नोंदणी क्र. १४९८/२०१८ पुणे.

"वार्षिक अहवाल २०२५-२६"

स्टूडंट हेल्पिंग हँड्स

" सशक्त विद्यार्थी, सक्षम समाज "

Student Helping Hands

Since 2018

पत्ता : ३७९, तळमजला, स्वामी समर्थ अपार्टमेंट, गांजवे चौक, नवी पेठ, पुणे.

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स्टूडंट हेल्पिंग हँड्स

स्टूडंट हेल्पिंग हँड्स ही सामाजिक संस्था सप्टेंबर २०१८ मध्ये स्थापन झाली. संस्थेचे कार्यक्षेत्र पुणे येथे असून, राज्यातील ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांना शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक व आर्थिक अशा सर्व स्तरांवर गेल्या ८ वर्षांपासून विनामोबदला मदत केली जात आहे.विशेषतः फूड स्कॉलरशिप ही आमची अत्यंत प्रभावी व परिवर्तन घडवणारी योजना ठरली आहे. आतापर्यंत ५,००० पेक्षा अधिक विद्यार्थी या फूड स्कॉलरशिपचे लाभार्थी ठरले असून, त्यातून हजारो विद्यार्थी यशस्वी झाले आहेत आणि आज उच्च शिक्षणाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात सक्रियपणे योगदान देत आहेत.

✻ उद्देश

स्टूडंट हेल्पिंग हँड्स संस्थेचे प्रमुख उद्देश पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत :

✻ आर्थिकदृष्ट्या दुर्बल व मागासवर्गीय विद्यार्थ्यांना उच्च शिक्षणासाठी सर्वतोपरी सहाय्य करणे.
✻ ग्रामीण व दुष्काळग्रस्त भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षणाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहात आणणे.
✻ विद्यार्थ्यांना शिष्यवृत्ती व शासकीय योजनांबाबत अचूक व प्रभावी मार्गदर्शन करणे.
✻ शिक्षण प्रक्रियेत येणाऱ्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक व मानसिक अडचणी दूर करण्यासाठी सक्रिय मदत करणे.
✻ विद्यार्थी हक्कांचे संरक्षण करणे व शोषणाविरोधात कायदेशीर व लोकशाही मार्गाने ठाम लढा देणे.
✻ आरोग्य, मानसिक आरोग्य व समुपदेशन सुविधा विद्यार्थ्यांपर्यंत पोहोचवणे.
✻ आर्थिक साक्षरता, नागरिकत्व जाणीव व सामाजिक भान वाढवणे.
✻ शिक्षण क्षेत्रातील धोरणात्मक त्रुटींवर अभ्यास, संवाद व सातत्यपूर्ण पाठपुरावा करणे.

✻ हेतू

✻ कोणताही विद्यार्थी केवळ आर्थिक अडचणीमुळे उच्च शिक्षणापासून वंचित राहू नये.
✻ शिक्षण हा मूलभूत हक्क म्हणून सर्वांपर्यंत पोहोचवणे.
✻ विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये आत्मविश्वास, नेतृत्वगुण व सामाजिक जाणीव निर्माण करणे.
✻ समान संधी व सामाजिक न्यायावर आधारित शिक्षणव्यवस्था बळकट करणे.
✻ शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून समतामूलक, सशक्त व जागरूक समाजनिर्मिती करणे.

कार्य अहवाल

कालावधी: १ जानेवारी ते ३१ डिसेंबर २०२५

१. लोकरे फाउंडेशन (अमेरिका) यांच्या सहकार्याने व सिमाताई लोकरे यांच्या माध्यमातून १०० विद्यार्थ्यांना सलग ६ महिन्यांसाठी फूड स्कॉलरशिप देण्यात आली.

२. संभाजीनगर येथे २० गरजू विद्यार्थ्यांना फूड स्कॉलरशिपद्वारे मदत करण्यात आली.

३. महिला सर्वांगीण उत्कर्ष मंडळ (मासूम) संस्था यांच्या माध्यमातून हडपसर परिसरातील १०० गरजू विद्यार्थ्यांना एक वर्षभर फूड स्कॉलरशिप उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येत आहे.

