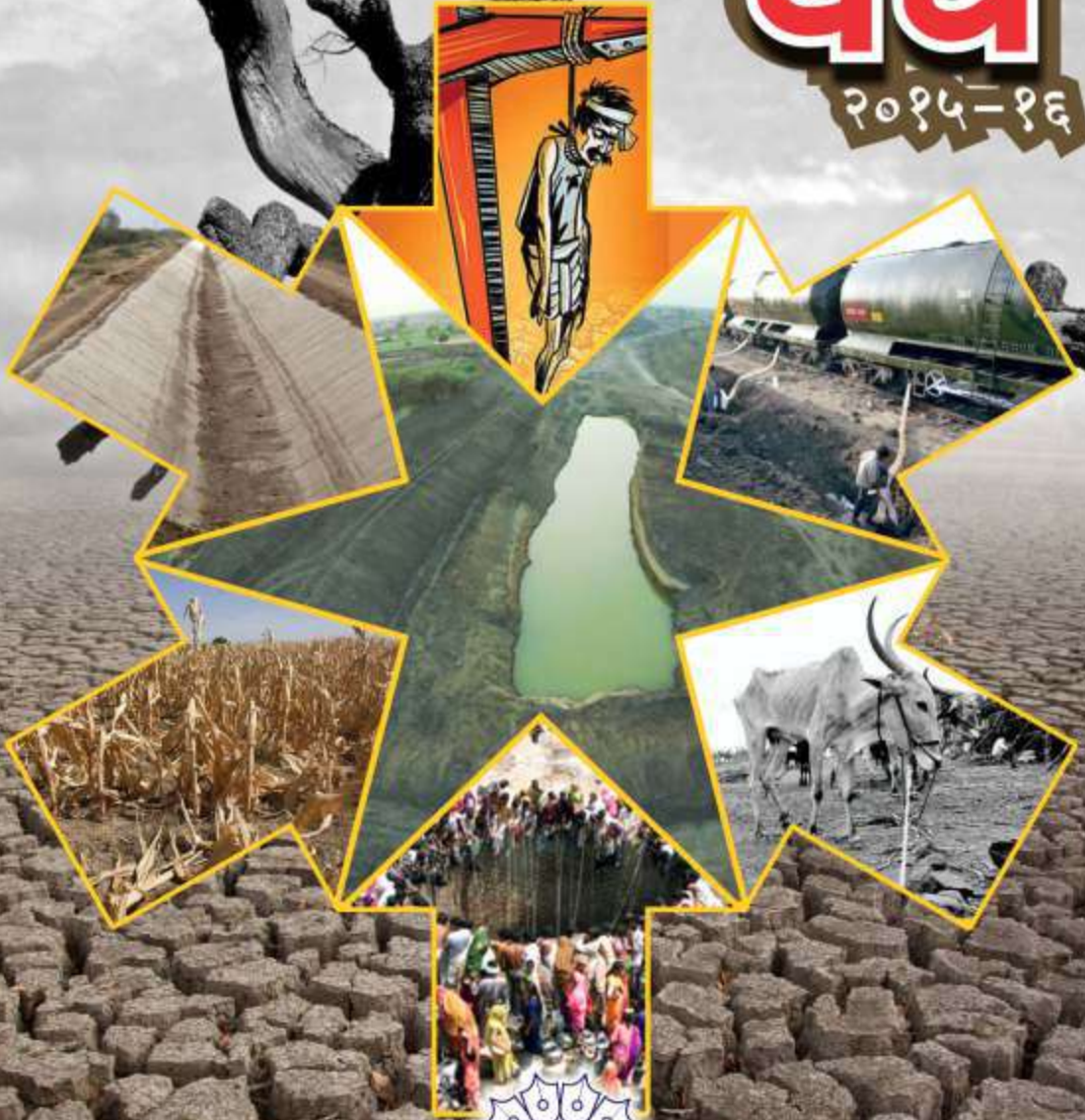


वेध

२०१५-१६



व्यानंद शिक्षण संस्था, लातूर
"जा नो भद्राः क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वाः"

दयानंद कला महाविद्यालय, लातूर
बँक मानांकन 'A'



शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१५-१६ मध्ये संपन्न झालेल्या वार्षिक स्नेह संमेलन 'संवेदना'च्या उद्घाटनप्रसंगी प्रमुख पाहुणे विनायक पवार, प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड, उपप्राचार्य (क.म.) बळवंत उटीकर, विद्यार्थी सचिव ज्ञानेश्वर वडेकर.

शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१५-१६ मध्ये संपन्न झालेल्या वार्षिक स्नेह संमेलन 'संवेदना' प्रसंगी दयानंद श्री पुरस्कार स्वीकारताना अभिजीत जाधव, प्रमुख पाहुणे हास्यसम्राट, श्री. राहुल भालेराव व श्री बालाजी सूळ तसेच प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड, उपप्राचार्य (क.म.) बळवंत उटीकर, विद्यार्थी सचिव ज्ञानेश्वर वडेकर.



शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१५-१६ मध्ये संपन्न झालेल्या वार्षिक स्नेह संमेलन 'संवेदना' प्रसंगी 'दयानंद श्रीमती' पुरस्कार स्वीकारताना कु. गावकरे रामेश्वरी प्रमुख पाहुणे हास्यसम्राट, श्री. राहुल भालेराव व श्री बालाजी सूळ तसेच प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड, उपप्राचार्य (क.म.) बळवंत उटीकर, विद्यार्थी सचिव ज्ञानेश्वर वडेकर.

दयानंद शिक्षण संस्था, लातूर

संचालक मंडळ



मा.श्री. लक्ष्मीस्मगजी लाहोटी
अध्यक्ष



मा.श्री. अरविंदजी सोनवणे
उपाध्यक्ष



मा.श्री. मुरलीधरजी इत्रानी
उपाध्यक्ष



मा.श्री. ललितभाई शहा
उपाध्यक्ष



मा.श्री. रमेशजी बियाणी
सरचिटणीस



मा.श्री. सुरेशजी जैन
संयुक्त सचिव



मा.श्री. रामरावजी पाटील
सहाय्यक सचिव



मा.श्री.डॉ. श्रीकांतजी उट्टे
सहाय्यक सचिव



मा.श्री. संजयजी बोरा
कोषाध्यक्ष

दयानंद कला महाविद्यालय, लातूर

प्रशासकीय मंडळ

आमचे प्रेरणास्थान



प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेन्द्रसिंह बिसेन



डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड
उपप्राचार्य (वीरष्ठ महाविद्यालय)



प्रा. बळवंत उटीकर
उपप्राचार्य (कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय)



प्रा. शिवाजी पाटील
पर्यवेक्षक (कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय)



राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन एवं प्रत्यायन परिषद

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का स्वायत्त संस्थान

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

An Autonomous Institution of the University Grants Commission

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*The Executive Committee of the
National Assessment and Accreditation Council
on the recommendation of the duly appointed*

Peer Team is pleased to declare the

Dayanand Education Society's

Dayanand College of Arts

Batur, affiliated to Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Maharashtra as

Accredited

With CGPA of 3.06 on four point scale

at A grade

valid up to September 23, 2019

Date : September 24, 2014



Swaminidai
Director



संपादक मंडळ



प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेन्द्रसिंह बिसेन
प्रकाशक



प्रा. बालाजी घुटे
मुख्य संपादक



प्रा.डॉ. रामेश्वर खंदारे
सहसंपादक



प्रा.डॉ. सुभाष कदम
सहसंपादक



प्रा. आरेफ शेख
सहसंपादक



प्रा.डॉ.विजय कुलकर्णी
सहसंपादक



प्रा. दुर्गा शर्मा
सहसंपादक



प्रा. सचिन पतंगे
सहसंपादक



प्रा. विलास कोमटवाड
सहसंपादक

: विद्यार्थी संपादक मंडळ :



शिवराज इंगळे
मराठी विभाग



गणेश वानखेडे
हिंदी विभाग



अपर्णा काटकर
इंग्रजी विभाग

गुणवंत प्राध्यापक



प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेन्द्रसिंह बिसेन

मौलाना आझाद राष्ट्रीय ऊर्दू विद्यापीठ, हैद्राबाद
कार्यकारी परिषदेवर राष्ट्रपती मार्फत सदस्य म्हणून नियुक्ती,
जनता सहकारी बँक, पुणे. येथे स्थानिक सल्लागार समितीचे सदस्य म्हणून नियुक्ती.



