The list of activities which address the Professional Ethics, Gender, Human Values, Environment and Sustainability: 2021-22

Sr. No.	Crosscutting Issues	Activities/Programmes on crosscutting issues	Date
1.	Gender Sensitization		
1.1		General Awareness Quiz on Gender Equality through Google Forms	03.01.2022
2.	Human Values		
2.1		NSS DA	24.09.2021
2. 2.		Gandhi Jayanti	02.10.2021
2.3		National Unity and Pledge Day	31.10.2021
2.4		Blood Donation Camp	30.12.2021
2.5		Savitribai Phule Jayanti	03.01.2022
2.6		Jijau Maa Jayanti	12.01.2022
		Street play on harmful effects of addiction	16&17.02.2022
3.	Environment and Sustainability		
3.1		World Environment Day	05.06.2021
3.2		Tree Plantation at Panchgaon by NSS unit of Anand Niketan College	31.08.2021
3.3		International Day of the Preservation of Ozone Layer	16.09.2021
3.4		Wild Life Week Celebration	1-7.10.2021
3.5		Tree Plantation at Anandwan by NSS unit of Anand Niketan College	14.10.2021
3.6		Swachha Bharat Abhiyan at Dongergaon	22.10.2021
3.7		E-waste Management & Swachha Bharat Abhiyan	26.10.2021
3.8		Inauguration of E-Waste Collection Centre	14.10.2021
3.9		World Wetland Day, 2022	02.02.2022
3.10		Plastic elimination awareness rally	05.03.2022
3.11		Maldhok Protection Rally	07.03.2022

GENDER SENSIITIZATION

General Awareness Quiz on "Gender Equality" Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule's Jayanti January, 2022

to Mark on 3rd

*	Required	
1.	Email *	
Gene	eral Information	
2.	Full Name of Student *	
3.	Name of College *	
4.	Name of University	
5.	Class *	
6.	Contact Number *	

Date of Birth: January 3, 1831
Place of Birth: Naigaon, British India
Death: March 10, 1897

Place of Death: Pune, Maharashtra, British India

Husband: Jyotiba Phule

Organisations: Balhatya Pratibandhak Gruha, Satyashodhak Samaj, Mahila Seva

Mandal

Movement: Women Education and Empowerment, Social Reform Movement

Savitribai Jyotirao Phule was a prominent Indian social reformer, educationist and poet who played an instrumental role in women education and empowerment during the nineteenth century. Counted among few literate women of those times, Savitribai is credited for founding the first girl's school in Pune in Bhide Wada with her husband Jyotirao Phule. She took great effort towards educating and emancipating child widows, campaigned against child marriage and sati pratha, and advocated for widow remarriage. A leading figure of Maharashtra's social reform movement, she is considered an icon of Dalit Mang caste along with likes of B. R. Ambedkar and Annabhau Sathe. She campaigned against untouchability and worked actively in abolishing caste and gender based discrimination.

Early Life

Savitribai was born on January 3, 1831, in Naigaon (presently in Satara district) in British India in a farming family to Khandoji Neveshe Patil and Lakshmi as their eldest daughter. When she was nine, her parents made her marry Jyotirao Phule who was two years elder than her; it means Jyotiba was twelve years old in 1840. They were running softly their married life but without a son. Yes, the couple had no son of their own, but after some year they adopted the child Yashwantrao, the child was a son of a Brahmin widow.

Career:

After some years of marriage and adoption, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule initiated the schools for girls in the year 1848. Savitribai was a lucky woman, though she got married to the Mahatma Phule who was understanding man. The Mahatma Jyotirao Phule taught her wife to read and write. This made her unique women of her time, as in the era, no importance was given to the girl's education. Savitribai Phule always wanted to change this situation of women, she thought of distributing education to other girls, and so she became the first female teacher of India. With the help of her husband, Savitri Bai Phule opened a girls school in Bhide Wada in Pune. Throughout her life, Savitribai and Jyotiba Phule opened 18 schools for girls. During that era every couple uses to have a vast age gap.so; it was common; the girl uses to become a widow at a very early age. This child widow was forced to shave their head, and also they were sexually abused. As a result, they have to carry unwanted pregnancies. Savitribai raised her voice against the social injustice made to them. The couple opened the widow care center and gave the name as Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha to protect the pregnant widow from the orthodox society. They opened this care center in their own house. The untouchability was also one type of social crime which was running on that day. The Savitribai even dug a well in her house so that the untouchables can come and fetch water.

