

B.L.D.E.A's
S.B.ARTS & K.C.P SCIENCE COLLEGE, VIJAYAPUR

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

STUDENTS SEMINAR

CLASS

B.Sc - IV

B.C.A - II

SUBJECT

BASIC ENGLISH

AND

ADDITIONAL ENGLISH

EVEN-SEMESTER

2017-2018

Advanced LearnersClass SeminarsA Report

Objectives: A Class Seminar is conducted involving Advanced learners

- to make students do assigned reading and share the information with others in the class.
- Seminar presentation help the learners to form arguments and support them with facts.
- to communicate with others courteously and also with those who disagree with their point of view.
- to help students discuss in depth, explore ideas and convey what is important and informative to other students.


Methodology: students of B.Sc IV and B.C.A. II Semesters were selected into groups. They were assigned a topic and allotted 15 minutes time to make presentation. The presentations concluded with oral feedback from the listeners in the class and suggestions for improvement from the teacher.


Class Seminar: In the Even semester 2017-18 Seminars in the following classes and subjects were conducted.


Class: ① B.Sc. IV 'A' Div	Basic English	05 students
② B.Sc. IV 'B' Div	do -	04 students.
③ B.C.A. II sem.	Additional Eng.	09 students

The topics discussed in the Seminar are specified in the table below:

Sl.no	Class and Subject	Topics Covered	Name of the Faculty
1.	B.Sc. IV 'A' Div. Basic English	Pushing Earth Towards Sixth Mass Extinction, Endangered Species in India, Extinct species, Introduction to Mountains, Mountains in India.	Dr. snt. R.M. Merdhe Associate Professor
2.	B.Sc. IV 'B' Div. Basic English	Jurassic Extinction Permian Extinction Devonian Extinction I st Mass Extinction and Amazon Rain Forest	Mr. Amin Lal Lecturer
3.	B.Sc. II Sem. BCA II Sem. Additional Eng.	Introduction and Personal life of Rene Descartes, Discourse on Method, Introduction of Cartesian Plane, An Experiment of Antoine Levoisier, Personal life of Ivan Pavlov, Experiment on Conditional stimulus, Methods of Sigmund Freud, Einstein's Relativity Theory, A video on Relativity Theory	Miss Padamashri Bagewadi Lecturer


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Class Seminar

Class: B.Sc. Sem 'A' Subject: English Date: 27/1/2018

Name of the Student: Sneha Pangudwale Roll no.: 28

Topic of the Seminar: Pushing the Earth towards sixth mass extinction.

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

* Extinction: It is when something is totally gone from the face of the world.

* Sixth mass extinction is also called Holocene extinction it is the ongoing extinction event of species mainly due to human activity.

* By the history of mass extinction we have five mass extinction.

1) Ordovician-siberian mass extinction :- In which about 86% of earth species were extinct.

2) Late-devonian :- In which large number of marine animals were extinct.

