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(ICAIR-2021)

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A-83

A Case Study of the Deo River Mini -Watershed, Using Dug Well Recharge Technique: An Effective Method of Artificial Recharge

A. D. Fuladi * and M. S. Deshmukh **

- * Assistant Professor, S. S. E. S. A's Science College, Congress Nagar, Nagpur, M.S., India.
- ** Assistant Professor (Mentor), Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur, M.S., India.

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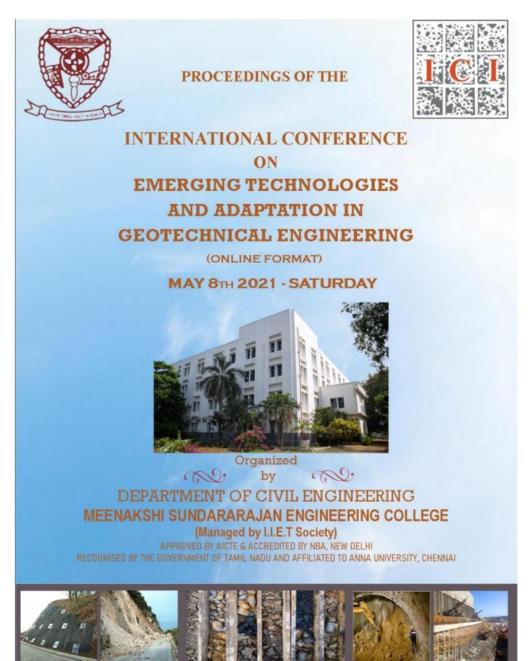
ABSTRACT:

The use of a dug well for artificial recharge is an easy and cost effective method. But due to uneven rainfall and diverse hydrogeological setup, water resources are not evenly distributed especially in hard rock terrain. During this study an area of Deo river is selected, comprising Deccan Basalt lava flows and alluvium. This mini-watershed is declared as over-exploited by Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency (GSDA) and Central Groundwater Board (CGWB). The mini-watershed is an assured rainfall zone, but most of the rainfall is lost as surface runoff, without much infiltration due to rapid overland flow on the hard rock terrain and dominant impermeable lithology. With these objectives, analysis of mini-watershed was carried out with the help of remote sensing and GIS techniques to prepare artificial recharge plans. Based on the field observations, it is proposed that a high percentage of the surplus water is available in some patches, especially near the main course of Deo river which can be allocated to the artificial recharge structures. After careful analysis, it is observed that an inverted well method of artificial recharge is suitable at some places within the miniwatershed. In this method movement of water is in the reverse direction as compared to an ordinary well. This method is generally used when a deep confined aquifer is present but in the present case this method is found suitable to recharge the unconfined aquifer.

Keywords: Groundwater, Artificial Recharge, Dug Well Recharge Technique, Watershed Management.

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Watershed Management and Development Planning Using Remote Sensing and GIS Technique: A Case Study of the Shirkhed Area, Chargarh River Basin, Amravati District, Maharashtra.

Apurva D. Fuladi1* and Manish S. Deshmukh1*

Assistant professor

^{1*}S. S. E. S. A's Science College, Congress
^{2*}Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University.

The focus of watershed management has shifted from physical water and soil conservation to the integration of social, economic, and environmental changes. Intensive agricultural activities, especially orange cultivation in the study area, place excessive stress on the aquifer system, causing water levels to drop. As a result, groundwater levels in the study area are depleted and the area is declared as over-exploited. The major issues in this region are over-exploitation of groundwater, decreasing groundwater levels, restricted aquifer thickness and water shortage during the summer season. It is essential to study these areas using a scientific approach to the hydrogeological and agricultural development and management.

The IRS-LISS-III multispectral images, SRTM information and Survey of India top sheets were utilized for this purpose. The geology, geomorphology and slope aspects are considered while preparing conservation plans for the land and water resources management. For the ecological development and management of the forest areas of the Chargarh river basin, conservation planning was very important. On the basis of field geological aspects and remote sensing technique various conservation measures like continuous contour trenches, gabion plug, village tank, KT-weir, percolation tank, minor irrigation tank, underground plug, recharge shaft, farm ponds, cement nala bund and other soil and waterconservation structures are proposed for groundwater recharge, environmental management and control of soil erosion within the watershed.