When Jyotiba died in 1890, Savitribai set a new precedent by lighting her husband's pyre, amidst all opposition

Poetry

Savitribai Phule used to write a poem against the discrimination made to the girl child. Kavya Phule and Bhavan Kashi Subodh Ratnakar were the two books which were written by her and was published worldwide.

Death

There was a third pandemic plague spread in the area, and Savitribai along with the adopted son Yashwantrao opened a clinic for the sick or affected people with the plague. While the Savitribai was serving to the affected patient, she got contaminated with the disease, and on 10th March 1987, she took her last breath.

Brief

Legacy

Introduction about 'Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule' The relentless efforts of Savitribai in curbing the age-old evils of society and the rich legacy of good reforms left behind by her continues to inspire generations. Her reformative works have been recognised over the years. A memorial was created in her honour by the Pune City Corporation in 1983. India Post released a stamp in her honour on March 10, 1998. The University of Pune was renamed after her in 2015 as Savitribai Phule Pune University. Search engine Google commemorated her 186th birth anniversary on January 3, 2017, with a Google doodle. The Savitribai Phule award is awarded to women social reformers in Maharashtra.

सावित्रीबाई ज्योतिराव फुले हे एक प्रख्यात भारतीय समाजसुधारक, शिक्षणतज्ज्ञ आणि कवियत्री होते, ज्यांनी एकोणिसाव्या शतकात स्त्री शिक्षण आणि सक्षमीकरणात मोलाची भूमिका बजावली. त्या काळातील काही साक्षर महिलांमध्ये गणल्या जाणाऱ्या, सावित्रीबाईंना त्यांचे पती ज्योतिराव फुले यांच्यासमवेत भिडे वाड्यात पुण्यातील मुलींची पहिली शाळा स्थापन करण्याचे श्रेय जाते. तिने बाल विधवांना शिक्षित आणि मुक्त करण्यासाठी खूप मेहनत घेतली, बालविवाह आणि सती प्रथा यांच्या विरोधात मोहीम चालवली आणि विधवा पुनर्विवाहाचा पुरस्कार केला. महाराष्ट्राच्या सामाजिक सुधारणा चळवळीतील एक अग्रगण्य व्यक्तिमत्व, बी.आर. आंबेडकर आणि अण्णाभाऊ साठे यांच्यासारख्या दलित मांग जातीचे प्रतीक मानले जाते. तिने अस्पृश्यतेविरुद्ध मोहीम चालवली आणि जात आणि लिंग आधारित भेदभाव नष्ट करण्यासाठी सक्रियपणे काम केले. प्रारंभिक जीवन

सावित्रीबाईंचा जन्म 3 जानेवारी 1831 रोजी ब्रिटीश भारतातील नायगाव (सध्याचा सातारा जिल्हा) येथे एका शेतकरी कुटुंबात खंडोजी नेवेशे पाटील आणि लक्ष्मी या त्यांच्या थोरल्या मुलीच्या पोटी झाला. ती नऊ वर्षांची असताना, तिच्या पालकांनी तिचे लग्न जोतिराव फुले यांच्याशी केले, जे तिच्यापेक्षा दोन वर्षांनी मोठे होते; म्हणजे 1840 मध्ये ज्योतिबा बारा वर्षांचे होते. त्यांचे वैवाहिक जीवन संथपणे चालत होते पण मुलगा नसतानाही. होय, या जोडप्याला स्वतःचा मुलगा नव्हता, परंतु काही वर्षांनी त्यांनी यशवंतरावांना दत्तक घेतले, ते मूल एका ब्राह्मण विधवेचा मुलगा होता.

