

# PROJECT REPORT OF ZOOLOGY

## DEPARTMENT

2021-22



According to the syllabus of Shivaji University, Kolhapur for B.Sc.- I we organized workshop on “**Awareness Programme and Workshop for protection of sparrows**” was organized on Monday 21<sup>st</sup> March 2022. Hands on activities for food, water and shelter of sparrows are a carried out from Monday 21<sup>st</sup> March to 21<sup>st</sup> April by students of class B. Sc. I. **Projects** of this work are submitted by 83 students.

### **Objectives of the Study Tour**

The objectives of the study tour are as follows:

1. To increase interest of students in zoology.
2. To enhance the knowledge about the Aves.
3. To study adaptation and habits of local birds.
4. To create awareness about protection of sparrows.

### **Outcomes of Study Tour**

Outcomes are as follows:

1. To study birds in their natural habitat.
2. To classify birds.
3. To understand the correlation between manmade activities and bird biodiversity.

**PRINCIPAL**

Raja Shripatrao Bhagwantrao  
Mahavidyalaya, Aundh (Satara)

**Head Of Department**

**Head**

Department of Zoology  
R.S.B.M. Aundh (Satara)

**COORDINATOR**

Internal Quality Assurance Cell  
Raja Shripatrao Bhagwantrao  
Mahavidyalaya, Aundh (Satara)

## Appendix-1

Sr.No.	Name of the student studied course on experiential learning through project work/field work/internship
1	Bagwan Lukman Yasin
2	Bhosale Siddhesh Mahadev
3	* Budhawale Swati Baban
4	* Bhandare Yogita Sunil
5	Bagal Ajinkya Appa
6	* Bhosale Pallavi Sunil
7	* Bhosale Gayatri Santosh
8	Bhosale Shubham Pandurang
9	* Chormale Gauro Pandurang
10	* Deshmukh Ankita Vikas
11	* Durgale Prajakta Jalindar
12	Deshmukh Vishwajit nandkumar
13	* Deshmukh Pracvhi Balasaheb
14	* Gharge Shraddha Anandrao
15	* Gharge Aishwarya Pramod
16	* Gharge Prajakta Vijay
17	* Gharge Shivani Shashikant
18	Ghadge Prathamesh Ramchandra
19	Gharge Rohan Vijay
20	Ingale Rohan Suresh

21	* Ingale Sayali Madhav
22	Ingale yash Shatrughna
23	* Jadhav Arti Vishnu
24	* Jadhav Samiksha Balaso
25	Jadhav Pranay Suhas
26	* Jadhav Samiksha Shivaji
27	* Jadhav Minal Hanmant
28	* Jadhav Priti Sanjay
29	* Karande Pratiksha Anil
30	* Kumbhar Sayali Vijay
31	Kadam Pratham Mangesh
32	Kadam Suresh Ashok
33	* Kumbhar Pooja Ganpat
34	* Kadam Pranali Sanjay
35	Kanase Sahil Uddhav
36	Mane Sairaj Eknath
37	Mulani Sahil Gulab
38	* Mane Amruta Laxman
39	* Mulani Minaj Karim
40	Madane Arjun Dashrath
41	Mane Sahil Tukaram
42	Mane Vedant Netaji
43	* Mane Gitanjali Uttam
44	* Mulani Karina Raju
45	* Mandave Akshada Subhash

46	* Manr Neha Vikas
47	* Madane Pratiksha Madhukar
48	* Nikam Ankita Ashok
49	* Patil Disha Vikas
50	Phadatare Haridas Prakash
51	* Pawar Sanika Sanjay
52	Pawar Shubham Adhikrao
53	Pawar Dhanraj Jalindar
54	Padalkar Saurabh Vitthal
55	* Pawar Supriya Santosh
56	Pawar Utkarsh Sambhaji
57	Pisal Yash Rajendra
58	Pawar Vishal Balkrishna
59	Pandit Shivraj Nanaso
60	* Pawar Revati Nandkumar
61	Pawar Prathamesh Anil
62	* Pawar Amruta Mansing
63	Shinde Sandip Vilas
64	Shinde Rohan Satyawan
65	* Sarnobat Sayali Mohan
66	* Suryavanshi Mohini Suresh
67	* Sarvagod Pranali Tanaji
68	* Suryavanshi Anisha Uttan
69	Sawant Omkar Tatyaba
70	* Shinde Snehal Ganesh

71	* Sawant Sakshi Sanjay
72	* Sawant Poonam Vitthal
73	* Shevade Shreya Santosh
74	* Shinde Aakanksha Shankar
75	*Suryavanshi Divya Laxman
76	* Shaikh Karishma Shahid
77	* Shendage Sanika Santosh
78	* Tate Nikita Santosh
79	* Waghmare Prerana Uttam
80	* Yadav Supriya Shankar
81	Yadav Roshan Pravin
82	Yadav Chetan Bhagwan
83	Yewale Omkar Sudhakar



*Mawant*  
**PRINCIPAL**  
 Raja Shripatrao Bhagwantrao  
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*JR*  
**Head**  
 Department of Zoology  
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*Chaudan*  
**COORDINATOR**  
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[Type text]

Roll No:-

Exam Seat No:- 7994

SHEEL, SHARIR, ADHYAYAN

AUNDH SHIKSHAN MANDAL

**RAJA SHRIPATRAO BHAGWANTRAO  
MAHAVIDYALAYA, AUNDH.**

Tal. Khatav, Dist. Satara

**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY**

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that,

Mr./Mrs./Miss. *Gharge shraddha Anandrao.*

has satisfactorily completed the Project Report in Zoology for the  
B.Sc.part- I/ II as prescribed by Shivaji University Kolhapur, and this  
report represent his/her bonafied work in the year 2021-22

*30/06/22*  
Date:



Teacher in charge



Examiner



HEAD  
Department of ZOOLOGY  
R. B. M. Aundh,  
Head of Department

Page No.

