

Permission Letter

संख्याशास्त्र विभाग,
किसन वीर महाविद्यालय, वाई
दि. ०५/१२/२०१९

प्रति,
मा. प्राचार्य,
किसन वीर महाविद्यालय, वाई

विषय: अभ्यास सहलीस परवानगी मिळणेबाबत ...

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयास अनुसरून, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर यांचे बी. एस्सी. भाग २ व ३ संख्याशास्त्र विषयाचे अभ्यासक्रमानुसार या वर्गाची अभ्यास सहल जानेवारी महिन्यात आयोजित करित आहोत. तरी विद्यार्थ्यांनी खालील मार्गावर सहल नेण्यात यावी अशी विनंती केली आहे. तरी आपण यातील एका मार्गावर सहल नेण्यास परवानगी मिळावी हि विनंती

मार्ग क्र. १: वाई ते हैद्राबाद

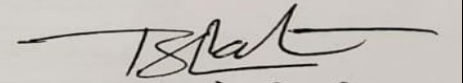
मार्ग क्र. २: वाई ते बैंगलोर

सोबत :-

१. विद्यार्थ्यांचे अर्ज

Allowed
But - take the perm.
& samstha
05/12/19

आपला विश्वासू,



प्रा. पटकुरे बी. बी.

Student List

Janata Shikshan Sanstha's
Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya, Wai
B. Sc II & III
Student List
2019-20

(Study tour)

Sr. No.	Roll No.	Class	Student Name	Mobile No.
1	82	B. Sc. II	Ithape Sakshi Ramesh	9021595569
2	92	B. Sc. II	Mojar Rupa Ramchandra	7620143968
3	93	B. Sc. II	Rajpure Amish Sadashiv	8600705484
4	94	B. Sc. II	Chavan Trupti Sandip	9370834323
5	95	B. Sc. II	Jadhav Rutik Arvind	8459350662
6	105	B. Sc. II	Kshirsagar Rutuja Santosh	8623965284
7	106	B. Sc. II	Pharande Rasika Avinash	9503901284
8	107	B. Sc. II	Kumbhar Vaishnavi Pruthwiraj	8600990484
9	113	B. Sc. II	Jadhav Snehal Tatyasaheb	7057289751
10	117	B. Sc. II	Gaikwad Sanchita Anil	9970529922
11	118	B. Sc. II	Gaikwad Aishwarya Suryakant	7249360053
12	127	B. Sc. II	Pawar Sharmishta Shivaji	9881999020
13	157	B. Sc. II	Dhumal Pooja Mahesh	7350083749
14	229	B. Sc. II	Zanjurne Ankita Pratap	9373834864
15	231	B. Sc. II	Jadhav Kirti Ramesh	9373224009
16	258	B. Sc. II	Wadkar Rutuja Ganesh	8080954418
17	259	B. Sc. II	Wadkar Sneha Shashikant	9623709193
18	265	B. Sc. II	Tarde Swati Umesh	7448046695
19	122	B. Sc. III	Nevase Sonali Chandrakant	8605882260
20	123	B. Sc. III	Raut Nivedita Bhaskar	8975290394
21	124	B. Sc. III	Sonawale Aishwarya Kisan	8605882260
22	126	B. Sc. III	Kondhalkar Monali Hindurao	8421237713
23	127	B. Sc. III	Gadhav Samruddhi Sanjay	7987752506
24	128	B. Sc. III	Nimbalkar Ankita Sunil	9146926277
25	129	B. Sc. III	Pisal Ankita Dnyaneshwar	8379059755
26	130	B. Sc. III	Gole Nilam Bharat	9226759921
27	131	B. Sc. III	Pachangane Manasi Ravindra	7499859942
28	132	B. Sc. III	Shinde Sawaraj Jivan	9309903961
29	133	B. Sc. III	Chavan Anuja Sanjay	7040461276
30	135	B. Sc. III	Ithape Mayuri Ramesh	8856080228
31	136	B. Sc. III	Ithape Snehal Sunil	7499027887
32	137	B. Sc. III	Chaudhari Neha Prakash	8668389761
33	140	B. Sc. III	Rajpure Shraddha Shrikant	9579768921
34	141	B. Sc. III	Rajpure Pratiksha Rohidas	8788640749
35	142	B. Sc. III	Gore Sarita Baban	9423449056
36	125	B. Sc. III	Keshaway Selin Sunil	9921114602
37	139	B. Sc. III	Kumbhar Dhanshree Ankush	9325574685

(Signature)
Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya, Wai
Dist. Satara - 412803

(Signature)
I/C PRINCIPAL
KISAN VEER MAHAVIYALAYA
Tel. Wai, Dist. Satara

Study Tour Report

Study Tour Report

On January 29, 2020, a three-day trip to Hyderabad was organised. For our study tour, we decided to travel from Wai to Hyderabad. however, the trip was extremely enjoyable despite the great distance.

