

**Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's,
Dahiwadi College, Dahiwadi**



Glocal Perspectives to Research

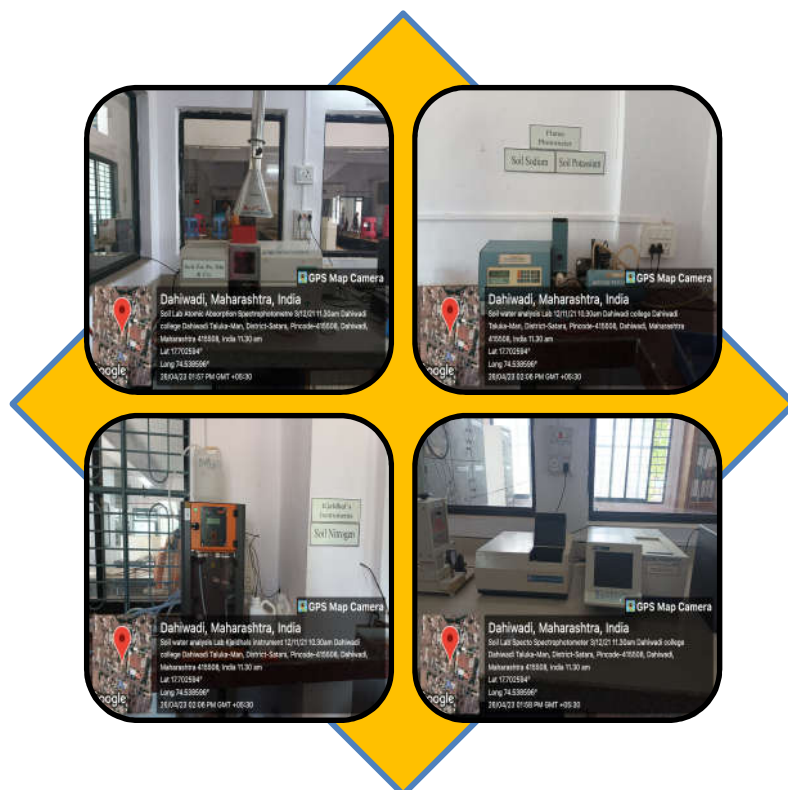


Table of Contents

- 1. Message from the Principal**
- 2. Introduction**
- 3. Objectives**
- 4. Execution**
- 5. Evidence of Success**
- 6. Photo Gallery**

Message from Principal



Glocal Perspectives to Research under this great vision, Institution's, Innovation Council (IIC), Research Committee (RC) of Dahiwadi college Dahiwadi has been consistently working on various global challenges and try to provide strong and firm solutions through quality scientific research and innovations. Along with this, institute continuously progressing towards to create and to provide world class facility, infrastructure and technology to flourish research, innovation, awareness within stalwarts from different backgrounds.

To achieve such big goal, Research Committee of institute consistently put efforts every day by organizing collaborative activities such as workshop, seminars on research methodology, IPR and entrepreneurship. The institute provides skill-based training module under the LBI center, which provides essential and specific guidance to young entrepreneurs to set their own business. The results of taken efforts, faculties and students have been published 173 research papers and 60 books and chapters in the books. The college publishes annual magazine, Adwait and DCD Times every year highlighting the activities and achievements of students, teachers as well as supporting staff.

Glocal Perspectives to Research is one of the best practices of our institute. I appreciate the true efforts taken by Institutions, Innovation Council (IIC), Research Committee (RC), faculties, and students of Dahiwadi College Dahiwadi to make it successful and wish them for future for grand success.

Best Practice: Glocal Perspectives to Research

Introduction

The Research Committee is one of the strong pillars of Dahiwadi College Dahiwadi. Various activities conducted under research are research projects, research based seminars, workshops. Dahiwadi College Dahiwadi is humbly proud to help the authors of research publications to provide with a platform. The authors who come from different background have scholarly traditions and writing dispositions submit their research work for publications. This ensures the quality of the published material in terms of innovation, relevance, importance and contribution to knowledge of the readers. Besides, there is university recognized research lab for pursuing M Phil and Ph D. Eleven faculty members are working as research guides.

Objectives of the Practice

- To motivate faculty and students to undertake quality research and publish research paper in peer reviewed, UGC care listed journals
 - To motivate faculty to apply for financial assistance from government and non-government agencies
 - To inspire faculty members to file and publish patents
 - To stimulate the students for participating in Avishkar competition.
-

Execution

Every year seminars/webinars/workshop is held wherein many stalwarts from various domains share their knowledge through interaction with the participants. The participants throughout India participate in the workshop and learn the idea of how to write research paper. The Research Committee and Innovation Council (IIC) organizes workshop, webinar and conference on regular basis. It is done through the interest on corpus 40,00,000/- as fixed deposit.

