

Transport and Communication:

The External: The village is off-track to Pune-Sinhgad road. The tarred road can be observed till the Donje phata, onward to this the unstirred or unmated road join the village to the main stream road. The govt. Transport is available till Donje village on ward there is no frequency of vehicle transport provided by govt.

Conclusion : This paper has provided combined methods to study rural livelihoods. It discussed some of the methodological practices to apply a combined survey approach to investigating rural livelihood of people living in the village Donje in Pune and assessment of the social and economic status of the village. It described the survey techniques like pace survey for mapping and interviews used to gather information. From the information collected problems and challenges of educational facilities, health problems are observed. Infrastructure for the development is very meager.

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PLANT DIVERSITY OF DONJE VILLAGE, MAVAL TALUKA, DIST PUNE

Dr. Varsha Shriram

Prof. K. H. Saste

In the academic year 2012-14 Prof. R. M. College, Akurdi, Pune had decided to survey the Donje village of Maval Taluka, Pune District for National Social Service. Department of Botany of the college have studied and surveyed the plant diversity of Donje village, Maval Taluka on 4th oct 2014. We also surveyed the village for understanding the floristic diversity

The village is located at the foothills of Sahyadris ranges which are also known as western Ghats, and western part of the Indian peninsula these range are not actually mountains but faulted rang of Deccan plateau. The Donaje village is situated on the eastern side of the sahyadris.

The flora of and around the village is of common plant species and we find *Cosmos bipinnata* as invasive weed along the hill slopes and bunds of Agricultural fields disturbing the natural grasslands. We find the *Clerodendron serratum* as common medicinal plants, which is an important religious plant in Gauri- Ganpati festival called as "Shankroba". There is use of *Thespesia populeana* for various agricultural equipments. Social forestry has introduced *Gliricidia sepium* and *Eucalyptus* plants. Dr.V.D Shriram and Saste.K.H guiding students to identify plant species and study the phyto-diversity of Donje Village

Following plants dominantly observed in and around the village area. We also recorded the location with the help of GPS device.

Table 1: showing the data obtained in and around the village

| Sr. No | Botanical Name | Family | Common Name | Position |
|--------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| 1 | <i>Ficus religiosa</i> | Moraceae | Peepal | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 123 ⁰ , South:73.42 487 ⁰ |
| 2 | <i>Ficus racemosa</i> | Moraceae | Umbar | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 121 ⁰ , South:73.42 485 ⁰ |
| 3 | <i>Annona squamosa</i> | Annonaceae | Sitaphal | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 120 ⁰ , South:73.42 484 ⁰ |
| 4 | <i>Delonix regia</i> | Caesalpinaceae | Gulmohor | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 121 ⁰ , South:73.42 484 ⁰ |
| 5 | <i>Carica papaya</i> | Caricaceae | Papaya | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 123 ⁰ , South:73.42 487 ⁰ |
| 6 | <i>Thespesia populeana</i> | Malvaceae | Bhendi | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 123 ⁰ , South:73.42 487 ⁰ |
| 7 | <i>Grevillea robusta</i> | Proteaceae | Silver Oak | Elevation: 570m North:18.39 123 ⁰ , South:73.42 |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | | 487 ⁰ |
| 8 | <i>Tamarindus indica</i> | Fabaceae (Caesalpinia- eae) | Tamarind or Chinch | Elevation: 570m North:18.39 123 ⁰ , South:73.42 487 ⁰ |
| 9 | <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> | Fabaceae | Subabul | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 123 ⁰ , South:73.42 487 ⁰ |
| 10 | | | | |
| 11 | <i>Syzygium cumini</i> | Myrtaceae | Jambhul | Elevation: 570m North:18.39 123 ⁰ , South:73.42 487 ⁰ |
| 12 | <i>Mangifera indica</i> | Anacardiacea e | Amba | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 123 ⁰ , South:73.42 487 ⁰ |
| 13 | <i>Plumeria alba</i> | Apocynaceae | Chapha | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 123 ⁰ , South:73.42 487 ⁰ |
| 14 | <i>Azadirachta indica</i> | Meliaceae | Kadulimb | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 121 ⁰ , South:73.42 485 ⁰ |
| 15 | <i>Moringa oleifera</i> | Moringaceae | Shevaga | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 121 ⁰ , South:73.42 487 ⁰ |
| 16 | <i>Vitex negundo</i> | Verbenaceae | Nirgudi | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 123 ⁰ , South:73.42 487 ⁰ |
| 17 | <i>Tectona grandis</i> | Verbenaceae | Sag | Elevation: 571m North:18.39 123 ⁰ , South:73.42 487 ⁰ |
| 18 | <i>Artocarpus lachucha</i> | Moraceae | Phanas | Elevation: 570m North:18.39 122 ⁰ , South:73.42 486 ⁰ |

Other herbaceous and grass flora includes following plants:

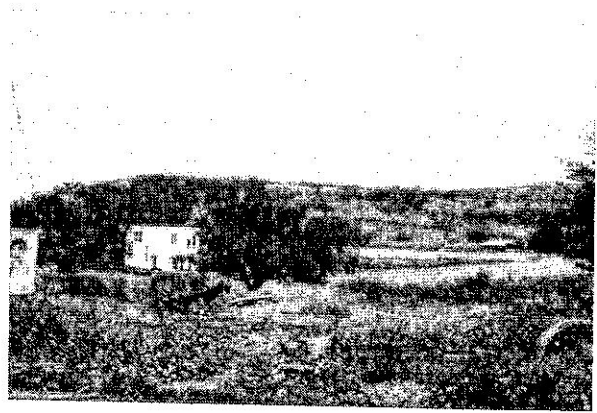
Parthenium hysterophorus, Cosmos bipinnata, Apluda mutica, Ageratum conyzoides, Duranta plumeri, Ipomoea muricata, Achyranthes aspera, Parthenium hysterophorus, Datura metal, chloris spp, Dinebra retroflexa, Xanthium strumarium, Vernonia cineria, alternanthera sessilis, cleome viscose, Digitaria ciliaris, Crotolaria retusa, spilanthes paniculata, spilanthes radicans

From the data obtained it clear that the cosmos bipinnata are most abundant species which is an invasive weed. Thus most of the weed species are more common around the village; the home garden is with some exotics. It was observed that natural flora found in and around the village may

have been affected by building construction projects, natural flora is affecting by social forestry program planting the trees like Gliricidia and Eucalyptus and invasive weeds.