डॉ. प्रशांत दीक्षित

क्रीडा विषयात विद्यावाचस्पती



डॉ. दयानंद शिरुरे

भूगोल विषयात विद्यावाचस्पती



डॉ. देवेंद्र कुलकर्णी

संगीत विषयात विद्यावाचस्पती



डॉ. गोपाल बाहेती

हिंदी विषयात विद्यावाचस्पती



डॉ. रमेश मुगावे

भूगोल विषयात विद्यावाचस्पती



प्रा. महेश जंगापळे

संगीत उतीर्ण, संरक्षणशास्त्र

: गुणवंत विद्यार्थी :



पुढाले सागर

एम.ए. द्वितीय इंग्रजी
विद्यापीठात सर्वप्रथम



कु. कुंदे स्वाती

एम.ए. द्वितीय मराठी
विद्यापीठात सर्वप्रथम



कु. जगताप वंदाकिनी

एम.ए. द्वितीय लोकप्रशासन
विद्यापीठात सर्वद्वितीय



कु. भामरे निशीगंधा

एम.ए. द्वितीय लोकप्रशासन
विद्यापीठात सर्वतृतीय



कु. शिंदे श्वेता

एम.ए. द्वितीय फॅशन डिजाईन
विद्यापीठात सर्वप्रथम



कु. जाथव शकुंतला

एम.ए. द्वितीय फॅशन डिजाईन
विद्यापीठात सर्वद्वितीय



कु. पेंढरीकर राथिका

एम.ए. द्वितीय फॅशन डिजाईन
विद्यापीठात सर्वद्वितीय



कु. सूर्यवंशी सीमा

एम.ए. द्वितीय अनिमेशन
विद्यापीठात सर्वप्रथम



हलके अक्षय

एम.ए. द्वितीय अनिमेशन
विद्यापीठात सर्वद्वितीय



बेट्टे गौरव

एम.ए. द्वितीय अनिमेशन
विद्यापीठात सर्वतृतीय



हिंदी विभागाच्या वतीने आयोजित हिंदी विस्तार व्याख्यानमालेन मार्गदर्शन करताना डॉ. रतनकुमार पांडे (मुंबई विद्यापीठ), व्यासपीठावर प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, प्रा.डॉ. प्रदीप सूर्यवंशी व प्रा.डॉ. पुष्पलता अग्रवाल.

शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१५-१६ मध्ये विद्यार्थी मंडळाचे संयुक्त उद्घाटनप्रसंगी प्रमुख पाहुणे श्री. संदीप गायकवाड दयानंद कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, प्राचार्य डॉ. आत्माराम पळणीटकर व प्राचार्य डॉ. जयप्रकाश दसाड तसेच महाविद्यालयीन शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचारी.



स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ विद्यापीठ, नांदेड व दयानंद कला महाविद्यालय, लातूर यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने आयोजित बी.ए.तृतीय वर्ष (हिंदी)च्या नवीन अभ्यासक्रमावर आधारित कार्यशाळेत उद्घाटनपर मार्गदर्शन करताना संस्थाध्यक्ष मा.श्री. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी, व्यासपीठावर मा.श्री. सुरेशजी जैन, मा.श्री. रमेशजी बियाणी, प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, डॉ. अल्लाबक्ष जमादार, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड.



विश्व सांस्कृतिक महोत्सव - २०१६, दिल्ली
या विश्व विक्रमी कार्यक्रमात सहभागी
झाल्याबद्दल प्रा. संदीप जगदाळे व
विद्यार्थ्यांचे अभिनंदन करताना संस्थाध्यक्ष
मा.श्री. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी,
मा.श्री. रमेशजी बियाणी, मा.श्री. सुरेशजी जैन,
प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन,
उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड,
प्रा.डॉ. सुनील साळुंके, उपप्राचार्य बळवंत
उटीकर, पर्यवेक्षक शिवाजी पाटील,
प्रा.डॉ. देवेंद्र कुलकर्णी, प्रा. आरेफ शेख.

शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१५-१६ मध्ये
भूगोल विभागाच्या वतीने आयोजित
सहलीच्या प्रसंगी
प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन,
उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड,
भूगोल विभागाचे विभागप्रमुख
प्रा. दयानंद शिरुरे, महाविद्यालयातील
प्राध्यापक व विद्यार्थी.



शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०१५-१६ मध्ये १९ फेब्रुवारी
२०१६ रोजी शिवजयंती साजरी करताना
प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन,
उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड,
उपप्राचार्य (क.म.) बळवंत उटीकर,
महाविद्यालयातील प्राध्यापक व शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी.



लातूर येथील दयानंद कला महाविद्यालयात राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने स्वातंत्र्यदिनानिमित्त महाविद्यालयाच्या प्रांगणात वृक्षारोपण करण्यात आले. यावेळी संस्थेचे सचिव मा.रमेशजी बियाणी, संयुक्त सचिव मा. सुरेशजी जैन, प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन कार्यक्रमाधिकारी डॉ. संतोष पाटील, डॉ. पुष्पलता अग्रवाल, प्रा. गणेश लहाने, डॉ. गोपाल बाहेती, प्रा. सुधीर गाडवे, विद्यार्थी-विद्यार्थिनी.

२६ जानेवारी २०१६ रोजी महाविद्यालयात परेडचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. या वेळी लेफ्ट. डॉ. प्रदीप सूर्यवंशी व कॅडेट्स.



१५ सप्टेंबर २०१५ रोजी घेण्यात आलेल्या 'इको फ्रेंडली गणेश' या कार्यक्रमातील स्टॉलला भेट देताना दयानंद शिक्षण संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष श्री. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी, संयुक्त सचिव श्री. सुरेशजी जैन, दयानंद कला महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. एस. पी. गायकवाड व ऑनिमेशन विभागातील प्राध्यापक व विद्यार्थी.



राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने रक्तदान शिबिराचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. रक्तदान करताना कु. अर्चना कराड (बी. ए. प्रथम). या प्रसंगी दयानंद शिक्षण संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष मा. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी, सचिव मा. रमेशजी बियाणी, संयुक्त सचिव मा. सुरेशजी जैन, प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, कार्यक्रमाधिकारी डॉ. संतोष पाटील, प्रा. गणेश लहाने, प्रा. संदीप जगदाळे, प्रा. सुधीर गाडवे व विद्यार्थी.

१५ ऑगस्ट २०१५ रोजी महाविद्यालयात परेडचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. यावेळी 'भारतमातेच्या' पोशाखात महाविद्यालयीन तरुणी व एनसीसीचे कॅडेट्स.



युवती कल्याण मंडळाच्या वतीने आयोजित 'दांडिया रास' कार्यक्रमाचे उद्घाटन करताना दीप्ती ठक्कर. प्रीती शहा, प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. एस. पी. गायकवाड, कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालयाचे उपप्राचार्य बळवंत उटीकर, प्रा. डॉ. पुष्पलता अग्रवाल.



राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना सप्ताहनिमित्त 'व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकास' या विषयावर मार्गदर्शन करताना प्रमुख पाहुणे मा. डॉ. संजय गवई, व्यासपीठावर प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य डॉ.एस.पी. गायकवाड, डॉ. संतोष पाटील, प्रा. संदीप जगदाळे, श्री. ज्ञानेश्वर वडेकर, श्री. ईस्माईल शेख.

युवती कल्याण मंडळाच्या उद्घाटन प्रसंगी मार्गदर्शन करताना अॅड. मीना गायकवाड, हिंदी विभागप्रमुख तथा प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, मार्गदर्शक प्राध्यापिका प्रा. पुष्पलता अग्रवाल.



ऑनिमेशन विभागाच्या वतीने वर्षाच्या सुरुवातीस भरविण्यात आलेल्या प्रदर्शन पाहत असताना दयानंद शिक्षण संस्थेचे संयुक्त सचिव श्री. सुरेशजी जैन तसेच दयानंद शिक्षण संस्थेचे अन्य सदस्य व ऑनिमेशन विभागातील प्राध्यापक.



२१ जून २०१५ जागतिक योग दिनानिमित्त प्रात्यक्षिक दाखवताना आंतरराष्ट्रीय खेळाडू प्रशांत ओव्हळ, राष्ट्रीय खेळाडू रामेश्वरी गावकरे, गजानन जाधव.

दयानंद शिक्षण संस्था आणि एक्युमेंटीज हेल्थ केअर लि. यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने आयोजित चर्चासत्रात मार्गदर्शन करताना डॉ. स्नेहल देशमुख, प्राचार्या डॉ. अनी जॉन, प्र. प्राचार्या क्रांती सातपुते तसेच युवती कल्याण मंडळाच्या मार्गदर्शक प्राध्यापिका डॉ. पुष्पलता अग्रवाल.