४. चंद्रकांत दादा पाटील, उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण मंत्री, यांच्या सहकार्याने १०० मुलींना एक वर्षभरा पासून फूड स्कॉलरशिप देण्यात येत आहे.

५. पूर परिस्थिती दरम्यान १८ पूरग्रस्त विद्यार्थ्यांना झी २४ तास या वृत्तवाहिनीच्या सहकार्याने एकूण ८ लाखांची आर्थिक मदत मंजूर करून प्रत्येकी विद्यार्थ्यांच्या खात्यावर थेट जमा करण्यात आली.

हा अहवाल संस्थेच्या सामाजिक बांधिलकीचे व विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी केलेल्या सातत्यपूर्ण कार्याचे प्रतिबिंब आहे.

संस्थेचे यशस्वी विद्यार्थी

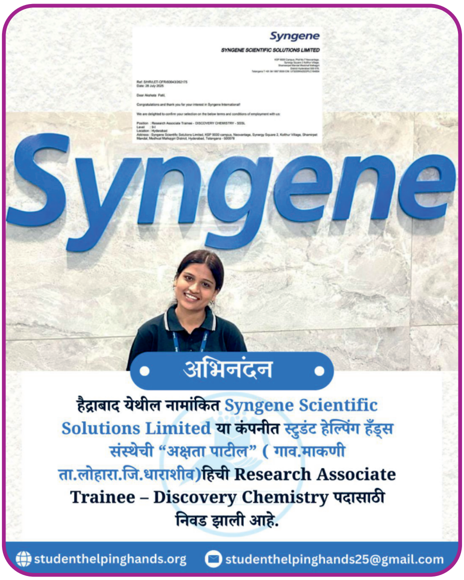
१) सुरेश कांदे गाव- निव्वळी ता.जिंतुर जि.परभणी महसूल सहाय्यक पदी निवड.

२) उमेश पाटोळे गाव खामसवाडी ता.कळंब जि.धाराशिव. प्रोडक्शन ऑफीसर सिरम कंपनी पुणे येथे निवड झाली.

३) प्रथमेश फेगडे गाव भुसावळ जि.जळगाव प्रोडक्शन ऑफीसर पुणे म्हणून निवड झाली.

४) अक्षता पाटील गाव माकणी ता.लोहारा जि.धाराशिव येथील विद्यार्थ्यांनी हैद्राबाद येथे syngene scientific solution कंपनीत रिसर्च असोसीएट ट्रेनर पदासाठी निवड झाली आहे.

५) भावेश नारखेडे गाव- जळगाव. प्रोडक्शन ऑफीसर सिरम कंपनी पुणे येथे निवड झाली.



संस्थेचे घेतलेले उपक्रम

१) विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मानसिक आरोग्यावरती मानसिक स्वास्थ व तणाव व्यवस्थापन हा उपक्रम घेण्यात आला.

२) संविधान कार्यशाळा घेण्यात आली.

संस्थेच्या कार्यालयास भेटलेले मान्यवर

खा.ओमराजे निंबाळकर आणि
आ.कैलास दादा पाटील.

आर्टी निबंधक इंदिरा अस्वार मॅडम

अभिजीत कांबळे सर संपादक बीबीसी मराठी

सुनील वारे सर बार्टी महासंचालक

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या हिताचे हाताळलेले विषय

१) सारथी संस्थेच्या खूल्या प्रवर्गातील विद्यार्थ्यांची अन्यायकारक निमायवली रद्द केली.कारण सारथी संस्था ५००० विद्यार्थ्यांना हवे ते कोचिंग न देता सारथी सागेल तेच कोचिंग विद्यार्थ्यांना देणार होते,परंतु ते बंधनकारक नियमा विरुद्ध आम्ही आवाज उठवला पाठपुराव्याने बदल घडवला.

२) पंजाबराव देशमुख निर्वाह भत्ता योजनातील लाभार्थी वाढावे यासाठी प्रयत्नशील राहिलो. तसेच अर्जप्रक्रीया जाणजागृती करत आहोत.

