Shakespeare

- Smita Nehe
S.Y.B.A.

William shakespeare was an English dramatist and poet. He is generally considered the greatest dramatist and the finest poet in the English language. He is the most popular author in the world. Here is the fine flower of his humour. All the plays contain many truly comic situations. They also exhibit humanity. The dramatist skillfully used more sophisticated and intellectual comic talents in such lively but thoughtful comediess as "Twelfth Night."

Twelfthe Night is the last of the mirthful and joyous comedies of Shakespeare. It was followed by Julius Caesar and Hamlet. The people who know these plays can only stand amazed at the versality and the power of this man's mind.

Title - In Shakespeare's time special merry - marking on the twelfth - night after christmas still celebrated as the night when christmas decorated are taken down closed the christmas festivities. Among the wealthy they were considered' incomplete without a mask or play perhaps 'Twelfth Night' was written for some such actual performance. In any case, what Shakespeare says in his sub-title is "If you do not like that title, call it what you like."

Plot - Sebastion and viola, twin brother and sister very much alike, are rescued from shipwreck on the coast of Illyria, each thinking the other drowned. Viola disguises herself as a page in the same costume the sebastian was occustomed to wear and takes service with Orsino, the Duke of the country, under the name of Cesario. The Duke is inlove with Olivia a neighbouring heiress, but she turns a deaf year to his proposals. He sands Cesario to olivia to see if 'he' can be any more successful in furthering his love - suit.

Complications arise when viola falls in love with the Duke and Olivia falls in love with cesario.

Olivia's household steward, Maluolio has antagonised the rest of the seruants by his overbearing manner and also sir, Toby, Olivia's uncle by doing all he can to bring to an end the old knight's carousals. Maria, olivia's maid hatches a conspiracy where by Olivia is persuaded that muluolio is mad and thus they are able to have him locked up in a dark room.

Olivia has another suitor besides Orsino, a foolish knight, sir Andraw who is buoyed up with false hopes of winning her and so encouraged to stopat her house by sir, Toby, so that he can spend sir Andrew's money. Sir Toby, ever ready for a bit of fun persuades sir Andrew to challange Cesario to a duel as a rival for Olivia's love. sir toby gives such a rare account of the other's bravery and adroitness infacing that they face one another infear and trembling. The duel is broken up by Antonio,who had rescued Sebastian.from drawing and become atteched to him and who now takes viola for Sebastion. Before explanations can assure him of his mistake, he is arrested for an old offence.

Into this medly arrives Sebasstian sir Toby and sir Andrew, persuing Cesario to continue the fight, lome across Sebastion and get more than they bargained for on two occasions. Olivia marries Sebastian instead But all the errors arising from mistaken identity are suddenly made clear on the appearance of sebastian when viola is present and the two are seen together Olivia adheres to her bargain with sebastion and viola marries the Duke.

Structure - The main plot of Twelfth Night is the love story of Olivia, viola, Orsino and

The good are better made by ill, As odours crushed are sweeter still.

Sebastion. The sub-plot is the conspirancy of shakespearean drama. There are comic and serious scenes in the play plot and sub plot must not only serve as a foil for each other, they must be well bound together. In Twelfth Night, the main and sub-plot are dovetailed into one another. Viola gets mixed up in both plots and serues an important connecting link.

Setting - The great majority of Shakespeare's plays are set in places abroad a device which of itself gave them a romantic colouring. But the local colour of all his plays is that of rlizabethon England. People saw in the drama a reflection of their own life and experience. Shakespeare's characters are men and women before they are Italians or Egyptions. And it must be remembered that there was no scenery and no scenery and no period costume.