फॅशन विभागातर्फे विद्यार्थिनींनी तयार करण्यात आलेल्या प्रोडक्शनचे एक्झिबिशन-कम-सेल दि. २७, २८, २९ जानेवारी २०१५ मध्ये घेण्यात आले. या प्रदर्शनामार्फत विद्यार्थिनींना स्वावलंबी बनविण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आले. त्यावेळी संस्थेचे सचिव मा.श्री. रमेशजी बियाणी यांनी प्रदर्शनाला भेट देवून विद्यार्थिनींचे कौतुक केले.



फॅशन विभागाद्वारे दि. ४-३-२०१६ रोजी भव्य असा फॅशन २०१६ शो संपन्न झाला. या फॅशन शोद्वारे प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय वर्षाच्या विद्यार्थिनींनी तयार करण्यात आलेल्या नाविन्यपूर्ण ड्रेसेसचे सादरीकरण करण्यात आले. बेस्ट कॉस्चुम डिझाईनरचे पारितोषिक रुमान पठाण हिला संस्थेचे अध्यक्ष मा.श्री. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी यांच्या हस्ते देण्यात आले.



राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना दिनानिमित्त मार्गदर्शन करताना प्रमुख पाहुणे माजी प्राचार्य डॉ. सोमनाथ रोडे, शेजारी प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. एस.पी. गायकवाड, रा.से.यो. कार्यक्रमाधिकारी डॉ. संतोष पाटील, प्रा. संदीप जगदाळे, पत्रकार वर्षा गायकवाड, विद्यार्थी सचिव ज्ञानेश्वर वडेकर आदी.



सहयोग युवक महोत्सव २०१५ मध्ये समूह गायन (भारतीय) सादर करताना महाविद्यालयाचे विद्यार्थी.



१५ जून २०१५
जागतिक योगदिनानिमित्त
योगिक क्रिया करताना
शिक्षक व शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी वर्ग.



सहयोग युवक महोत्सव २०१५ मध्ये
'लोकनृत्य' सादर करताना
महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी.



आंतरराष्ट्रीय युवा दिनाचे औचित्य साधून
घेण्यात आलेल्या पथनाट्य स्पर्धेचे
उद्घाटन कार्यक्रमाचे प्रमुख पाहुणे
मा.श्री. उमेश आडे हे मनोगत व्यक्त करताना.
शेजारी मा.श्री. अरुण कुमार गवळे,
प्राचार्य डॉ. जे. एम. बिसेन,
प्रा.डॉ. संतोष पाटील व प्रा. पुष्पलता अग्रवाल.



सहयोग युवक महोत्सव २०१५ मध्ये
'मूक अभिनय' सादर करताना
महाविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थी.



दयानंद शिक्षण संस्थेच्या वतीने
आयोजित मराठवाडा स्तरीय शरीर सौष्ठव
स्पर्धेचे बक्षीस वितरण करताना
क्रीडा समितीचे अध्यक्ष
अॅड. आशिष बाजपाई,
प्रा. डॉ. नितेश स्वामी,
प्रा. डॉ. प्रशांत दीक्षित.



फॅशन शोद्वारे ड्रेसेसेचे
सादरीकरण करताना
फॅशन विभागातील विद्यार्थिनी.



कु. जगताप मंदाकिनी सोमनाथ
(एम.ए. द्वितीय) लोकप्रशासन विषयातून
सन २०१४-१५ वर्षी राष्ट्रकुल संसदीय
अभ्यास मंडळात सहभागी झाली.
(नागपूर अधिवेशनात).

सुशीलादेवी देशमुख महिला महाविद्यालय,
लातूरच्या वतीने आयोजित
आंतर विभागीय योगासन स्पर्धेत सामान्य
विजेतेपद मिळाल्याबद्दल खेळाडूंचे अभिनंदन
करताना श्री. लक्ष्मीरमणजी लाहोटी,
श्री. रमेशचंद्रजी बियाणी श्री. सुरेशजी जैन,
प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन,
क्रीडा प्रमुख डॉ. नितेश स्वामी.



फॅशन विभागाची शैक्षणिक सहल
दि. १६-१०-१५ रोजी बारामती येथील
कॉटन किंग, गीता टेक्सटाईल, प्रोमगर्ल
येथे भेट देण्यात आली.
याद्वारे विद्यार्थिनींना प्रॉडक्शन, मार्केटिंग,
कर्टींग, डिझाईनिंग यांची माहिती देण्यात आली.



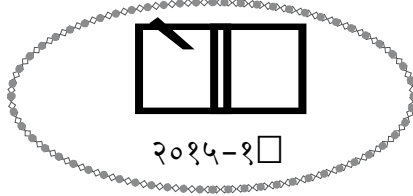
सहयोग युवक महोत्सव २०१५ मध्ये
'प्रहसन' कला प्रकार
सादर करताना विद्यार्थी.

नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस महाविद्यालय,
नांदेडच्या वतीने आयोजित आंतरविभागीय
स्पर्धेत संघाला पॉवर फिल्टिंग व
शरीर सौष्ठव स्पर्धेत सामान्य विजेतेपद
स्वीकारताना प्रा. डॉ. नितेश स्वामी,
खेळाडू विशाल मोटेराव, ज्ञानेश्वर माळी,
ज्ञानेश्वर मांडवे, राहूल होनसांगळे,
शिवाजी उगिले, सुभाष जाधव.



शै. वर्ष २०१५-१६ मध्ये संपन्न झालेल्या
वार्षिक रत्नेह संमेलन 'संवेदना'च्या
समारोप प्रसंगी प्रमुख पाहुणे म्हणून उपस्थित
हास्यसम्राट बालाजी सुळ व राहुल भालेराव,
प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन,
उपप्राचार्य डॉ. शिवाजी गायकवाड,
उपप्राचार्य (क.म.) बळवंत उटीकर,
विद्यार्थी सचिव ज्ञानेश्वर वडेकर.