करिअर

लग्न आणि दत्तक घेतल्यानंतर काही वर्षांनी, महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले यांनी 1848 मध्ये मुलींसाठी शाळा सुरू केल्या. सावित्रीबाई एक नशीबवान स्त्री होत्या, परंतु त्यांचा विवाह महात्मा फुले यांच्याशी झाला, जो माणस समजन घेणारा होता.

महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले यांनी आपल्या पत्नीला लिहायला आणि वाचायला शिकवले. यामुळे तिच्या काळातील अनोखी महिला बनली, जसे त्या काळात मुलीच्या शिक्षणाला महत्त्व दिले जात नव्हते. सावित्रीबाई फुले यांना नेहमीच स्त्रियांची ही परिस्थिती बदलायची होती, त्यांनी इतर मुलींना शिक्षण देण्याचा विचार केला आणि म्हणन त्या भारताच्या पहिल्या महिला शिक्षिका झाल्या.

सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी आपल्या पतीच्या मदतीने पुण्यातील भिडे वाड्यात मुलींची शाळा उघडली. सावित्रीबाई आणि ज्योतिबा फुले यांनी आयुष्यभर मुलींसाठी १८ शाळा उघडल्या. त्या काळात प्रत्येक जोडप्याला वयात मोठे अंतर असते. ते सामान्य होते; मुलगी अगदी लहान वयातच विधवा व्हायची. या बाल विधवेला जबरदस्तीने मुंडन करण्यात आले, तसेच त्यांच्यावर लैंगिक अत्याचार करण्यात आले. परिणामी त्यांना नको असलेली गर्भधारणा करावी लागते. सावित्रीबाईंनी त्यांच्यावर होणाऱ्या सामाजिक अन्यायाविरुद्ध आवाज उठवला. सनातनी समाजापासून गरोदर विधवेचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी या जोडप्याने विधवा देखभाल केंद्र उघडले आणि बालहत्या प्रतिबंधक गृह असे नाव दिले. त्यांनी त्यांच्याच घरात हे केअर सेंटर उघडले.

अस्पृश्यता हा सुद्धा एक प्रकारचा सामाजिक अपराध होता जो त्या दिवशी चालू होता. अस्पृश्यांनी येऊन पाणी आणावे म्हणून सावित्रीबाईंनी आपल्या घरात विहीर खोदली.

1890 मध्यें ज्योतिबांचे निधन झाले तेव्हा सावित्रीबाईंनी सर्व विरोधाला न जुमानता पतीच्या चितेला प्रज्वलित करून एक नवा आदर्श घालून दिला.

कविता

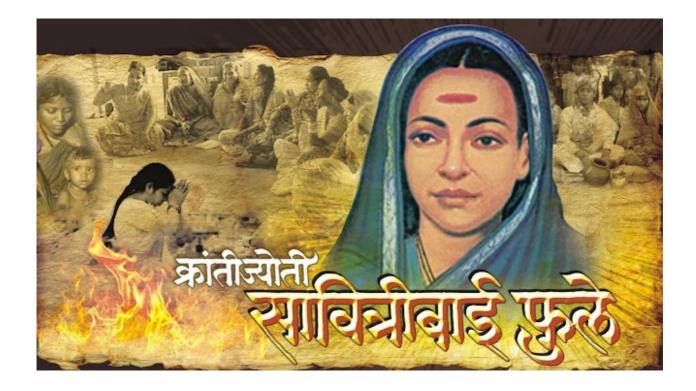
सावित्रीबाई फुले मुलींशी होणाऱ्या भेदभावाविरुद्ध कविता लिहीत असत. काव्या फुले आणि भवन काशी सुबोध रत्नाकर ही दोन पुस्तके होती जी तिने लिहिलेली होती आणि ती जगभर प्रकाशित झाली होती.

मृत्यू या परिसरात तिसरा साथीचा प्लेग पसरला आणि सावित्रीबाईंनी दत्तक पुत्र यशवंतरावांसोबत प्लेगने आजारी किंवा पीडित लोकांसाठी दवाखाना उघडला. सावित्रीबाई पीडित रुग्णाची सेवा करत असतानाच त्यांना या आजाराची लागण झाली आणि 10 मार्च 1987 रोजी त्यांनी अखेरचा श्वास घेतला.