Date :

Scientific

Classification:-

kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	chordata
class	Aves
order	Passeriformes
Family	Passeridae
Genus	Passer
Species	P. domesticus

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## World Sparrow Day

World Sparrow Day was celebrated with great zeal at MLV DAV college. A Webinar was organised to appreciate the beauty of nature and to raise awareness about Sparrows and other common birds affected by the environment, which are on the verge of extinction. The resource person was write on Sparrow day. Because of huge and large towering buildings, birds and animals get disturbed.

Keep a bowl of water and some grains for Sparrows a bowl for feed on. Plant trees in and around around your homes to create shelters for them or keep bird feeders outside your house. Do not use chemical insecticides and Pesticides in your garden as it is harmful. The only way to bring the sparrow back is by peoples Participation.

World Sparrow Day also has a broader vision to provide a Platform where People who are working on the conservation of the house.



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The Nature Forever Society was started by Mohammad Dilawar, an Indian conservationist who started his work helping the house sparrow in Nashik, and who was named one of the "Heroes of the Environment" for 2008 by Time for his efforts. The idea of marking World Sparrow Day came up during an informal discussion at the Nature Forever Society office. The idea was to earmark a day for the house mark sparrow to convey the message of conservation of the house sparrow and other common birds and also mark a day of celebration to appreciate the beauty of the common biodiversity which is taken so much for granted. The first world sparrow day was celebrated in 2010 in different parts of the world. Sparrow Day was celebrated in 2010 in different parts of the world. The day was celebrated by carrying out different various kinds of activities and events like art competitions, awareness campaigns, and sparrow processions as well as interactions with media.



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### Appearance:-

With a body length of 14-15cm, a wing-span of 21-22.5 cm, and 23-40g of weight, the house sparrow comes off as a small and compact bird. The male House Sparrow has a grey crown, cheeks and underparts, brown upperparts with black streaks. He has a black throat, upper breast and a black streak running down between the bill and eyes. The female House Sparrow has no black on her head or throat, nor a grey crown; her upper parts are streaked with brown. The juvenile is similar to the female. Its call is a loud "shirp".

### Behaviour and life cycle:-


The house sparrow is a gregarious, non-migratory bird. Sparrows are not afraid of humans and have lived alongside them for centuries. The House sparrow is known to take frequent dust baths; the bird covers itself in dust or sand, which absorbs excess oil, preventing the feathers

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## Habitat of the House Sparrow -



Some of the natural habitats that they live in include forests, meadows, grasslands, deserts, desert edges, woodlands, and more. The vast majority of their population lives in urban areas.



The reasons for the decline of the sparrow population are loss of habitat due to rapid urbanisation, diminishing ecological resources for sustenance, high levels of pollution and emissions from microwave towers.



Factors like urbanisation, replacement of ventilators with air conditioners in houses, radiation from mobile towers, pollution, use of insecticides and pesticides in farms and emission of harmful gases are considered the main reasons that led to a drastic decline in the population of sparrows.

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## Reasons of Extinction Sparrows:-

Plant trees in and around homes to create shelters for them or keep bird feeders outside your house. Do not use chemical insecticides and Pesticides in your garden as it is. House sparrows generally live long with human. After intensive study, we have placed sparrow boxes in public places like bus stand, shops etc. to retain their breeding habitat. We have placed the sparrow boxes in various public places at Singanallur bustard, Okkadam bus stand, near shop shutters etc., which is a milestone in sparrow conservation.



The reasons for the decline of the sparrow population are loss of habitat due to rapid Urbanisation, diminishing ecological resources for sustenance, high levels of pollution and emissions from microwave towers. Ventilators in homes have been replaced by other avian species. "The Threat is the introduced of other avian species like pigeons with greater reproduction rate and a more generalised need for survival. With pigeons being an inverse species to the sparrow landscape

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## Conservation of Sparrows :-



Sparrow conservation foundation was started with the aim of conservation nature. We started our activities to nurture and create sustainable habitats for sparrows. House Sparrows are the most common bird seen in India and widespread around the world. The breeding habitat of a sparrow is mostly associated with human living areas like farms, tile roofs, etc. so, conserving sparrow in urban areas has become our prime activity.



House Sparrows generally live along with human. After intensive study, we have placed Sparrows boxes in Public Places like bus stand, shops, etc., to retain their breeding habitat. We have placed the sparrow boxes in various Public places at Singanallur bustard, Ukkadam bus stand, near shop shutters, etc., which is a milestone in sparrow conservation. Keep a bowl of water and some grains for Sparrows to feed on.

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## Conclusion :-

1. keep few plants or flower pots in the balcony (if living in an apartment) or have a small garden.
2. Place a bowl of water and grains outside.
3. Be Patient
4. If Any Sparrows are around in the vicinity, will come for the food.
5. Don't Scare em away or sneak up on them.
6. Soon, they will become regular visitors.

## Special about Sparrows :-

They have the ability to fly at the speed of 38.5 km/hour and can even reach a speed of 50 km/hour. Males and female house Sparrows can be easily distinguished by the feather colouration: males have reddish backs and a black bib, while females have brown backs with stripes. Sparrows raise three nests of 3-5 eggs.

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