ग्रामीण शिक्षण, पुर



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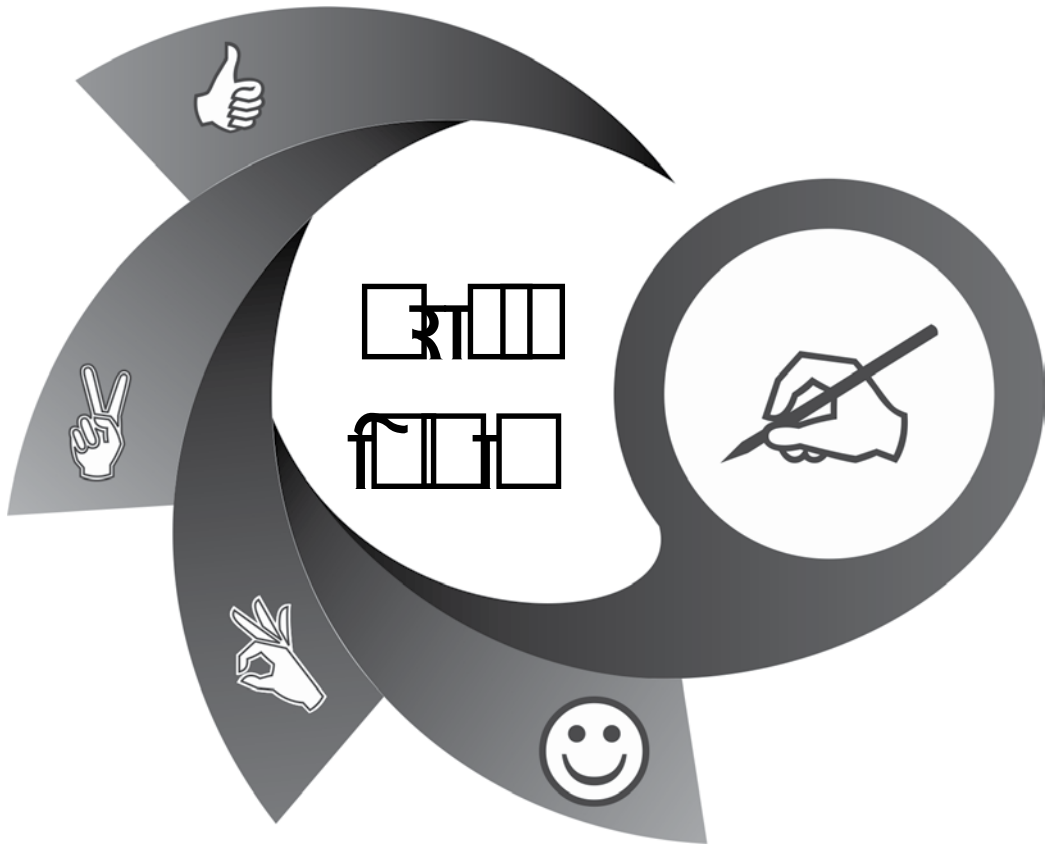
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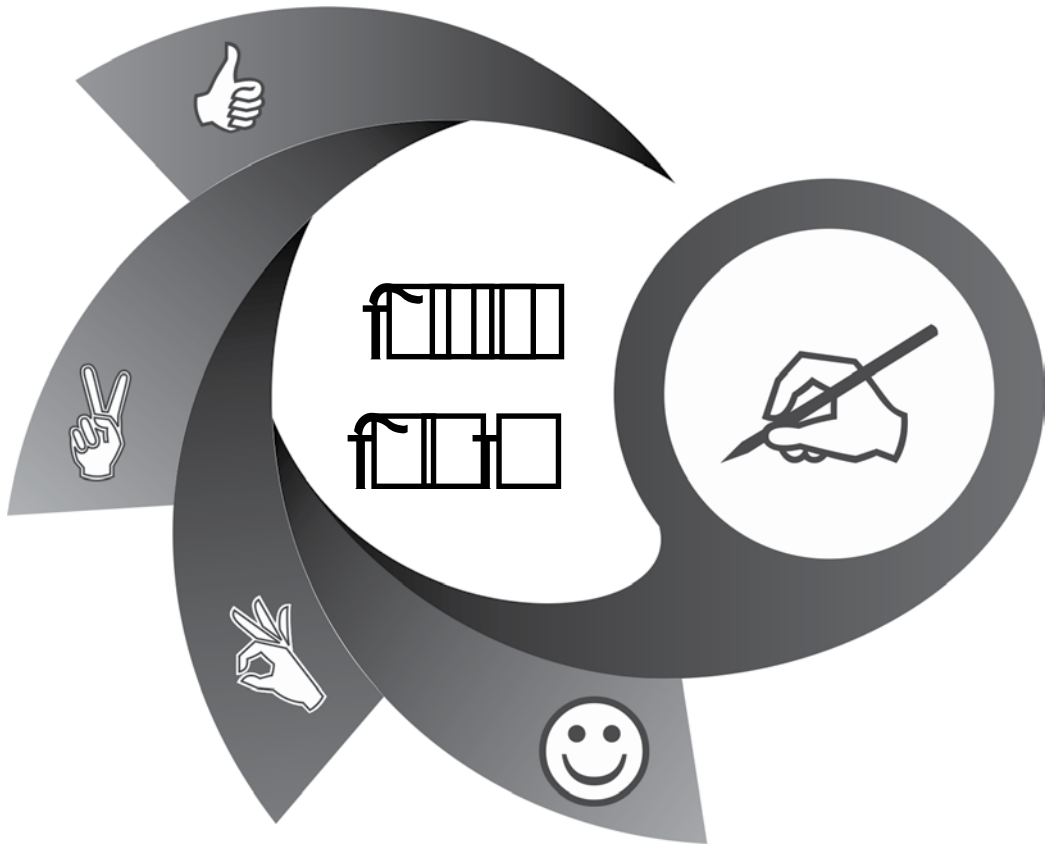
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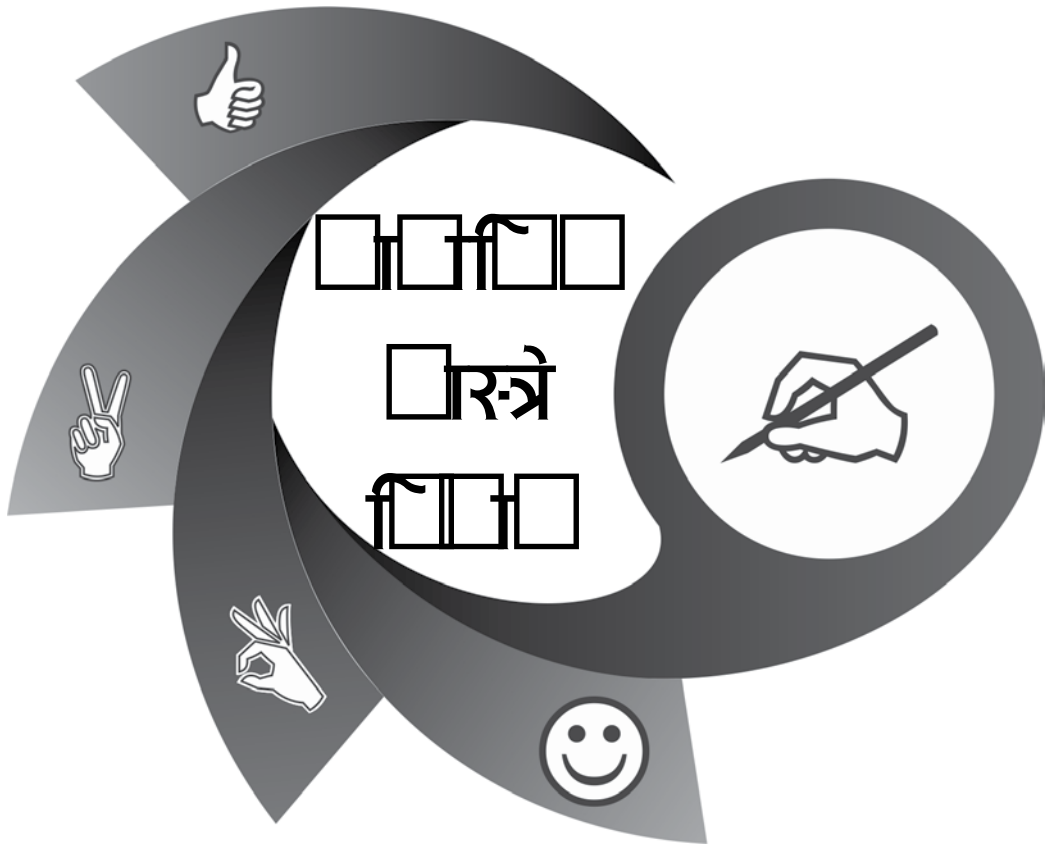
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मोहारा

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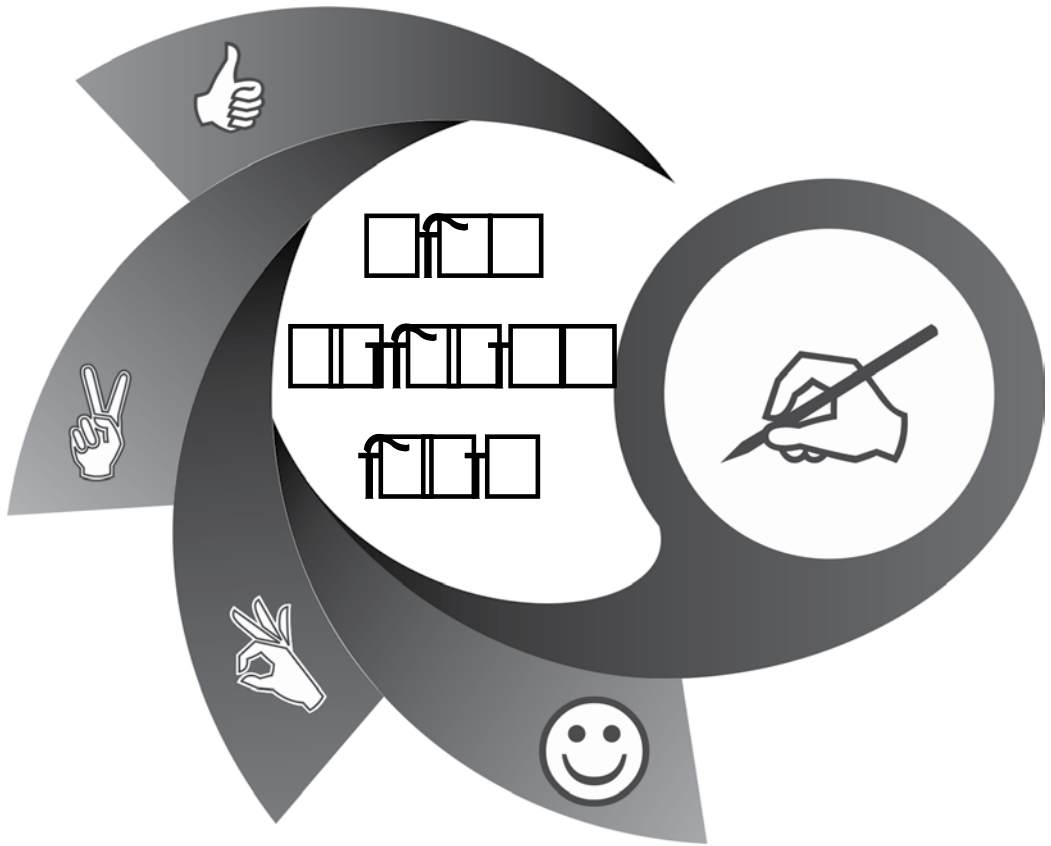
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ଠାଏ ଟାଉଣାମାନଙ୍କୁ ଚାଲିଯିବାକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହାନ ଦିଆଯାଉଛି । ସରକାରୀ ପ୍ରଦାନରୁ ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ଟଙ୍କା ମାଗିବାକୁ ସରକାର ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ଟଙ୍କା ମାଗିବାକୁ ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ଟଙ୍କା ମାଗିବାକୁ ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ।