KEYWORDS: Remote Sensing and GIS technique, Water and soil conservation, Artificial recharge of groundwater, Watershed Management.

STUDY AREA:

Thestudyarea(Shirkhedarea, Chargarhriverbasin) is included in Survey of India toposheets 55G/16 and has 77°57'27" E Longitude and 21°13'39" N Latitude, covering an area of approximately 25 km² (Figure 1). The Shirkhedarea is covered by dominant perennial crops like Orange. The area is apart of an assured rainfall zone, which receives about 900 to 1000 mmrainfall/year.



International Virtual Conference on

Recent Innovations in Biological Research (ICRIBR-2022)

17th & 18th March, 2022

ABSTRACTS

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Department of Botany

Abstract

OP104

Study Of Floristic Diversity Of JijamataMahavidyala College Campus, Buldana, Maharashtra.(M.S)

Reshma P.Sonwalkar

Shri Shivaji Science College Congress Nagar, Nagpur

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The present study is regarding the diversity of flora in the JijamataMahavidyalaya College Campus, Buldana. To understand and asses the richness of the species diversity a taxonomic study Flora is very much essential. Floristic study is useful to assessment of conversation management, phyto-diversity and sustainable utilization. The flora of Jijamata Mahavidyalaya College Campus, Buldana, is not yet documented and the present paper on floristic diversity. JMV Buldana was studied for two consecutive years, from 2019-2020. In the present study natural as well as cultivated flora is documented. A total of 400 were observed in the month of January - April. In college campus of 23 acre, out of 400 plants of different species includes herb, shrub, trees, have been recorded and identified by flora of Maharashtra. Most of them are used as medicinal purpose.

Keywords: JMVB Campus, floristic diversity, floras, herb, shrubs, trees

OP105

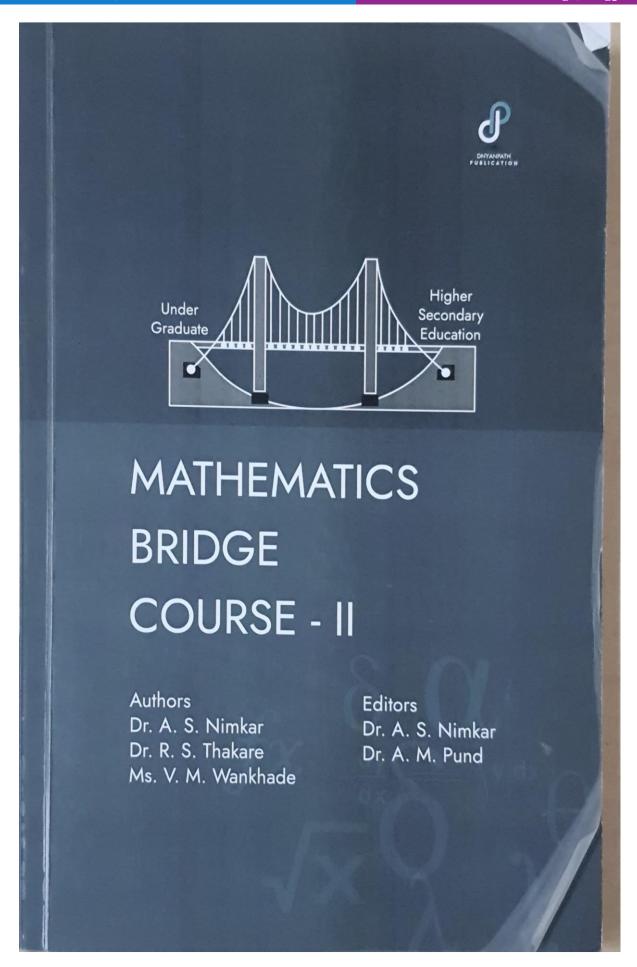
Phytochemical Screening of Methanol Root Extract of Lagerstroemia speciosa (L). Pers (Lythraceae).