Evidence of success

During the assessment period the students and faculty achieved great success in various fields:

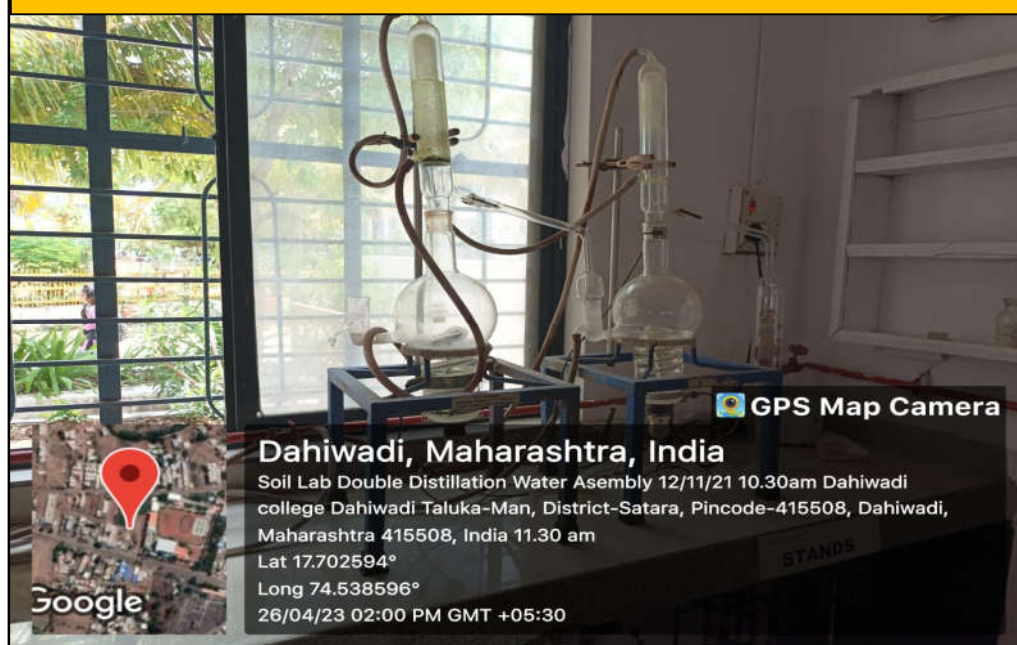
1. Papers and books published by faculty members: Research papers: **13**
2. Ph. D. awarded: **00**
3. Ph. D. registered: **00**
4. Awards in Avishkar Competition: **05**
5. Patents filed and published: **00**
6. Others: 1. MRPs given through corpus during the last five years: **30,000/-**

Problems Encountered and Resources Required

The faculty members are not submitting the research proposals in proper way and within time. The major problem encountered by the research team is plagiarism. The research articles with more plagiarism affects the standards of publications. The research articles or papers are rejected mentioning the percent of plagiarism included in the research publication. Many times the publication is not up to the standard of the journal, book. The students are first generation learners; hence they are not aware of research practice within college.

