

Raja Shripatrao Bhagwantrao Mahavidyalaya Aumdh

Department of English

B.A.III English For Communication

Project List

2020-21



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1	Bharade Rshan Mukund	Traditional Learning Vs Online Learning
2	Chavan Aniket Hanmant	Introduction Of Soft Skills
3	Deshmukh Shubham Balaso	Interview Skill : Technique
4	Ingale Hemant Suresh	Reading Makes A Man Perfect
5	* Madane Reshma Motiram	Role of Vocabulary in Competitive exam
6	* Sawant Tanuja Narayan	English Language
7	Ghargedeshmukh Raviraj Vilasrao	Functional English in our Daily Life
8	Phadatare Rahul Anil	Global English: A study
9	Deshmukh Omkar Sambhaji	Problem of communication to the students
10	* Davare Pranali Dhanaji	Learning Language through Literature
11	Jadhav Mayur Ganpat	Dialogue On Crying Tree Video Presentation
12	Jadhav Onkar Narayan	Analysis of Short Story
13	Jadhav Rohan Tukaram	Translating Epics Into English Language
14	* Kashyap Himani Anand	Listening Skills
15	Deshmukh Abhijit Prabhakar	Reading Skills
16	* Deshmukh Rutuja Krushnat	Role of Speaking in Communication
17	* Deshmukh Shubhangi Sanjay	Presentation Skills And Its Technique
18	Gaikwad Rohit Tatyasaheb	Use of Audio Video Aids in Utility Lab
19	* Gujar Sandhya Sunil	Presentation Skills And Its Technique in Project
20	* Gharge Manisha Sambhaji	Learning Language through Literature
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22	* Ingale Radhika Balkrishna	Analysis of Short Story
23	* Jadhav Rushika Nagnath	Translating Epics Into English Language
24	Kumkar Shubham Sudhakar	World After Covid- 19
25	Kumbhar Akash Kailas	Traditional Learning Vs Online Learning





26	Madane Vikram Balish	Women's Empowerment
27	* Shinde Sanskruti Hanmant	Importance of Voting
28	Sarnobat Subhash Dhondiram	Learning Language through Literature
29	* Sawant Namrata Shahaji	Dialogue On Crying Tree Video Presentation
30	Thorat Tushar Dattatray	Analysis of Short Story
31	Ghadge Nikhil Ashok	Translating Epics Into English Language
32	Gharge Prathamesh Raghunath	Save Water for Upcoming Generation
33	* Jadhav Supriya Gajanan	Reading Skills
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50	Kashyap Akash Anand	Presentation Skills And Its Technique
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83	* Nikam Mayuri Dadaso	Learning Language through Literature
84	* Pawar Sushmita Mahadev	Dialogue On Crying Tree Video Presentation
85	* Raut Pooja Dashrath	Analysis of Short Story
86	* Sarnobat Madhuri Jaywant	Translating Epics Into English Language
87	Sudake Siddharth Ankush	Listening Skills
88	* Suryavanshi Pragati Dinkar	Reading Skills

Bhushaleen

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RAJA SHIPATRAO BHAGWANTRAO MAHAVIDYALAYA , AUNDH

B.A. III : 2020-21

Department of English

ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION SEM – VI

PROJECT

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Title of Project :- Important of Nature in our Life

Marks 10/10

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NATURE



The Latin word *natura*, o"essential qualities, innate disposition", and in ancient times, literally meant "birth". *Nature* is a Latin translation of the Greek word *physis* (φύσις), which originally related to the intrinsic characteristics that plants, animals, and other features of the world develop of their own accord. The concept of nature as a whole, the physical universe, is one of several expansions of the original notion; it began with certain core applications of the word φύσις by pre-Socratic philosophers, and has steadily gained currency ever since. This usage continued during the advent of modern scientific method in the last several centuries.



Nature, in the broadest sense, is the natural, physical, or material world or universe. "Nature" can refer to the phenomena of the physical world, and also to life in general. The study of nature is a large part of science. Although humans are part of nature, human activity is often understood as a separate category from other natural phenomena. The word *nature* is derived from

general realm of living plants and animals, and in some cases to the processes associated with inanimate objects – the way that particular types of things exist and change of their own accord, such as the weather and geology of the Earth. It is often taken to mean the "natural environment" or wilderness—wild animals, rocks, forest, and in general those things that have not been substantially altered by human intervention, or which persist despite human intervention. For example, manufactured objects and human interaction generally are not considered part of nature, unless qualified as, for example, "human nature" or "the whole of nature". This more traditional concept of natural things which can still be found today implies a distinction between <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature>

How important nature in our life ?

Why Important nature in our life ?



Nature will always be a part of our lives . It's up to us to make the environment clean and safe for future generation.

Imagine a world without **Nature** . Without trees. Clouds . Season . Snow . Green grass . Beautiful flowers and everything what have nature be . What would the meaning of life be ?

Nature is very importance of humans have needed to survive and thrive, was provided by the natural world around us : food, water, medicine, materials, for shelter, and even natural cycles such us climate and nutrients .