Dr. P.S. Sujatha* and Amith. T Government Arts College, Coimbatore-18. Sujatha2724@gmail.com; amithknr2@gmail.com

Medicinal plants have bioactive compounds which are used for curing of various human diseases and also play an important role in healing. The aim of the present study was to investigate the phytochemicals of *L. Speciosa*. Phytochemicals have two categories i.e., primary and secondary constituents primary constituents have chlorophyll, proteins sugar and amino acids. Secondary constituents contain terpenoids and alkaloids. The root of the selected medicinal plants were washed, air dried and then powdered. The methanolic extract of root samples were used for the phytochemical analysis to find out the phytochemical constituents in the *Lagarstroamia speciosa*. The main objective of thework was to check the presence or absence of the phytochemical constituents in *L. speciosa root*. Phytochemical screening of the methanolic extract of *L. speciosa roots showed the presence of alkaloids*, steroids, aminoacids, phenol, saponins, tanins, flavanoids, phytosterols, cardiac glycosides, reducing sugar. Out of ten compounds identified the major volatiles in root were phenol, saponins, flavonoids, cardiac

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0.211 .93-91248-33-8 proceedings of International Conference on Advancements in Interdisciplinary Research (ICAIR-2021) A_40 978-93-91248-33-8 The Impact of Environmental Factors on Leech Fauna

¹Shital S.Deshmukh¹ and Trupti Khedkar² ¹Department of Zoology, SSESAmt's Science College, Pauni. ²Department of Zoology, NabiraMahavidyalaya, Katol, Dist. Nagpur Email: drshitaldeshmukh@gmail.com,truptikhedkar9@gmail.com

Abstract:

Leeches (Hirudinea) are predatory parasitic annelids with terminal suckers serving in attachi locomotion and feeding. They are closelyrelated to the oligochaeta in possession of suckers, m orifice and analogous jaws in the absence of setae. They are diagnosed as a very vital invertebrate group of versatile habits and habitats and are playing significant role for the existe human being in this planet. The The biological diversity reveals that Leech (Hirudinea) fauna world accounts to 680 species, of these 482 species are freshwater, 102 marine and ultimate92 are terrestrial. Leeches are most affected by means of agricultural activity, excessive co hazardous chemical compounds in water, growing urbanization and world climate change. which are a member of the Clitellata class, are at the forefront of aquatic organisms aff environmental catastrophe. Leeches are most affected viaimmoderate land use, collectio pesticide compounds in water, reduction of wetlands, growing urbanization and internation

Keywords - Leeches; Environmental Factors; Climatic Condition; Human pressure



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Deepfakes, a Threat to Society

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, people faced a problem of face swapping images and forged videos, widely known as the Deepfakes. These kind of images and videos are being circulated on social media, freely causing problem peoples privacy. Some deepfake images are very hard to distinguish from original ones and cannot be identified by human eye. This concept of fabrication and manipulation of digital videos and images are not new. This paper discusses about the fact of face swapping algorithms, their impact on the media, a review of deepfake and its development over the years. Conclusion of this paper offers recommendations based on the analysis.

Keywords: Deepfakes, Generative Adversarial Networks(GANs), deepfake threats Machine Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the recent times, multimedia is used as a tool for alteration and manipulation. This altered and manipulated multimedia is freely circulated on the social media platforms without any hesitation [7]. The concept of deepfake was invented in 2014 by Ian Good fellow. Deep fakes are produced using Artificial Intelligent (AI) applications and Machine Learning that merge, combine, replace, and superimpose images and video clips to make fake videos that appear as if they are original ones [2].