Basic and Advanced Equipment

Double Distilled Water Unit



EC and pH Meter



Orbital Shaker



Soil & Water Analysis Kit



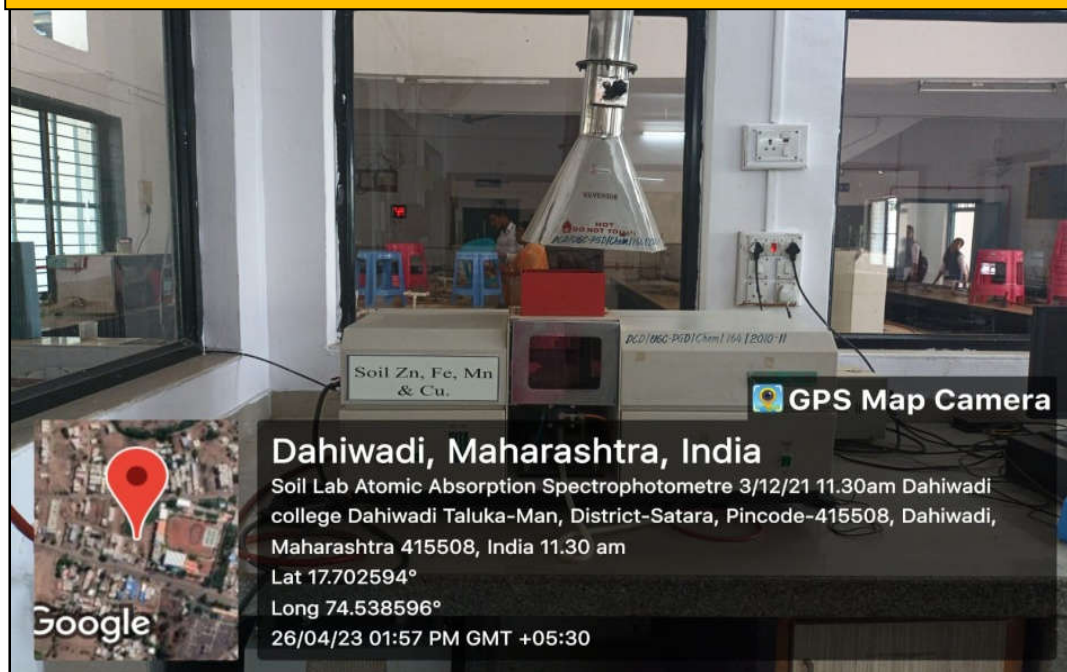
UV-Vis Spectrophotometer



Flame Photometer



Atomic Absorption Spectrometer (AAS)



Kjeldhal's Instrument



Research paper published

Research & Reviews: Journal of Ecology and Environmental Sciences

e-ISSN: 2347-7830

A Review on Zooplankton Studies of Freshwater Bodies of India

Anand N Dede*

Department of Zoology, Dahiawadi College, Dahiawadi, India

Review Article

ABSTRACT

Received: 22-Mar-2024, Manuscript

No. JEAES-24-130501, Editor

assigned: 25-Mar-2024, Pre QC No.

JEAES-24-130501(PQ), Reviewed: 08-

Apr-2024, QC No. JEAES-24-130501.

Reviewed: 15-Apr-2024, Manuscript No.

JEAES-24-130501 (R), Published: 22-

Apr-2024.

DOI: 10.4172/2347-7830.12.1.004

*For Correspondence: Anand N Dede,

Department of Zoology, Dahiawadi

College, Dahiawadi, India

E-mail: dedeanand@gmail.com

Citation: Dede AN. A Review On

Zooplankton Studies of Freshwater

Bodies of India. *RRJ Ecol Environ*

Sci 2024;12:004

Copyright: © 2024 Dede AN. This is

an open-access article distributed

under the terms of the Creative

Commons Attribution License, which

permits unrestricted use, distribution,

and reproduction in any medium,

provided the original author and

source are credited.

Zooplanktons are the primary consumers of aquatic ecosystem. Zooplanktons are the plankton consisting of small animals and the immature stages of larger animals. Zooplanktons play a significant role in food chain and also assess the ecological status of water bodies. Zooplanktons are the bio indicators of pollution and water quality. Present study reveals on the freshwater zooplanktons in India. Zooplankton population is very valuable indicators of food web stability. Zooplanktons are affected by many environmental factors such as pH, temperature, salinity, oxygen etc. Zooplanktons are playing important role on food chain, energy transfer between primary and tertiary trophic levels. Zooplanktons are also important role in analysis of health status of water bodies.

Keywords: Zooplankton; Rotifera; Copepoda; Cladocera; Ecosystem

INTRODUCTION

The zooplankton community is a vital role of the aquatic food chain. These organisms serve as an intermediary species in the food chain, transforming energy from planktonic algae to the larger invertebrate predators and fish who in turn feed on them. Zooplankton are highly sensitive to changes in aquatic ecosystems. The effects of environmental turbulences can be detected through changes in species composition, abundance and body size distribution. Zooplanktons are the bio indicators of environment for pollution, physical, chemical and biological status of aquatic system. Water bodies like reservoir contain wide variety of zooplankton. These organisms by virtue of their adaptability are present in all the possible environmental conditions and are used as indicators of pollution. Zooplankton have attracted attention of many ecologists because of their wide distribution in all kinds of water and abundance in which, they frequently occur. Zooplankton play an important role in secondary food web of an aquatic ecosystem and form an intermediate link between tertiary producers. Therefore, aim of this paper is to review on zooplankton of freshwater bodies and its play important role in ecosystem from the study area.