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“ପ୍ରଭାତ ସମୟ,
 ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ଟଙ୍କା
 ମାଗିବାକୁ ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି
 ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ଟଙ୍କା
 ମାଗିବାକୁ ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି”

ଏହି ସମୟରେ ସମସ୍ତ ଫଳାଫଳ ମାଗିବାକୁ ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ଟଙ୍କା ମାଗିବାକୁ ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ଟଙ୍କା ମାଗିବାକୁ ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ଟଙ୍କା ମାଗିବାକୁ ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ।

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 ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି”

ପୁଣି ସରକାରୀ ସମାପନା ପାଇଁ ଠାଏ ଟାଉଣାମାନଙ୍କୁ ଚାଲିଯିବାକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହାନ ଦିଆଯାଉଛି । ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ଟଙ୍କା ମାଗିବାକୁ ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ଟଙ୍କା ମାଗିବାକୁ ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ଟଙ୍କା ମାଗିବାକୁ ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଳ୍ପ ଟଙ୍କା ମାଗିବାକୁ ସମମତ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ।

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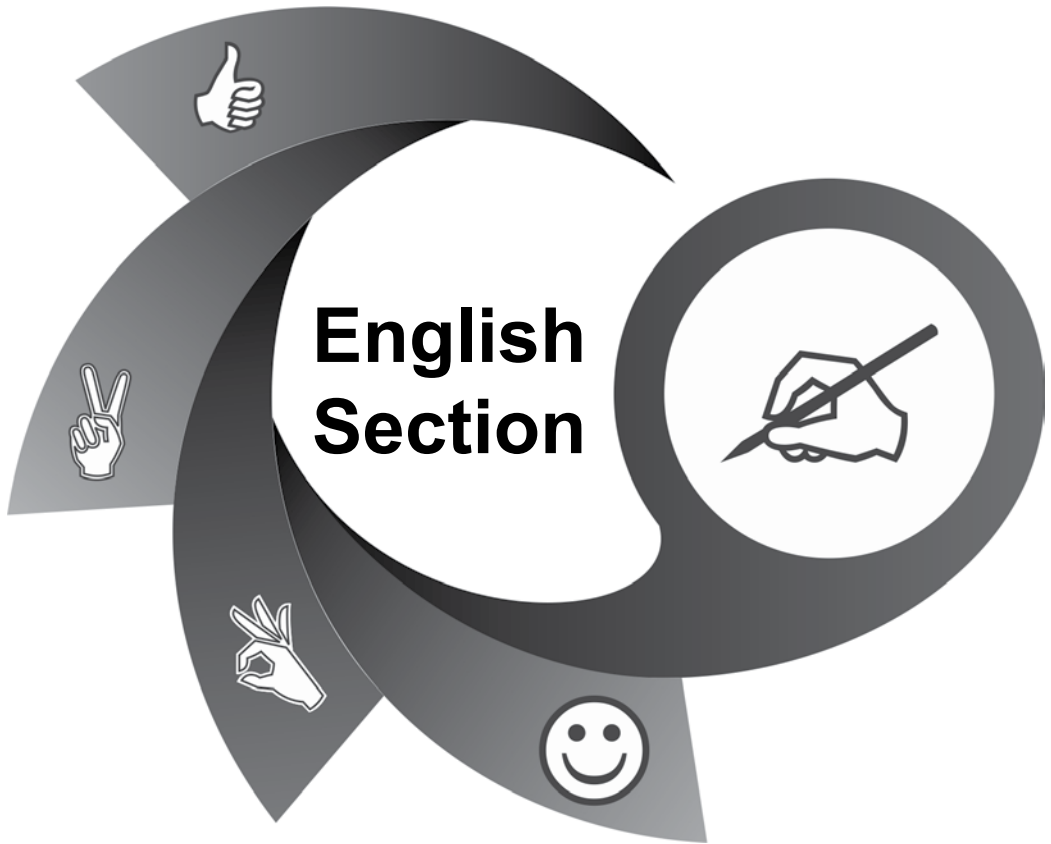
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 १२ जी





Drought

Pawar Supriya Wamanro

B. A. T. Y.

A) Definition :

A drought is a period of unusually dry weather that persists long enough to cause environmental or economic problems, such as crop damage and water supply shortages, etc.

B) Causes of drought :

This condition can also arise independently from any change in precipitation levels when soil conditions and erosion triggered by poorly planned agricultural endeavors cause a shortfall in water available to the crops. However in a traditional drought, it is caused by an extended period of below average precipitation.

A drought is a period of below average precipitation in a given region, resulting in prolonged shortages of water supply whether atmospheric, surface and ground water become no water. A drought can last for months or years. Years like 1972. Period of heat can significantly worsen drought conditions by hastening evaporation of water vapor.

There are two types of drought :

1) Dry Drought :

In dry drought all lands become dry. On dry drought specific areas become too dry because of lack of water all rivers, wells, bore wells, water goes below average. All people only need is water. Drought can last for months or years or may be declared

after as few as 15 days.

2) Wet Drought :

Because of heavy rain, a specific area becomes too moist. So wet drought all crops are destroyed because of rain. Wet drought all water sources filled with extra water. It damages daily life of human beings. Farmers commit suicide because of both types of drought. It is a much harmful condition in Maharashtra farmers. It is harmful to coming crops. Both droughts destroy crops then there are problems grown up from land, social, economical level. Drought harmful to poor farmers.

Drought is dangerous to all human life. There is no food for birds, animals and also man. All environment cycles will change. In drought man becomes cruel to providing food, water, daily work. It is no humanity in society. All people search water, food.

C) Solutions :

- 1) Use water sprinklers.
- 2) In city reuse rain water which falls on our terrace.
- 3) Reuse rain water again into your bore well for increasing water level.
- 4) Reuse wastewater for plants.



Water Water Everywhere but...

Patil Vaishnavi Jagannath

B.A.T.Y.

Our country faces many natural problems now a days. The biggest problem and also which is very serious is draught. When we hear about this problem I think no one can feel happy. Why this problem happening in our country? We people know the reason but we can't focus on it.

Before five years the condition of water was not so bad as compared to today. Why today we are facing this problem then? Because of selfishness of mankind. We think that government should do something about this serious issue. But we forget that government is not God. It can't give you rain. But it just helps you for your thirst and hunger of your water.

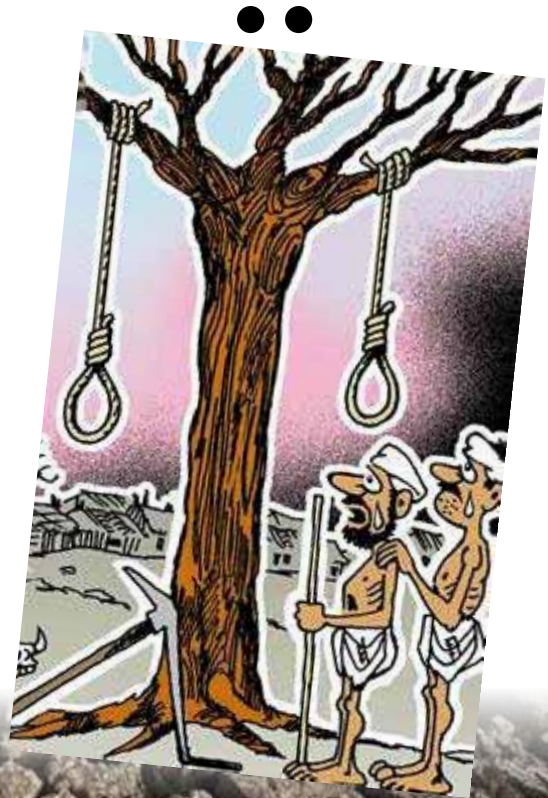
Because of drought we are facing many problems today. In Marathwada people are living in worst condition. They are buying drinking water and also waste water. This is a very big tragedy to buy the water which is our basic need.