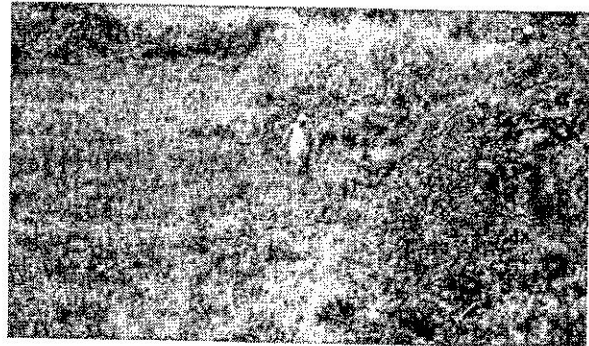
Students taking the GIS reading



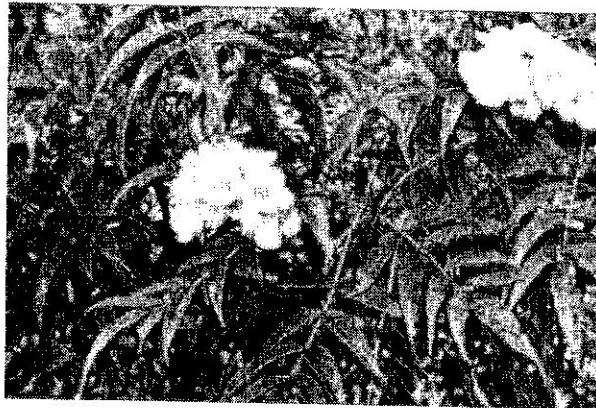
Building construction and use of forest area for residence.



Weeds like cassia tora and cosmos Gliricidia sepium introduced by Social forestry.



bipinnata. Invasive weeds cosmos bipinnata affects the natural flora



Tecoma an exotic ornamental plant

SURVEY OF THE ANIMAL BIODIVERSITY IN DONJE VILLAGE

Dr. A.J. Khandagle

Dr. R.A. Morey

Introduction

All of the students of the Post Graduate Department of Zoology, Prof Ramkrshna More ACS College, Akurdi Pune. Were part of the study tour and survey of the village of Donje Taluka Maval.

The purpose of the visit was to survey the animal biodiversity of the village and recommend measures to be implemented by the local community that would help preserve the biodiversity of the area, improve the sanitation and community health levels of the local residents.

The village of Donje is also located along the national highway no. 10 (Pune – Satara) and covers a huge area of 125 acres.

The students visited the fresh water body and there studied the aquatic ecosystem along with the terrestrial animal biodiversity. Dr. A.J. Kahndagle, In charge of P.G. department of zoology and Dr. R.A. Morey accompanied the students and were in charge of the visit.

Biodiversity status

The aquatic ecosystems are rich with vegetation both activated as well as natural. The area also has ample water resources in the form of lakes and a stream. These attract a variety of animals to the village during the rainy season. These facor along with the agreeable climate make the region very pleasant to visit for its natural beauty.

When the visit was carried out, It was lush everywhere, light rainy showers were also happening. It was quite interesting to watch the the diversity of both plants and animals. During the visit we saw an abundant amount of chironomous larva in a small pond to the side of the road and also observed tadpoles of frogs.

Along the stream and pure water the following animal life was observed.

Boatman, caddies fly, midges, and their developments, stages, mosquitoes flies, colorful, dragon flies, water striders and water beetles,

Millipedes (of several types), July centipedes.

Crustacean - crabs and shrimps.

Molluscs - uni, pilla, other gastropods.

Fishes - some of fisherman are harvesting the fishes in the shallow water, other major grass corp. etc.

Amphibians: - toads, frogs, and tadpole.

During the visit sewage pollution was observed to a great extent. In the regular floating water due to that sewage pollution there were some common bioindicators for pollution. biological forms like chironomous larvae and zooplanktons rotifer, paramecium and others were found. Phytoplankton's also seen in the water sample which collected from the field visit and examined in our department laboratory.

We also saw a very large population of crustacean diversity during the rice farm visit. Crustaceans such as crabs are regarded as very pest of rice farms because crab cut the rice from the bottom. The Lepidoptera are commonly found, Common species were- **Lemon butter fly, Emmigrant, Common Grass Yellow, Swallowtails, Plain Tiger, Glassy Tiger, Spot less Grass Yellow, Blue Dart, Painted Lady,**

Another large diversity found were that of the class Class: Odonata with dragon flies and damsel flies, red cotton bug and also other forms

As the village is nestled in the mountains, there was also a very large bird population, along with bee eaters, fly catchers and many Passeriformes birds there raptors were also observed like the changeable hawk eagle, spotted owlet etc. Local reports also indicated presence of ant eaters.

According to the earlier reports the butterfly and moth diversity os very high in the area even after human interference. The biodiversity due the rich rainfall and suitable climate is very high and still resilient to the increasing human interference in the area.

The area showed a rich ecosystem with abundant plant and animal life. There were a few decorative and exotic plants introduced through gardening and farming but the local plants and animals were thriving.

Possible hazard to the community and ecosystem

We saw open drainage system which helpful for the growth of chironomous larvae in that drainage that garbage leads to sewage pollution and accumulation of mosquito larvae that leads to formation various diseases like malaria, dengue fever, pneumonia, and other diseases.

There is also large population of crab in rice farm which they harm the rice production.

Also villagers through their garbage in open floating water which distracts the ecosystem of flora and fauna.

