



**Pune District Education Association's**  
**Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya**  
**Hadapsar, Pune -28**

# "YOUTH FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT"

**Special Camp**  
**At Post Dive, Tal. Purandar, Dist. Pune**  
**21<sup>st</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> February 2022**

## Editorial Board

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<b>N.S.S. Program Officers</b>	

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(D. CARTHIGUEANE)  
Regional Director – NSS

भारत सरकार  
युवा कार्य एवं खेल मंत्रालय  
रा.स.यो. क्षेत्रिय निदेशालय, पुणे  
(महाराष्ट्र एवं गोवा)



Government of India  
Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports  
Regional Directorate of NSS, Pune  
(Maharashtra & Goa)

**MESSAGE**

I feel very much pleased to express my appreciation for the booklet on '**Special Camp**' being published by National Service Scheme Unit of Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune.

National Service Scheme is a combination of different activities to promote, develop personality of the students and to involve them in Nation building activities through community service.

The role of Youth in Nation-building or development is very important. Youth are the most dynamic and important segment of the population in any country. Statistics shows that the developing countries which have a huge youth population could be seeing tremendous growth in all the sectors. National Service Scheme is the scheme through which youth are developed. It helps to strengthen their abilities to face the problems and develop themselves with great energy. Special camps are the important activity of National Service Scheme and work in the aim of rural development and personality development of volunteer in addition to over-all development of the villages.

This booklet containing the activities carried out during the Special Camp and survey conducted in the camps which are commendable one. Activities organized in the Special camps like lectures, tree plantation, fort cleaning, competitions will provide mental as well as physical strength to the NSS Volunteers.

The efforts taken by the Principal **Dr. Pandit Shelke** to motivate his teachers, staff and NSS volunteers in successful organization of the camps is appreciated.

I convey my best wishes on behalf of Regional Directorate of NSS to **Dr. Savita Kulkarni**, District Co-ordinator, NSS, Savitribai Phule Pune University, NSS Program Officers **Dr. Kiran Randive**, **Prof. Nitin Lagad**, supporting staff and all the NSS Volunteers who made their efforts in making this camp a successful one.

( D. CARTHIGUEANE )  
Regional Director-NSS

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## EDITORIAL

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I am very glad to release the booklet of NSS special camp comprising activities organized in the camp. The organization of camp is team work and I am appreciated with the work done by NSS program officers, supporting staff and students and villagers.

National service scheme Special camp was organized at post Dive, Tal. Purandar, Dist Pune during 21st Feb to 27<sup>th</sup> Feb 2022. The survey was organized in the village during the camp at village Dive. The faculty members from zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Microbiology, Geography, Politics, Marathi with their students work together to for collection of information in their respected subject. I appreciate the efforts taken by Dr. Savita Kulkarni, Dr. Kiran Randive, Prof. Nitin Lagad, Dr. Anju Munde, Prof. Meghmala Waghmode, Prof. Urmila Dhangar, Prof. Shital Jagtap, Dr. Vandana Sonwale who directed for the survey.

I am very satisfied with the activities for environmental and social awareness conducted during the camp. During the camp fort cleaning activity is organized and volunteers work hard to help the cleaning at Malhagad fort. Drawing competition, Vachan Katta, Gadage Baba Jayanti, lectures on Mushroom agriculture, Health are organized in the camp. Volunteers visited the fort Malhagad as well as water purifying unit in the village.

I am very thankful to Vice Chancellor Dr. Nitin karmalkar, Dr. Prabhakar Desai for the opportunity to organize the special camp. I would like to thank the dignitaries who deliver the lectures and shared their views to create the awareness in students and villagers.

I specially thanks to Dr. Rani Bhagat, Mr. Raosaheb Pawar, Mr. Pravin Hande, Mr. Sanjay katkar, Mr. Swamiraj Bhise, Dr. Zunjarrao Jadhav for their special guidance to the students. I would like to thank specially to Dr. Pramila Davkhar, Head ST and Navboudh school, Dive. I would like to thank to Hon. Ajitdada Pawar, President of Pune District Education Association for his strong support for the up gradation of higher education and facilitate the students with amenities and facilities. I am also very thankful to Hon. Sandeep kadam, Mr. Rajendra Ghadge, Hon. Mohanrao Deshmukh, Mr. A. M. Jadhav who always have cooperation and support for such activities.

I appreciate the efforts taken by Dr. Savita Kulkarni, Dr. Kiran Randive, Prof. Nitin Lagad, Prof. Vandana Sonvale, Prof. Gaurav Shelar for organizing camp successfully. I wish best for future activities.

**Prin. Dr. Nitin Ghorpade**

**(Principal)**

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Socio Economic Status of Village Dive,  
Tal. Purandar Dist. Pune.

2

**Dr. Savita Kulkarni**

**Prof. Shilpi Dasgupta**

**Department of Geography**

A socioeconomic survey is an important tool for gathering comprehensive information about a location's social and economic situation. This information aids in visualizing the location's circumstance. After assessing the data, policy framework may be created, and comprehending the problem with the public is critical for policymaking.

The process of increasing the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas is known as rural development. Traditionally, it has been focused on the extraction of land-intensive natural resources like agriculture and forestry. It is a broad phrase that refers to actions taken to promote the development of areas outside of the mainstream metropolitan economic system.

**Aims and Objectives of the village survey:**

- 1) To understand the socio and economic condition of the village.
- 2) To study the land use and land cover pattern of the village.
- 3) To know the available energy resources in the village.

**Methodology:**

To achieve the above goals, relevant research from the villages is required. A socio-economic survey was done in village Dive by NSS volunteers and students from the Geography Department in order to better understand the village's socioeconomic characteristics, land use and land cover patterns, livestock breeding, settlement morphology, and living conditions. A household survey was conducted, and primary data was obtained from 100 houses. GPS positions were used to record the locations of 10 houses. Photographs and GPS surveys were carried out. Questionnaires are used to collect information about governmental issues, demography, lifestyle, and occupation. Articles, journals, and other papers are used to gather secondary data.

**Study area :**

Dive is a village in the Purandar Taluka of Maharashtra's Pune District. It is situated in the Desh or Paschim Maharashtra region. It is part of the Pune Division. It is 27 km east

of the district headquarters in Pune. Purandar is 10 kilometres away. 166 kilometers from Mumbai. Near by villages are Sonori, Vanpuri, Udachiwadi, Ambodi, Saswad Rural, Pawarwadi, Hivare, Garade, Thapewadi, Warvadi, Somurdi. Saswad is nearest town to Dive for all major economic activities, which is approximately 5km away.

**Findings:**

Dive Local Language is Marathi. Dive Village Total population is 3484 and number of houses are 768. Female Population is 48.4%. Village literacy rate is 73.8% and the Female Literacy rate is 32.8%.

The findings of the field visit, questionnaire, and survey provide crucial information on their style of living, sources of income, and amenities they have access to, as well as the problems they encounter in their daily lives. The survey consisted of gathering data from 88 households of Dive village.

**Information of person benefited by government:**

Government schemes were established with the goal of enhancing people's livelihoods and ensuring their security in order to live a better life. Each plan is designed to benefit individuals in specific aspects of their lives. Some plans are designed to give financial stability, while others are designed to provide socio-economic benefits. The other 14 households benefit from government programmes such as the p.m.awas yojana, the Swaccha Bharat Mission, soil health card, sukaniya samrudhi yojna and the Kisan Credit Card.