Not only the humans, but also the animals, living in the very bad condition. Some days before an animal died because of drinking the water of gutter.

In 1972 we faced the biggest draught. That time the people died because of food. But now we can see the government is trying to helping the poor people. Actors like Nana Patekar, Akshay Kumar, Makarand Anaspure are helping poor farmers.

The society is helping the people who are in bad condition. The problem of water is not new in Marathwada. That's why we have to do permanent remedies on it. If we think that the government is not doing anything for draught then we have to do something on it.

The better option is to use water properly. Some where there is water. Now people are buying the water therefore we have to save the water and have to use the water properly.



Effect of Drought OR Famine

Pawar Rohini Vijaykumar

B.A.T.Y., (B)

1. Effects of Drought on water and land :

Drought produces a larger number of impacts that affects the social environmental and economical standard of living. Its effects spreads for beyond the physical effects of drought itself. Sometimes direct effect of drought are reduced crop, rangeland and forest productivity, reduced water levels increased due filehozard, increased live stack and wildlife death, rates and damage to wildlife and fish habitat.

A reduction in crop productivity usually results in less income for farmness, increased prices for food, unemployment and irrigation and migration, these effects can broadly be classified as follows:

- 1) Loss of national economic growth, slowing down of economic development.
- 2) Damage to crop quality, less food production.
- 3) Increase in food prices.
- 4) Increased importation of food.
- 5) Insect infestation.
- 6) Plant disease.
- 7) Loss from dairy and livestock production.
- 8) Reduction and degradation of fish and wildlife habitat.
- 9) Damage to plant species.
- 10) Food shortage.
- 11) Inequity in the distribution of drought relief.

2. Global water crises :

Water deficits, which are already driving heavy imports in scores of smaller countries such as China or India. The water tables are falling in many countries

(including northern China, US and India) due to prevalent over pumping using powerfull diesel and electric pumps. Other countries having this problem include Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran.

3. Effects of modern agriculture droughts:

In ancient time, man in the role of hunter did not affect the environment because he utilized the natural population of animals and plants well below the sustainable yield. Man's agricultural use of land is a relatively recent event. Agriculture has become a way of life for human race. Ever increasing population evokes great pressure on agriculture to increase the production to match the increasing demands for food supply with agricultural development food production has positively increased nearly everywhere but it has failed to match with the growing population in many areas especially developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

4. Problems world farmer food :

The number of people of without enough food to eat on a regular basis remain stubbornly high at over 800 million and is not significantly. The proportion of people who are hungry however is greater in Africa than Asia.

All of drought problems world farmer food following in

- 1) The agriculture hunger poverty nexus.
- 2) Global water crisis.
- 3) Land degradation.
- 4) Land deals.
- 5) Climate change



Drought : Causes, Effects and Solutions

Podulkar Shital Shyam

B.A.T.Y., (B)

Droughts are one of the scariest and deadliest natural calamities. Droughts have claimed innumerable lives in India in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Since agriculture is one of the main livelihood sources in India and it is depended on rainfall and water supply, a shortage in water effects agriculture badly resulting in famine and causes deaths on a large scale.

It's Meaning :

Drought is a condition of no rains when the standing crops, mostly rain fed, gets dried up and is destroyed.

While India is a country rich in natural resources and man power, it is still far behind from other developed countries of the world in matters of conquering the forces of nature.

The vagaries of the Indian climate are a variable obstruction in the path of property and well being. It is of then visited by long spells of drought or abundance of rains causing floods.

Causes :

The situation of drought arises when there is long spell of severe water shortage. The causes of drought includes the followings.

- 1) Scarcity of rain fall
- 2) Lack of irrigation facilities to supplement the need for water during the period of

inadequate monsoon.

3) Lack of properly developed rain-water harvesting methods.

4) Lack of proper planning to deal with the situation.

5) Widespread deforestation and cutting of trees has reduced the ability of soil to hold water. Lack of underground water is a major cause for drought.

Evil effects of drought :

Like floods, drought is a grave natural calamity that affects Indian life, agriculture, industry and economy.

Wells tanks and canals get dried and even the cattle die without water. Farmers and daily wage earners leave their homes and migrate into other parts of the country in search of employment.

Famine breaks out people face untold miseries and hardships. The cruelty of the angry rain-god, as most of the people in rural areas are prone to be live, makes them suffer from disease and starvation, poverty and squalor become their inseparable companions.

Sometimes, their tales of sadness and sorrow grow beyond proportion when they find that sowing the seeds for growing Rabi crops becomes impossible due to drought condition. This results in famine conditions.



Industry suffers a setback due to the scarcity of raw materials produced by agriculture. Already there is substantial shortfall in industrial production. This combined with the workers, puts the industrialists on the horns of a dilemma and some industries face closure.

The impact of drought is even in the social field. Faced by hunger and frustrated by uncertain future. Many of our people indulge into illegal practices creating law and order problem for the government.

Solution :

To tackle the problem of drought in our country, the following solutions are suggested.

1) All our efforts should be made to preserve rain water in various ways and tap ground water sources to meet unexpected drought situations.

2) Improved rain water harvesting methods should be deployed.

3) The people should be educated regarding the importance of water, so that they do not misuse the stored water.

4) New improved methods of irrigation should be introduced.

5) Deforestation should be discouraged to increase the ability of the soil to hold water.

Conclusion :

It is high time that the government mobilized all its resources to provide succor to the people in this hour and fight the monster of drought with determination. It has not yet devised ways and means to face and fight natural calamities.

“Save Water,
Save Life!
Save Trees
Save Life!”

Impact of Drought

Ramtirthe Shital Dashrath

B.A.T.Y., (B)

Defination of Drought :

Most people think of a drought as a period of unusually dry weather that pristsis long enough to cause problems such as crop damage and water supply shortage. But because dry condition develop for different reasons, there is more than one definition of drought.

"Drought is caused by not only lack of precipitation and high temperatures but by overuse and overpopulation", said David Miskus, a drought expert and meteorologist at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administrations Climate Prediction Centre. Drought have a wide range of effects on the masses in a developing country like India. The impact of drought is specifically conspicuous in view of tropical monsoon character.

The impact of droughts in India can be summed up under the following headings.

1) Physical Impact :

Meteorological drought adversely affects the recharge of soil moisture surface runoff and ground water table, soils dry up. Surface run off is reduced and ground water level is lowered. Rivers, lakes, ponds and

Water Evaporate Continuously

Kendre Asha Shivaji

B.A.T.Y., (B)

That is why, place where it does not rain for a long time, experience a drought. At such places, the water level falls in rivers, wells, lakes, bounds and dams. Some of these may even go dry. The land also dries up due to evaporation. Humans and animals suffer from scarcity of water. There is no water for agriculture. This condition is called a drought. A drought is a natural disaster.

Grain and fodder become scarce during a drought you may have read about a drought in your state, or country or in another part of the world. People living and plants in those part also suffer.

The government temporally moves people and animals from drought – stricken areas to safe places where they can be provided with water, food grain and fodder, fodder camps are set up to take care of domestic animals.

Water Management:

Rain brings us water. But we get rain for only four months in a year. If rainwater is not stared we will not have water for our daily needs after the rain.

To meet the whole years need for

water, rainwater must be stored. When it is stored, it percolates into the soil. As the ground water storage increases, trees get water. Wells, too get enough water and the land can be cultivated.

Several methods are used to make rainwater seep into the all places. In that event, the government and the people come together to undertake several works such as building smaller reservoirs, contour bunding, stopping the smaller streams by constructing bunds or bandharas, etc.

In some places, wells are dug in river beds to allow water to collect in them. Rain water falling or roofs of houses is drained into large tanks placed beside the building. Using all such methods helps us to store as much water as possible.

It is very important to use water carefully, to stop rain water from flowing away, to make it seep into the ground or to collect it in tanks.

Taking steps to ensure that rainwater will be available even in the period after the rainy season is called water management.