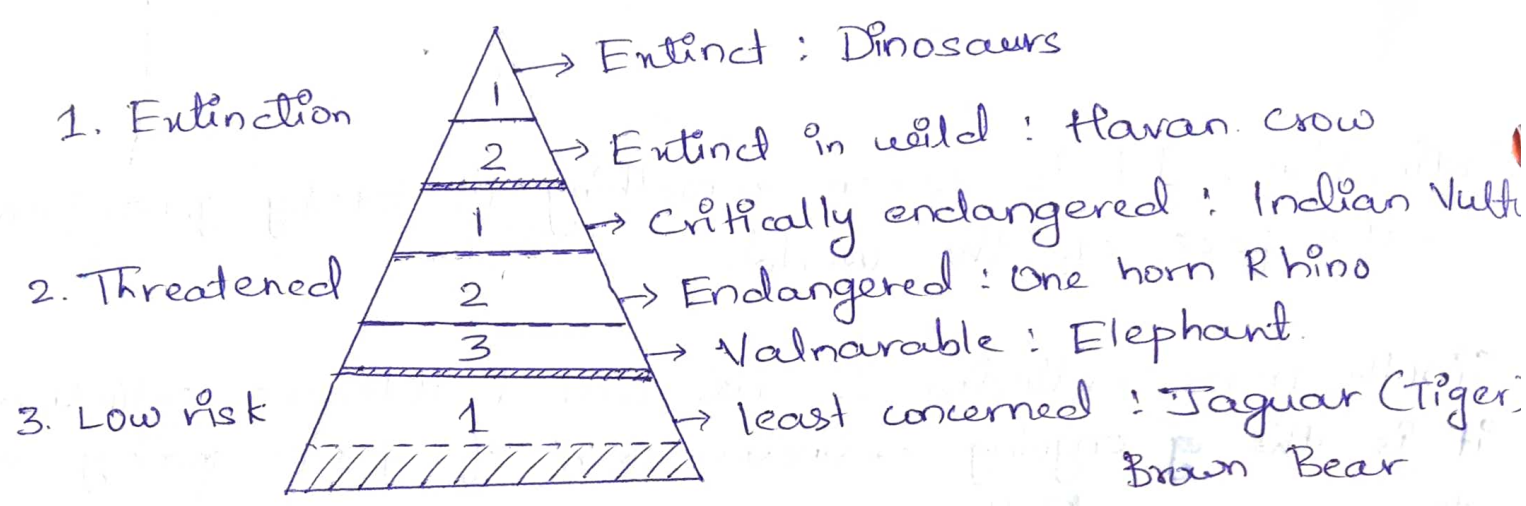
3) End-permian - It was the largest mass extinction in which 96% of earth species were extinct.

4) Triassic-Jurassic mass extinction :- In this mass extinction Dinosaurs were extinct due to Asteroids.

5) Cretaceous mass extinction - In this mass extinction

many of the important animal species were extinct.
 Now we are in 6th mass extinction even man can be extinct.

* Scale Of Extinction:



1. Extinction :- a) Extinct b) Extinct in wild

a) Extinct :- In which the species are completely vanished. Even a single species can not be found on the Earth.

Ex :- Dinosaurs.

b) Extinct in wild :- In this the species were extinct but the scientist are trying to recover the some species.

Ex :- Havan Crow.

2. Threatened :- a) critically endangered
 b) Endangered
 c) Valuable

a) Critically endangered :- In this the number of species are becoming too less, that if the correct measures are ^{not} taken then the species can be extinct. They are at the boundary of extinction.

Ex :- Indian Vulture

Now a days we can not see the Indian Vulture.

b) Endangered :- In this the number of species are less becoming less and less, mainly due to hunting and lose of habitat. Ex :- Blue Whale, Indian Rhino

c) Vulnerable :- In this the number of species are just become less than the before.

Ex :- Elephant.

3) Low risk or least concerned :- In this there is ~~no~~ less risk of extinction of species.

Ex :- Jaguar, it is a tiger
Brown Bear.

* Causes of their disappearance

1) Habitat lost :- due to deforestation for agricultural development, over grazing of animal domestic animals, for the development of buildings, & etc

2) Hunting :- Animals are hunted to trade their skin, fur and teeth which are used as showpiece, as belt, purse and other things.

3) Pollution :- Pollution prevents the eggs of animals and birds from hatching.

4) Climate change :- Mostly the polar bears get affected

by the climate change due to melting of glacier.

By these factors the Birth rate of animals decreases and the dead rate increases, and the animals becomes endangered.

All the animals need to survive in the world. They also need food to eat, water to drink, air to breath, and space to lay eggs, overall they need habitat to survive.

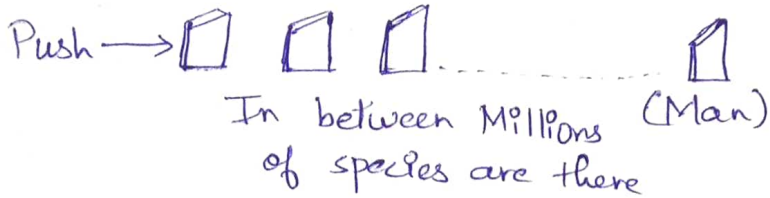
* To prevent the Extinction of animals, we must

- 1) Preserve the forest that is their home
- 2) Stop hunting that is by avoiding the use of belt, purse which are made from the skin of animals. If there is less use of belt and purse then the demand for the animal skin will be less and the hunting will be less and number of animals will be saved
- 3) Clean rivers and ponds
- 4) Reduce pollution.