वारसा

सावित्रीबाईंनी समाजातील जुनाट वाईट गोष्टींना आळा घालण्यासाठी केलेले अथक प्रयत्न आणि त्यांनी मागे सोडलेला चांगल्या सुधारणांचा समृद्ध वारसा पिढ्यांना प्रेरणा देत आहे. तिच्या सुधारात्मक कार्यांना अनेक वर्षांपासून मान्यता मिळाली आहे. 1983 मध्ये पुणे सिटी कॉर्पोरेशनने तिच्या सन्मानार्थ एक स्मारक तयार केले. इंडिया पोस्टने 10 मार्च 1998 रोजी तिच्या सन्मानार्थ एक तिकीट प्रसिद्ध केले. पुणे विद्यापीठाचे 2015 मध्ये सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ असे नामकरण करण्यात आले. सर्च इंजिन Google ने 3 जानेवारी 2017 रोजी तिची 186 वी जयंती Google इडलद्वारे साजरी केली. सावित्रीबाई फुले पुरस्कार

महाराष्ट्रातील महिला समाजसुधारकांना दिला जातो.



8.	2.In which of the following areas is the contribution of Savitribai Phule highly acclaimed? / * 2 poir खालीलपैकी कोणत्या क्षेत्रात सावित्रीबाई फुले यांचे योगदान अत्यंत प्रशंसनीय आहे?		
	Mark only one oval.		
	Women Empowerment /महिलांचे शिक्षण		
	Upliftment of Scheduled Castes/ अनुसूचित जातींचे उत्थान		
	Resettlement of poor people/ गरीब लोकांचे पुनर्वसन		
	Education of the slum children/ झोपडपट्टीतील मुलांचे शिक्षण		
9.	3. Feminist movements' are aimed at: /स्त्रीवादी चळवळींचा उद्देश आहे: * 2 points		
	Mark only one oval.		
	Liberty /स्वातंत्र्य		
	Participation/ सहभाग		
	Equality/ समानता		
	Power/ शक्ती		
10.	4. Which of the following divisions is unique to India? /खालीलपैकी कोणता विभाग * 2 points भारतासाठी अद्वितीय आहे?		
	Mark only one oval.		
	Gender division/ लिंग विभागणी		
	Economic division/ आर्थिक विभागणी		
	Religious division/जात विभाजन		
	Caste division/(d) धार्मिक विभागणी		

11.	5. Savitribai Phule died by which disease?/ सावित्रीबाई फुले यांचे निधन कोणत्या आजाराने * 2 points झाले?
	Mark only one oval.
	Plague / प्लेग
	Tuberculosis/ क्षयरोग
	Corona/ कोरोना
	Typhoid / टायफॉइड
12.	6. Select the laws enacted by the Parliament for the welfare of women./महिलांच्या * 2 points कल्याणासाठी संसदेने बनवलेले कायदे निवडा.
	Mark only one oval.
	Special Marriage Act of 1955/ 1955 चा विशेष विवाह कायदा
	Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961/ 1961 चा हुंडा बंदी कायदा
	Equal Remuneration Act of 1976/ 1976 चा समान मोबदला कायदा
	All the above/ वरील सर्व
13.	7. Women in India are discriminated in/भारतातील महिलांमध्ये भेदभाव केला जातो * 2 points
	Mark only one oval.
	Political life/ राजकीय जीवन
	Social life/ सामाजिक जीवन
	Economic life/ आर्थिक जीवन
	All of the above/ वरील सर्व

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Google Forms

HUMAN VALUE RELATED ACTIVITIES

NSS Day Celebration at Anand Niketan College



Gandhi Jayanti

ACTIVITY REPORT

Academic Year: 2021-22 Department: NSS,

Name of the Activity: Mahatma Gandhi Jayanty-Duration of the Activity: One Day

Date of the Activity: 2 Oct.2021

Venue: College Hall (Anand Niketan College, Anandwan)