Golconda Fort



Golconda is a fortified citadel and ruined city located in the western side of Hyderabad, Telangana, India. Kakatiya ruler Prataprudra originally built the fort in the 11th century out of mud walls. It was ceded to the Bahmani Kings from Musunuri Nayakas during the reign of the Bahmani Sultan Mohammed Shah I, during the first Bahmani-

Vijayanagar War. Following the death of Sultan Mahmood Shah, the Sultanate disintegrated and Sultan Quli, who had been appointed as the Governor of Hyderabad by the Bahmani Kings, fortified city and made it the capital of the Golconda Sultanate. Because of the vicinity of diamond mines, especially Kollur Mine, Golconda flourished as a trade centre of large diamonds known as Golconda Diamonds. Golconda fort is currently abandoned and in ruins. The complex was put by UNESCO on its "tentative list" to become a World Heritage Site in 2014, with others in the region, under the name Monuments and Forts of the Deccan Sultanate. The origins of the Golconda fort can be traced back to the 11th century. It was originally a small mud fort built by Prataprudra of the Kakatiya Empire.

The name Golconda is thought to originate from Telugu for "Cowherd's hill". It is also thought that Kakatiya ruler Ganpatideva 1199–1262 built a stone hilltop outpost later known as Golconda fort to defend their western region. The fort was later developed into a fortified citadel in 1518 by Sultan Ouli of the Qutub Shahi Empire and the city was declared the capital of the Golconda Sultanate. The fort finally fell into ruin in 1687 after an eight month long siege led to its fall at the hands of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, who ended the Qutb Shahi reign and took the last Golconda king, Abul Hassan Tana Shah, captive.

The Golconda's Architecture



Guide map of Golconda fort

Golconda fort is listed as an archaeological treasure on the official "List of Monuments" prepared by the Archaeological Survey of India under The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act. Golconda consists of four distinct forts with a 10 km (6.2 m) long outer wall with 87 semicircular bastions (some still

mounted with cannons), eight gateways, and four drawbridges, with a number of royal apartments and halls, temples, mosques, magazines, stables, etc. inside. The lowest of these is the outermost enclosure entered by the "Fateh Darwaza" (Victory gate, so called after Aurangzeb's triumphant army marched in through this gate) studded with giant iron spikes (to prevent elephants from battering them down) near the south-eastern corner. An acoustic effect can be experienced at Fateh Darwazaan, a hand clap at a certain point below the dome at the entrance reverberates and can be heard clearly at the 'Bala Hisar' pavilion, the highest point almost a kilometer away. This worked as a warning in case of an attack.

Ramoji Film City

Entrance to Ramoji Film City



Ramoji Film City is an integrated film studio facility located in Abdullahpurmet, Hyderabad, India. Spread over 1,666 acres (674 ha), it is the largest film studio complex in the world and as such has been certified by the Guinness World Records. It was established by Telugu media tycoon Ramoji Rao in 1996. The Guardiann described Ramoji Film City as "city within a city." It is also a thematic holiday destination and a

popular tourism and recreation centre, containing natural and artificial attractions including an amusement park.

Mughal gardens at Ramoji Film City



Around 1.5 million tourists visit the place every year. The film city is the brainchild of media tycoon and film producer Ramoji Rao, who wanted to build a studio similar to the ones in Hollywood. On procuring the land, he signed art director Nitish Roy to design the complex. According to an executive, the

builders kept the land, which at that time consisted of jungles and mountainous terrain, intact, without removing one tree or mountain. It was built in Hyderabad in 1996 in the outskirts of the city in Abdullahpurmet. The studio has sets such as forests, gardens, hotels, a railway station, an airport, apartment blocks, mansions and workshops etc. There is a central kitchen for the various film units shooting at any given point of time. The film city also has 6 hotels inside it, 47 sound stages and permanent sets ranging from railway stations to temples. The film city has about 1,200 employees, and 8,000 agents. The film city also handles about 400-500 films per annum in various Indian languages. On any given day, it has the capacity to facilitate 15 shoots. Vintage buses and AC Coach are available to travel inside Ramoji Film City.

Sanghi Temple



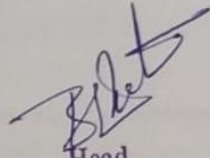
Sanghi Temple, which is said to be the replica of Tirumala temple is located at SanghNagar in India, is about 35 km from Hyderabad city. The sacred Raja Gopuram, which is very tall, can be seen from several kilometers away.

The temple is located on the top of Paramanand Giri hill, which attracts a number of devotees.

The temple is managed by Mrs Anita Sanghi of the Sanghi Family. The enchanting Sanghi Temple, nestled 35 km from Hyderabad in Sanghi Nagar, is a spiritual haven atop Paramananda Giri hill. Welcoming devotees through the grand Maha Dwaram, the temple boasts a towering Raja Gopuram visible from afar. Constructed in 1991, in the Chola-Chalukya style, it houses important Hindu deities and is a testament to architectural brilliance and religious harmony. There are three Gopurams seen at the foot of the hillock which is dedicated to Lord Venkateswara, Goddess Parvathi and Lord Shiva. The temple's façade showcases a harmonious blend of South Indian and Dravidian influences, creating a unique and visually stunning structure.

The pristine white marble exterior of the temple is adorned with intricate carvings and sculptures, depicting mythological stories and divine beings. The temple's elevated location offers panoramic views of the surrounding, providing a scenic backdrop for spiritual reflection. Pilgrims and tourists visit this divine abode seeking blessings and solace in its peaceful surroundings while marvelling at the intricate craftsmanship that adorns every corner of the premises. The temple has become an epitome of belief with lakhs of people visiting especially on Ekadashi and First Day of the New Year. As a symbol of unity in diversity, Sanghi Temple stands as a cherished jewel in Hyderabad's cultural landscape.




Head
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