



Jayprakash Education Society's
DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MAHAVIDYALAYA
Barrister Tatyasaheb Mane Vidyanagar, Peth Vadgaon - 416112.
Dist. Kolhapur (Maharashtra) Ph.Office : 0230-2471086



(Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur)

Founder Chairman : **Hon. Adv. Nanasaheb S. Mane**
B.A., LL.B., E.L.MLA

Chairman : **Shri. Satish S. Mane**
M.A., M.Phil

Principal : **Dr. S. D. Disale**
M.Sc, Ph.D
Mob. : 7709880950

3.4.1

The Institution has several collaborations/linkages for Faculty exchange, Student exchange, Internship, Field trip, on-the- job training, research etc during the year 2023-24.

Particular

| Sr. No. | Title of the collaborative Activity | Type of Activity | Name of the Participant | Duration |
|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | Participative Learning | Industrial Visit | 25 | 11 th January, 2024 |
| 2 | Participative Learning | Study Tour | 27 | 13 th to 16 th January, 2024 |

**Jayprakash Education Society's
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Mahavidyalaya, Peth- Vadgaon**
Guest Lecture/Quiz/wall paper
Activity Report 2023-24



| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Name of the Activity | Industrial Visit – Malvan (Sindhudurg) Participative Learning |
| Committee | DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE |
| Target Group & Participants | B.COM. STUDENTS 25 |
| Topic/Theme | Production and selling |
| Date | 11th Jan 2024 |
| Place | Malvan (Sindhudurg) |
| Brief Report | On 11 th of January 2024 B.com. students visited ZANTYES Cashew Nuts Malvan district Sindhudurg. Students got a chance to witness how things work at ground-level, by visiting a cashew processing factory. It only goes on to show how students are not just given the text-book knowledge, but also gain a holistic view of things by practically being a part of initiatives like industry visits. The important part of the visit was their minimal wastage coming from the factory- the entire process ensured that whatever material wasn't required to the cashew-buyer, was used in some form of the other. To give a brief about how factory works and how they ensure minimal wastage: the raw cashew nuts (with shells) are imported from about 6 different African countries, and they're first put out to drying. Post which, due to their now-brittle stage, they're given back some moisture and then graded according to their colour. Mr. Arjun a person from factory given students a deeper understanding about the functioning of the factory |
| Photograph | |

Sah
Principal,

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Mahavidyalaya
Peth Vadgaon, Dist. Kolhapur, Maharashtra



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Industrial visit at "Date Kaju Factory" Malvan
11 & 12 January 2023-24

List of Participated students and teachers

| Sr. No. | Roll No. | Name of Students |
|---------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1101 | *Amkar Jyoti Nivruti |
| 2 | 1102 | *Bhandari Madhavi Nagesh |
| 3 | 1111 | *Fatak Divya Suresh |
| 4 | 1112 | *Gadivan Sandhya Popat |
| 5 | 1122 | *Kashid Kavita Mohan |
| 6 | 1123 | *Katkar Kajal Raghunath |
| 7 | 1125 | *Kudache Simran Rafik |
| 8 | 1139 | *Shirke Anjali Ramrao |
| 9 | 1143 | *Thorvat Poonam alia spornima Subhash |
| 10 | 1145 | Chavan Nikita Khanderao |
| 11 | 1147 | *Mankar Vaishnavi Sanjay |
| 12 | 1105 | Borgavkar Tofik Raju |
| 13 | 1106 | Chavan Jayvardhan Ravindra |
| 14 | 1108 | Dabhade Rushikesh Satish |
| 15 | 1109 | Dalavi Rohit Ramesh |
| 16 | 1114 | Hinchgeri Sagar Prakash |
| 17 | 1117 | Jadhav Omkar Shivaji |
| 18 | 1118 | Joshi Rohan Shashank |
| 19 | 1121 | *Kapale Kiran Krushnat |
| 20 | 1124 | Khot Nitin Babaso |
| 21 | 1129 | Mulani Sohel Amir |
| 22 | 1133 | Patil Prasad Babu |
| 23 | 1144 | Bhate Vivek Jagannath |
| 24 | 1148 | Nalawade Jagannath Vishwas |
| 25 | 1158 | Patil Rushikesh Uttam |
| 26 | Teacher | Sunita Amrutsagar |
| 27 | Teacher | Shivkant Pupalwad |