Coordinating body: Rotary Club Warora No. of Participants(Donors): 67

Coordinators/Organizing Committee members: Dr. Ranjana Lad, Dr. Narendra Patil





ACTIVITY REPORT

National Unity and Pledge Day – 31st October, 2021

Academic Year: 2021-22

Department: Botany

Name of the Activity: National Unity and Pledge Day Celebration -2021

Duration of the Activity: 01 Day

Date of the Activity: 31st October, 2021

Venue: Online Mode (Google Form)

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/10jTmR6hdgGbVQIT7ebMqXls_V1TdTULBlixP_0GbmxY/edit?usp=sharing

Coordinator: Dr. P. J. Wagh and Mr. S. V. Tiple

Objective: To commemorate valuable contribution of great leaders, Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel and Smt. Indira Gandhi through Biography and Quiz.

Number of Participants: 254

Outcomes:

• 93.3% participants found this quiz informative.

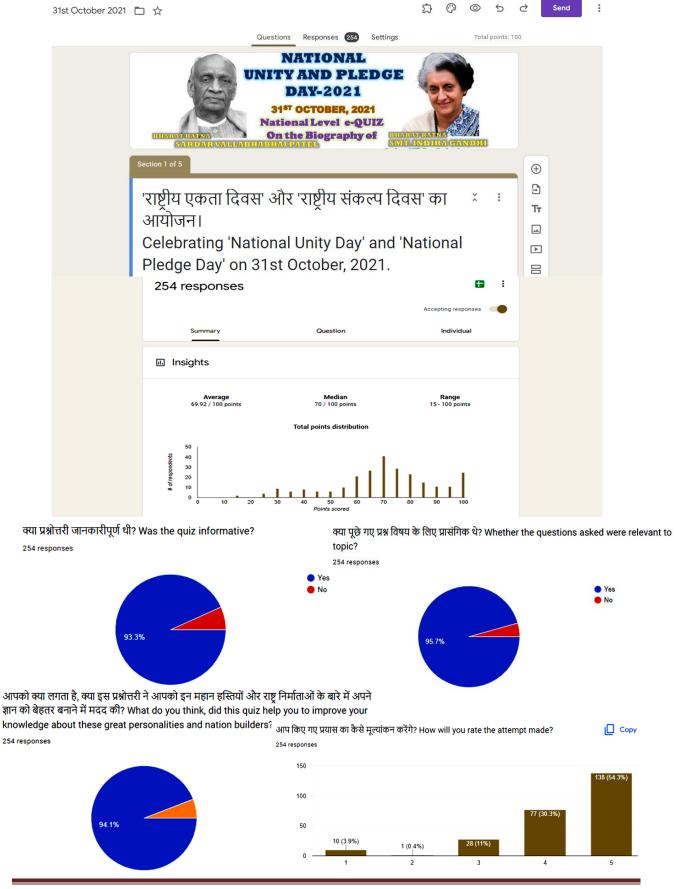
• 95.7% participants mentioned that the questions were relevant.

• 94.1% participants agreed that the quiz helps to improve their knowledge about the contribution of these great nation builders.

• 54.3% participants appreciated attempt made by giving highest rating.

Dr. Mrunal C. K.
Principal
Anand Miketan Colle
Warora

ANAND NIKETAN COLLEGE, ANANDWAN





for successful completion of National Level Online Quiz entitled,

'National Unity Day & National Pledge Day', an activity to celebrate 'Birth Anniversary' of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Death Anniversary' of Smt. Indira Gandhi on 31st October, 2021 with 85% score.

Vallabhbhai Patel and Death Anniversary' of Smt. Indira Gandhi on 31st October, 2021 with 85% score.

Dr. Prashant J. Wagh Convener Certificate ID:0GBMXY-CE000040 Dr. Mrunal C. Kale Principal