३) सारथी संस्थेची परदेशी शिष्यवृत्ती बाबत जाचक अटी रद्ध केली.ऊदा.५०० रु.स्टँम्पवर लिहून घेणे बंधनकारक होते.तसेच अंतिम यादी वेळेवर व्हावी यासाठी पाठपूरावा करण्यात आला.

४) देशांतर्गत शिष्यवृत्तीची जाहीरात यावर्षा अध्याप निघाली यासाठी प्रयत्नशील राहीलो.

५) ओबीसी विद्यार्थ्यासाठी परदेशी शिष्यृत्ती जाचक अटी रद्ध व्हावी यासाठी प्रयत्न केले. उदा वैदयकीय प्रमाणपत्र अर्ज भरताना बंधनकारक नियम रद्ध कैला.

६) आंतरजातीय विवाह करर्णाया युवकांसाठी अर्थसहाय्य योजन बंद केल्याने समाजकल्याण विभागास पाठपुरावा केला आहे.

७) आर्टी स्वायंता संस्था प्रत्यक्ष सुरु करण्यास पाठपुरावा केला आहे.

८) मुलींना १००% शिक्षण मोफत या योजनेवर संशोधन करुन सर्वेक्षणा करुन खरे ते वास्तव पुढे आणण्यात आले.

Hunger Games

By
Kuldeep Ambekar

When I first arrived in Pune, often hailed as the 'Oxford of the East,' I believed I had finally found my gateway to knowledge and opportunity. I had come here like so many others from small towns and modest homes, dreaming of degrees and a better life. What I did not expect was to confront hunger as my fiercest rival.

Education is supposed to be a battle of ideas, but I found myself in a more primitive fight: one for two square meals a day. I learned quickly that it is difficult, nay, nearly impossible, to focus on lectures, assignments, or exams when your stomach growls louder than the professor. How can the brain retain knowledge when the body is weak? How does one dream big on an empty stomach?

This quiet, gnawing crisis lodged itself deeply in my heart. And in 2018, with more conviction than resources, I founded an organisation called Student Helping Hands. It was born not from academic theory, but lived experience. Our flagship initiative is something I call the 'Food Scholarship.'

You may never have heard of such a scholarship because it doesn't pay for books, tuition fees, or shiny gadgets. It offers something even more foundational: two hot, nutritious meals a day. That's it. Yet it has proven to be life-altering.

Each plate of food we serve is a vote of confidence in someone's potential. It is a meal with meaning. A student who eats well can think clearly, sleep better, and walk into an exam hall with confidence rather than dizziness.

In India's education capital, one quickly learns that books are not enough to feed the mind.

Today, our organisation is in its eighth year. What began as a personal struggle has grown into a movement. We cater to students who are orphaned, disabled, from single-parent families, or economically disadvantaged - often all at once. Our meals are funded not by corporations or governments, but by ordinary people who choose to donate from their limited means. Perhaps that is why the giving feels so profound because it comes from those who understand deprivation.

This year alone, over 1,000 applications came in. We conduct interviews because the need is overwhelming and the resources are limited. The stories are heartbreaking. Some students survive on a single box of khichdi split between two meals. Some manage with just vada pav and water. A few fall sick, not from infection but from prolonged starvation.

Last year, we conducted a health survey. What we found was alarming but not surprising: over 40 percent of the girls and nearly a quarter of the boys were anaemic. And yet, they dream of changing the world, becoming doctors, engineers, civil servants. They prepare for UPSC exams by day and go to bed hungry at night. Their courage humbles me.

But here is the truth: we cannot help everyone. Some days, I have to look into the eyes of a deserving student and say no. Not because they lack merit but because we've already given all we can. Those are the hardest moments. Sometimes they cry. Sometimes I do, too.

Many people find it hard to believe that students go hungry in Pune, a city known for education and prosperity. I invite them to walk with me and visit the cramped hostels and the shared tiffins. This is not melodrama but the quiet tragedy that hides behind rising enrolment figures and glowing academic rankings.