Disale
Principal,
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Mahavidyalaya
Peth Vadgaon Dist Kolhapur Maharashtra



Jayprakash Education Society's
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Mahavidyalaya

Barrister Tatyasaheb Mane Vidyanagar, Peth Vadgaon, Dist- Kolhapur

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

ACTIVITY REPORT 2023-24

| | |
|---|---|
| Title of the programme | Study Tour |
| Organized by | Department of History & NCC Unit |
| Date of the programme | 13 th January to 16 January 2024 |
| Funding Agency | College |
| Number of student participants/Targeted Group | 27 |
| Number of Teacher participated | 2 |
| Place of extension / outreach activity | Janjira, Diveagar, Raigad, Mahad, Pratapgad, Mahabaleshwar, & Wai |
| Beneficiaries | College Students and Staff |

Brief Report

| Sr. No | Date | Day | Particular Location | Time |
|--------|------------|----------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | 13/01/2024 | Saturday | Departure from Peth Vadgaon | 11.00 pm |
| 2 | 14/01/2024 | Sunday | Janjira, Dighi / Diveagar | 08.00 am to 08.00 pm |
| 3 | 15/01/2024 | Monday | Raigad, Pachad, Mahad, | 06.00am To 05.00pm |
| 4 | 16/01/2024 | Tuesday | Pratapgad, Mahabaleshwar, Wai to Peth Vadgaon | 08.00 am to 10.00 pm |





Study tour has played a vital role in the lives of the students and the faculty members. As a part of curriculum the study tour has given the great learning. Over all our experience in the study tour was noteworthy we got to know about the different Institute and different location which work for the betterment of society which helps our nation to grow as an intact. We met *Kokan* and guide who helped our students to gather more of historical knowledge and they got the best exposure out of it. Moreover we groomed ourselves as faculty which is surely going to help us in our future perspective. Finally, we express the sense of gratitude to the entire fraternity of education for the opportunity for the growth.

The Department of History and NCC Unit of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Mahavidyalay organized study tour from 13 January to 16th January 2024.

Tour Schedule:

| Sr. No | Date | Day | Particular Location | Time |
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Tour Location:

Janjira:

The fort was originally built in 15th century on a smaller scale by a local Maratha-Fisherman Chieftain- Ram Patil to protect his people from pirates/ thieves and was known as " Medhekot". He was a fearless man with independent bent of mind who was quite popular with the local fishermen. Nizam, the ruler from Ahmadnagar sent one of his Siddi commanders Piram Khan, who came with three ships armed with necessary weapons and soldiers and captured the fort. Piram Khan was succeeded by Burhan Khan, who demolished the original fort and built an impregnable much bigger, 22 acre, stone fort sometime in between 1567 and 1571. The fort was called 'Jazeera Mahroob Jazeera ' which in Arabic means an Island. Siddhi Ambersatak was nominated as Commander of the fort.

Despite their repeated attempts, the Portuguese, the British and the Marathas failed to subdue the power of the Siddi's, who were themselves allied with the Mughal Empire. Major historical figures from Murud-Janjira include men such as Yahya Saleh and Sidi Yaqub. The fort has a tunnel which opens in Rajpuri. The fort was made by a mixture of lead, sand and gul. The Marathas led by Shivaji attempted to scale the 12 meters high Granite walls but failed in all his attempts. His son Sambhaji even attempted to tunnel his way into the fort but was unsuccessful in all his attempts. In the year 1736, Siddis of Murud-Janjira set out to recapture Raigarh from the ravaging forces of Baji Rao, on 19 April 1736, Chimnaji attacked the gathering forces in the encampments of the Siddis during the Battle of Riwas near Riwas, when the confrontation ended 1500 Siddi's including their leader Siddi Sat were killed. Peace was concluded in September 1736, but the Siddis were confined to Janjira, Gowalkot and Anjanwel. However, Janjira remained unconquered until it became part of Indian territory after independence from the British in 1947.

Diveagar

Diveagar is quaint yet stunning of all the Konkan beaches situated in the Raigad district of Maharashtra. This coastal town was earlier a flourishing city under the many rulers who ruled Deepagar. It was only after the 14th Century that Konkan town got its name Diveagar during the reign of King Chitaraj. There is a copper plate is known as "Velasi Agar" which is identified with the village Velasi on the Dive Agar Velasi road.