Nature is our sole supplier.



ature is very important because if there was no nature we wouldn't be alive. Especially trees, they give us the oxygen to live and breathe. Nature is also important because we have comfortable clothes, right? Some of your own clothes are made out of animals. -CC

Some animals give us food. For example, cows give us milk and pigs give us bacon. Plants also give us food like corn, peas, barley and beans!

Trees are the most important of all the stuff that we talked about because they give us oxygen to survive.

There is a lot of talking going on right now about nature preservation, green living and fighting global warming. All things I myself am a great partisan of. But why exactly is it that nature is so very important for us? Is it just because it's pretty to look at, or makes us feel good? I think it goes even further than that.



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CamScanner

Importance of nature



Are you getting enough nature?

It's easy to think nature will always be with us. But even in my lifetime, birds like starlings and house sparrows have declined so much they're now listed as endangered.

In fact, nature is faring worse in the UK than in most other countries. The latest State of Nature report shows that over half our wild species – plants, insects, birds, mammals – are in decline.



It's easy to think nature will always be with us. But it depends on whether we let nature go to the wall or act to repair, restore and maintain it. Right now species are going extinct and the natural systems that support all life on Earth are being eroded faster than ever before.

Even once common species like bees, hedgehogs, starlings and house sparrows are in trouble – going missing from our streets and neighbourhoods. The bees and birds lose out big time – and so do we.

Is it beyond the wit of humankind to bring nature back from the brink? It's in our own interests to do so. That said, we do seem to be the only species on Earth that actively destroys its own home and life-support systems.





First, how was your last holiday? Did you spend any time in nature? Shut your eyes and see if you can recall how you feel about the last time you spent time in nature.

What about your normal busy day away from stunning views, beaches and sunsets? Does your daily routine give you any experiences of nature?

Perhaps you don't have the time to notice the birds calling, the bees buzzing and to enjoy the colours of the changing seasons in a local park, even in your own street.

If you're not getting enough nature you're not alone.



Nature performs major miracles for us every day – from giving us great views and helping to prevent floods to regulating the weather and keeping us supplied with clean water, fresh air and plentiful food.

When running the tap or doing the shopping it's easy to forget that without healthy soils and diverse plant and animal species doing their thing our lives would be tougher and poorer.

Trees in towns cool us in summer and trap air pollution. Bees pollinate our crops, putting food on our table and in our stomachs. Even much-maligned wasps have uses such as controlling aphids.

However smart we've become as a species, without diverse nature and a healthy functioning natural environment we'll be as lost as a tourist without a map app.



Why is nature so important to human beings?

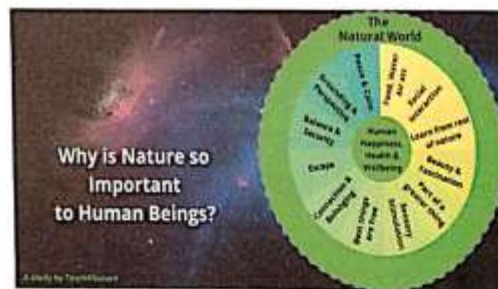


During live talks, we have asked our audiences a critical question: **Why is nature so important to human beings?**

Surprisingly, people have found it extremely hard to answer this fundamental question.

So we put the same question out on social media, and guess what happened? It went viral and the responses came flooding in!

We have created an infographic that summarises the responses received:



Whilst you enjoy and absorb the answers that were provided on Twitter, please help us understand what's going on.

We believe that, because we are part of nature and it's all around us, we take it for granted. So when asked "why is nature so important to human beings?" without time to consider the question, people find it hard to answer. However, providing time to reflect on the question, allows deep, varied and certainly meaningful responses to flow in.

Once again, this exercise shows the power of teamwork. Just look at the sheer number of responses that we have received. In fact, symbolically we stopped recording responses after receiving 201 responses. Our aim was to record 200, but quite frankly, if we had kept raising awareness of the question, we would have continued to receive a seemingly endless flow of responses!

Feel free to feed back your thoughts regarding this matter by tweeting us or contacting us by email.



WHY IS NATURE SO IMPORTANT FOR HUMANS?



Nature gifts many benefits to humans. From the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the food we eat, nature enhances our wellbeing and freely provides the essentials for our survival.

For decades, scientists and environmentalists have discussed the concept of **ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**. However, it wasn't until the early 2000s that it became more common place. From 2001-2005, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) embarked on a study to determine the impact on humans should ecosystems continue to change. Drawing on the knowledge of over 1,000 experts from across the globe, they evaluated "the condition and trends in the world's ecosystems and the services they provide," according to the MA website. They also identified evidence-based science to determine the best methods for conservation, enhancement, and sustainable use of ecosystems.



Cultural services are incredibly important for human well-being as they enhance our physical, mental, and emotional health. Think of how nice it feels to hike through a forest, build driftwood huts on the beach, or camp along a lake. And aside from recreational activities, nature also plays muse to some of our greatest artists. Where would the Group of Seven be without Canada's rugged wilderness? It also influences culture, symbology, and folklore. Think of the importance of maple trees in Canadian history. And for some, nature can facilitate spiritual experiences.