JEAES | Volume 12 | Issue 01 | March, 2024

40

Shubham B. Mane/ Afr.J.Bio.Sc. 6(9) (2024)

ISSN: 2663-2187

<https://doi.org/10.33472/AFJBS.6.9.2024.4364-4376>



African Journal of Biological Sciences

Journal homepage: <http://www.afjbs.com>

Research Paper



Pingali Lake, District Satara, Maharashtra, A Neglected Potential Habitat for Avifauna

*Shubham B. Mane¹, Vishwas Y. Deshpande², Maruti J. Luba³

1 KBP University, Yashwantrao Chavan Institute of Science, Satara, Maharashtra - 415001

2 Hindavi Research Centre & Team VYD, Satara, Maharashtra - 415002

3 Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's Dahiawadi College, Dahiawadi, Maharashtra - 415508

* Corresponding Author: shubham.phd23@gmail.com

Abstract

Pingali Lake is located in Dahiawadi Tehsil, one of the drought prone Tehsil of Satara District. The water of this Lake is non Perennial and used for Agricultural and Household purpose of Dahiawadi city located near the Lake. Pingali Lake is neighboring to Andhali, Mayani and Yeralwadi water reservoirs. Although Pingali Lake is smaller than the above mentioned water reservoirs, it acts as an excellent neighboring water body for birds. During the visits, a diverse variety of migrating birds were observed in Pingali Lake and surrounding vegetation. For the study of migratory and resident birds the survey was conducted from June 2022 to February 2024. The checklist of birds was prepared found occurrence of total 67 species belonging to 34 families. Out of 67, 10 species of birds were migrant, 26 were resident migrant and 31 species were resident of Pingali lake. According to IUCN Red data list we observed 64 species with least Concerned status, 02 species Near Threatened and 01 Vulnerable species.

Keywords: Avifauna, Pingali lake, Dahiawadi, Anthropogenic Impact.

Article History: Volume 6, Issue 9, 2024

Received: 27 Apr 2024

Accepted: 16 May 2024

doi: 10.33472/AFJBS.6.9.2024.4364-4376



बौद्ध साहित्य आणि श्रान्ता

श्री. मीरा माधवराव देडे

प्रमुख, माहती विभाग

दिलिपरी कॉलेज दहिवडी, ता. सांग, जिल्हा सातारा ४१५५०८

मोबाईल - ८९८८२९००९९

e-mail-डे मेकरादेडे12@gmail.com

प्रस्तावना :

डॉ. बालरावराव अंबेकर यांनी १९४०-४१ साली यापूर्वीच्या दौडारापेक्षा बौद्ध धर्माची दौडा घेऊन आणि त्याबरोबरच माहती साहित्यात बौद्ध साहित्याची ओळख लावण्यासाठी लोकप्रिय पोहोचणी बौद्ध साहित्य म्हणजे बौद्ध धर्म संबंधित साहित्य बुद्ध धर्माची लिखिते साहित्य नसे. बुद्ध म्हणून बौद्धांच्या अस्मिता जाणूनी करणारे हेतू बौद्ध साहित्य प्रचार व प्रसार संस्थेची व्यापन ठेविल करणारा आली सम्राट पांचा काळात बौद्ध लवळान पाती धातू होत पाती हीच बोली व साहित्याची भाषा होती सम्राट अशोकचे सजाव्य मारताना दुसरे पसले होते पसले होते पसले सम्राट अशोकचा सैन्या काळात व काळाच्या ओघात पालीभाषा तुलु झाली. नंतर माहती भाषा प्रचलित झाली व जंगल रोच भाषा बौद्ध साहित्याच्या प्रसार व प्रचारसाठी विकसित झाली. बौद्ध साहित्याकडे ठोकले असताना काळाच्या ओघात आणि उक्तर मात बौद्ध संस्कृतीचे अनेक जुने सरावनात वा सुवातेच्या आपले बौद्धत्वज्ञानाची विचार करता लिहित आणि कात अणत मारत बौद्ध विचारसोभा आपलाचोही महत्त्व जाणवत त्वातित विचार झालेलाम्हणे पाहता येताना.