* Top three Indian animals which are endangered

- 1) Indian Tiger :- found in Bengal. Endangered due to hunting.
- 2) Indian Dolphin :- It is National aquatic animal of India. It is found in Ganga and Brahmaputra river. Endangered due to water pollution.
- 3) Indian Rhino :- It is 4th largest animal in the world. Endangered due to hunting. The best thing is India is showing much progress in protecting them compared to other countries.

* Here, one question arises that what will be the effect or what happens if animals become extinct. Let us consider a Domino effect.



In Domino, if we push one box then ~~it~~ automatically all the boxes will fall. Like this all the animals are related to each other, if one animal become extinct then another animals also gets affected. Even man can be extinct.

Another example is Bee.

Bee are important as they bring pollens pollination of flowers which is responsible for 70% of production of fruits, vegies, seeds & nuts.

But ~~By~~ by 2006 they are disappearing due to spreading of pesticides on plants. And when bees consumes the contaminated nector, ~~it~~ affects the nervous system of it & when the nector is brought to the hives, the entire colony gets affected. And that honey is consumed by Bears and Man.

Class Seminar

Class: BSc IV Sem Subject: English Date: 27/1/2018

Name of the Student: Sushmila S. Kulkarni Roll no.: 63

Topic of the Seminar: Mass Extinction and Endangered Species in India.

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

India is home to different types of animals, birds and fishes. India is one of the mega diverse countries out of a total of seventeen mega diverse countries in the world. India has 6.5% of the world's total wildlife species according to a report which was published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that includes 7.6% of all mammals and 12.6% of all bird species.

Around 540 million years ago, something unusual happened on our planet and we can see it in the fossil record. A wide range of animals and plants suddenly died out, from tiny marine organisms to large dinosaurs. Scientists estimate that at least 99.9% of all species of plants and animals that ever lived are now extinct.

Mass Extinction:

Mass extinction means when at least half of all species dies out in a relatively short time over the course of our planet's history. The largest mass extinction event occurred around 250 million years ago, when perhaps 95% of all species went extinct. There are five top

- mass extinctions that occurred on our planet. They are:
- 1) Cambrian Explosion (540 million years ago):
Early life forms began to flourish.
 - 2) Ordovician - Silurian Extinction (440 million years ago):
Small marine organisms died out.
 - 3) Devonian Extinction (365 million years ago):
Many tropical marine species went extinct.
 - 4) Permian - Triassic Extinction (250 million years ago):
The largest mass extinction event in Earth's history affected a range of species, including many vertebrates.
 - 5) Triassic - Jurassic Extinction (210 million years ago):
The extinction of other vertebrates species on land allowed dinosaurs to flourish.

Endangered Species in India:

According to report issued by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red list, 15 species of birds, 12 species of mammals and 18 species of reptiles and amphibians have joined the critically endangered list in 2014.

There are seven rare and exotic wildlife species that can be found in India.

1) Greater - One Horned Rhinoceros:

These are found in India and Nepal, particularly in the foothills of the Himalayas. Poaching of horns is an important reason for the decline in the numbers of Indian Rhinoceros. Now half of the total population of these animals remain in the Kaziranga National Park.

2) Nilgiri Tahr :

Found in western Ghats, it is considered as the state animal of Tamil Nadu. Due to continuous poaching and eucalyptus cultivation is harming its habitats and thus leading to decline in its number. They are spotted in the Nilgiri hills, Anaimalai hills, Periyar National Park.

3) Bengal Tigers :

Considered as the National animal of India and Bangladesh, the Bengal tiger is referred to as the 'Big Cat'. Around 70% of the world's wild tigers live in India. Tigers are fast vanishing due to human interference and poaching cases. There are 48 tiger reserves in India. There are currently 2,226 tigers left in India. They are spotted in places like Sundarbans National Park, Sariska tiger Reserve, Jim Corbett National Park, Bandhavgarh National Park.

4) Asiatic Lion :

Gujarat is home to a large population of Asiatic lion. These are found in Gir National Park. Only 200 or so Asiatic lions exist in the world.