Nature Curse

Kokate Aniket Sunil

B.A.T.Y., (A)

The nature has bestowed us with very luxurious life to live and the mankind has been enjoying the nature and the life from so many years. But while living this life the man has mad himself the god of the nature and for that human has distructed the nature and that's why we have cured by drought.

Since last four years there is no rain water in Maharashtra ironically the state or Maharashtra has been called the state of dams and lakes still the Maharashtra has been facing the huge draught by the year 2012. We can say this is the vast drought from last 40 years and how this is the unbearable situation in Maharashtra. Today all the walks of life is being disturbed. All the men women are struggling and suffering for the water. They have been going out up to 5 or 6 kilometers in seach of water. They all are in a queue for a drop of water. So the big question arises here how to have there domestic works? There for so many families are in a big problem and it causes poverty too.

It causes deabt too and it results farmer suicide so what can we say about the women condition in the society. Its pathetic to see so we are the reason for there

countless life.

We have been reading news paper daily. This drought has made our life miserable. The water by tankers, is being delivered in all villages in Maharashtra but this is not enough attempt by Maharashtra Government. I would like to say this is the ridicules attempt by government there used to be rain more than four to five months and it used to be a heavy rain fall.

But you can take example of Latur city that there is only 15 to 16 days rain fall which is not enough. This condition have been showed on the news channels but still our government is in a deep sleep and it is our bad luck. There are so many accident and there are so many deaths in Latur district. We have so many dams such as 'Ujani', 'Jayakwadi', 'Vishnupuri', 'Koyna'. But the water is below the average level.

In many cities the water is being provided by tankers as two hundred liters for per family and for that the corporation is being spending a large amount. But this is not the ultimate solution on this drought here some families are below poverty life (BPL) and they don't have money for there bread and butter so how can they buy water which is equal to diesel and petrol prices



and again the question come up that who is responsible for this drought. On the other hand some rich people from the society they can afford this high amount for the drop of water. But what about those people who don't have money. They are dying for the drop of the water. And hence their life is totally collapsed. It is always seen in the period of monsoon all the people and the farmers have been eagerly waiting for clouds and they are in hope to have enough rain water but always they are being delivered by the nature mostly the farmers are affected. So, I would like to quote few poetic lines here,
 "water water every where
 Nor a drop to drink"

Said by the great English poet S. T. Coleridge. There are so many policies running by the government such as 'stop and save water'. But it is not individual work for that everybody should take part in this kind of the programs. It is everybody's responsibility to save water for our better future and not to waste a single drop of water for our happy life. Otherwise the day would come in our life that we have to keep water in a banks locker yes it was said there would be a third world war for water and see my dear friends the time come today.

But there is no awareness at the ground level. There are so many programs that can be implemented and priority base the finest example is 'Hivare Bazar' so our government must educate people by giving this examples rather than clean India mission, the black money, some religious issues, cricket matches and so many disputs politics and we have to take to be responsible citizens. There should be tree plantation rather than the deforestation.

So my dear friends we have to come infrant. We have to be a leader in the war of drought. So plant trees, save water and save lives.
 Thank you.



Onslaught of famine

Marathwada the land of saints
 Scanty rains and its children faint
 Hunger and thrust made them lame
 No use on any one to put its blame.

Fatigue resisting some more toil.
 Dejection captivating their souls.
 With lips parched as the soil
 In nomads 've turned sons of the soil

With empty stomach and empty pitches
 Are roaming invain for miles together
 Men, women and their children
 To combat onslaught of the famine

Poor n weak are the suffers worst
 Ecological imbalance to them hits first
 Sympathy for them is need of the hour
 Let us flock to give them from it respite.

Kharosekar Anuja Chandrakant

B.A.T.Y.



the several development measures taken by the BJP led state government the opposition members sought to disrupt him saying 'talk about farmers'.

'We want loan waiver for farmers the opposition legislators shouted. "Down with the government which has ignored farmers they said, 'we want legislation banning dance bars', the opposition members further said, 'legislative council chairman Ramraje Nimbalkar, assembly speaker Haribhau Bagade, Chief Minister Devendra Fadanvis, leaders of opposition in the legislative council of Assembly Dhananjay Munde and Radhakrishna Vikhe-Patil respectively were present in the house.

The Indian metrological department (MD) has officially expunged the word 'drought' from its vocabulary, months after it struck a contain note and correctly forecast one of India's severest monsoon deficits last year.

According to air issued by the department last three day the move is part of a decision to do away with or re-define terms that are not scientifically precise. Beginning this session, for instance, if India's monsoon rainfall were to clip below 10 percent of normal and span between 20% and 40% of the counting area it should be called, "All India drought year".

The IMF has never used the term 'drought' in its forecast and has maintained that declaring drought was the prerogative of states. 'some confusion has been there over some years', said B.P. Yadav, spokes person for the agency, 'and we wanted to be more precise.'

The agency has several definition of drought, metrological , hydrological and agricultural and it was quit possible for a state to have a metrological drought 90%

shortfall of the average monsoon rainfall, but not suffer an agricultural drought. If the shortfall didn't affects more then 20% of the state area. Declaring a drought has never been the LMD's mandate and in fact, not even that of the central government, said Shailesh Mayak, former secretary ministry of earth science to whom the IMD reports that's because drought is not a measure of producing (agricultural).

Farmer

In the farm have small hut
 There is a farmer do hardwork
 in his farm
 He leaks sweats at day and night
 For completing little dreams
 of his little family
 He has not more large wishes
 he work with small hopes &
 growths green crops in black soil
 He waits for grain long
 Period of time
 He has lot of beariness
 although he is poor
 He wears rags on his body
 & eats chutteny & roti
 happily with his wife
 both do log of work
 day & night

-Mali Suvarna Krishna
 B.A.T.Y. (A)



March and November, destroying Rabi plantation. For example, Ausa Taluka in Latur District of Marathwada received 146% of its highest recorded rainfall and higher than 100 year recorded rainfall in March 2014, within a matter of days, destroying standing crops.

One of the most tragic consequences of these interrelated issues is mounting farmer's suicide in the region. In sixths month between January – June 2015, at least 418 farmers in Marathwada have committed suicide. And the absentee monsoon is making problems more acute.

Keeping in mind the drought situation, the Maharashtra Government has also declared that the fees of school and college for students in these villages will be waived off. Maharashtra government declared drought in 14,708 villages in the state. Maharashtra government has last month said that if the state receives less than 50% of average rainfall between June and July. Other than this, the electricity bill of agriculture pumps too be waived off. Govt. also announced that it will establish special centres to purchase agricultural products.

Although the road ahead is uncertain and tough and there are no quick fixes, some quick steps are needed to be taken now. Some of these are complementary to long term drought proofing works for the Mrathwada region.

1) Immediately stopping west ward water diversion from Tata Dams:

Tata Hydropower Dams at the origin of the Mula-Mutha sub-basin of Bhima basin, have been diverting water of the Bhima Basin to water surplus Konkan for the past century for power generation. Such water transfer from a water-deficit basin like Bhima-Krishna to water surplus basin like Konkan, in such a terrible drought is reprehensible. The hydropower stations of Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira together transferred more than

136.64 MCM water just in about five weeks between 1st July - 6th August 2015.

2) Stop new sugarcane cultivation:

Unbelievable as it may sound, not only did Marathwada plant record sugarcane (a highly water intensive crop) on its very meager water resources last year, its doing so this year too!