Recommendations

The first and foremost recommendation of this report is that of drainage development. The sewage flowing into the streams creates an environment in which insect vectors and microbes that cause various enteric diseases thrive. Thus the drainage system needs to be developed by the local administration and community.

The use of natural streams for drainage development should be curbed as soap, etc result into a high load of pollutants which seriously affect the biodiversity.

Public awareness about these phenomena should be done and camps, posters, pamphlets and workshops to the community should be undertaken.

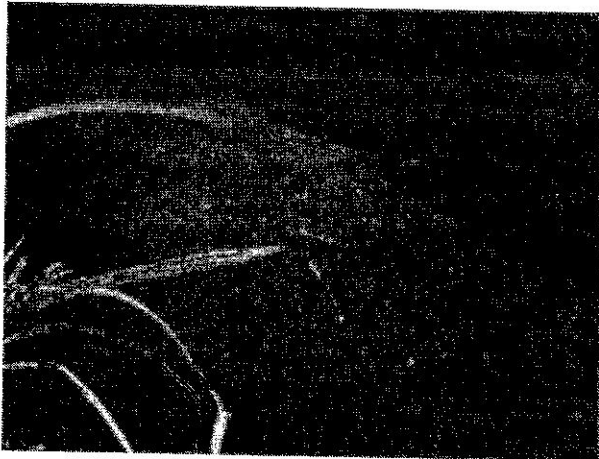
There should be a regular assessment of the biodiversity of the area and a catalogue of various flora and fauna should be undertaken for the area as it is rich in a variety of animal and plant forms.

Conclusion

The village of Donje is a village that is rich in biodiversity and being close to the city of Pune also on prone to a sudden increase in development through construction and real estate activities. Thus there is need to continuously asses and monitor the biodiversity and ecosystem and take appropriate measures to have a thriving ecosystem that will increase the land value and public health of the community. Also the rich diversity if preserved and regulated can serve as a source of income through eco tourism for the local community.

As development in Maharashtra takes place at a rapid pace, we feel that there is need to villages like donje to set an example and trend that can be followed by the rest of the villages around them to preserve the biodiversity and environment in the best possible manner as well as giving a thought to the sustainable development of the area with the local community to be kept the center of attention.

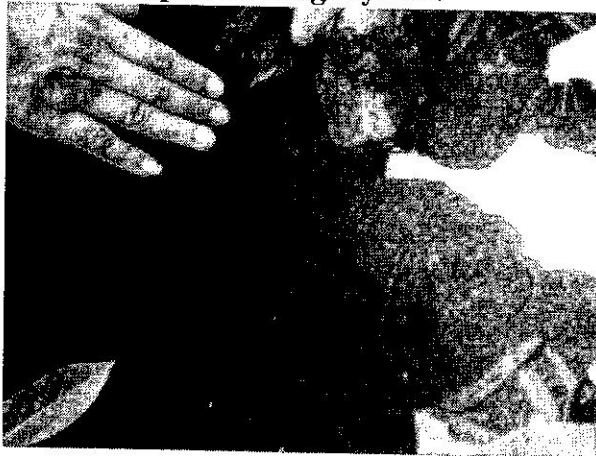
Dragon fly:- click by Nilesch Dawkhar



Garbage outside road



Huge population of chironomous larvae in open drainage system



We saw the large population of crabs and collected water beetle and water spiders



SURVEY FOR HEALTH INDEX AND PREVALENCE OF VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY IN PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN OF VILLAGE DONJE OF TALUKA MULSHI

Dr. Ranjeeta Chatterjee

INTRODUCTION:

Under-nutrition continues to be one of the major public health problems in the developing countries including India. Young children are considered as the most vulnerable group to under-nutrition. Studies carried out earlier have shown that though prevalence of florid forms of protein energy malnutrition (PEM) has been decreasing, prevalence of sub-clinical forms such as underweight, stunting, and wasting continue to be significantly high among the pre-school and primary school children. Similarly a large proportion of adult population in the country suffers from chronic energy deficiency, as reflected by low body mass index (BMI)¹.

In recent years, micronutrient malnutrition has been attracting attention of the scientific community as well as policy makers. Micronutrients are essential to ensure proper growth, development and maintenance of health. They also play a critical role in a host of physiological, biochemical and immunological functions of the body. The consequences of micronutrient malnutrition are wide ranging and include increased risk of childhood mortality, nutritional blindness physical disability mental retardation, lowered physical work capacity etc. leading to lowered productivity at household, community as well as at the National level². Although large scale data on subclinical VAD are not available, yet, it has been estimated that 35.3 million sub clinical vitamin A-deficient preschoolers live in India⁵.

Vitamin A deficiency is a significant public health problem, affecting a large population all over the country. The deficiency of other vitamins and trace elements are known to affect the health adversely. However, there is paucity of information and large scale studies are yet to be carried out in India to assess their prevalence in terms of magnitude and distribution in different communities. Though the dietary inadequacy, in terms of both quality and quantity is the primary cause, a host of other socio-economic, socio-cultural and environmental factors like poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, faulty food habits, food fads, and even customs contribute significantly to the problem of micronutrient deficiencies³. Inadequate health care delivery, lack of community participation in the preventive programmes and undesirable health seeking behaviour of the community further aggravate the problem of undernutrition². The general objective of the study was to assess the prevalence of VAD and the health index including BMI among primary school children of the village.

Dental health is a very important aspect in primary school children. Micronutrient including minerals like phosphate, carbonate, calcium and fluoride are essential for dental health. Generally people do not bother much regarding dental health, unless and until it becomes severe condition. The

community water supply also has an impact on dental health. Hence the present survey also included dental health check up.