- मानवाच्या दैर्घ्याक प्रवृत्तीला संस्कृतीत वळण लावले
- साहित्यातून समाजाच्या अस्मिताच्या कवारात करणे
- मानवी सांस्कृतिक मूल्यांचे साहित्यातून अविभक्त करणे
- भाषातील बौद्ध संस्कृतीचे व व परंपरेचे जतन व संवर्धन करणे
- पाली भाषेबरोबरच माहती भाषेची जतन व संवर्धन करणे
- बौद्ध साहित्याच्या अणत व प्रसार करीत संमेलने कळी संमेलने आयोजित करणे

बौद्ध साहित्य व श्रान्ता प्रचार :

प्रथमतः श्रान्ता वा श्रान्ता अर्थात पाहता श्रान्ता म्हणजे सामान्यातः सरापाचा अणत आणि ध्वनी किंवा पाह्याचे

(१५०)

बौद्ध साहित्य व श्रान्ता प्रचार :

श्रान्ता प्रचार मीतून बुद्धांच्या शिकवणुकीचा महत्वाचा संदेश हा आहे की मानवाला दुःखापासून मुक्तता मिळवण्याची असेल तर अणत मार्ग असणे. जरीचे आहे, बौद्ध धर्मातून वार असं सत्य व अणत मार्ग सांगत बौद्ध धर्माचा शिकवणीचे सार आहे.

- सत्यक गोष्टी - निरालं निरामयुक्त कोणतीही गोष्ट होऊ शकते ही गोष्ट मान्य न करणे.
- सत्यक चाणी - करणातुच व सत्य पूर्ण बोली
- सत्यक संकल्प - योग्य विचार आणि योग्य विचार
- सत्यक कर्म - योग्य कृत्य अणत कर्म करणे
- सत्यक उपजीविका - सत्यगति चालणे, आणि पाहणे.
- सत्यक व्यापार - वाढत विचारांचा व्याप करणे

पुण्याने अंक - १ - डिसेंबर २०२३



International Journal of Entomology Research

www.ijerjournals.com

ISSN: 2455-4758

Received: 27-02-2024, Accepted: 21-03-2024, Published: 13-04-2024

Volume 9, Issue 4, 2024, Page No. 71-73

Studies on ant diversity at different agricultural habitats in Satara district, Maharashtra

H.G. Karyande¹, R.J. Chavhan², E.D. Muley³, S.R. Naphade⁴

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Dahiawadi College Dahiawadi, Maharashtra, India

² Department of Zoology, Dr. B.A.M. University, Chh. Sambhajinagar, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Ants belong to the class Insecta, order Hymenoptera and family Formicidae. Ants play significant ecological role in different ecosystems and are acting as ecosystem engineers. The agricultural habitats are most disturbed ecosystem and ants are abundantly occurring in all types of agricultural habitats. The present study aims to explore the diversity of ants at different agricultural habitats in Satara district of Maharashtra during June 2021-May 2022. During the present study irrigated, horticulture, dryland and grassland agricultural habitats were studied for ant diversity. The study reveals that there are 11 species of ants belongs to 9 genera and 4 subfamilies. It was also found that the diversity of ants varies at different agricultural habitats.

Keywords: Ants, ecosystem, biodiversity, agricultural habitats

Introduction

Biodiversity, as defined by Gaston & Spicer (2004) [1], is the variety of life that encompasses differences in biological organization, ranging from genes to species to ecosystems that consist of several components. Ants are classified family Formicidae, in order Hymenoptera of class Insecta. (Laballe and Gauld, 1993) [2]. Ants involve 21 subfamilies, 300 genera and 22,000 species (Bolton, 1994). Ecosystems are composed of dynamically interacting parts of their environment. Agricultural system are areas of land where human manipulate physical, chemical, biological processes using group of practices to obtain beneficial product for their own use. Ants perform different role in agro ecosystem like plant pollination, soil habitation, biodegradation and the regulation of crop damaging insects (Green & Sullivan, 1995) [3]. They are generalist predators and hunt pest that damage fruits, seeds and leaves. Ants improve the mineral quality of soil, by dissolving of mineral element. When it is about the part that insects play in the ecosystems, ants are among the most prominent. Ant populations in agricultural habitats are impacted by food availability and the suitability of the surrounding environment for ant colonies. Ant diversity may serve as a bioindicator of the health of the agroecosystem (Wadhwa et al. 2017) [4]. Both biotic and abiotic factors have an impact on the population of ants (Culham 1993) [5]. Perfecto and Vandermeer (1996) [6]. Environmental changes have a significant impact on the quantity of ant species in a specific region, and ants will react to disturbances or changes in their habitat or environment. (Sugrati et al. 2010) [7]. Agricultural system are areas of land where human manipulate physical, chemical, biological processes using group of practices to obtain beneficial product for their own use. To understand

level of organization in the particular region we must consider biotic and abiotic factors with interaction between them to employ best conservation practices restore biodiversity in this region. The present study aims to establish species composition of the ant community with understand the ant diversity in the different agricultural habitats. till date no one has studied the diversity of ants in Satara district. Kharane et al. described biodiversity of ants from Western Ghats. Satara district lies between 17.54o-18.11-degree North latitude and 73.34o-74.54-degree Eastern longitude. The district comprises of 11 taluhas namely Satara, Korgaon, Khatav, Karad, Patan, Wai, Jauli, Mahabaleswar, Khambli, Phaltan and Man.