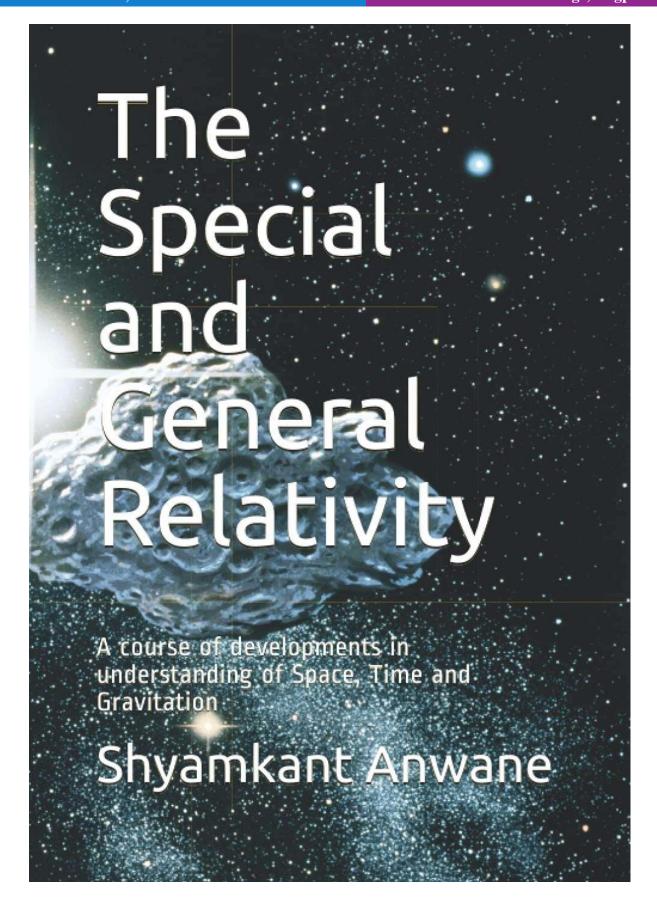
Recently Social Networking sites like FaceBook and Instagram have announce their policy in January 2020 regarding banning of deepfake videos. There are many examples of Superimposing someone's face with someone else's. Specially faces of celebrities are used for this purpose to tarnish their image in society. Like in a photo the U.S.A. president Lincoln's head was swapped with politician John Calhoun's was produced in mid19th century.

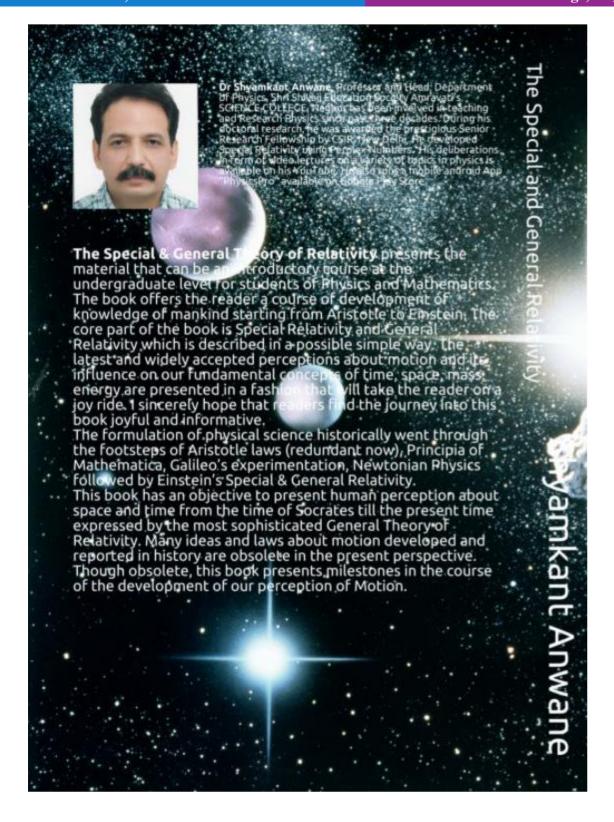
A study recently published in Cognitive Research[1] tried to measure people's ability to recognize whether a photo has been manipulated or not. The study showed that only 62% to 66% of the photos were correctly classified as original or manipulated ones. In a similar study published by Harisha et al. [2] that only 58% of the images were correctly classified as original and only 46% of the images were identified as manipulated ones. The threat represented by widespread image forgery has stimulated intense research in multimedia forensics. Because of this we need an automatic algorithms for better detection of original and manipulated