**Source of portable water:**

Out of 88 household 51 had a community water tap, 36 had a house tap, and just one had a hand pump as a portable water supply.

**Mode of storage of water:**

almost every one 8 having a water storage tank.

**Electricity available per day:**

Electricity is one of the most significant gifts that science has bestowed upon humanity. It has also become an integral element of modern life, and it is difficult to imagine a world without it. Electricity serves a variety of purposes in our daily lives. It is used to illuminate rooms, operate fans, and operate household appliances such as electric stoves, air conditioners, and more. All of these give people with a sense of security. Electricity is

used to operate massive machines in factories. Food, clothing, paper, and a variety of other commodities are all made with electricity. Although 73 households have electricity accessible every day, 11 households have a daily power outage, with only 2 to 12 hours of power available, and four households on their area have experienced power shortages every Thursday.

### **Household electricity:**

Household electricity is used as a source of energy in all 88 households.

### **Appliances used in day:**

Home appliances play an important role in our daily lives. It is quite helpful in making our daily tasks more easier. Certain appliances, such as induction cooktops, refrigerators, and a variety of cooking ranges, make cooking easier. The introduction of washing machines has reduced our time spent doing laundry. Almost each every household has a refrigerator, television, fan, and other equipment such as an iron, geezer, and washing machine.

### **Cooking fuel:**

A household's fuel choice is strongly influenced by the accessibility, affordability and convenience of the fuel, as well as dependent on the economic and technical options of a household and the respective social and cultural determination. LPG is the primary source of cooking fuel for 84 families, however alternative fuels such as kerosene and wood are also used.

The above data shows that the standard of living is quite high, with modern conveniences and domestic amenities and services such as water pipelines, electricity, and LPG. This is due to the village's advantageous location, which is close to a highway.

### **Land holding:**

The statistical unit for data collection in the Agriculture Census is any land used totally or partly for agricultural production and operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without respect to title, legal form, size, or location. 20 households own half, one, and one-half acre of land, 11 households own 2 and 2.5 acres of land, 21 households own 3 to 5 acres of land, and 5 households own more than 7 acres of land, up to 15 acres of land.

### **Cultivated land:**

Land that is utilised to raise crops on a cyclical or permanent basis. Land that is regularly cultivated but has been allowed to fallow for a period of time is also included. Out of 88

households, 28 cultivated lands ranging from 0.5 acre to 2 acre. 12 household's cultivated 3 to 5 acres of land, while 2 households cultivated 10 and 12 acres of land.

**Uncultivated:**

Uncultivated land is defined as ground that has not been ploughed, rotovated, or improved by management procedures, but does not include land that has been mounded for the purpose of riparian woodland planting. Six households had uncultivated fields ranging from 0.5 to 2 acres.

**Barren land:**

The land which cannot be used for cultivation is called barren land such as hilly terrains, deserts and ravines etc. Seven households had barren land ranging from one to five acres, with three households having more than ten acres of desolate land.

**Irrigation system:**

Irrigation is the process of applying water to the soil artificially using tubes, pumps, and sprays. Irrigation is commonly employed in locations where rainfall is unpredictable, or where dries spells or drought are predicted. There are a variety of irrigation systems in which water is evenly distributed across the entire field. Here 23 households used irrigation systems such as dripping, flooding, and sprinklers, among other things.

**Irrigation by:**

10 households used a bore well to irrigate their land, 12 households used a tank, river water, or a canal to irrigate their land.

**Use of organic manures:**

Manures and other organic sources are utilized to increase soil fertility and organic matter content, as well as to give micronutrients and other growth elements that inorganic fertilizers do not generally provide. Microbial development and nutrient turnover in soil may be boosted by the use of these items. 32 households employed organic manures, while just 5 households did not.

**Use of chemical fertilizer:**

Chemical fertilisers enhance plant growth while also having a significant impact on the environment. There is a possibility of groundwater contamination, as well as the environmental difficulties that come with using chemical fertilisers. Only one household out of 88 did not use chemical fertilizer. 38 households utilized chemical fertilizer.

**Five crops produce in a year:**

Wheat, jwari, bajari, maka, pulses, anjir, peru, beans, custard Apple, peanuts are major crops production.

**Livestock:**

The management and production of domestic, livestock, or farm animals for the goal of getting their flesh and products is known as livestock farming (milk, eggs, leather, etc). Cows, calves, poultry, buffalo and goats are among the livestock raised by 28 households and 60 households don't have livestock rearing.

**Shelter for livestock:**

There are 3 types of shelter open, kaccha, and pakka.

**Milk production in a day:**

The milk produced by 14 households ranges from 2 liters per day to 45 liters per day.

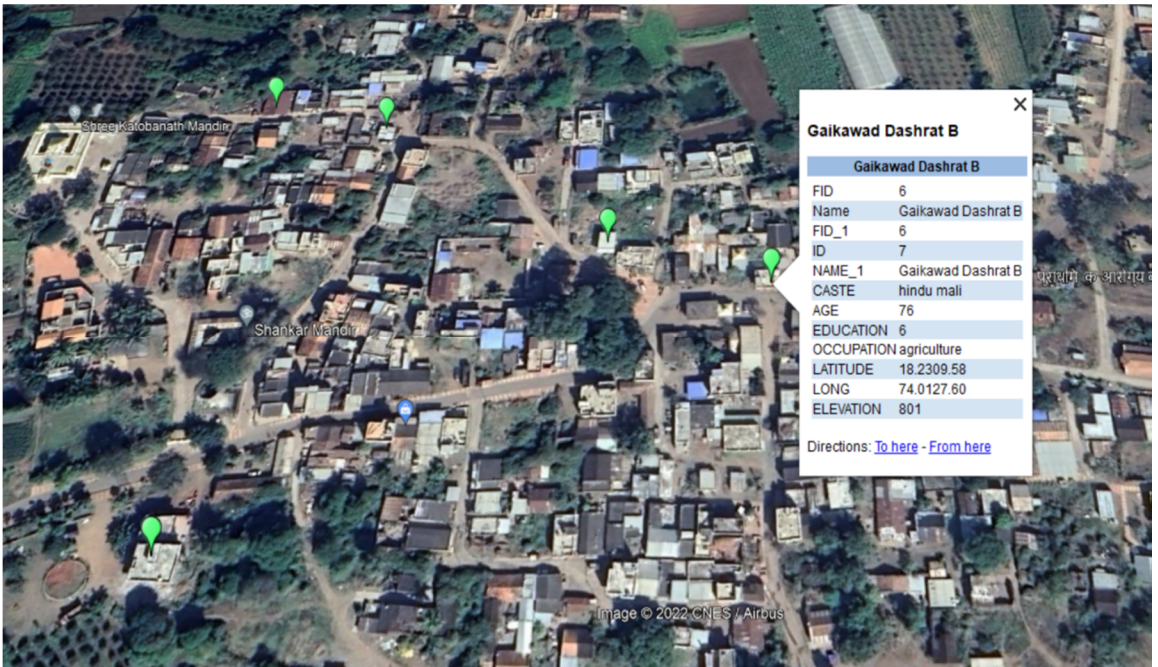
**Problems:**

water problem, pollution, cleaning, bank, hospital, workless, waste disposal, transportation, drainage, etc.