The government has long recognised the link between nutrition and learning for schoolchildren. But support evaporates the moment one steps into college. For teenagers and young adults, hunger is no longer considered a policy priority.

That's where we step in. Not as saviours, but as fellow travellers who know what it feels like to juggle ambition and adversity. Our donors are not millionaires. They are vegetable vendors, clerks and pensioners - people who know the value of a meal because they have struggled for one themselves.

Our Food Scholarship is not a charity. It is a correction. Call it a refusal to let someone's dreams be derailed by something as solvable as hunger.

Education policy in India is obsessed with digital infrastructure, smart classrooms and employability. But I've learned that the most powerful tool for student success might just be a plate of rice and dal. So, I say this as someone who once lived this story: give a meal, and you give a mind the strength to think. That is a scholarship worth investing in.

(The writer is a lawyer and president, Student Helping Hands. Views personal.)

लोकमत

राज्य सरकारने ८ जुलै २०२४ रोजी परिपत्रक काढून मुलींना शंभर टक्के शुल्क माफ करण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आल्याचे जाहीर केले. ऐन निवडणुकीच्या तोंडावर, मोठा गाजावाजा करत या योजनेची घोषणा झाली होती. उच्च शिक्षणात मुलींचे प्रमाण ५० टक्के असायला हवे, असा यामागचा उद्देश होता. सर्व जाती-प्रवर्गातील मुलींना लाभ देणारी ही योजना असून, सध्या योजनेच्या लाभाचे प्रमाण केवळ ३६ टक्के आहे. या योजनेचे बारकावे समजून घेऊयात.

योजनांचा पंचनामा

मुलींना खरंच शंभर टक्के शुल्क माफी मिळतेय का?

ॲड. कुलदीप आंबेकर
अध्यक्ष, स्टुडंट हेल्पिंग हँड्स

राज्य सरकारने ८ जुलै २०२४ रोजी परिपत्रक काढून मुलींना शंभर टक्के शुल्क माफ करण्याचा निर्णय घेण्यात आल्याचे जाहीर केले. ऐन निवडणुकीच्या तोंडावर, मोठा गाजावाजा करत या योजनेची घोषणा झाली होती. खरे तर ही योजना अत्यंत चांगली आहे. त्यामागील हेतूही स्वच्छ आणि प्रामाणिक आहे. यावरुन सदर योजनेची अंमलबजावणी करण्याबाबत प्रशासन आणि शैक्षणिक संस्था इच्छुक नसल्याचे दिसते. उच्च शिक्षणात मुलींचे ...

मदत नाकारल्याने विद्यार्थिनींची कोंडी

सध्या दहावी-बारावीचे निकाल लागले आहेत. शैक्षणिक प्रवेश प्रक्रियेला सुरुवात झाली आहे. तरीही या योजनेबाबत प्रशासन किंवा शैक्षणिक संस्था कोणतीही प्रसिद्धी करताना दिसत नाहीत. कुठेही कॅम्पस किंवा प्रसारमाध्यमांतून जाहिरात लावलेली नाही. पालक संभ्रमात आहेत. ...

READERS' VOICE

A Distant Dream

By
Kuldeep Ambekar

When it was launched with much fanfare two years ago, the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad Foreign Scholarship for Meritorious Students held out the promise of transformative change. Administered by SARTHI - the Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Research, Training and Human Development Institute - it was meant to help 75 bright students from the Maratha and Kunbi communities study abroad each year. But two years on, the scheme has become a case study in how not to run a scholarship programme.

Instead of removing barriers to higher education, SARTHI has constructed a labyrinth of restrictive conditions, outdated guidelines, and administrative opacity. The result? Eligible students are left disillusioned, uncertain and often stranded just as their academic journeys are about to begin.

At the heart of the issue lies a failure of planning. The scheme has no fixed calendar and no clarity on when applications will be invited, no predictable timeline for interviews or announcements, and no transparency in the selection process. In 2024, for instance, the second and final list of selected students was published as late as April this year, by which point many foreign universities had already closed admissions or required fee payments. Even more galling, the scholarship money had not yet reached the students' accounts, leaving them unable to accept offers for want of funds.