METHODOLOGY:

A one day visit was organized by NSS to Village Donje of Taluka Mulshi. A group of trained students of S. Y. B. Sc. (B) and B. Sc. (Comp.) went there for the survey of Health Index and prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in primary school children under guidance of Dr. Ranjeeta Chatterjee. The survey was done in the Zilha Parishad School of Donje Village. For health index, height and weight of children were taken and Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated. The dental health (by checking dental decay, dental caries and dental patches) was also measured. The nail and skin conditions were also observed. Sub-clinical examination for the presence of vitamin A deficiency (Xerophthalmia) was carried out by the supervisor.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

A total of 64 students of age group 5+ to 8+ years were covered for the survey of health index and prevalence of sub-clinical signs of vitamin A deficiency. Out of which, 34 were boys and 30 were girls. The primary school children covered were from 1st to 3rd standard. 37% of the children were found to have chronic energy deficiency (CED) while 24% were just underweight.

The survey revealed 39% prevalence of VAD in village, out of which, 2.1% night blindness, 37% conjunctival xerosis and 2.1% Bitot spot in primary school children. The prevalence of VAD was well above the WHO cut off level of 1%, 10% and 0.5% respectively, indicating that VAD was a significant public health problem in the village surveyed. 1 case with dermal xerosis (dry skin) was also seen. 47% of the children were found to have dental problems, out of which, 44% were with dental caries (3 cases with metal caps), 11% with dental decay and 3% with dental patches.

In India although, severe forms of vitamin A deficiency (VAD) has declined in the past two decades, yet clinical VAD exists as a public health problem in many pockets⁶ and data on serum retinol levels is scant to assess the extent of sub clinical deficiency⁷.

In the present study baseline prevalence of VAD was 39%. No case of corneal scar or keratomalacia was found. Sub clinical vitamin A deficiency was present in primary school children. The dental health should have to be taken care of.

A study conducted in a slum area of Delhi in late nineties revealed 1.2% prevalence of night blindness among 2-5 year old children⁸. Various individual studies from different regions of India have reported sub clinical VAD (serum retinol <20 Kg/dl) ranging from 26-80% among urban preschoolers^{2,3,4} NNMB (2006) micronutrient survey revealed 62% sub clinical VAD among 1-5 year old preschoolers. This data, however, is for rural population¹.

To combat and prevent VAD, Government of India, in 1970, initiated National Prophylaxis Program against Nutritional Blindness. The program involves supplementation with massive dose of

vitamin A as a direct strategy and nutrition education as an indirect long term strategy to combat VAD. After more than three decades of operation, the program however suffers from poor compliance^{2,7}. Lack of awareness in the community about the program is one of the possible factors for poor compliance.

The intervention model was successful in improving knowledge, attitude and practices. There was an indication of change in prevalence of sub clinical VAD. However, sub-clinical deficiency should be assessed at a larger scale to ascertain impact. Moreover, nutrition education interventions should be strengthened by logistic support.

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Energy survey

Mrs. Wani P. N.

The students of Prof. R. M. A.C.S. College, Akurdi, Pune visited Donaje village in Oct 2014. Survey for assessment of energy use of individual families of village was carried out. Data of electrical appliances of hundred houses was collected and analyzed. In the survey, it was found that, most of the villagers were using compact fluorescent lamps (CFL).

Report of Survey

The following are the percentage of energy sources used by people. –

| | |
|---|-------|
| Traditional Chula | 0.5% |
| LPG Gas stove | 98.7% |
| Kerosene stove | 43.7% |
| Coal stove | 0% |
| Biogas stove | 0% |
| Wood (to warm water) | 45% |
| Electric Heater | 35% |
| CFL bulb | 96% |
| Other appliances (TV, Refrigerator, Mixer etc.) | 96% |

When electricity is not available, percentage of another sources used by people

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Rechargeable Battery | 44% |
| Solar battery | 8% |
| Other sources(candle, lantern etc) | 58% |

The percentage of total numbers of members in family (above 5 members) is 74%

COMMENT:-

1. There are number of cattle observed in the village.
2. No one use biogas as fuel.
3. Solar energy is used only in case of emergency.

Suggestion

There is about 40% subsidy by central government to solar based street lights. In villages, lot of energy is wasted in heating water for bathing purpose. Instead, solar water heaters can be used.

Switching of the appliance is ones duty, when it is not in use. The method of finding the number of electricity units consumed in a month was explained to them. Now a days, the electrical appliances like Refrigerator and Air-conditioners are available with star rating. More number of stars indicates the higher efficiency of device. So, peoples are advised to use the devices with five star energy rating.

कल चाचणी

प्रा. आनंद रा. गोरे
मानसशास्त्र विभाग

राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना आणि मानसशास्त्र विभाग यांच्या सौजन्याने विद्या निकेतन माध्यमिक विद्यालय डोंणजे याठीकाणी इयत्ता 10 वी च्या विद्यार्थ्यांची बुद्धिमत्ता (IQ) व्यावसायिक कल यांचे मानसशास्त्रीय चाचणीच्या सहाय्याने मापन केले आणि वैयक्तिक स्वरूपात विद्यार्थी आणि आलकांना व्यवसाय निवडी संदर्भात मार्गदर्शन व समुपदेश करण्यात आले

या चाचणी अहवालावरून असे आढळून आले की, 50% पेक्षा जास्त

मुलांची बुद्धिमत्ता (IQ) सर्वसामान्या पेक्षा अधिक आढळून आली. तसेच विद्यार्थ्यांची प्रशासकिय सेवा, सामाजिक व लोक सेवा अभियांत्रिकी शाखा, तसेच **Commercial/Buissness** या व्यवसाय क्षेत्रामध्ये मुलांचा कल अधिक दिसून आला. तसेच गणितीय व्यवसाय कला, संगीत या व्यवसायामध्ये जाण्याचा मुलांचा कल कमी दिसून आला. सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना वैयक्तिक स्वरूपात पालकांसमवेत समुपदेशन करण्यात आले. त्यासाठी प्रा. आनंद रा. गोरे, प्रा. जितेंद्र घोडके व प्रा. संगीता निंबाळकर या समुपदेशकांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना समुपदेशन करण्यात आले. समुपदेशनामध्ये 44 विद्यार्थ्यांनी लाभ घेतला. या मधुन इयत्ता 10 वी नंतर विज्ञान व वाणिज्य शाखेमध्ये जाण्याचा कल अधिक आढळून आला.