**Suggestion:**

Even though the community is well-developed, there is still a need for education on waste management programs, farming methods, and water pollution. For good agricultural results, they must improve agricultural techniques, watershed management, and the use of organic fertilizer and manure. Other sources of money and employment in the village include agro tourism, medicinal plant growing, and aquaculture. They must be aware of and utilize non-conventional energy resources. Many people are unaware of government programs that they should be aware of it.

## Family Status of Village Dive (Using GIS)



## Animal Survey at Dive

3

**Dr. Anju Munde**

**Dr. Sharad Giramkar**

**Department of Zoology**

On Occasion of Golden jubilee year of Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalay, Hadapsar, Pune-28, Department of Zoology had conducted Animal survey in and around NSS camp located in Divegaon, on Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2022. The survey was conducted by Dr. Anju Mundhe with six F. Y. B. Sc students.

Domestic animals, birds, reptiles, arthropods, aquatic fauna were observed by participants. The survey was conducted under the guidance of Dr. Sharad Giramkar (HOD Zoology).

### **List of Fauna observed during animal survey:**

#### **Mammals:**

Jersey, Indian cattle, Dog, Cat, Bats etc

#### **Birds:**

White leghorn chicken, Sparrow, Pigeon, Robin, Parrot, Crow pheasant etc

#### **Arthropoda:**

Crab, Spider, Yellow colour ladybug, Lemon yellow and common crow Butter flies, Water striders etc

#### **Aquatic fauna:**

Tilapia, Snake headed fish, Crab, Daphnia, Rotifers, Diatoms, Ostracod etc



**Glimpse of Animal Survey:**



**(a) Observation of Termite mound**



**(b) Observation of White fly Insects on tree**



**(c) Collection of insect from mounds**



**(d) Conversation with local fisherman**





(e) Emu farm



(f) Poultry farm



**Aquatic fauna from water resource:**



(a) Daphnia



(b) Ostracod

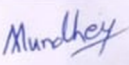
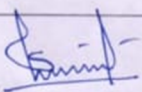
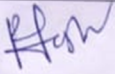
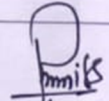
	Pune District Education Association's <b>Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar,                  Pune-28.</b>		
<b>Activity Report</b>			
Name of Department/ Committee	<b>Zoology</b>	Academic Year: 2021-22	Name of Coordinator: Dr. Anju Yogesh Mundhe
Name of the Activity	<b>Animal survey during NSS Camp arranged in Divegaon</b>		
Day & Date: 22/02/2022	Time/ Duration: One day	Venue: Divegaon	No of Participants: 06 students and 01 staff

1. Brief information about the Activity:

Topic	Animal survey in Divegaon
Objectives	To perform animal survey in and around the location of NSS camp.
Methodology	Observation, identification and report writing
Detail Report of Activity	Separate sheet is attached

2. Proofs and Documents Submitted:

Documents	Yes/No	Documents	Yes/No
Detail Report of Activity	Yes	Activity Photos (Geotagged)	Yes
Notice	--	News Published	--
Invitation and Thank giving Letters	--	Participation Certificate (Specimen)	--
Attendance of Participants	Yes	Feedback Forms	--

			
Signature of Coordinator	Signature of HOD/ Committee Chairman	Signature of IQAC Coordinator	Principal

**Head**  
 Department of Zoology  
 Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune-411028.

**Co-ordinator**  
 IQAC Committee  
 Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune-28.

**PRINCIPAL**  
 Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune - 411 028.

3. For IQAC Use only:

IQAC File No	IQAC Document No	Criterion/Metric No

## Plant Survey at Dive

4

**Dr. Kiran Randive**  
**Department of Botany**

NSS residential camp was arranged by P.D.E.A.'s Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, Hadapsar, Pune NSS department on 21 Feb 2022 to 27<sup>th</sup> Feb 2022. During this camp Botanical survey of the area was done by some groups of the students under the guidance of Dr. Rani Bhagat and Dr. Kiran Ranadive. Dr. Shirurkar D.D and Dr. Danai Sunita were also present for the same. During this survey more than 20 plant species of flowering plants, 03 species of lichens and 05 species of fungi has been reported from the same locality. The survey was systematically planned by Dr. Savita Kulkarni, NSS coordinator, supported by Prof. Lagad, Dr. Anju Mundhe, Prof. Wghmode, Prof. Urmila Dhangar, Prof. Jagtap, Prof. Shelar and Prof. Kumkale under the guidance of Principal Prof. Dr. Pandit Shelke.

**Plant species observed during survey**

Sr. No.	Scientific name	Common Name	Family	Habit
1.	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yellow trumpet	Bignoniaceae	Large shrub
2.	<i>Heteropogon triticeus</i>	Giant spear grass	Poaceae	Herb
3.	<i>Chrysopogon fulvus</i>	Guria grass	Poaceae	Herb
4.	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>	Marvel Grass	Poaceae	Herb
5.	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feather finger grass	Poaceae	Herb
6.	<i>Bambusa bambos</i>	Spiny bambu	Poaceae	Tree
7.	<i>Vachelia leucophloea</i>	Reonja	Fabaceae	Tree
8.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Indian Beech	Fabaceae	Tree
9.	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>	Indian Jujube	Rhamnaceae	Tree

10.	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	White lead tree	Fabaceae	Bushy shrub
11.	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Indian mulberry	Rubiaceae	Tree
12.	<i>Lantana camera</i>	Lantana	Verbanaceae	Thorny shrub
13.	<i>Calatrophis procera</i>	Rui	Apocynaceae	Large shrub
14.	<i>Echinops echinatus</i>	Indian Glab thistle	Asteraceae	Rigid spiny herb
15.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Tree
16.	<i>Euclayptus obliqa</i>	Gum tree	Myrtaceae	Tall tree
17.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Banyan tree	Moraceae	Tree
18.	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Chinese banyan	Moraceae	Tree
19.	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i>	Broom creeper	Menispermaceae	Twiner
20.	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Korphad	Asphodelaceae	Herb