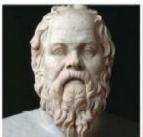
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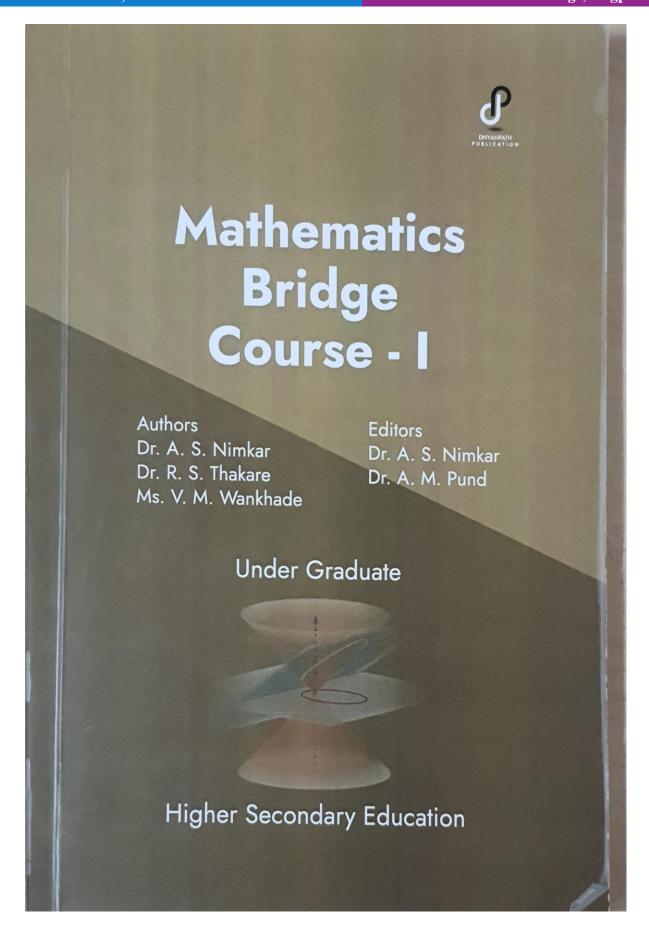


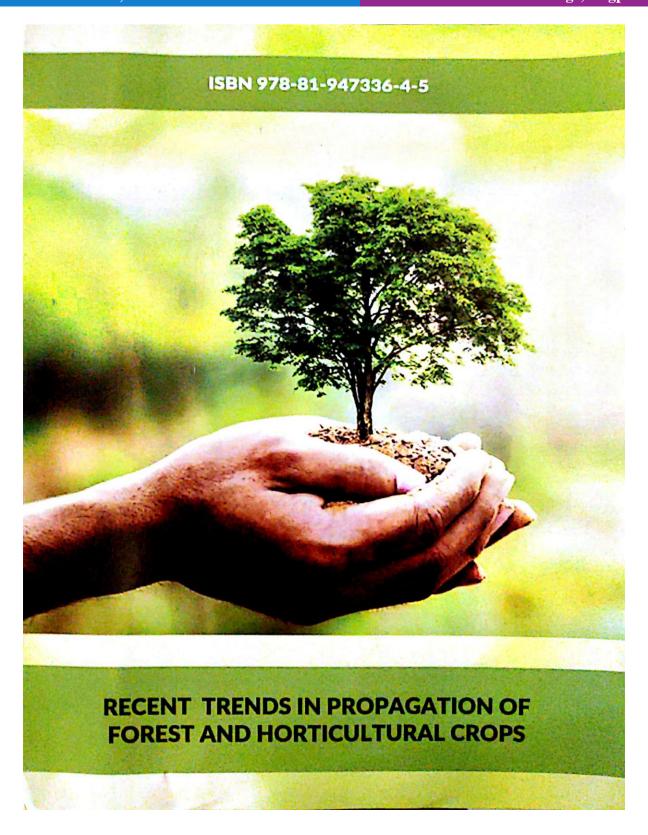
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The Phyto-Medica: Exotic Medicated Plants And Their Utilization

Rupali H. Mahakhode

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Abstract:

Tephrosia purpurea and Opuntia sp. both are perennial plants. Wide grownup in India and other continents. Both the plants and their components are very helpful as medicines and also the plants have many aromatic properties. Healthful uses of medicine includes tonic, laxative, diurctic, bronchitis, bilious symptom attack, boils pimples, diarrhea, gonorrhea, rheumatism and cures unwellness of heart, spleen and blood. The pharmacologic studies have shown this plants have several healthful of biological activity like antiulcer, antimicrobial, medicament, antiviral, anti-unhealthy, hepatoprotective, antihyperglycemic and antihyperlipidemia, Antiatherogenic, immuno-stimulatory activity, inhibitor, wound healing property, antiallergic activity. A good style of helpful chemicals are extracted from this plants have involved with their healthful uses. This review high lights the extraordinary and main healthful, therapeutic and agricultural aspects of the Tephrosia and Opuntia plant along with their cultivational and agroeconomic importance.