राजकीय सर्वेक्षण डोणजे ग्रामपंचायत

प्रा. राठोड सर

प्रा. पोतदार सर

राज्यशास्त्र विभाग व राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे विद्यार्थी यांनी मिळून डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीला सदिच्छा भेट दिली व ग्रामपंचायतीच्या कामकाज व कारभार कार्यवाही कशाप्रकारे चालते हे जाणून घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला.

डोणजे ग्रामपंचायत याची स्थापना 1959 साली झाली आम्ही प्रथम अमृतेश्वराच्या मंदिराला भेट देऊन डोणजे गावच्या ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालयात गेलो. मा. सरपंच साहेब काही कामानिमित्त आहेर असल्याने ग्रामसेवक टी. एस्. पाटील यांनी माहिती दिली ग्रामपंचायतीच्या सरपंच या महिला असल्याने भारतात समानता आहे हे स्पष्ट आहे. सरपंच साहिबा मा सुजाता पारगे यांनी भेट दिली व कामा निमित्त गेल्या त्यामुळे त्यांचा विशेष आदर वाटला.

डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीची स्थापना 1959 साली होऊन ग्रामपंचायतीची संख्या 3500 एवढी आहे. ग्रामपंचायतीचे ग्रामसदस्य संख्या नऊ इतकी आहे. हा ग्रामपंचायती मधील मुस्लीम, बौध्द, वडारी, कैकाडी, मराठा, मातंग या सर्व जातीधर्माचे लोक गुण्यागोविंदाने राहतात. ग्रामपंचायतीचे नविन बांधकाम व प्रशस्त इमारत तयार होत होते. त्यात विविध समाजसुधारकांचे चित्रफिती फोटो पहावयास मिळाले.

डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीला उत्पन्न हे शेती व्यवसायावर जास्त प्रमाणात, दुग्ध व्यवसाय व जागा श्वरेदी विक्री व्यवसाय व एजंट या द्वारे मोठ्या प्रमाणात उत्पन्न मिळते. या ग्रामपंचायतीत 2 शाळा ह्या प्राथमिक स्कुल व हायस्कुल आहेत व शाळाची व शिक्षणाची चांगल्या प्रकारे सुविधा पोहचसण्यात यश आलेले आहे

डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीला उत्पन्न हे टॅक्स द्वारे मिळते हा टॅक्स 4 रु पर स्कवेअर फुट व पाणी विकास हा हॉटेलला 1400 रु व घरांना 700 रु वर्षाला घेतला जातो. ग्रामपंचायतीचे रस्ते PWD मार्फत बांधून मिळतात ही अत्यंत चांगली गोष्ट आहे. डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीच्या विविध योजना कार्यान्वित आहे. निर्मल ग्राम स्वच्छता अभियान योजना, व सर्वात महत्वपूर्ण योजना सरूमामा दारुबंदी योजना ही आहे. व डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीचे सर्व कामकाज संगणकिकृत रितीने झाले आहे. व ग्रामपंचायतीतील 2008 पासून संगणकिकृत व 2012 पासून सर्व काम ONLINE सुरु झाले आहे संगणकिकृतीमुळे 50 लाख रु उत्पन्न वार्षिक उत्पन्न होते. कोर्टा मार्फत नोटीस देऊन कर गोळा केला जातो

डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीचा एक महत्वाचा उपक्रम म्हणजे "एक गाव एक गणपती" हा आहे. येथे सर्व जाती धर्म एकत्र आहेत व त्यांची प्रचिती आली आहे व वाखाणण्याजोगा अनुभव आहे. डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीचे मतदान 40 ते 45 टक्के होते व राष्ट्रवादी, शिवसेना यांचे वर्चस्व आहे व दिलीप बराटे ह्या राष्ट्रवादी नगराध्यक्षाचे वर्चस्व आहे व जिल्हा परिषद सदस्य नवनाथ रोहिदास पारगे हे आहेत. ते डोणजे गावचे आहेत. ग्रामपंचायत डोणजे गाव यांच्या मार्फत दलीत वस्ती विकास योजना राबवली जाते. व समाज मंदिर बांधली जातात. विविध ड्रिनेज सुविधा केली आहे.

ग्रामपंचायत डोणजे यांच्या समस्या आहेत DFS व 99 वर्ष करार हस्तांतरण जो मोबदला आजही मिळाला नाही व दलीत वस्ती व मागासवर्गीय यांना नाव नोंदणी व जमिनी 7/12 या बाबत अडचणी आहेत व त्या पूर्ण पणे सोडवण्याचा प्रयत्न डोणजे ग्रामपंचायती द्वारे होत आहे. डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीचा विकास झालेला आहे तो खडकवासला धरणामुळे यांची स्थापना 1828 साली झाली आहे. पर्यटन विकास व पाणी उपलब्धता झाली आहे डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीत विविध उत्सव होतात अमृतेश्वर मंदिर यात्रा व ऊरूस फार चांगल्या प्रकारे सर्व धर्मा सहित एकत्रित रित्या राबविले जातात. ग्रामपंचायती द्वारे वृक्षारोपण केले जाते.

डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीच्या 6 ग्रामसभा होतात त्या मे, ऑगस्ट, सप्टेंबर, नोव्हेंबर, जानेवारी, फेब्रुवारी या महिन्यात होतात या गावाला निम्नल ग्राम स्वच्छते साठी प्रयत्न चालू आहे. डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीच्या कर्मचाऱ्यांनी विशेष सहकार्य केले व आम्हाला संगणका द्वारे ग्रामपंचायतीचे 'डोणजे' ग्रामपंचायत पत्र हे विशिष्ट प्रकारे शिक्क्यासह प्रदान केले व माहिती दिली.

डोणजे ग्रामपंचायतीने केलेल्या सहकार्या बद्दल हार्दिक अभिनंदन !