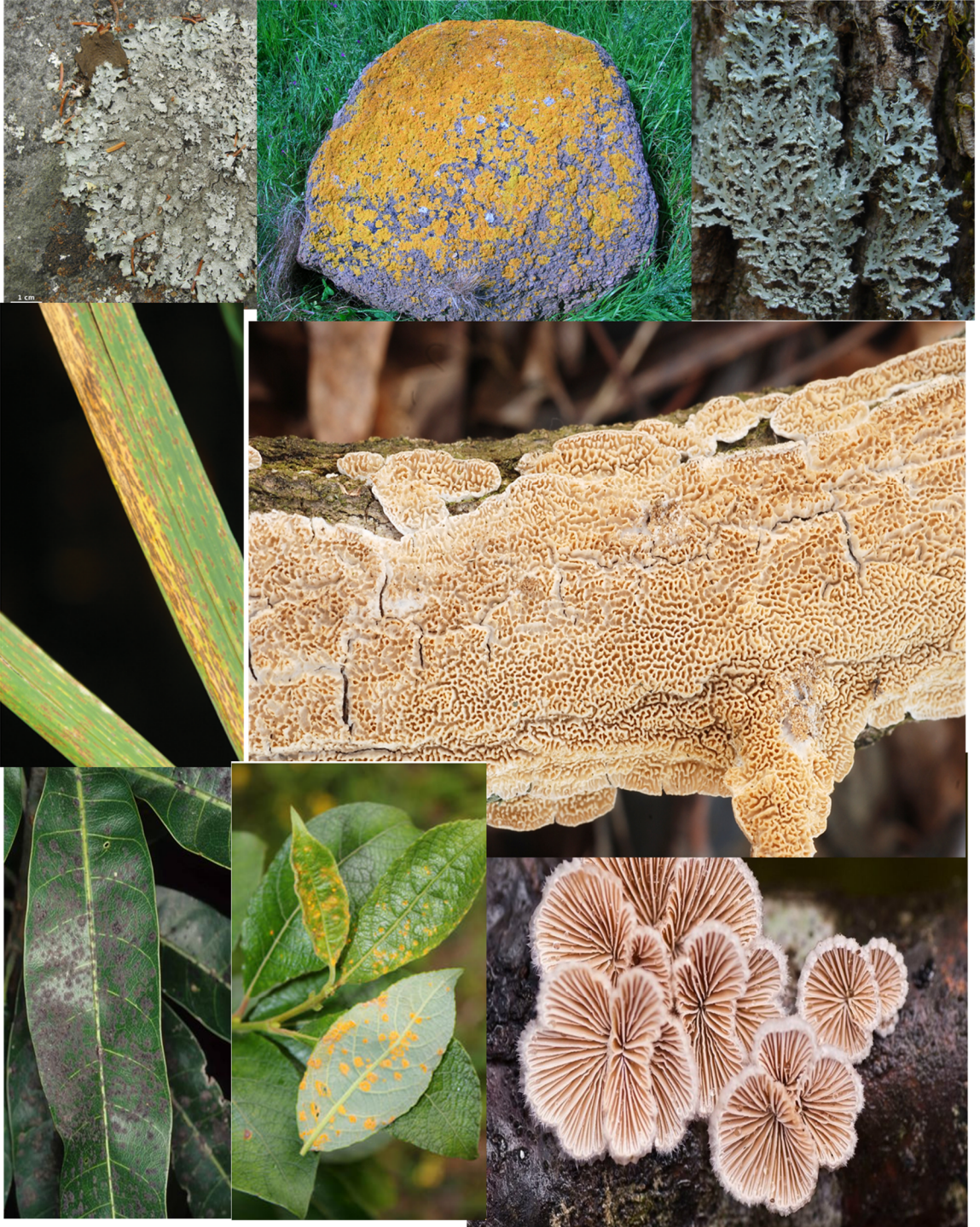
**Non-lichenized (Fungi) species observed during survey**

Sr. No.	Scientific name	Common Name	Family	Habit
1.	<i>Meliola sp.</i>	Sooty mould	Meliolaceae	Folicolous
2.	<i>Schizophyllum communae</i>	Schizophyllum	Schizophyllaceae	Corticolous
3.	<i>Dasturella</i>	Bambu rust	Phakopsoraceae	Folicolous
4.	<i>Melampsora</i>	Euphorbia rust	Melampsoraceae	Folicolous
5.	<i>Flavodon flavus</i>	Flavodon	Meruliaceae	Lignicolous

**Lichenized fungi (Lichen) species observed during survey**

Sr. No.	Scientific name	Common Name	Family	Habit
1.	<i>Caloplaca sp.</i>	Caloplaca	Caloplacaceae	Saxicolous
2.	<i>Parmelia</i>	Spice lichen	Parmeliaceae	Saxicolous
3.	<i>Heterodermia</i>	Heterodermia	Physciaceae	Corticolous







# Microbiological Analysis of Environmental Samples Collected at Dive

5

Prof. Meghmala S. Waghmode

Prof. Urmila S. Dhangar

Department of Microbiology

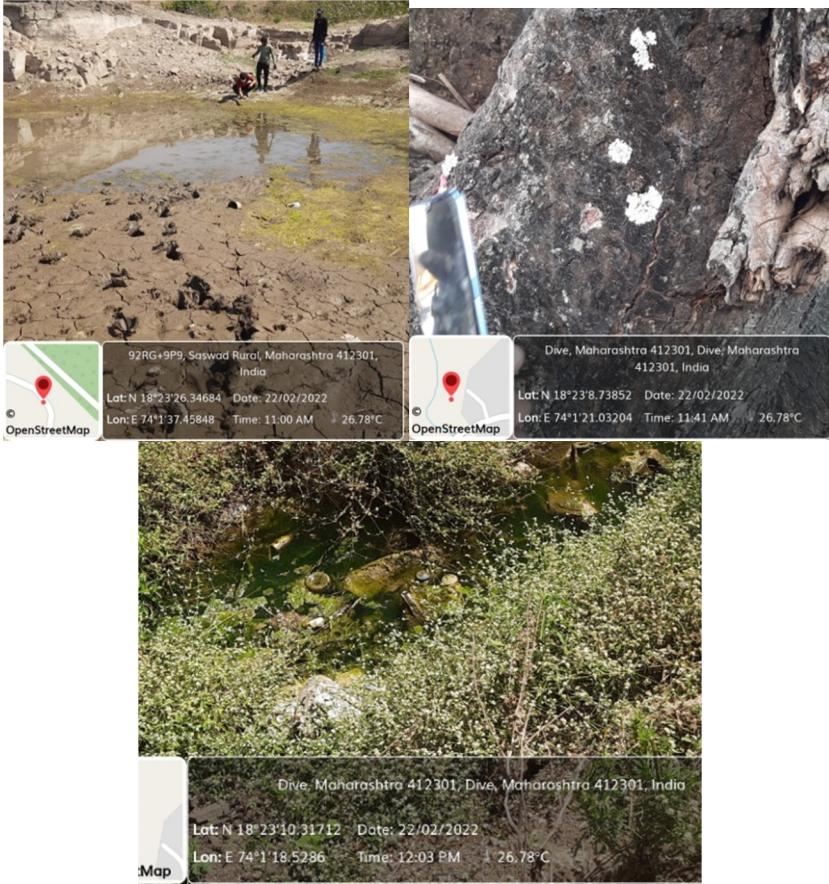
Graphical Abstract:



Map of India



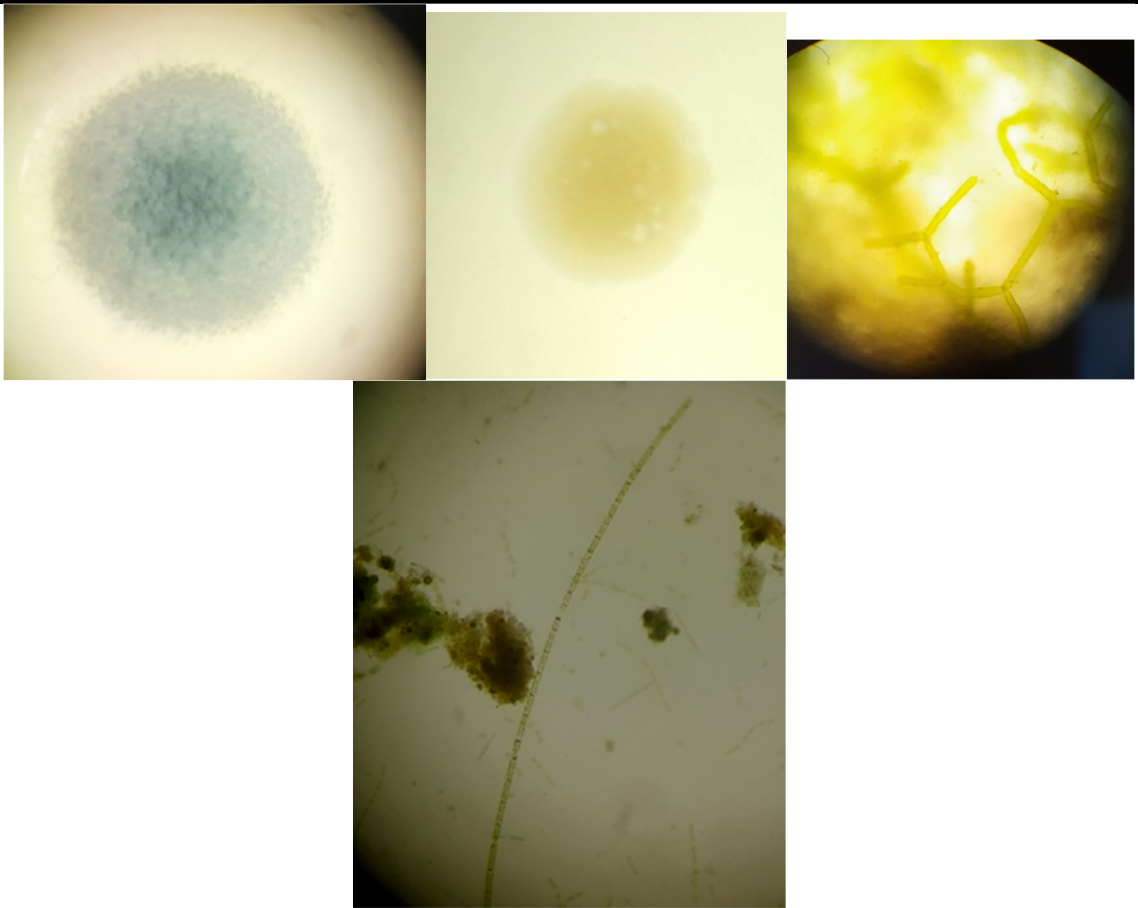
Dive Village (18.3804° N, 74.0271° E) ,District : Pune, State : Maharashtra



Environmental samples



Environmental samples



**Stereomicroscopic images of microbial isolates**

## **1. Introduction:**

National Service Scheme (NSS) has the objectives of identifying the community problems and implementation of practical knowledge to solve the problems. Under this objective, Pune district education association's Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya, had organized NSS camp at Dive village (Tal. Purandar, District Pune) from 21<sup>st</sup> February to 27<sup>th</sup> February 2022. Dive village is a small urban positioned to the north from the Saswad city in the state of Maharashtra, in the vicinity of Pune. Village is dependent on the well as well as bore well water for daily needs and agricultural practices. During the month of February, the main crops were Maize (*Zea mays*), Papdi beans (*Dolichos lablab*) and onion (*Allium cepa*). Agricultural crop yield is severely impacted due to the infestation of bacteria, fungi and insects. Microbial culturing of the infected samples can be helpful for the farmers to utilize effective remedies against targeted pathogens. NSS can help farmers by



doing the analysis and guiding the farmers to use organic farming practices along with biopesticides.

Environmental sampling has importance in finding the nature of soil, water, infectious pathogens residing in the potable water and pollutants affecting the native habitat (Keith 2017). Algal blooms and coliforms are the indicators of water pollution. Natural activities and anthropogenic activities are the prime factors of the formation of algal bloom (Sellner et al., 2003).

The coliform group has been used comprehensively as an indicator of water quality in the context of public health protection (Rompré et al., 2002). Based on the coliform count, water can be classified into any of the 5 class : Excellent water (class 1), Acceptable needs only disinfection (Class C2), Slightly Polluted requires filtration and disinfection (Class C3), polluted (Class C4) and Heavily Polluted water cannot be used for any purpose –(Class C5) (Sargaonkar et al., 2003).

## **2. Materials and methods:**

### **2.1 Environmental sample collection:**

Collecting samples involves the isolation and careful gathering of specimens of interest study (Keith 2017). Grab sampling method was used for the sample collection. Water, soil and infectitious specimens were collected, during sample collection latitude and longitude were measured with the help of Gps camera (Meguro et al., 2009).

### **2.2 Isolation and identification of microorganisms:**

Collected specimens were diluted with sterile saline for the isolation of microbial cultures. Nutrient media (for bacteria), Potato dextrose agar (for fungi) and Yeast extract malt extract medium (for lichenicolous fungi) were used for the study (Lawrey 2002). Identification was done based on the morphological characteristics and microscopic observation. Compound light microscope and stereomicroscope was used for the study.




### **2.3 Determination of diversity index of the sample**

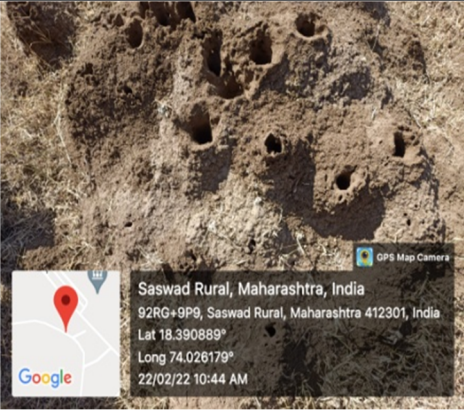


Simpsons diversity index was estimated as per the method of Hunter and Gaston.

## **3. Result**

### **3.1 Environmental sample collection:**



Environmental specimens were collected as per the standard protocol. Collected samples are given as per the table 1.

Sr. No.	Name of the sample	Image	Latitude	Longitude E
1	Termite mount sample	 <p>A photograph of a large, conical termite mound made of soil and mud, situated in a field. The mound has a central opening. A Google Maps overlay is visible at the bottom of the image, showing the location in Dive, Maharashtra, India, with coordinates Lat 18.385798° and Long 74.026218°.</p>	18°39'08.53 <sup>0</sup>	74.026155
2	Dried Pond soil sample	 <p>A photograph showing the soil from a dried pond, characterized by deep, irregular cracks. A Google Maps overlay is visible at the bottom, showing the location in Saswad Rural, Maharashtra, India, with coordinates Lat 18.390665° and Long 74.027045°.</p>	18 <sup>0</sup> 23'26.23892	74 <sup>0</sup> 1'36.79788
3	Pond water sample	 <p>A photograph of a pond with muddy water and a cracked, dried bank. Several people are visible near the pond. An OpenStreetMap overlay is visible at the bottom, showing the location in Saswad Rural, Maharashtra, India, with coordinates Lat: N 18°23'26.34684 and Lon: E 74°1'37.45848.</p>	18 <sup>0</sup> 23'26.28456	74 <sup>0</sup> 1'37.20612
4	Custard apple farm soil sample		18 <sup>0</sup> 23'17.93	74 <sup>0</sup> 1'35.3787