3) Releasing water from upstream dams:

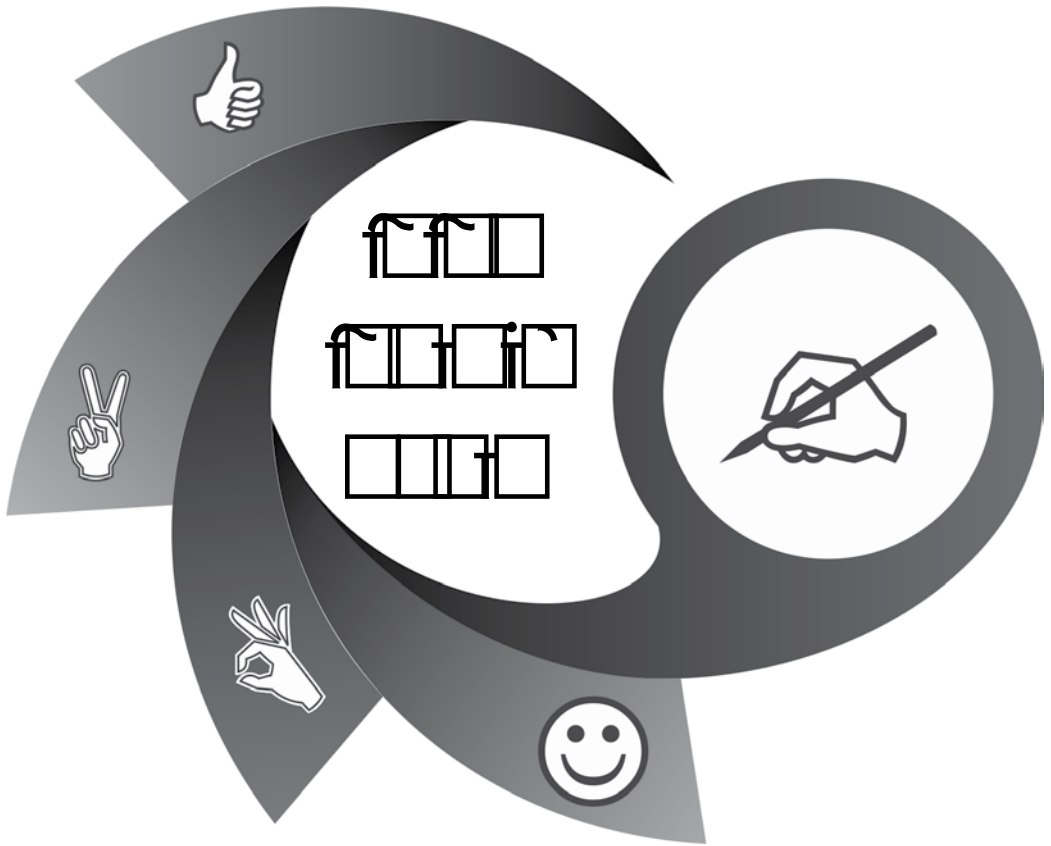
Nashik, Nagar and Pune regions upstream of dams in Marathwada are in comparatively better condition than Mrathwada. Dams in Nashik region like Gangapur, Bhadardara, Nilwande have satisfactory storage level. To avoid conflicts a water sharing plan has to be made immediately and water released so that it maximizes benefits to crops and peoples.

4) Urgent groundwater regulation:

All over Marathwada thousands of borewells are being sunk every month. The estimate is about 10,000 borewells per month in the region. This, coupled with concentrated irrigation to crops like sugarcane is severely affecting water security now and months to come.

Desperate time needs desperate measures and wisdom of any government will be gauged on how it respond to an emerging crisis. Dourght in Marathwada, if the rains continue to fail, promises to reach epic proportions. This is a result of compounding issues; natural as well as man-made. We still have time in our hands to plan and respond better. As we hope for good rains, we need to be equipped to deal with a water stressed situation, which is unfortunately not new either to Marathwada or Marashtra.





विद्यार्थी रिपोर्ट

साल २०१५-१६

वि. सं. २०१५-१६तः शालेय प्रयोगे शालेयशिक्षणस्य सुविधित्वं विद्यार्थीस्य अप्रतिभं मूल्यं निरूपयितुं यत्। तस्य रूपांतरं विना, संस्कृतं, यत्र यत्र विद्यमानं तत्र प्रतिभं निरूपयितुं यत्। तं विद्यार्थीस्य शालेयशिक्षणस्य सुविधित्वं मूल्यं विद्यार्थीस्य अप्रतिभं वि. ज्ञानेश्वरं रूपांतरं वि. तं शालेयशिक्षणस्य सुविधित्वं निरूपयितुं यत्।

विद्यार्थीस्य अप्रतिभं २०१५-१६

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११	वि. सं. शालेयस्य विद्यार्थीस्य	<input type="checkbox"/>	१) शालेयशिक्षणस्य मूल्यं
१२	वि. सं. प्रयोगस्य विद्यार्थीस्य	<input type="checkbox"/>	१) शालेयशिक्षणस्य मूल्यं
१३	वि. सं. शालेयस्य विद्यार्थीस्य	<input type="checkbox"/>	१) शालेयशिक्षणस्य मूल्यं
१४	वि. सं. प्रयोगस्य विद्यार्थीस्य	<input type="checkbox"/>	१) शालेयशिक्षणस्य मूल्यं
१५	वि. सं. शालेयस्य विद्यार्थीस्य	<input type="checkbox"/>	१) शालेयशिक्षणस्य मूल्यं
१६	वि. सं. शालेयस्य विद्यार्थीस्य	<input type="checkbox"/>	१) शालेयशिक्षणस्य मूल्यं
१७	वि. सं. प्रयोगस्य विद्यार्थीस्य	<input type="checkbox"/>	१) शालेयशिक्षणस्य मूल्यं
१८	वि. सं. शालेयस्य विद्यार्थीस्य	<input type="checkbox"/>	१) शालेयशिक्षणस्य मूल्यं



- उत्तर लिखिए।
- १०. अक्टूबर २०१५ में राष्ट्रीय अकादमी के अध्यक्ष डॉ. ए.पी. जे. के. (आर.पी.के., आर.के.ए., आर.के.) की मृत्यु।
 - ११. अक्टूबर २०१५ में अकादमी के अध्यक्ष डॉ. ए.पी. जे. के. के निधन का शोक व्यक्त करने वाले प्रधानमंत्री के नाम लिखिए।
 - १२. अक्टूबर २०१५ में अकादमी के अध्यक्ष डॉ. ए.पी. जे. के. के निधन का शोक व्यक्त करने वाले राष्ट्रपति के नाम लिखिए।
 - १३. अक्टूबर २०१५ में अकादमी के अध्यक्ष डॉ. ए.पी. जे. के. के निधन का शोक व्यक्त करने वाले मुख्यमंत्री के नाम लिखिए।
 - १४. अक्टूबर २०१५ में अकादमी के अध्यक्ष डॉ. ए.पी. जे. के. के निधन का शोक व्यक्त करने वाले राज्यपाल के नाम लिखिए।
 - १५. अक्टूबर २०१५ में अकादमी के अध्यक्ष डॉ. ए.पी. जे. के. के निधन का शोक व्यक्त करने वाले राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री के नाम लिखिए।
 - १६. अक्टूबर २०१५ में अकादमी के अध्यक्ष डॉ. ए.पी. जे. के. के निधन का शोक व्यक्त करने वाले राज्य के राज्यपाल के नाम लिखिए।
 - १७. अक्टूबर २०१५ में अकादमी के अध्यक्ष डॉ. ए.पी. जे. के. के निधन का शोक व्यक्त करने वाले राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री के नाम लिखिए।
 - १८. अक्टूबर २०१५-१६, २०१६-१७ के अकादमी के अध्यक्ष के नाम लिखिए।

प्रा.पं. १२३३३
 प्रा. गीत १२३
 प्रा.पं. १२३३३
 अध्यापिका
 राज्यपाल के नाम
 अकादमी के अध्यक्ष के नाम लिखिए।



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As per the tradition of the institution English Literary Association was established 2015-16. It had been inaugurated in the auspicious hands of Dr. Rajkumar Lakhadive, Head Dept. of English Mahatma Basweshwar College, Latur under the guidance of Principal Dr. J. M. Bisen, Dr. Prashant Maniker president over the function, Prof. N. N. Doke, Dr. M. H. Khandagale, Prof. Arif Shaikh and other colleagues of English department guided the students to arrange the function successfully. The association has arranged various programmes such as Essay Writing, Best Hand Writing, etc. In this way the association has been trying to motivate the students to improve their linguistic competence and literary awareness.

Prof. Dr. M. H. Khandagale
Dept. of English



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विक्रीकर निरीक्षक पदासाठी घेण्यात आलेल्या परीक्षेत राज्यात दुसरी आलेली व २००८-०९ च्या बारावी परीक्षेत राज्यात तिसरी आलेली कु. माया शिंदेचा सत्कार करताना प्राचार्य डॉ. जोगेंद्रसिंह बिसेन, वरिष्ठ महाविद्यालयाचे उपप्राचार्य डॉ. एस.पी. गायकवाड, उपप्राचार्य (क.म.) बळवंत उटीकर, कार्यालयाचे अधीक्षक नवनाथ भालेराव, स्टाफ सचिव प्रा. दिलीप नागरगोजे, प्रा.डॉ. गोपाल बाहेती, प्रा. अनिल माळी, प्रा.डॉ.रामेश्वर खंदारे, प्रा. डॉ. प्रशांत दीक्षित, प्रा.डॉ. देवेंद्र कुलकर्णी व विद्यार्थिनीचे वडील व्यंकटराव शिंदे.