'डोणजे' : एक सांस्कृतिक अभ्यास

डॉ. अपर्णा पाडे

महाविद्यालयातील राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने एकदिवसिय 'डोणजे' गावचा अभ्यास दौरा आयोजित केला होता. या उपक्रमात मराठी विभागाचे विद्यार्थी सहभागी झाले होते त्यांनी या गावातील भाषिक व सांस्कृतिक अभ्यास केला 'डोणजे' हे गाव सिंहगडाच्या पायथ्याशी वसले आहे. शिवकालीन असलेले हे गांव शिवाजी महाराजांच्या पदस्पर्शाने पुनीत झालेले. हे गाव या गावाला शिवाजी महाराजांनी तानाजीचा मुलगा रायबा याला इनाम दिले होते. पुर्वी फार मोठे जंगल होते. काही ठराविक वस्त्या होत्या. काळाच्या ओघात गावात बदल होऊ लागला. व आधुनिकी करणाच्या खुणा सर्वत्र दिसू लागल्या. गावाचा इतिहास, सांस्कृतिक, भाषिक माहिती साठी आम्ही गावातील वयस्कर स्त्रीया, पुरुष तसेच तरुण वर्गातील लोकांशी संवाद साधला गावातील वयस्कर स्त्रीयांशी बोलताना त्या काळात त्यांनी चौथी, सातवी पर्यंत शिक्षण घेतल्याचे कळले. त्यामुळे या स्त्रीयांची भाषेचे प्रमाण मराठीच्या जवळ जाणारे होते. गावात आज ही बऱ्याच ठिकाणी एकत्र कुटूंब आहे. नंदा, भावजयी, चुलते, मामे, भावडे प्रेमाने राहतात. पायगुडे, पारंगे, भामे या आडनावाचे लोक अधिक आढळतात. पायगुडे हे गावचेपाटील आहेत.

गावातील पिके- गावात नविन विविध व्यवसाय केले जात असले तरी शेती हा व्यवसाय केला जातो. शेतीची कामे करताना आजही विविध गाणी म्हटली जातात. गहू, तांदूळ, ज्वारी, भुईमुग, चवळी, हरभरा इ. पिके घेतली जातात. शेती कामासाठी घरातील सासु सुना व इतर मंडळी सहभागी होतात. शहरीकरणामुळे नोकरी करण्यावर अधिक भर दिसतो. शेतीत बैलांचा वापर अधिक केला जातो.

अन्न पदार्थ- जेवणामध्ये ज्वारी, गहू, पालेभाज्या, फळभाज्या, कडधान्या याचा वापर केला जातो. पुण्यातून आलेल्या भाज्याला भाजी विक्रेत्या कडून घेतल्या जातात. मासवड्या, थालीपिठ, घावन, इडली असे पदार्थ केले जातात. मिक्सर आलेतरी पाट्यावर वाटलेले वाटण अनेक घरातून केले जाते. पुरणाच्या पोळ्याचे महत्व आजही आहे. सणासुदिला तसेच पाहुणे आले की पुरण पोळी केली जाते पण काही घरात पुरणपोळीची जागा काही गोड पदार्थ घेताना दिसत आहेत. चुलीची जागा आता गॅसने घेतली आहे पण चुलीचाही वापर केला जातो. लोणची, पापड, कुराड्या या गोष्टी आजही उत्सहाने कलेल्या जातात.

गावातील धार्मिक उत्सव- 'अमृतेश्वर' हे गावाचे ग्रामदैवत. चैत्र महिन्यातील पोर्णिमिन्तर येणाऱ्या पहिल्या रविवारी यांचा उत्सव सुरु होतो. हा तीन दिवस चालतो. यात विविध कार्यक्रम किर्तन, जागरण इ होतात अमृश्वेश्वराचे प्राचीन मंदिर, तिथला रम्य परिसर भाविकांना वेगळाच अनुभव देतो. तसेच गावात राम मंदिर, शिव मंदिर (नीलकण्ठेश्वर) विठ्ठल-रुक्मिणी मंदिरे आहेत. नाथमहाराजांचा उत्सव साजरा केला जातो. कार्तिक महिन्यात रोज काकड आरती असते. प्रसादासाठी चार-पाच लोकांची पाळी असते प्रत्येक गावात काल्याची प्रथा आहे. सर्व प्रसाद एकत्र करून काला केला जातो. यात फराळाचे पदार्थ ही असतात. प्रत्येक गावाचा काला ठरलेला असतो व आजु बाजुच्या गावातील लोक त्याप्रमाणे एकमेकांच्या गावात जातात.

सर्जेराव मामासंबंधी- भक्तीभाव दिसतो सर्जेराव मामा हे फॉरेस्ट खात्यात होते. ते शंकराचे भक्त होते त्यांना शंकर प्रसन्न झाले व त्यांना त्यांचा वरदहस्त मिळाला. त्यानंतर त्यांनी डोणजे गावापासुन 12 कि. मी. अंतरावर डोणजे या ठिकाणी निलकण्ठेश्वर मंदिराची स्थापना केली. या ठिकाणी 33 कोटी देवांचे स्थान आहे. दर्शन घेण्यासाठी अनेक भाविक लोक येतात व सर्जेमामांचे दर्शन घेतल्यावर दारु तंबाखु आदीचे व्यसन सुटते. असा गावकऱ्यांचा विश्वास आहे. गावात रामदास स्वामी, आप्पा धर्माधिकारी यांच्या मठाच्या बैठकी होतात. गावातील लोक धार्मिक व माळकरी आहेत.