<p>5</p> <p>Ant hill sample</p>	 <p>A photograph of an ant hill in a sandy, earthen environment. The hill is covered with numerous small, circular holes. A Google Maps overlay is visible at the bottom left of the image, showing the location in Saswad Rural, Maharashtra, India. The overlay text includes: 'Saswad Rural, Maharashtra, India', '92RG+9P9, Saswad Rural, Maharashtra 412301, India', 'Lat 18.390889°', 'Long 74.026179°', and '22/02/22 10:44 AM'.</p>	<p>18°38'58.26<sup>0</sup></p>	<p>74.026196</p>
<p>6</p> <p>Well water sample</p>	 <p>A photograph of a man standing at the entrance of a well. The well is a deep, narrow shaft with stone walls. The man is wearing a white t-shirt and blue jeans, and is holding a bottle. A Google Maps overlay is visible at the bottom left of the image, showing the location in Dive, Maharashtra, India. The overlay text includes: 'Dive, Maharashtra, India', 'Dive, Maharashtra 412301, Dive, Maharashtra 412301, India', 'Lat 18.385076°', 'Long 74.023483°', and '22/02/22 11:28 AM'.</p>	<p>18°23'6.49</p>	<p>74°1'24.042</p>
<p>7</p> <p>Lichen sample on Sacred fig tree trunk</p>	 <p>A photograph of a lichen sample growing on the trunk of a Sacred fig tree. The lichen is a white, fuzzy, and somewhat circular growth on the dark, textured bark of the tree. An OpenStreetMap overlay is visible at the bottom left of the image, showing the location in Dive, Maharashtra, India. The overlay text includes: 'Dive, Maharashtra 412301, Dive, Maharashtra 412301, India', 'Lat: N 18° 23' 8.70288', 'Date: 22/02/2022', 'Lon: E 74° 1' 21.1044', and 'Time: 11:41 AM 26.78° C'.</p>	<p>18°38'58.79<sup>0</sup></p>	<p>74.022536</p>

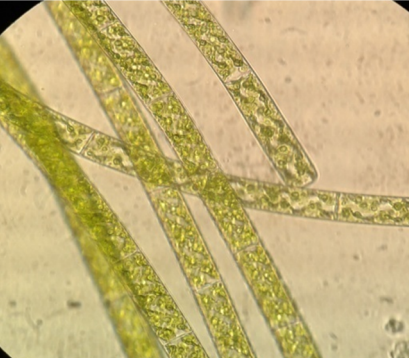
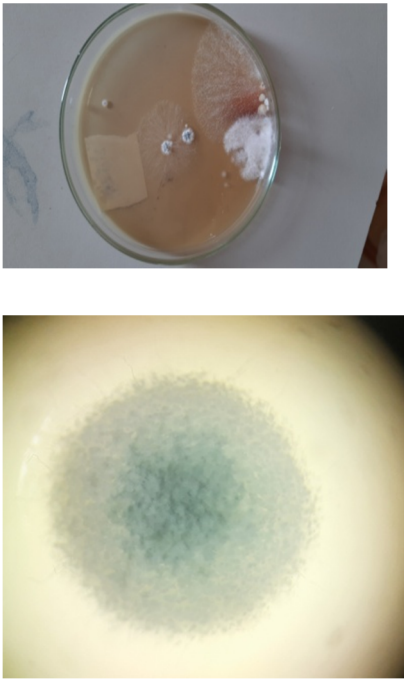
8	Onion farm soil sample		18-335879 <sup>0</sup>	74.022766
9	Bore well water sample		18-385879 <sup>0</sup>	74.022536
10	Water stream sample		18 <sup>0</sup> 23'10.3164	74 <sup>0</sup> 1'18.54912
11	Papdi beans soil sample		18 <sup>0</sup> 23'10.3164	74 <sup>0</sup> 1'18.54912

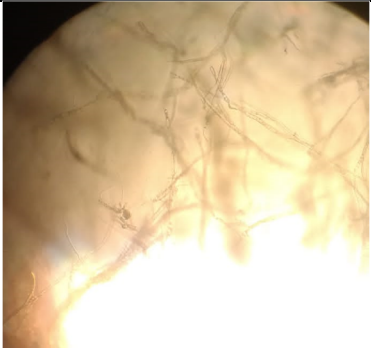
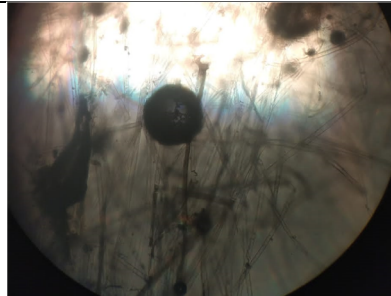
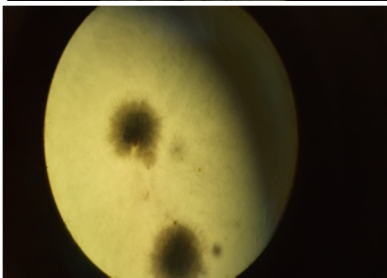



<p>12</p>	<p>Infected leaves and fruit sample</p>			
<p>13</p>	<p>Maka soil sample</p>		<p>18<sup>0</sup>23'6.49</p>	<p>74<sup>0</sup>1'24.042</p>

**Isolation and identification:**

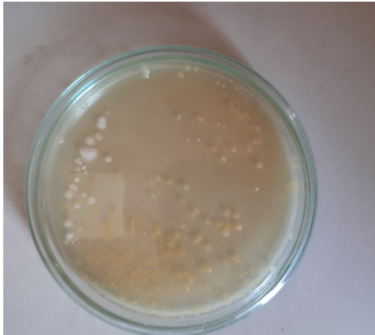
Identification was done based on the morphological characteristics and microscopic observation. Burnett, (2003), Van Vuuren, (2006). Compound light microscope and stereomicroscope was used for the study.

Sample	Microscopic image	Name of the microbial isolates	Specification
Pond water algae		Microalgae <i>Spirogyra</i>	<i>Spirogyra</i> : Order: Zygnematales Scientific name: Spirogyra Higher classification: Zygnemataceae
Lichen sample		Lichencolous fungi	Unidentified

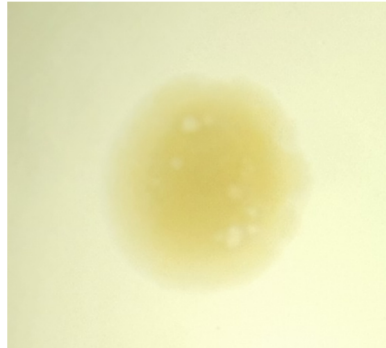
			
<p>Infected specimen</p>	  	<p><i>Aspergillus niger</i></p>	<p><u>Scientific name:</u> <i>Aspergillus niger</i>  <u>Order:</u> Eurotiales  <u>Higher classification:</u> Trichocomaceae</p>

**Determination of diversity index of the sample:**

Simpsons diversity index was estimated as per the method of Hunter and Gaston .Simpsons Index (0.73), Simpsons index of diversity (1.37) and Simpsons reciprocal index(1.37) suggests less microbial diversity accompanied with predominance of carotenoid pigment producing bacteria.



**Soil isolates on Nutrient agar**



**Stereomicroscopic image of carotenoid pigment producing bacteria**

**Conclusion:**

This study was aimed to find microbial isolates from various niches. Considering agricultural practices of the villagers, infectious agent was isolated to guide the farmers for the application of biofungicides. Villagers can cultivate and sell spirogyra as single cell protein(SCP) and algal fertilizers.