5) Black Buck :

Activities like hunting, poaching, habitat destruction, overgrazing and inbreeding has led to decrease in number of black buck. Another reason for decrease in black buck population is large-scale conversion of their habitat into agricultural fields. These are found in some parts of India, Nepal and Pakistan.

6) Lion Tailed Macaque :

These are found in some isolated areas of tropical forests in Western Ghats. There are only 2,900 species of this animal in the world.

7) Snow Leopard :

There are 6,000 snow leopards in the world. With the loss of habitat and widespread hunting, there has been a 20% reduction in snow leopard population over the past 20 years.

Steps Taken by Indian Government :

- 1) Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, through this act Indian government created many protected areas like Sanctuaries, National Parks, Conservation Reserves, etc.
- 2) To save the endangered species from extinction, a number of breeding programmes have been introduced.
- 3) There is strengthened field formation and increased patrolling in and around the protected areas.
- 4) To control poaching, Indian government set up anti poaching squad.

Acts Passed by Government of India :

- 1) Fisheries Act 1897
- 2) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 1960
- 3) Wildlife Protection Act 1972
- 4) Project Tiger 1972
- 5) Project Elephant 1992
- 6) Sea Turtle Project 1999
- 7) Crocodile Conservation Project 1975

Class Seminar

Class: BBA 1st sem

Subject: English

Date: 12/01/2018

Name of the Student: Sahana R. Lone

Roll no.: 214

Topic of the Seminar: 2nd Mass extinction (Devonian)

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

The Devonian extinction.

The world has faced five major extinction's in history. Devonian extinction is second mass extinction. This took place around 375-360 million years ago. Overall 19% of families and 50% of all of the species came extinct. This is close to the devonian period.

During this period loss of biodiversity occurred and affected marine life. Due to this there was decreases in the sea level and so there was increase in extinction.

This devonian extinction took place all over the world at all different directions. The plants which were fully extinct in the last mass extinction they reappears and animals like tetrapods (this is a vertebrate animal has four limbs or legs).

The extinction causes mainly on environmental changes, effect on weathering.

Causes on environmental changes

late devonian mass extinction, the environmental changes can be identified from the matter which settle to the bottom of the ocean. There was absence of oxygen in ocean. The rate of carbon dioxide was released. By burning of dead body thrown to the ocean. There was change in sea level and it's also effected on weather, tall trees required deep rooting systems because they acquire more amount of water and nutrients. These system can take place by breakdown of peat, rocks and layer of soil. This is reason order of meters-thick early Devonian plants like rhizoids and rhizomes they have roots on the root system, that's reason-they grow few centimeters.

The chemicals which are used on farmland they release the ions which act as nutrients to plants and algae. The sudden input of nutrients into river water may cause eutrophication and subsequent anoxia.

For ex:- phosphate run-off from Australian farmers is causing immediate damage to the Great Barrier Reef today. Anoxic conditions create better than with biotic crises than phases of cooling. Suggesting anoxia may have played the dominant role in extinction.

Class Seminar

Class: B.Sc IV sem. Subject: English Date: 05/02/2018

Name of the Student: Sunil P. Pawar Roll no.: 451

Topic of the Seminar: Amazon Rain Forest.

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Amazon Rain Forest is the largest tropical rain forest in the world. It is also known as Amazonia or Amazon Jungle, is one of the world's greatest natural resources and covers most of the Amazon Basin of South America. Because its vegetation continuously recycles carbon dioxide into oxygen. It has been described as the 'lungs of the planet'. About 20% of earth's oxygen is produced by the Amazon rain forest. This basin covers seven million square kilometers of which 5.5 million sq km are covered by the rain forest.

This rain forest is on the bank of the Amazon river which is largest river in the south America, because of that river this forest is named as Amazon Rain forest

Amazon Rain forest mainly occupies the land of Brazil, nearly about 60% of forest is under the land of Brazil. It also occupies the

land of Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana.

This forest is the home town of thousand species of plants and animals and also some species of insects and vertebrates are discovered in that forest. Rainforest also stabilize the earth's climate. It absorbs million tons of CO_2 , due that it helps to reduce the effect world wide climate change. Around 80% of the food we eat originally came from rainforest, such as coffee, chocolate, rice, pineapple and corn. over a quarter of the medicines we use today have their origin in the forest.

without this rain forest there is no origin of life on the earth, but people are destroying the forest for basic needs. According to UNESCO calculation, Today, the rainforest are being destroyed by 15 acres every second, because of that some delicate species of plants and animals are being extincted.