Material and methods

Ants were collected during June 2021 to May 2022 from the Satara district. For the ant collection the Hand collecting (HC), pitfall trap (PT) (Watanabe, S. et al. 2005) [8] procedures followed A one-hectare (100 x 100 m) plot was taken for each site study. Ants were collected using two sampling techniques in 20 m x 20 m quadrates. The ants were kept in different vials with 70% alcohol. The Magnus microscope (MS2 II) was used to identify the ants. Standard taxonomic keys, as recommended by (Bolton 1994, Mathew and Tiwari 2000) [9], Bingham 1903 [10] and Shree 2008 ec.) [11], were used to identify the ants.

Results and discussion

During the present study 11 species belonging to 8 genera from 4 subfamily were recorded in different agricultural habitats. As shown in the table

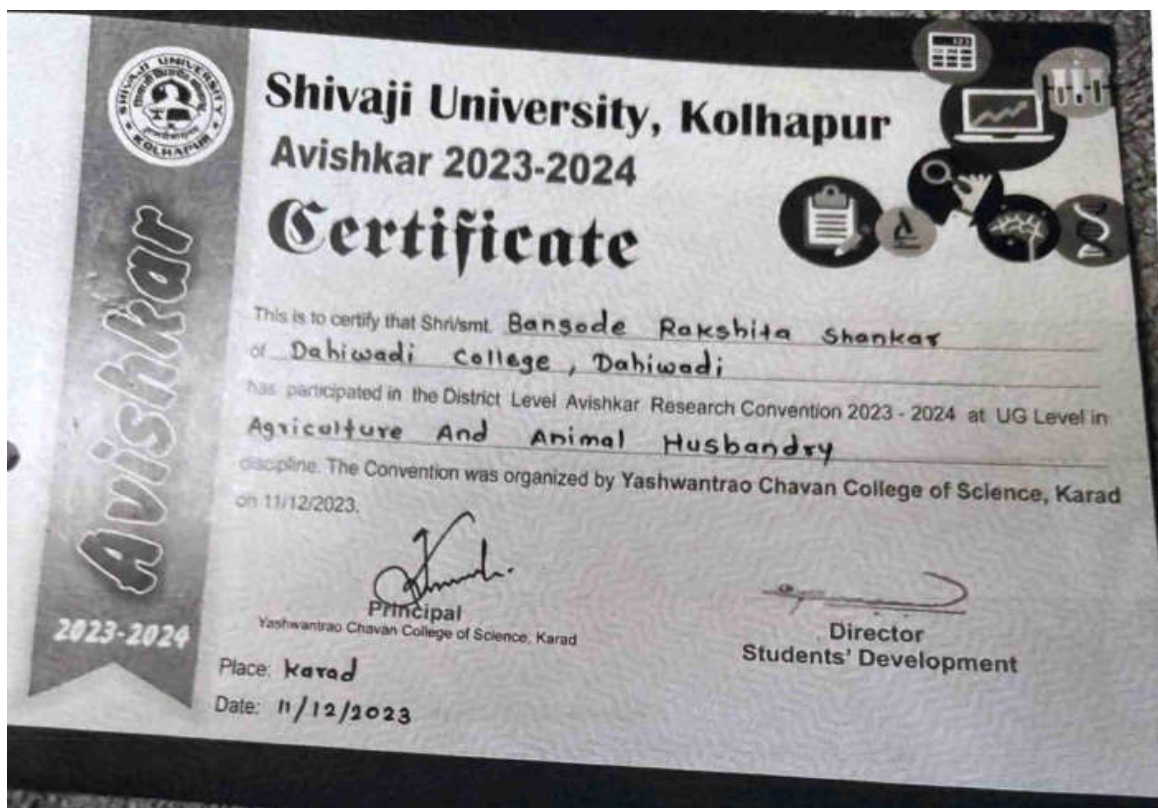
Table 1

Sr. No.	Agricultural Habitat	Subfamily	Genus	Species
1	Dryland	Dolichoderinae	<i>Dolichoderus</i>	<i>Dolichoderus bipunctatus</i>
2		Formicinae	<i>Camponotus</i>	<i>Camponotus compressus</i>
3		Formicinae	<i>Camponotus</i>	<i>Camponotus caryocarpus</i>
4		Pompilidae	<i>Tetraponera</i>	<i>Tetraponera nigra</i>
5		Myrmecinae	<i>Solenopsis</i>	<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>