**Acknowledgement:**

We are very much thankful to Principal Dr. P.N.Shelke sir, Science coordinator Prof. N.N.Patil and NSS coordinator Dr.Savita Kulkarni madam for giving us the opportunity in NSS camp related social activities.

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## Chemical Analysis of Soil and Water at Dive

6

**Prof. Shital Jagtap**  
**Department of Chemistry**

Soil and water analysis is a valuable tool for farm as it determines the input required for efficient and economic production. A proper soil test will help to ensure the application of enough fertilizer to meet the requirements of the crop while taking advantages of nutrient already present in the soil. With this aim of soil and water samples were collected from the village Dive, Saswad. We were analyzed in the laboratory. PH and conductivity of soil measured from the collected samples. We were collected soil sample from different area and Farm of maize, beans, onion. Water samples were collected from different sources like well, drinking water well and hand pump. We check pH hardness and conductivity of water and soil.

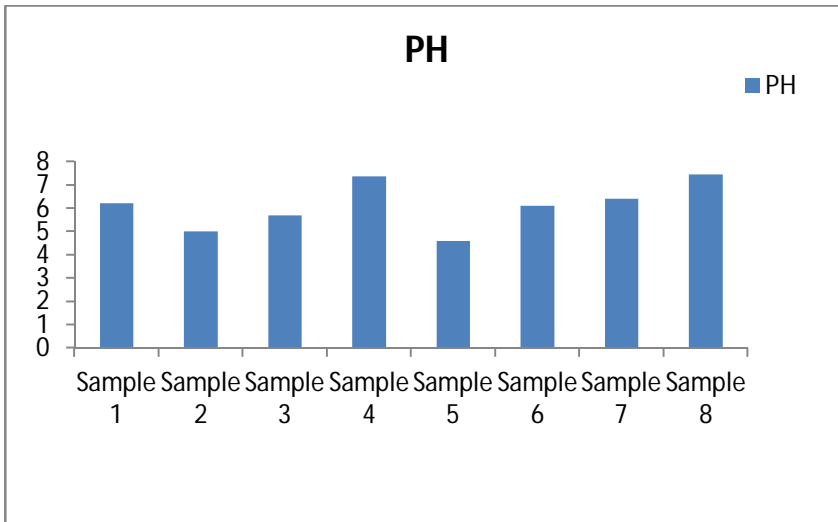
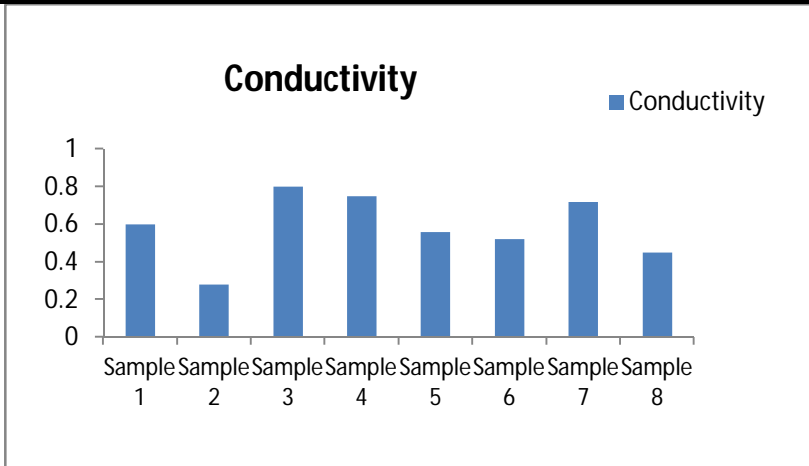
**Objective:**

1. To determine chemical parameters such as PH and conductivity of soil samples.
2. To determine chemical parameters such as PH and conductivity of water samples.

Discussion-Samples of water and soil are taken from various places. Water samples were collected from well, Samples of soil are taken from different field where onion, wheat, maize are main crop.

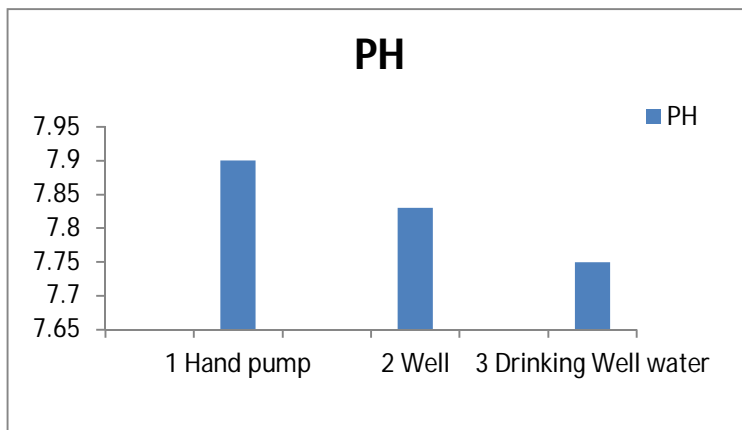
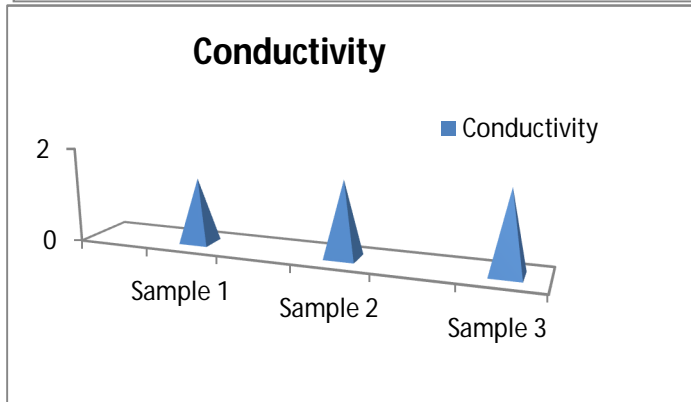
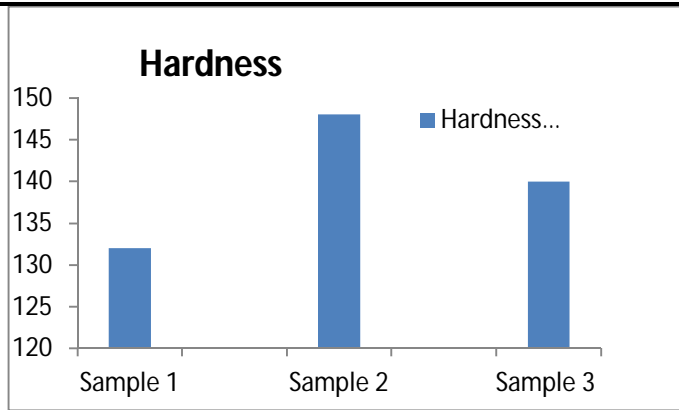
**Soil Analysis**

Sr No.	Sample No.	Colour	Conductivity	PH	Remarks
1	Sample 1	Black	0.60	6.23	Acidic
2	Sample 2	brown	0.28	5.0	Acidic
3	Sample 3	Brownish Black	0.80	5.71	Acidic
4	Sample 4	Black	0.75	7.38	Neutral
5	Sample 5	black	0.56	4.6	Acidic
6	Sample 6	brown	0.52	6.1	Acidic
7	Sample 7	brown	0.72	6.4	Acidic
8	Sample 8	black	0.45	7.45	Slightly alkaline



**Water Analysis**

Sr No.	Sample No.	Hardness ppm	Conductivity Ohm <sup>-1</sup>	PH	Remarks
1	Sample 1 Hand pump	132	1.38	7.90	Highly Alkaline
2	Sample 2 Well	148	1.60	7.83	Alkaline
3	Sample 3 Drinking Well water	140	1.70	7.75	Neutral



Regular Crops –jawar, maize

Vegetables like Peas, beans, onion, fruits like custard apple guava, fig.