सण- गावात प्रत्येक सण पारंपारिक पध्दतीने साजरा केला जातो. नागपंचमी, गौरी गणपती, संक्रात, होळी सर्व सणाला गाव एकत्र येता. नागपंचमीला गावातील स्त्रीया एकत्र येऊन पारंपारिक खेळ खेळतात. गाणी म्हणतात एक गाव एक गणपती हा कार्यक्रम राबविला जातो. पण गौरी मात्र घरोघरी बसतात गौरीची सजावट केली जाते. विविध फराळाचे पदार्थ गौरी समोर ठेवण्यात येतात. एकमेकांकडे राम नवमी, कृष्ण जन्म, दहीहंडी, मोठ्या उत्सवात साजरी होते. होळीच्या दिवशी सर्व गावातून थोडाथोडा लाकूडफाटा गोळा केला जातो व सायंकाळी पाटलांच्या हाताने गावची होळी पेटवली जाते. पूर्वी होळी पाच दिवस चालत असे. परंतु आता एकच दिवस साजरी केली जाते. फार वर्षापूर्वी गावात वटपोर्णिमेच्या दिवशी एका व्यक्तीचा मृत्यु झाला तेव्हा पासुन वट पोर्णिमा साजरी केली जात नाही अशी माहिती मिळाली.

दागिणे- गावातील बायका जुन्या दागिन्या बरोबर नवीन दागिने घालताना दिसतात. लक्ष्मीहार, राणीहार, मंगळसुत्र, जोडव्या, याबरोबर प्रत्येकीच्या गळ्यात पोत दिसते. या पोतीत सोन्याचे मणी व मोठे पदक असते. वयस्कर बायकांच्या गळ्यात पाच पदरी पोत दिसली. प्रत्येकाच्या आवडी नुसार पोती केल्या जातात कानात बुगडी घालतात पायात जोडव्या विविध डिजाईनच्या घातल्या जातात.

उखाणा व गाणी- गावात खुप सुधारणा झाल्यामुळे पुर्वी म्हटली जाणारी गाणी आता आठवणीत जमा झाली आहेत गावातील वयस्कर बायकांनी एरवी वापरले जाणारे उखाने म्हणी सांगितल्या

म्हणी- सांग सांग गाढवं गेली लांब
गळा ना वळा गाव केलं गोळा
विसरलं सारं आणि झालं न्यारं

उखाणा- काढीत काढी दोरीची
अवघड पायरी विहिरीची
भाकर आणली ज्वारीची
चोळी घेईन जरीची

गोठ, पाटल्या, बीजवर पहा, सुर्ती
.....रावांची नाशिकच्या रामासारखी मूर्ती

आला आला रुखवत, रुखवतावर होती चहाची किटली
इहीनबाई चहा प्यायला नटली, अन-आमची कपबशी फुटली

मला वाटत वन्स तुम्हाला वाढावं ताट
करू काय मी डोक्याखाली साप
गाणी- आली नणंद पावणी
आली नणंद पावणी
वयनी मला बसायला
काय द्या ना
तिथलं फाटकं घेऊन बसाना

अशा सारख्या गाण्यातुन नणंदा भावजया त्याच्यातील खटकेबाज संवाद तसेच मिश्किलपणा दिसतो किंवा कलीयुगाचा महिमा व्यक्त करणारे गाणे

ऐक मानवा सावध रहावा,
कली आता राज करणार
अरं कली युगामधी मानव कधी
नाही उपेगी पडणार
लेक बापाला, सुन सासऱ्याला
दिवस रात्र छळणार
कलीयुगा मधी
बायकू नवऱ्याला हुकूम सोडणार
काम नही मी करणार

शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व सांगणाऱ्या गाण्यातुन गावातील स्त्रीयांची अधुनिक दृष्टीच दिसून आली
उट किरं पाड्या, चल किरं धाड्या
हाक मार मैतराला
चल जावू शिकायला
शिकून काय बरं ? शाणा किती झाला
शिक्षण म्हणजे तिसरा डोळा

लहान मुलांना गोष्टी सांगितल्या जातात. उंटावरचा शहाणा या म्हणी वरती स्त्रीयांनी गोष्ट सांगितली किंवा कोडी ही घातली जातात उदा. अदली छोड पिछली छोड मधली पकड

गावचा विकास - स्वडकवासला धरणाच्या जवळ व पुणे शहराच्या नजिक यामुळे पुर्ण गावाचे अधुनिकीकरण झाले आहे नव नवीन सुविधा गावात आहेत. मिक्सर, टी. व्ही, एल. सी.डी., वॉशिंग मशिन वाहतूकीची आधुनिक साधने गावात आहेत.

दहावी पर्यंत शिक्षणाची सोय आहे त्यानंतर खानापूर किंवा पुण्यात मुले शिक्षणासाठी येतात. पुण्यातील नामांकित शाळेत मुले शिक्षण घेत आहेत. एस. टी. व बसची सोय असल्याने पुणे शहराशी हे गाव जोडले गेले आहे. गावात दुधाच्या पिशव्या, भाजी बाहेरून येते. गावात काही घरे कौलाची, पत्र्याची तर काही आधुनिक पध्दतीने बांधली आहेत. अनेक लोक नोकरी निमित्त पुण्यात येतात. पाण्याचे नळ घरोघरी असल्याने पाण्याची वणवण नाही. पण ठराविक वेळाच पाणी येते बोअर वेलचाही वापर केलेला आहे. स्वच्छता राखा, कुपोषण थांबवा या संबंधीची घोष वाक्य भिंतीवर लिहिलेली दिसत होती. निवडणूकीचे वातावरण असल्याने लोक अतिशय सावधगिरीने बोलत होते. त्यामुळे माहिती मिळवण्यासाठी जास्त कष्ट पडले. गावात दवाखाना असल्याने औषधी वनस्पतीचा उपयोग मर्यादित होतो. तुलस, गवती चहा, आलं, ओवा, कोरफड, दगडीपाल, कडूलिंब आदि वनस्पतीचा वापर केला जातो पुण्याच्या जवळऊ गाव असल्याने प्रमाण मराठीचा प्रभाव वयस्कर मंडळीच्या भाषेवरही दिसतो. उलतनं, पातेले, आमटी, परात, चिमटा असे अनेक प्रमाणात मराठीतील शब्द जसेच्या तसे वापरले जातात. पुर्वी जात्यावर दळण दळले जायचे. पण आता गिरण्या आल्याने हे प्रमाण कमी झाले आहे. गावातील तरुण पिढीच्या पोशाखात बदल झाला असला तरी जुन्या स्त्रीया नववारी साडी कपाळी मोठ कुंकू तर पुरुष धोतर व स्वमीस घालतात. गावात कातकरी, आदिवासी, हिंदू, मुस्लिम सर्व एकत्र राहतात. गावात आलेल्या पाहुण्याचे आदरातिथ्य पारंपरीक पध्दतीने केले जाते. किंवा थोरा मोठ्यांचा आदर केला जातो. असे असेल तरी पूर्वीच्या वागण्यात व आताच्या वागण्यात फरक पडू लागला आहे. अनेक गोष्टीचे आधुनिकरण झाले असले तरी दारात कुणी बसले तर कर्ज होते म्हणून बसू नये असे सांगितले जाते. तसेच उंबऱ्यात शिंकला की पाणी ओतायचे अशा अंधश्रध्दा दिसतात.