What does Nature give us? A special Earth Day article



There is no question that Earth has been a giving planet. Everything humans have needed to survive, and thrive, was provided by the natural world around us: food, water, medicine, materials for shelter, and even natural cycles such as climate and nutrients. Scientists have come to term such gifts 'ecosystem services', however the recognition of such services goes back thousands of years, and perhaps even farther if one accepts the caves paintings at Lascaux as evidence. Yet we have so disconnected ourselves from the natural world that it is easy—and often convenient—to forget that nature remains as giving as ever, even as it vanishes bit-by-bit. The rise of technology and industry may have distanced us superficially from nature, but it has not changed our reliance on the natural world: most of what we use and consume on a daily basis remains the product of multitudes of interactions within nature, and many of those interactions are imperiled. Beyond such physical goods, the natural world provides less tangible, but just as important, gifts in terms of beauty, art, and spirituality.



Fresh water: There is no physical substance humans require more than freshwater: without water we can only survive a few hellish days. While pollution and overuse has threatened many of the world's drinking water sources, nature has an old-fashioned solution, at least, to pollution. Healthy freshwater ecosystems—watersheds, wetlands, and forests—naturally clean pollution and toxins from water. Soils, microorganisms, and plant roots all play a role in filtering and recycling out pollutants with a price far cheaper than building a water filtration plant. According to research, the more biodiverse the ecosystem, the faster and more efficiently water is purified.



Soil health: The ground under our feet matters more than we often admit. Healthy fertile soil provides optimal homes for plants, while participating in a number of natural cycles: from recycling nutrients to purifying water. Although soil is renewable, it is also sensitive to overuse and degradation often due to industrial agriculture, pollution, and fertilizers. Natural vegetation and quality soil also mitigates excessive erosion, which can have dramatic impacts from loss of agricultural land to coastlines simply disappearing into the sea.



Biodiversity and wildlife abundance: The argument to save the world's wildlife has often come from an aesthetic point of view. Many conservationists have fought to save species simply because they *like* a particular species. This is often why more popularly known animals—tigers, elephants, rhinos—receive far more attention than less popular (although just as endangered) wildlife—for example, the redbelly egg frog, the smokey bat, or the bastard quiver tree. But beyond making the world a less lonely, less boring, and less beautiful place—admirable reasons in themselves—many of the services provided by biodiversity are similar to those provided by all of nature. Biodiversity produces food, fibers, wood products; it cleans water, controls agricultural pests, pollinates and disperses the world plants; and provides recreation, such as birdwatching, gardening, diving, and ecotourism





Art: Imagine poetry without flowers, painting without landscapes, or film without scenery. Imagine if Shakespeare had no rose to compare Juliet to, or if William Blake had no Tyger to set alight. Imagine if Van Gogh lacked crows to paint or Durer a rhinoceros to cut. What would the *Jungle Book* be without Baloo or the *Wind in the Willows* without Mr. Badger? Imagine *My Antonia* without the red grass of the American prairie or *Wuthering Heights* without the bleak moors. How would *The Lord of the Rings* film series appear without the stunning mountain ranges of New Zealand, or *Lawrence of Arabia* without the desert of North Africa? There is no question that the natural world has provided global arts with some of its greatest subjects. What we lose in nature, we also lose in art.



Spiritual: While some of what nature provides us is measurable, most of what nature gives us is simply beyond measure. Economic measurements are useful; but as with most of what happens in the world, economics is simply incapable of capturing true worth. Science is also a useful measurement regarding the importance of nature, but once again cannot measure what nature means—practically and aesthetically—to each individual.

Perhaps the most difficult gift of nature's to measure is its ingrained connection to human spirituality. In most of the world's religions the natural world is rightly revered. In Christianity, Earthly paradise existed in a garden, while Noah, the original conservationist, is commanded by God to save every species. Buddhists believe all life—from the smallest fly to the blue whale—is sacred and worthy of compassion. For Hindus every bit of the natural world is infused with divinity. Muslims believe the natural world was created by Allah and only given to humans



(04/06/2011) May Berenbaum knows a thing or two about insects: in recognition of her lifelong work on the interactions between insects and plants, she has had a character on *The X-Files* named after her, received the Public Understanding of Science and Technology Award for her work in making science accessible to the public, and this year has been awarded the prestigious Tyler Environmental Prize. "Winning the Tyler Prize is an incredible honor—most of my scientific heroes have been Tyler Prize winners and I'm exceedingly grateful to be considered worthy of being included among their ranks," Berenbaum told mongabay.com in an interview. "The Prize is also tremendously enabling—because the money is unrestricted I can use it to carry out projects that have been difficult to fund."

Bats worth billions

(04/03/2011) US agriculture stands to lose billions in free ecosystem services from the often-feared and rarely respected humble bat. According to a recent study in *Science* bats in North America provide the US agricultural industry at least \$3.7 billion and up to a staggering \$53 billion a year by eating mounds of potentially pesky insects. Yet these bats, and their economic services, are under threat by a perplexing disease known as white-nose syndrome (WNS) and to a lesser extent wind turbines.