This chaotic state of affairs persists despite the state government's announcement in July last year of a unified foreign scholarship policy meant to harmonise and streamline various schemes. The new policy did away with some regressive rules like the minimum requirement of 75 percent marks in graduation and expanded support to cover the full cost of education, while promising uniformity in timelines and transparency. But SARTHI has either not read the fine print, or has chosen to ignore it entirely.

Take, for instance, its insistence on applying the now-defunct 75 percent eligibility criterion. Or its arbitrary imposition of financial caps – Rs. 30 lakh for postgraduate and Rs. 40 lakh for doctoral students - even though the government's circular makes it clear that all educational expenses are to be borne by the state.

Even the application process has turned into an obstacle course. This year, aspirants were asked to submit a Rs. 500 affidavit on stamp paper at the time of application, a requirement typically reserved for those who have already been selected. For cash-strapped students, many of whom are the first in their families to consider studying abroad, this is not a mere bureaucratic formality but a financial and psychological burden.

The rot runs deeper. Over the past two years, the number of applicants has dwindled - a clear sign of eroding trust. The scheme receives little publicity, few outreach campaigns are organised, and there is a glaring absence of coaching, mentoring, or counselling support. The dream of foreign education is not merely about financial assistance but requires hand-holding through visa processes, documentation and cultural preparedness. SARTHI, alas, seems blind to this.

All this would be troubling enough if the leadership were known to be inept. But SARTHI's officials have, in the past, been praised for their integrity, intellectual calibre and administrative competence. Their failure to align with the government's broader policy goals, then, is all the more inexplicable. Why would an institute, established to uplift a historically disadvantaged community, allow itself to become an agent of discouragement?

There is no shortage of remedies. SARTHI must adopt the unified scholarship policy in both letter and spirit. It must fix an annual calendar for advertisements, applications, and disbursement. Colleges and universities across Maharashtra must be roped in to publicise the scheme. The Rs. 500 affidavit rule must be scrapped without delay. And most importantly, the financial caps must go. A student's future should not depend on arbitrary ceilings.

The irony of the scheme's name is hard to ignore. Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad was a pioneering reformer and a patron of education, who famously supported B.R. Ambedkar's studies abroad. Today, his name adorns a scholarship that risks denying his ideological heirs the very opportunity he once championed.

Done right, SARTHI's foreign scholarship could be a lifeline. Done wrong, it becomes just another door closed to those standing on the margins.

A flagship foreign scholarship for Maratha students is tangled in red tape, outdated rules, and bureaucratic apathy.

(The writer is a lawyer and president, Student Helping Hands. Views personal)

THE PERFECT VOICE

ECONOMIC DIVIDE

Marathwada's Unfulfilled Promise of Progress

By
Kuldeep Ambekar

Each year on September 17, Maharashtra marks the Marathwada Mukti Sangram Din or Marathwada Liberation Struggle Day which stands as a solemn reminder of the region's long and painful battle against the Nizam of Hyderabad's rule. When India won independence in 1947, Hyderabad remained a princely state under the autocratic rule of the Nizam, who was reluctant to accede to the Indian Union. It was not until late 1948, when the Indian Army launched 'Operation Polo' that Hyderabad was annexed, ending the Nizam's sovereignty and liberating Marathwada.

For the people of Marathwada, liberation was a long struggle against feudal oppression, systemic inequality, and neglect. Under the Nizam, Marathwada's economy was structured around exploitative landholding patterns, where vast tracts were controlled by a few jagirdars, while the majority remained impoverished peasants. Forced labour, high taxation and poor infrastructure were commonplace, and basic services like education and healthcare were scarce. The region's development was stifled by a lack of public investment, fuelling resentment and laying the groundwork for mass mobilisations during the liberation struggle.

Even after integration with India, the arc of progress remained elusive. Unlike western Maharashtra, which benefitted from the Green Revolution and industrial investments, Marathwada remained primarily agrarian, plagued by low agricultural productivity, erratic rainfall, and inadequate irrigation facilities. Early hopes that independence would usher in equitable development were quickly dashed as political attention and capital investment bypassed the region. Key industries were concentrated elsewhere, and bureaucratic inefficiencies compounded the sense of abandonment.