71

Awards in Avishkar Competition







Shivaji University, Kolhapur
Avishkar 2023-2024

Certificate



Avishkar

2023-2024

This is to certify that Shri/smt. Suryawanshi Sanika Ravindra
of Dahiwadi college, Dahiwadi
has participated in the District Level Avishkar Research Convention 2023 - 2024 at UG Level in
Medicine and Pharmacy
discipline. The Convention was organized by Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad
on 11/12/2023.

Principal

Yashwantrao Chavan College of Science, Karad

Director
Students' Development

Place: Karad

Date: 11/12/2023

Minor Research Project Given Through Corpus Fund

 Estd. १९६५ Principal Dr. S. T. Salunkhe MS, Dist. Satara	"Education through self-help is our motto" KARMVEER Rajat Shiksha Sanstha's Dahiwardi College Dahiwardi Tal. Man, Dist. Satara - 415508 (Arts, Science, Commerce & H.S.C. Vocational) (Affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur) Founder: Padmabhushan Dr. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil D.Litt. NAAC Re-Accredited at 'A'++ grade (CGPA 3.60)	Office 02165-220231 Residence 02165-220328 Fax 02165-220231
	E-mail: sdprincipal@gmail.com Web: www.dahiwardicollege.in J 21.06.001 HSC Voc. 21.06.901 Ref No: _____ Date: A / J / 2023	

To,
Mr. Landage V. S
Dept of physical education
Dahiwardi College Dahiwardi

Sub : Financial Assistance to Teachers for self-funded Project.

Sir,
 As per decision taken by Research Committee have approved the research project entitled **"An analytical study of the shooting performance of state level basketball boys."** in the subject of Physical education to be undertaken by you. The Financial assistance would be limited to 30,000/- **Thirty Thousand Rs.** for the two years.
 It is also notified that all the above mention beneficiary should submit the final report to chairperson. Research Committee (as per college website) and expenditure is subject to the guideline framed by Expert Committee.

Sr. No	Item	Amount (Percentage)
1	Field Work	25
2	Conference/workshop/seminar attendance	25
3	Stationary	10
4	Books	40
Total sanctioned amount Thirty Thousand Rupees		30,000/-

Grant should utilize as per mentioned purpose only.

1. Acknowledge the name of Research Committee for economic support in Publication.
2. Permanent faculty should submit expenditure bills within two years from sanctioned date.
3. C.H.B faculty should submit expenditure bills before 31st March 2025
4. Travelling allowance is not allowed without prior permission of chairperson


Chairman. (Dr. A. N. Dede)
Research Committee




Principal
Dahiwardi College, Dahiwardi


Coordinator
IQAC
Dahiwardi College Dahiwardi
Tal. Man, Dist. Satara (MS) 415 508




Principal
DAHIWADI COLLEGE, DAHIWADI
TAL. MAN, DIST. SATARA.

Principal
Dahiwardi College Dahiwardi

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's,
Dahiwadi College, Dahiwadi



**Lab to Land: Soil and Water Analysis Laboratory for
Farmers**



Table of Contents:

1. Message from the Principal
2. Introduction
3. Objectives
4. Execution
5. Evidence of Success
6. Photo gallery

Message from the Principal

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha is one of the largest and leading Indian educational organization in Asia founded by Honorable Padmabhushan Dr. Karmveer Bhaurao Patil in 1919. Its aim is to provide education to students from deprived, downtrodden section of society, free from consideration of caste, creed, sex, economic status and religion from rural Maharashtra. Our college belongs to Rayat Shikshan Sanstha and is an outcome of visionary educational mission of Karmaveer Anna. It works according to vision of Sanstha.



The Lab to Land team of Chemistry department make a good effort with an aim “Lab to Land: Soil and Water Analysis Laboratory for Farmers.” The main purpose is to analyze the soil samples for their nutritional status and water samples for their potability. Also they provide the Health Cards of soil to Farmers.

This is one of the best practices of our college representative outcome of visionary of Karmaveer Anna. I appreciate the efforts taken by Department of Chemistry and wish them good health and successful life.