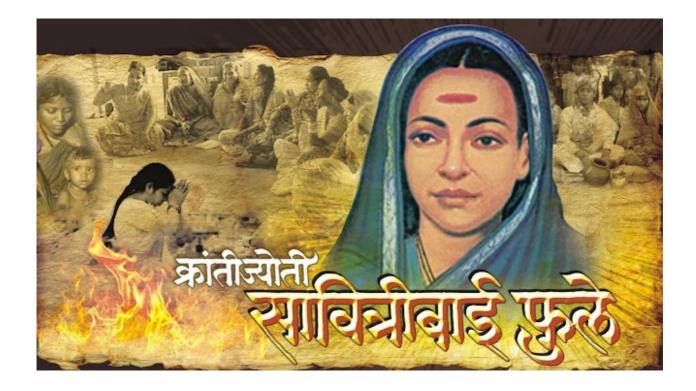
Made for free with Certify'em

General Awareness Quiz on "Gender Equality" Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule's Jayanti January, 2022

to Mark on 3rd

*	Required	
1.	Email *	
Gene	ral Information	
2.	Full Name of Student *	
3.	Name of College *	
0.	Number of courage	
4.	Name of University	
⊣.	Name of University	
E	cl *	
ე .	Class *	
6.	Contact Number *	

महाराष्ट्रातील महिला समाजसुधारकांना दिला जातो.



8.	2.In which of the following areas is the contribution of Savitribai Phule highly acclaimed? / * 2 poir खालीलपैकी कोणत्या क्षेत्रात सावित्रीबाई फुले यांचे योगदान अत्यंत प्रशंसनीय आहे?		
	Mark only one oval.		
	Women Empowerment /महिलांचे शिक्षण		
	Upliftment of Scheduled Castes/ अनुसूचित जातींचे उत्थान		
	Resettlement of poor people/ गरीब लोकांचे पुनर्वसन		
	Education of the slum children/ झोपडपट्टीतील मुलांचे शिक्षण		
9.	3. Feminist movements' are aimed at: /स्त्रीवादी चळवळींचा उद्देश आहे: * 2 points		
	Mark only one oval.		
	Liberty /स्वातंत्र्य		
	Participation/ सहभाग		
	Equality/ समानता		
	Power/ शक्ती		
10.	4. Which of the following divisions is unique to India? /खालीलपैकी कोणता विभाग * 2 points भारतासाठी अद्वितीय आहे?		
	Mark only one oval.		
	Gender division/ लिंग विभागणी		
	Economic division/ आर्थिक विभागणी		
	Religious division/जात विभाजन		
	Caste division/(d) धार्मिक विभागणी		

Blood Donation Camp

Academic Year: 2021-22

Department: Women Health and counseling cell,

Name of the Activity: Blood Donation Camp

Duration of the Activity: One Day(10 am to 4 pm)

Date of the Activity: 30/12/2021

Venue: College Hall (Anand Niketan College, Anandwan)

Coordinating body: Shri Sainath Blood Center and Component, Sakkardara, Nagpur

No. of Participants(Donors): 101

Coordinators/Organizing Committee members:

1. Dr. Ranjana Lad

2. Dr. Narendra Patil

3. Mrs. Priyanka Bhukya

4. Mr. Tilak Dhoble

Objective:

- 1. To fulfill a need of healthcare facilities.
- 2. To sensitized the need of blood.
- 3. To motivate all the students to donate the blood.
- 4. To impart students the value of blood donation.

Outcome:

- 1. Total 101 students and faculty members were donate the blood.
- 2. The donor students got free health checkup plus rate, blood pressure, body temperature and hemoglobin level.
- Students of NSS and NCC with all other students participate actively and carry out their moral responsibility towards society.

आनंदिनकेतन महाविद्यालयाचे माजी विद्यार्थी आहेत. त्यांच्यावतीने रक्तदात्यांसाठी अल्पोपहाराची सोय करण्यात आली होती.याशिवाय वरोरा गावातील स्थानिक व महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थी यांचाही उस्फुर्त प्रतिसाद या रक्तदान शिबीराला मिळाला. जवळपास 101 लोकांनी रक्तदान केले. सर्व रक्तदान करणाऱ्या रक्तदात्यांना सर्टिफिकेट व भेटवस्तू देण्यात आली.शिबीर यशस्वी करण्यासाठी आयोजन समितीने व राष्ट्रय सेवा योजना स्वयंसेवकांनी परिश्रम घेतले.