Today, the story continues in the form of an ongoing exodus. More than 40 percent of students in Pune hail from Marathwada, driven by the belief that "progress demands education." In the face of limited local opportunities, young men and women leave their villages to take on urban hardship. Many have succeeded, rising to respectable positions in business, academia and public administration, carrying with them the pride of their region.

Yet their departure underscores a systemic failure. Education, a supposed vehicle for social mobility, is itself in short supply in Marathwada. Reputed universities and technical institutes are few, while the existing ones struggle to maintain quality. Students often journey to Pune or Mumbai merely to secure a basic degree.

Employment opportunities are even scarcer. Despite abundant land, Marathwada lacks industrial hubs and meaningful investment. The economy remains dependent on agriculture, vulnerable to droughts and poor irrigation infrastructure. The absence of industrialisation is not incidental but the result of policy neglect and political inertia.

Healthcare, too, remains grossly inadequate. Local hospitals are ill-equipped, and serious medical cases often require trips to cities such as Pune or Aurangabad. The health infrastructure gap compounds the sense of abandonment and fuels further migration.

In this context, many young people channel their energies into activism, hoping to draw attention to systemic injustices. Yet activism, while vital, offers no clear path toward sustainable livelihoods. Without real structural change, it risks becoming symbolic protest rather than a solution.

Worryingly, forecasts suggest that up to 70 percent of Marathwada's population could relocate to urban centres within the next decade. Far from exaggerated, this projection reflects a disturbing trajectory. Villages are already emptying, and local economies eroding, threatening the very cultural fabric of the region.

This raises uncomfortable questions about governance and policy priorities. Are political leaders content with symbolic gestures? Is the public resigned to a status quo that consigns Marathwada to perpetual underdevelopment? Or do they cling to the hollow hope that "things will improve someday?" What Marathwada requires is not nostalgia or rhetoric but targeted policy intervention. The state and central governments must invest in quality educational institutions, modern healthcare infrastructure, and industrial development tailored to local needs. Incentivising industry in Marathwada through tax breaks or special economic zones could stem the flow of migrants.

On this Liberation Struggle Day, the challenge is clear. True freedom is not merely the end of colonial oppression; it is the realisation of equitable development and opportunity. The unfinished business of integrating Marathwada into India's progress story cannot be allowed to linger as a national shame.

Unless addressed, the pain of a migrating Marathwada and the prospect of desolate villages will not remain a distant threat but a grim reality of tomorrow.

(The writer is a lawyer and president, Student Helping Hands. Views personal)

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महत्वाचे सामंजस्य करार

धाराशिव येथील सर्व १५० जिल्हा परिषद शाळांना जागतिक दर्जाचा अभ्यासक्रम ब्रिस्टॉल विद्यापीठ लंडन यामार्फत करण्यात आला. त्या विद्यापीठांशी सामंजस्य करार करण्यात आला.

महर्षी कर्वे सामाजिक संस्था यांच्याशी शिष्यवृत्ती योजना व CSR प्रकल्प च्या अनुषंगाने सामंजस्य करार करण्यात आला.

150 schools in Dharashiv dist to adopt international financial literacy module

Anuradha Mascarenhas
Pune, February 14

MAHARASHTRA'S DHARASHIV district will roll out a financial literacy module of international standards for Class 8 students and other higher classes from May.

As part of a research impact project on financial education led by Dr Nikhil Sapre, programme director for MSc Financial Technology at the University of Bristol Business School, UK, the learning materials for the financial literacy module will be carefully developed, designed, and structured to suit the rural and semi-rural school contexts within the state.

Kirti Pujari, Dharashiv District Collector, and Dr Mainak Ghosh, CEO of Dharashiv Zilla Parishad, gave the approval to introduce an international-standard curriculum in rural schools as a pilot project.