**Recommendation:**

The village is well developed till need some awareness about soil of farm, rotation of crops, use of organic fertilizers. Public awareness about this phenomenon should be done and campus posters and workshop should be undertaken.

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Prof. Nitin Lagad

Department of Politics

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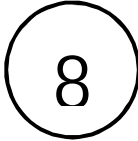
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Dr. Vandana Sonavale  
Department of Marathi

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`BZm, A\$U dnH\$S` nma»` m àhUrVZ AZnd d CnXe Hêbo{XgVnV.

`m gdj UnMog\$ nDZ AEUngnhe- \_Ja \_hm{dÚnt` nVrb \_anR\$ {d^mJ AnU \_anR\$ ggnVZ HêD` nA` m  
dVrZoam` gdm` nDZm {d^mJnA` m g\$ nP\$ {dU\_nZoH\$E` nV AnbohnVnV \_anR\$ {d^mJ à\_w S\$if adRU ggnUo  
\_anR\$ ggnVZ HêDnMo g\_Yd` H\$ S\$if ZnZngnhe- ndna \_anR\$ nXi` ũma {d^mJnVrb S\$if d\$Zm ggnZdbo  
àm A{ZVM JnS\$H\$ àm gwa H\$S` i o` nZr `m gdj UmgnR\$ ànMm` S\$if n\$SV ei HêD` nA` m \_mJXeZmi nrb  
g\$ nDZ Hêbo



सकाळ : दत्ता भोंगळे

मल्हारगड (ता. पुंरंदर) : गडाच्या संवर्धन कामात सहभागी झालेले विद्यार्थी.

## विद्यार्थ्यांकडून मल्हारगडावर स्वच्छता

गराडे, ता. ७ : श्रमदानामध्ये अनुसूचित जाती व नवबौद्ध विद्यार्थी निवासी शाळेच्या परिसराची स्वच्छता करून गावातील रस्त्यावरील प्लॅस्टिक गोळा करण्यात आले. यामध्ये सहाद्री प्रतिष्ठान यांच्या सहकार्याने मल्हारगड येथे किल्ले संवर्धन कार्यात मदत करण्यात आली. यामध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांनी किल्ल्याच्या बुरुजावरील आणि तटबंदीचे दगड एकत्रागी गोळा करून तटबंदी बांधण्यासाठी मदत केली.

दिवे (ता. पुंरंदर) येथे पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाच्या अण्णासाहेब मगर

महाविद्यालयाच्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने विशेष शिबिराचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. शिबिराचे उद्घाटनबाज्याचे युवा नेते बाबाराजे जाधव यांच्या हस्ते आणि गावचे सपंच अमित झेंडे, उपसपंच श्रध्दा पोपण, संगीता काळे, प्रा. डॉ. पंडित शेळके यांच्या उपस्थितीत संपन्न झाले.

व्याख्यानमध्ये संजय काटकर, रावसाहेब पवार, स्वामीराज भिसे, डॉ. झुंजार जाधव यांच्या संतांचे समाजकारण, महात्मा फुले यांचे

सामाजिक विचारसरणी, पथनाट्य, जेवणशैलीतील बदल आणि आहार अशा विविध विषयांचा समावेश होता. या शिबिराच्या दरम्यान महाविद्यालयातील वनस्पतिशास्त्र, प्राणिशास्त्र, भौतिकशास्त्र, सूक्ष्मजीवशास्त्र विषयांच्या प्राध्यापकांनी विद्यार्थ्यांच्या मदतीने दिवे गावातील पाणी, प्राणां, वनस्पती यांचे नमुने गोळा केले. तसेच ऊर्जा, सामाजिक व आर्थिक स्थिती, पापा, राक्षसीय स्थिती यांचा अभ्यास केला. यावेळी प्रमुख पाहुणे म्हणून

सहाद्री प्रतिष्ठानचे श्रमिक गोजमगुंडे, काकासाहेब कोल्हे उपस्थित होते. तसेच महाविद्यालयाचे प्रा. डॉ. पंडित शेळके, डॉ. प्रमिला डावखर, उपप्राचार्य डॉ. ए.वी. माने, डॉ. प्रशांत मुळे, फर्नंडो बागडे, प्रा. अनिल जगतप उपस्थित होते. डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी, डॉ. किरण रणवडे, प्रा. नितीन लगड, डॉ. वंदना सोनवले, प्रा. गौरव शेलार साठे, नाना शिंदे यांच्या सहकार्याने आणि प्राचार्य डॉ. पंडित शेळके यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली या शिबिराचे नियोजन केले.

## ‘एनएसएस’ शिबिरात विविध उपक्रम

### गड संवर्धन शिबिर

पुणे जिल्हा शिक्षण मंडळाच्या अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयाच्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने मल्हारगड संवर्धनासाठी विशेष शिबिर घेण्यात आले. सुशांत मोकाशी यांनी मल्हारगडाची माहिती; तसेच ‘सहाद्री प्रतिष्ठान’च्या कामाची माहिती दिली. या वेळी विद्यार्थ्यांनी गडावरील दगड उचलून एका जागी ठेवले. या दगडांचा उपयोग तटबंदीसाठी केला जाणार आहे. या वेळी राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना कार्यक्रम अधिकारी डॉ. सविता कुलकर्णी, प्रा. नितीन लगड, डॉ. वंदना सोनवले, प्रा. गौरव शेलार, नाना शिंदे आणि विद्यार्थी उपस्थित होते.

पुणे, दि. ५ - अण्णासाहेब मगर महाविद्यालयाच्या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना विभागाच्या वतीने पुंरंदर येथील दिवे गावात विशेष शिबिर घेण्यात आले. यात भजन, देशभक्तीपर समुहगीत, प्रसंगनाट्य, पाककला, जाहिरात, पुतळा अशा विविध स्पर्धा, चित्रकला, वाचनकट्टा, मशरूम शेती प्रात्यक्षिक, भूमिका सादरीकरण, गाडगेबाबा जयंती असे उपक्रम घेण्यात आले. श्रमदानामध्ये अनुसूचित जाती व नवबौद्ध विद्यार्थी निवासी शाळेच्या परिसराची स्वच्छता करून गावातील रस्त्यावरील प्लॅस्टिक गोळा करण्यात आले. मल्हारगड येथे किल्ले संवर्धन कार्यात मदत करण्यात आली. या काळात संजय काटकर, रावसाहेब पवार, स्वामीराज भिसे, डॉ. झुंजार जाधव यांची व्याख्यान झाली.