Raigad:

Chatrapati Shivaji seized the fort in 1656, then known as the fort of *Rairi* from Chandraraoji More, The King of Jawali. Shivaji renovated and expanded the fort of Rairi and renamed it as Raigad (*King's Fort*). It became the capital of Chhatrapati Shivaji's Maratha Empire. The villages of Pachad & Raigadwadi are located at the base of the Raigad fort. These two villages were considered very important during the Maratha rule in Raigad. The actual climb to

the top of the Raigad fort starts from Pachad. During Shivaji's rule, A cavalry of 10,000 was always kept on standby in Pachad village. Shivaji also built another fort Lingana around 2 miles away from Raigad. The Lingana fort was used to keep prisoners. In 1689, Zulfikhar Khan captured Raigad and Aurangzeb renamed it as *Islamgad*. In 1707, Siddi Fathekan captured the fort and held it until 1733. After 1733 maratha sardar captured raigad again and hold it until 1818. In 1765, The fort of Raigad along with Malwan in present Sindhudurg District, the southernmost district of Maharashtra, was the target of an armed expedition by the British East India Company, which considered it a piratical stronghold. In 1818, the fort was bombarded and destroyed by cannons from the hill of Kalkai. And on 9 May 1818, as per the treaty, it was handed over to the British East India Company

Mahad:

Mahad pronunciation (help·info) is a city in Raigad district (formerly Kulaba district) situated in the North Konkan region of Maharashtra state, India. It is located 108.5 km (67.4 mi) from District's Headquarter Alibag, and 167 km (104 mi) from Mumbai, the state capital of Maharashtra and economic capital of India, towards western coast. Historically, the city contains the Raigad fort, the capital of Maratha Empire in Shivaji Maharaj's era and revolutionary Mahad Satyagraha launched by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar at Chavdar Tale (Testy Lake) in the wake of Modern India.

Mahad is considered as the Land of freedom fighters. Many revolutionary freedom movements of India originated in Mahad. It is famous for the Chavdaar Tale Water Satyagraha of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for Dalits at Chavdar Tale, which played as a turning point in Indian sociopolitical history. Dr. Ambedkar and his followers of over 2500 dalits marched to the tank, Dr. Ambedkar was the first to take his hand and sip water from the tank, followed by the rest. This was a revolutionary step for the time and broke the taboo of caste discrimination. This came to be known as the Mahad Satyagraha.^[4] Many disciples of Buddha and followers of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar visit Chavdaar Tale every year on Kranti Din (Day of Revolution). However, this was not the end of the struggle, there was tremendous backlash from the rest of the community and some even performed a purification ritual to counter the act of revolution. Dr. Ambedkar made another statement by burning the Manusmriti at the very same spot on there on 25 December 1927.

Pratapgad:

The fort can be divided into the lower fort and upper fort. The upper fort was built upon the crest of the hill. It is roughly square, 180m long on each side. It has several permanent buildings, including a temple to the god Mahadev. It is located at the northwest of the fort, and is surrounded by sheer cliffs with drops of up to 250m. The lower fort is around 320m long and 110m wide. It is located at the southeast of the fort and is defended by towers and bastions ten to twelve metres high. The Afzal tower extends out from the fort proper and defends the approach to the fort. It is said to have been constructed after the Battle of Pratapgad, and Afzal Khan's body is said to be buried under the tower. In 1661, Shivaji was unable to visit the temple of the goddess Bhavani at Tuljapur. He decided to dedicate a temple to the goddess at this fort itself. This temple is on the eastern side of the lower fort. The hall has been rebuilt since the original construction and consists of wooden pillars about 50' long, 30' broad and 12' high. The shrine is made of stone, and contains a clothed black stone image of the goddess. The roof of the temple is flat inside, but covered in lead covering put up by the Satara Raja Pratapsinha (1818–1839). A small spire or *shikhar* covers the shrine. The temple also has the sword of Maratha General Hambirao Mohite adorned with 6 diamond stones signifying that he had killed 600 soldiers in the battle. There is also a spatikha linga being worshipped inside the temple. The armors used in the battle during that period by the infantry soldiers are also on display just outside the temple. A dargah of Afzal Khan is located a short while away from the fort to the south-east. Pratapgad is usually visited as a day-trip from the hill station of Mahabaleshwar, a popular tourist destination located 25 kilometres away. ST bus service have run daily excursion services to places around

Mahabaleshwar including Pratapgad for decades. Many schools also arrange educational trips to the fort. The fort is also on many trekking routes of the area.