Keywords: Agricultural, Aromatic, Medicinal, Opuntia, Tephrosia purpurea, Therapeutic.

1.1 General Introduction

Tephrosia purpurea

Tephrosia purpurea is associate erect or spreading annual or short lived perennial herb that is 40-80 cm tall and is cosmopolitan in countries like India, China, Malay Peninsula, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and Hawaii. It naturally happens in sedgy agricultural areas, thickets, misspend places and on ribs and on roadsides in many countries. It's found close to the shore in Hawaii. The herb is native to warm parts of Asia and additionally found from India and Sri Lanka to Southern China and through Southern –Eastern Asia to tropical Australia and Austronesian Islands. It's cultivated pantropically. The plant is perennial herb found all over India.

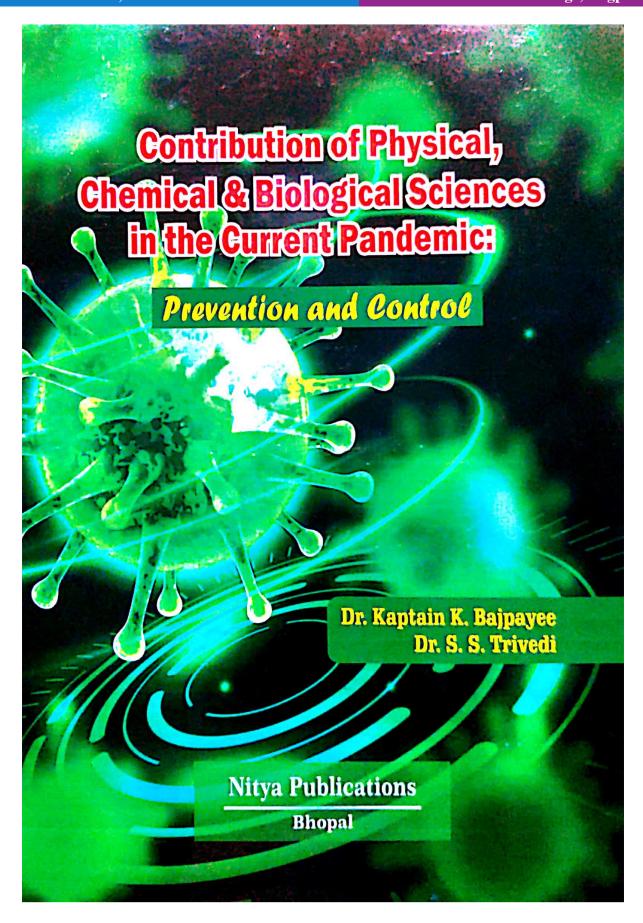
The plant may be a tiny woody plant that grows up to 1.5 meters tall with bi-pinnate leaves. The leaves have 9-17 leaflets and therefore the extreme leaflet is solitary. Flowers are purple to white and regarding 4 to 8.6 mm long. Calyx may be a persistent, curve, cup 1.5-2.3 mm x 1.6-3.3 mm. Pods are unit flat, linear, 2.0-4.5 cm x 3-5 millimeter and somewhat bend towards the top. Seed are transversally ellipsoid, rectangular regarding a pair of 0.5-5 mm x 1.8-3 mm, lightweight to dark brown to black.