निकर्ष - सिंहगडाच्या पायथ्याशी गाव असल्याने विविध पर्यटकांशी यांचा संबंध येतो त्यामुळे हॉटेलिंग व्यवसायात लॉजिंग बोर्डिंग या व्यवसायाकडे लोक आकर्षित होत आहेत गावात खुप सुधारण झालेल्या आहेत पण काही समाज जुन्या पध्दतीने राहताना दिसतो. आधुनिकीकरणामुळे वीजेची नव नवीन उपकरणे आली. नवी पिढी ही चंगळवादी संस्कृती कडे वळताना दिसते आहे. जुण्या लोकांना विविध गाणी व उस्वाणे पाठ आहेत पण निवडणूकीचे वातावरण असल्याने मोकळेपणाने हा ठेवा आमच्या समोर ठेवत नव्हते. पारावरच्या गप्पा, बायका माणसांनी एकत्र येऊन गप्पा मारत बसणे या गोष्टी कमी होत आहेत पण एकमेकांच्यातील नाते खेळीमेळीचे दिसले. नंगदा-भावजया, सासू-सुना, एकमेकात थट्टा मस्करी करत होते. आदरा तिथ्याच्या ही कल्पना बदलल्या सारख्या दिसल्या. थोडे हातचे राखुन बोलणे होते. पूर्वी गाव म्हटलकी जो दिलदार पणा किंवा उदारपणा दिसायचा तो जाणवला नाही. माणसा माणसालला संवाद हरवत चालला आहे असे जाणवले. गावाचे शहरीकरण होत आहे. शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण चांगले असले तरी गावातील काही अंधश्रध्दा तशाच आहेत. गावातील लोक शहराजवळ आल्याने प्रमाण भाषेचा वापर अधिक प्रमाणात दिसतो. लोक अधिक व्यवहारी होत चालले आहेत. जुन्या संस्कृतीच्या खुणा दिसत असल्या तरी संस्कृतीच्या दिशेने गावाची वाटचाल चालू आहे.

डोणजेगावची अर्थिक - सामाजिक पाहणी

डॉ सुनिल वाघ
अर्थशास्त्र विभाग

सिंहगडाच्या पयथ्याशी डोणजे हे गाव वसलेले आहे या गावच्या आर्थिक सामाजिक पाहणीतून या गावची खरी ओळख झाली आहे. डोणजे हे गाव सिंहगड या पर्यटन स्थळी जाण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे त्यामुळे हे गाव सर्वदूर परीचित आहे.

डोणजे हे गाव निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यात असून तेथील लोकांचा शेती हा व्यवसाय आहे अलीकडच्या काळामध्ये शेतकरी शेतीशी निगडित वेगवेगळे व्यवसाय अधुनिक पध्दतीने करू लागले आहेत. येथील शेतकऱ्यांचे सरासरी वार्षिक उत्पन्न एक लाख पर्यंत आहे.

येथील 64% शेतकऱ्यांनी माध्यमिक शिक्षण घेतले आहे तर 12% शेतकऱ्यांनी उच्चमाध्यमिक, 8% शेतकऱ्यांनी पदवी, 6% शेतकऱ्यांनी प्राथमिक पर्यंत शिक्षण घेतले आहे तर 10% शेतकरी अशीक्षीत आहेत.

येथे शेतकऱ्यां मध्ये व्यसनाधिनता आढळून आली आहे. गावतील नागरीक, आंबिका प्रोव्हीजन स्टोअर्स, गुरुदत्त प्रोव्हीजन स्टोअर्स आणि लक्ष्मी जनरल स्टोअर्स यांच्या कडून मिळविलेल्या माहिती वरून तंबाखू, दारू, सिगारेट, गांजा व गुटखा इत्यादीची व्यसन सर्वाधिक केले जाते. यामध्ये 20 ते 40 या वयोगटातील लोकांचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे व्यसनावर शेतकऱ्यांचा प्रती महिना सरासरी दीड ते दोन हजार रुपये खर्च होतात. त्यामुळे या गावातील व्यसनाधिनतेचे प्रमाण तूलनेत जास्त आहे. या गावापासून पुणे शहर जवळ असल्याने व्यसनी पदार्थ सहज उपलब्ध होतात. व्यसनाधिनतेमुळे आरोग्याची समस्या निर्माण होऊन वैध्यकिय खर्चात ही वाढ होत आहे.

लोकांची देवदेवतांवर श्रध्दा असल्याने त्यावर त्याचा सरासरी वार्षिक 6000 रुपये खर्च होतात. वरील पाहणी वरून येथील लोकांचा दर्जा सुधारण्यास अडथळे येत आहेत.

या गावामध्ये पायाभूत सुविधा असल्याने येथे आधुनिक तंत्रज्ञान वापरण्यास आणि वेगवेगळे व्यवसाय करण्यास वाव आहे त्यामुळे येथील लोकांच्या राहणीमानात वाढ होऊ शकते.