Mahabaleshwar:

The first historical mention of Mahabaleshwar dates back to year 1215 when the King Singhan of Deogiri visited Old Mahabaleshwar. He built a small temple and water tank at the source of the river Krishna. Around 1350, a Brahmin dynasty ruled this area. In the middle of the 16th century the Maratha family of Chandarao More defeated the Brahmin dynasty and became rulers of Javli and Mahabaleshwar, during which period Old Mahabaleshwar temple was rebuilt. In 1656, the founder of Maratha empire, Shivaji on account of political circumstances, killed Chandrarao More, a fellow Maratha feudatory of Bijapur, and seized the valley of Javali, near Mahabaleshwar, from him. Around that time Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj also built a fort near Mahabaleshwar called Pratapgad. The fort remains in the hands of Shivaji's descendants to this day.

In old Mahabaleshwar, 7 km from Mahabaleshwar, there are many tourist points and 5 temples to see, with examples of old Indian architecture. There are also natural view points, some of them named by the 19th-century British colonial rulers. Behind Panchganga temple, there is a small trail that leads to Krishnabai temple where the Krishna river is worshiped. It is built on the hilltop overlooking the Krishna valley and was built in 1888 by a ruler of Ratnagiri on the Konkancoast. The temple has a Shiva lingam and a beautiful statue of Krishna. A small stream of the river flowing from a cow-face (gomukh) falls on a 'Kunda' or water tank. Stone carved columns and ceilings are the special characteristics of this temple. This old temple has gathered moss and is in ruins. It is not visited much by tourists and is isolated. But it provides a most exquisite view of the river Krishna. Named because of the natural sculpture of the stones which looks like three monkeys sitting beside each other and portraying 3 monkeys of Gandhiji. Nestled deep in the valleys one can figure out from the outline of a big stone a natural cut out it give an effect of 3 monkey sitting next to each other portraying the Three Wise Monkeys. This point is on route to Arthur's Seat.

This geographical point is named after Officer Sir Arthur Malet (1806–1888) (not to be confused with British born actor of same name), who frequented the spot to gaze at the Savitri River, where he lost his wife and children in a tragic ferry mishap. Mahabaleshwar is a holiday resort, honeymoon spot, and a pilgrimage site for People. The Venna lake is one of the tourist attractions of Mahabaleshwar. The lake is surrounded by trees. There are hotels from budget hotels to 3 Stars hotels. There are hotels with the Lake's View or in the market. Kate's point is located to the east of Mahabaleshwar and is famous for its view of two reservoirs, Balakwadi and Dhom. The point is around 1,280 m high. Needle hole point is located near Kate's Point. One can see a natural rock formation with a hole in between, thus giving the name Needle-hole. The point is also famous for the view of Deccan traps, which look like an elephant's trunk.

Named after Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay from 1923 to 1926, Wilson Point is the highest point in Mahabaleshwar at 1439 m. Known as Sindola Hill during the colonial rule, Wilson point is the only location in Mahabaleshwar where both sunrise and sunset can be seen. It offers a spectacular glance of Mahabaleshwar in all directions. It located at behind Mahabaleshwar-Medha road at 1.5 km from Mahabaleshwar city. Pratapgad is a fort near Mahabaleshwar built by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. It is the site of the encounter between Shivaji and Bijapur general, Afzalkhan, where the latter was defeated and killed by Shivaji Maharaj. This waterfalls is located near Mahabaleshwar. The water here falls from a height of approximately 600 feet. The water of Lingamala waterfalls cascades into the Venna Lake. The waterfalls are divided by outward projecting rocks into multiple tiers.

Wai

Wai has the epithetic name "Dakshin Kashi" (Kashi or Varanasi of the South) because of the city's more than 100 temples. Wai is known in Maharashtra for its ghats on the banks of the Krishna River and its temples, especially the Dholya ganapati temple on Ganapati Ghat.