Registration





Certificate of Appreciation

Presented to



ANAND NIKETAN COLLEGE

Anandwan, Warora

WOMEN HEALTH & COUNCELLING CELL

For Organising

Voluntary Blood Donation Camp

On 30th Dec. 2021

In appreciation of outstanding dedication & service to the nation and fight against
Novel Corona (COVID-19) in Lockdown Period
Heartily Congratulations to all Blood Donors for their Inspiring

& Noble Gesture for the cause of Humanity
We wish you for Healthy, Wealthy & Successful Life

Dr. G. S. Khandelwal

Director



SHRI SAINATH BLOOD CENTRE & COMPONENTS

Sakkardara, Nagpur

Whatever you give for the good of others ... Time... Love... Blood God keeps on returning to you in much greater abundance!

Jijau Maa Saheb Jayanti Celebration

Coordinator: Dr. G. K. Singh

Date: 12.01.2021

No. of Participants: Principal and Departmental Staff. Taking precautionary on pandemic COVID19, students participated through quiz on the life of Jijau Maa Saheb. Total no of 734 students participated in the quiz and a winning prize of Rs. 500/- was given to Ku. Ujwala Thakre of Class: M. Com. I.

Objective: To make students aware of **Jijaju's** courage, vision power, power of concentration, focus, her curious nature, her determination and also to instill thoughts and ideologies of Rajmata Jijau in the minds of students".

Jijau Maa Saheb: Jijabai was born on 12 January 1598 and a daughter of Lakhoji Jadhav in present-day Buldhana district of Maharashtra State. She was wed at an early age to Shahaji Bhosale, a nobleman and military commander under the Adil Shahi sultans of Bijapur in presentday Karnataka. She wholeheartedly supported her husband's cause. Shahaji had tried to establish a Maratha state on the ruins of the erstwhile Nizamshahi sultanate. However he was defeated by the combined forces of the Mughals and Adilshahi. Shahaji became a sardar in Adilshaha's army. He settled in Karnataka and got married again. As per the treaty he was forced to move south. In order to continue the struggle, he deputed her as queen regent. The elder son Sambhaji remained with their father. Shivaji left Bangalore along with his mother, a council of ministers and chosen military commanders. When they arrived in Pune it was full of jungles and wild beasts. She encouraged cuiltivators to settle. She renovated the kasaba ganapati temple. A Red sandstone palace of moderate size known as lal mahal was also built. She has given a number of decisions in legal and administrative matter known as majhars. Jijabai was a very pious and intelligent person with great vision for independent Hindu kingdom. She inspired Shivaji by telling stories from Ramayan, Mahabharat. Inspired by her, Shivaji took Oath of Independence (SWARAJYA) in fort temple of lord Raireshwar in 1645 when he was 17. In Shivaji, s impeccable, spotless character and courage Jijabai,s contribution is enormous. Jijabai's elder son Sambhaji was killed while on a military expedition in Karnataka by Afzal Khan. When Shahaji died, Jijabai tried to commit sati - committing suicide by burning oneself in the husband's pyre, but Shivaji stopped her from doing so by his request. Jijabai is widely credited with raising Shivaji in a manner that led to his future greatness. She died soon after coronation of Shivaji. Such precious thoughts and ideologies of Rajmata Jijau by Shahid Virpatni Laxmi Mahavidyalaya celebrated the birthday of Rajmata Jijau, a spiritual genius of commanding intellect and power. A programme filled with outstanding performances, speeches depicting incidents from Vivekananda's life enlightened the elated audience.

Program Organization: On 11th January 2022 a Google form containing questionnaire about the life of Jijau Maa Saheb was shared with the college students. They were informed that student getting first in the quiz will be given a prize of Rs. 500/-.

On the 12th of January 2022, Dr. M. C. Kale, principal of the college was invited and he lighted the lamp and garlanded the photo of Jijau Maa Saheb.

Ku Ujwala Thakre of Class: M. Com. I. who stood first in the quiz, was also called in the function following appropriate precaution about COVID19 epidemic and was given a prize of Rs. 500/-.