Principal

INTRODUCTION

Most of the people from Maharashtra depend upon farming. But due to scarcity of water and non productive soil it is a need of the region to test soil and water for improvement of soil fertility and economic returns to farmers. Soil analysis gives valuable information essential for soil quality improvement. By tracking the exact amount of soil nutrients, a farmer can easily adjust fertigation in accordance with soil and crop requirements. Water analysis provides the status of water and creates awareness regarding potability of it.

Objectives of the Practice:

- ✓ To estimate the physical properties and available nutrients status (micro, macro & secondary nutrients) of soil.
- ✓ To promote Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers, including secondary and micro nutrients along with organic manures and bio-fertilizers, for improving soil health and economic returns to farmers.
- ✓ To estimate the physical properties of water and provide its status and recommendations.
- ✓ To provide soil and water testing training for students through skill development course and short term course.

The Practice:

Soil testing lab analyzed soil samples for macro & micro nutrients (N, P, K, S, pH, EC, OC) received from farmers and agriculture department of Satara district, Government of Maharashtra. This data of analysis is uploaded online on Central Government Portal (Soil Health Card Portal) using 3.0 Soil software which generates report automatically. After this soil health card is generated by system for each sample with status and recommendations in it. These soil health cards are submitted to agriculture department of Man tehsil for distributing to respective farmers.

The lab analyzed 625 soil samples received from agriculture department of Satara district, Government of Maharashtra and 1435 soil samples under National Food Security Mission (A programme of Central Gov. India). Similarly, the lab analyzed 140 soil samples directly received from farmers and students during the last five years.

Department of Chemistry organizes water testing camps every year in adopted villages Bhandavali, Wavarhire and Waghmodewadi. Samples are analyzed on site and reports are handed over to Sarpanch of the village. As a part of extension work the department of Chemistry organized 8 awareness programmes for farmers/extension personnel during the last five years.

EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS:

- Farmers of Man tehsil achieved knowledge about soil condition and how to improve it.
- Getting proper knowledge of soil and water, expenditure on fertilizers is minimized by avoiding unnecessary fertilizers.
- Farmers are able to cultivate appropriate crop as per the soil condition.
- Farmers have got benefits of different government schemes by using soil analysis reports provided by the college lab.
- Water analysis reports created awareness regarding quality of water among the people and as per the recommendations given by the lab people started using water filters.

Problems Encountered and Resources Required

1. Lack of immediate availability of acetylene gas
2. Due to less rainfall in the region farmers are not aware of soil and water analysis.

Resources required: Analytical instruments and human resources.

Photo gallery:



PG3Q+9VX, Tal, near Gokul colony, Dahiwadi, Maharashtra 415508, India

Dahiwadi
Maharashtra
India

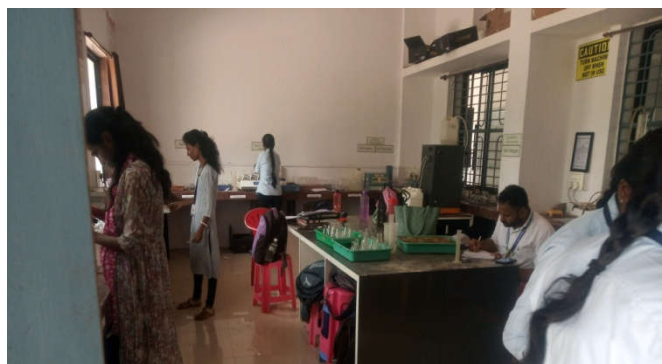
	Decimal	DMS
Latitude	17.703168	17°42'11" N
Longitude	74.539394	74°32'21" E



PG3Q+9VX, Tal, near Gokul colony, Dahiwadi, Maharashtra 415508, India

Dahiwadi
Maharashtra
India

	Decimal	DMS
Latitude	17.703191	17°42'11" N
Longitude	74.53939	74°32'21" E



PG3Q+9VX, Tal, near Gokul colony, Dahiwadi, Maharashtra 415508, India

Dahiwadi
Maharashtra
India

	Decimal	DMS
Latitude	17.703168	17°42'11" N
Longitude	74.539394	74°32'21" E



PG3Q+9VX, Tal, near Gokul colony, Dahiwadi, Maharashtra 415508, India

Dahiwadi
Maharashtra
India

	Decimal	DMS
Latitude	17.703209	17°42'11" N
Longitude	74.539393	74°32'21" E

Coordinator
IQAC
Dahiwadi College Dahiwadi
Tal- Man, Dist-Satara (MS) 415 508



Principal
PRINCIPAL
DAHIWADI COLLEGE, DAHIWADI
TAL. MAN, DIST. SATARA.