If deforestation continues, we will completely lose the rainforest within the next 40 years, Now. it's time to save forest, without them we can't breath and no life on earth.

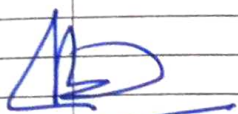
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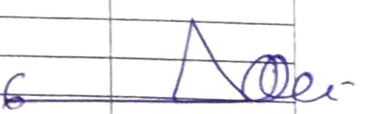
Name of the Teacher: Miss Padmashree Bagewadi
Class: B.C.A. II Sem.
Sub: Additional English
P.P-T Presentation

SL no.	Name of the student & Topic of the seminar	Roll no.	Time Allotted	Time Taken	Date	Signature
1	Robit Kokare "Introduction & Personal life of Rene Descartes".	37	20 mins	8 mins	16/03/18	R.S. Kokare
2	Anun Ballari "Discourse on Method".	08	10 mins	6 mins	16/03/18	A.M. Ballari
3	Abhilash Teli "Introduction of Cartesian plane".	01	15 mins	10 mins	16/03/18	Abhilash Teli
4	Laxmi Indi "Experiments of Antoine Lavoisier".	2	15 mins	10 mins	16/03/18	Laxmi Indi
5	Pavan Patil "Personal life of Ivan Pavlov".	28	10 mins	8 mins	16/03/18	Pavan Patil
6	Mallikarjun D "Experiment of Conditional stimulus by Ivan Pavlov".	23	15 mins	10 mins	16/03/18	Mallikarjun D
7	Poornima Agasae "Methods of Sigmund Freud".	30	15 mins	15 mins	16/03/18	Poornima Agasae
8	Soumya Biradar "Einstein's Relativity Theory".	46	10 mins	10 mins	16/03/18	Soumya
9	Poornima Bhasle "Einstein's Relativity Theory" (played related videos)	31	20 mins	20 mins	16/03/18	P.H. Bhasale

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Class Seminar

Class: BCA II Sem

Subject: Additional English

Date: 16/3/18

Name of the Student: Poornima. H. Ghosale

Roll no.: M1713431

Topic of the Seminar: Einstein's Relativity Theory

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

General Theory of Relativity:

General Relativity theory developed by Einstein in the year 1907-1915 states that being at rest in the gravitational field and accelerating are identical physically. For example, an observer can see ball fall the same way on the rocket and on earth. This due to the acceleration of the rocket which is equal to 9.8 m/s^2 . This theory relates Newton's gravitational theory and special relativity.

Some consequences of general relativity are:

Gravitational Time Dilation:

Gravity influences the passage of time. clocks in the deeper gravitational wells own slower than in general gravitational levels.

Gravitational field:

The universe is expanding and parts of it are moving away from earth faster than the speed of the light. to know more about theory of relativity, its applications and much more.

Class Seminar

Class: BCA II sem

Subject: Additional English

Date: 16-03-2018

Name of the Student: Mallikarjun D

Roll no.: 23

Topic of the Seminar: Experiment on conditional stimulus by Ivan Pavlov

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Ivan Pavlov was a physiologist. He got Noble Prize in 1904 on his experiment called Conditioned reflex. His career is mainly divided into 3 phases. i) First he worked on digestion & circulation of blood. ii) secondly investigation of secretions of digestive glands and at last Conditioned reflex.

In his speech of 1904 he spoke about the dog and condition reflex. that is "when a distant object attracts the attention of a dog the dog secretes saliva".

Pavlov also made many experiments about dog and food that is natural stimuli and stimulated natural response.

In first observation he told that at same extent of hungry it produce same amount of saliva. Next used buzzer at some extent and next he made some different sounds which the dog had recognised it and did not produce saliva as before.

Pavlov said that dog had conditioned to wait. He also argued that dogs were like machines in that they received stimuli, unconditioned & conditioned stimuli. they responded and conditioned to respond to stimuli.