Photographs:









Street Play on Harmful Effects of Addiction

ACTIVITY REPORT

Academic Year: 2021-22 Department: NSS,

Name of the Activity: पथनाट्यातून व्यसनमुक्ती जनजागृती उपक्रम

-Duration of the Activity: Two Day Date of the Activity: 16/02/2022, 17/02/2022

Venue: Surla, Anandwan, Persoda, Dadapur, Dongargaon Relve

Coordinating body: Persoda, Dongargaon No. of Participants: 18

Coordinators/Organizing Committee members: Dr. Ranjana Lad, Dr. Narendra Patil Mrs. Mokshada Naik

आनंद निकेतन महाविद्यालयातील रा.से.यो. विभागातर्फे सहा गावात पथनाट्यातून व्यसनमुक्ती जनजागृती उपक्रम

महारोगी सेवा सिमती, आनंदवन वरोरा व्दारा संचालीत "आनंद निकेतन महाविद्यालय, आनंदवन, वरोरा", येथील उन्नत भारत अभियान व राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने आनंदवन, परसोडा, सुर्ला, दादापुर, टेमुर्डा, डोंगरगांव. (रेल्वे) अशा सहा गावात पथनाट्याच्या माध्यमातून व्यसनमुक्ती जनजागृती करण्यात आली. सदर उपक्रम महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य. डॉ. मृणाल काळे यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली घेण्यात आले. सर्व प्रथम आनंद निकेतन महाविद्यालयाच्या क्रीडांगणावर पथनाट्य सादर केले गेले. यावेळी व्यासपीठावर प्राचार्य डॉ. मृणाल काळे, रा. से. यो. कार्यक्रम अधिकारी डॉ. रंजना लाड, सहाय्यक कार्यक्रम अधिकारी डॉ. नरेंद्र पाटील, मराठी विभागाच्या सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक मोक्षदा मनोहर - नाईक. उपस्थित होते. या वेळी मा. प्राचार्य डॉ. मृणाल काळे यांनी पथनाट्य सादर केलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांचे कौतुक केले व विद्यार्थ्यांना व्यसनमुक्तीचा संदेश दिला.

दिनांक १६ फेब्रुवारी 2022 ला ग्रामपंचायत आनंदवन येथील संधीनिकेतच्या प्रांगणातून पथनाट्याच्या प्रयोगाला सुरूवात झाली. आनंदवनवासीयांनी मोठ्या संख्येने या पथनाट्याला प्रतिसाद दिला. यावेळी ग्रामपंचायत आनंदवनाचे सरपंच व पदाधिकारी उपस्थित होते.

दिनांक १७ फेब्रुवारी 2022 ला सकाळी सर्वप्रथम सुरला या गावात पथनाट्य सादर करण्यात आले. त्यानंतर ग्रामपंचायत परसोडा येथे संपूर्ण गावातून स्वच्छता अभियान तथा व्यसनमुक्तीची जनजागृती रॅली काढण्यात आली. तेथे श्री गुरुदेव सेवा मंडळ व्यासपीठावर पथनाट्य सादर केले गेले. यावेळी ग्रामपंचायत परसोडाचे सरपंच, गावकरी व महाविद्यालयातील सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक हेमंत परचाके व कल्याणी आत्राम उपस्थित होते. नंतर लगेचच ग्रामपंचायत दादापुर येथे देखील संपूर्ण गावातून स्वच्छता अभियान तथा व्यसनमुक्ती जनजागृती रॅली काढण्यात आली. गावातील जिल्हा परिषद प्राथमिक शाळा येथे पुजा फाऊंडेशनच्या पदाधिकारी यांनी सगळ्यांचे स्वागत केले. रा.से.यो. कार्यक्रम अधिकारी डॉ. रंजना लाड व साहाय्यक कार्यक्रम अधिकारी डॉ. नरेंद्र पाटील यांनी आपल्या मनोगतातून या कार्यक्रमाची रुपरेषा उपस्थिती सर्वांना विषद केली. दादापुर गावातील प्रमुख चौकात पथनाट्य सादर करण्यात आले. या संपुर्ण कार्यक्रमाचे आभार प्रदर्शन पुजा फाऊंडेशनच्या व गावकन्यांच्या सहकार्याने उत्तमरित्या पार पडला.