Dr Ghosh, CEO, Dharashiv Zilla Parishad, told The Indian Express that the module will comprise 16 hours of classroom teaching for Class 8 students and even higher classes.

"The curriculum will be age-appropriate and activity-based, covering core concepts in financial education," Dr Ghosh said. It will be rolled out as a pilot project across more than 150 schools in Dharashiv district. According to Dr Ghosh, the aim was to make it a model for others to emulate.

Dr Sapre, who has been interested in understanding the importance of giving financial literacy to Indian school children, said that he had conducted several surveys in Pune and Karad in Satara.

"Research has shown that financial literacy is crucial for financial wellbeing and supporting economic empowerment," Dr Sapre said.

The surveys and associated activities for students are aimed at evaluating parental role in shaping the children's financial awareness and behaviour.

While in Pune, Professor Sapre also met Kuldeep Ambekar, who hails from Dharashiv and is the founder and coordinator of Pune-based Student Helping Hands. He had left his drought-stricken village in Dharashiv to pursue higher studies in Pune, carrying with him the struggles of his community.

Kuldeep urged Prof Sapre to consider Dharashiv district, where failed monsoons and farmer suicides have occurred.

Together with Manisha Waghmare of Dharashiv-based Hope Welfare Foundation, the team soon actively engaged with authorities at the district collectorate and zilla parishad to facilitate a 'financial literacy module' designed as part of University of Bristol's research impact for rural school children in Dharashiv. "This initiative is important in Dharashiv as the region is drought-affected and many farming families face serious financial difficulties. Crop failures and unstable incomes lead to distress among farmers, and there have been cases of suicide. Hence, introducing financial literacy in schools can help students understand better ways of managing money, exploring alternative career options, and building stable livelihoods," Kuldeep said.

Dr Sapre also explained that the objective is to strengthen foundational financial capability among adolescents at a critical stage of schooling, before they make key education and career decisions. This financial literacy module will be introduced to potentially over 3,800 Class 8 students registered in Dharashiv ZP schools.

"The module will be designed to equip students with a practical understanding of money management, savings, responsible financial behaviour, and safe engagement with formal and digital financial systems. The learning materials for the module will be co-written by Dr Ved Beloskar, who is an assistant professor in accounting and finance at School of Management, IIT Bombay," Dr Sapre said. As part of the project, both Dr Sapre and Dr Beloskar will co-design and deliver teacher training workshops to ensure consistency in delivery and ownership.

The initiative is aligned with broader educational and policy priorities around life skills, digital literacy, and youth preparedness for economic participation.

The initiative is aligned with broader educational and policy priorities around life skills, digital literacy, and youth preparedness for economic participation.

Bsc/Msc/Pharmcy मध्ये पदवी पदवीत्तर विद्यार्थ्यांना कंपनीत नोकरीची संधी देत आहोत. यासाठी बार्टी स्वायंता संस्था यांच्या सामंजस्य करार करण्यात आला आहे.

संस्थेचे भविष्यातील मोठे प्रकल्प

१. पुण्यात १०० गरजू विद्यार्थी/विद्यार्थीनींना राहण्यासाठी वसतिगृह बांधणे किंवा भाडे तत्त्वावर इमारत घेऊन विद्यार्थ्यांना राहण्याची सुविधा उपलब्ध करून देणे.

२. ग्रामीण भागातील पदवी पदवीत्तर विद्यार्थ्यांना 'कौशल्य विकास योजने' चे ट्रेनिंग सेंटर उभे करणे.

३. विद्यार्थ्यांना मोफत मेस उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी शहराच्या मध्यवर्ती भागात डब्बा चळवळ योजना राबविणे.

संस्थेचा बँक खाते तपशील

Student Helping Hands

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Branch - SBI Deccan Gymkhana pune | PAN No: ABAAS8290G

संस्थेकडे ८० जी प्रमाणपत्र असल्यानं देणगीदारास दिलेल्या रकमेतून त्यांना ५० टक्के कर सवलत मिळेल.

अधिक माहितीसाठी संपर्क

योगेश गायकवाड : ९०३८३८१६१६ | नयन खंडरे : ८२६३८९०८४८