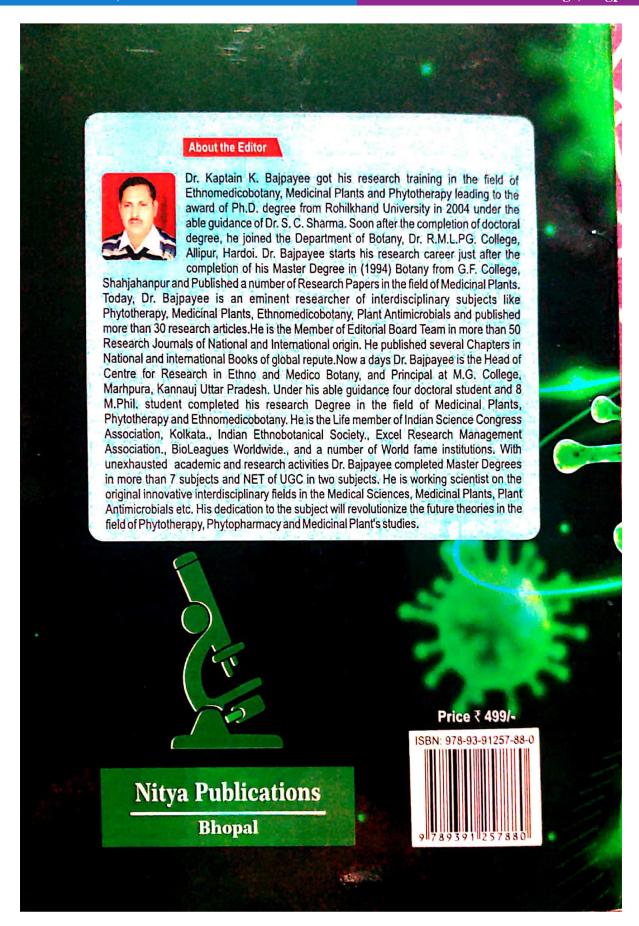
All components of the plant own medicative properties like stimulant and evacuant. Roots have sour unhealthy style associated with an alexipharmic used for curinglaceration, abscess, bronchitis, snake bites, swelling, asthma, amplification of spleen and pimples. Leaves are tonic to boost appetence.

1.2 Classification

Table.1. General Classification of Tephrosia

Kingdom	Plantae – Plants
Subkingdom	Tracheobionta – Vascular plants
Superdivision	Spermatophyta - Seed plants
Division	Magnoliophyta - Flowering plants
Class	Magnoliopsida – Dicotyledons
Subclass	Rosidae
Order	Fabales





CONTRIBUTION OF PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES IN THE CURRENT PANDEMIC:

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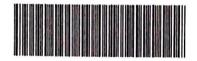
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A THERAPEUTIC ROLE OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS IN TREATMENT OF COVID-19 AND POST COVID COMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Plants are very rich in substances, with a potential beneficial on health, and some of these could have an antiviral action or be important in modulating the immune system and in defending cells from the oxidative stress associated with infection. In current COVID-19 pandemic, the therapeutic and powerful role of medicinal plants and supplements come out as a focus of attention. The Indian Traditional Medicine Systematics: Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy i.e. AYUSH has an established role in everyday self-care and health care. There traditional and clinical evidence that therapeutically plants can offer some protection and remedy of disease symptoms as well as encouraging general well-being. Newly appearing viral infections like COVID-19 represent a distinctive challenge in their originality and absence of specific antiviral treatment or immunization. This study suggests about roles and limitations of medicinal plants in helping to prevent and cure the specific viral infections which are much like Covid -19 and belongs to the same viral family as that of this virus i.e. Retrovirus family and their effects on immune response. Medicinal plants with a documented antiviral, immunomodulatory, immunostimulatory and antiinflammatory effects include Allium sativum, Aloe vera (L.) Burm., Azadirachta indica A., Camellia sinensis (L.), Curcuma longa L., Glycyrrhiza glabra L., Momordica charantia L., Ocimum sanctum L., Phyllanthus emblica L., Syzygium cumini L., Tinospora cordifolia, Zingiber officinale, Citrus sp. etc. This analysis also includes potential clinical data on approaches and safety of these herbs in prevention, onset, progression, and convalescence from respiratory viral infections.

Key words: Covid-19, Coronavirus, Pandemic, Retrovirus, SARS-CoV-2, Therapeutic Plants.

INTRODUCTION

In December 2019, a novel Coronavirus was found to cause respiratory disease including sever pneumonia, identified in China. The viral infection

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