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Attitude towards life

- Ashok Prabhakar Kadam
T.Y.B.A.(A)

It is no doubt true, that we cannot go through life without sorrow. There can be no sunshine without shade. We must not complain that roses have thorns. But rather be greatful that thorns bear flowers. The world is a looking glass; if you look at it through a red glass, all seems red and rosy; if through a blue, then all blue; if through a smoked one, all dull and dingy. Always try to look at the bright side. There are some persons whose smile, the sound of whose voice very presence, seems like a ray of sunshine and brightens a whole room. Greet everyone with a bright smile kind words and a pleasant welcome. It is not enough to love those who are near and dear to us. We must show that we do so. While how ever we should be greatful and enjoy to the full the innumerable blessings of life; we can not expect to have no sorrows and anxieties. Life is indeed a tragedy at times and a comedy very often. But as a rule, it is what we choose to make it. It depends on your outlook towards life. Life is precious preserve it. Do not try to spoil it by committing mistakes. Live a pure and happy life. It is a gift of God, enjoy it. Be happy and make others feel happy. Then the world become full of joy. No place for sorrow.

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Pollution

- Kale Devchand Maruti
T.Y.B.A.(Eng. Dept.)

There are three types of pollution

1) Water pollution.

2) Air pollution

3) Noise pollution.

to pollute means to make something dirty or impure by adding harmful or unpleasant subastance to it. In addition to this ,there is lot of visual pollution and also mental pollution. Rivers and seas are polluted by chemicalwaste from factories and disposal from towns and cities: poisonous smoke emitted by vechicles pollution the air blowing horns and unnecessary balring loudspekars deafan human ears: Flashes of powerful lights fluorescent advirtiesment and gaudy poster strain human eyes. Enviroment pollution has posed a searious problem to human,animal and trees life allover the world.

All these types of pollution result from the mentel pollution that is a negative attitude. The polluted mind that breeds pollution has to be first. It right from the formative stage children pollution done of effect on children. If this is done this plant will be absolutely unlivable.

If you control the pollution. so save the nature and live the good life.

■ ■ ■

Art is not a thing; it is a way.

Aids

- Sachin Patil
S.Y.B.A.

Aids is incurable disease.It has spread panic all over the World.At preasent this has become main health hazard for the people. Is is true that this disease has no cure ? Is it not possible that an AIDS,patient can not live normal life   like other patients in the society?such question disturb the modern man.This much could be said upon the context that awareness is only safety.

The full from of AIDS is Acquired Immuno Deficiency syndrome.

It weakens natural immunity i.e.it reduces the innate power of the body to resist disease. Once an AIDS patient gets infected with a particular disease he never recovers from it because no medicine works there in his case.

AIDS spreads by means of Hiv. virus.This virus gets multiplied in the person of the infected individual and weakens his power of immunity As such as HIV infected person dose not get AIDS. He may feel alright and for some years may not show any external symptoms,but when count of Lumphocyte falls to 200 or less in the HIV infected person than AIDS patients have HIV+ve virus in them But all HIV infected persons donot have AIDS.

AIDS infection takes place because of of following reasons :

1) By accepting infected blood without proper test.

2) Using infected needle and syringe.

3) The fresh -born is likely to get the disease from an infected mother.

The Key mainifestation of the infection is as follows :

1) Experiencing fatigue .

2) Rapid loss of weight .

3) chorne fever

4) Cough

5) Night-time sweating etc.

After being infected with AIDS the person gradually lose his immunity because of reduction of CD4 cells in the blood So many fatal diseases like T.B.,cancer and pneumonia etc. attack the persons. The medicines that are conventional for the said diseases, when adminstered, fail to have any positive effect what so ever and the person finally succumb.

For cure and preventation of the AIDS the ministry of family welfare, India and the world's Health Organization have jointly the National AIDS control organization which has prepared anextensive programme. The said programme envisages the following measures :
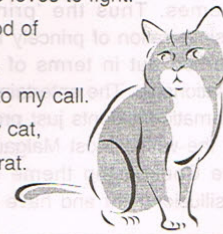
1) observation and Research

2) Prevantion of transmission of sexual diseases.

3) Stress on use of safe blood .

4) Use of condoms.

5) Applied education and the role of voluntary organization.

Source :- Healing Jan-2003

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My Dear Cat

- Sonali Shah
T.Y.B.A.

My dear little cat,

Sits on the door mat,

Licking himself very clean,

Though he can be very mean.

His whiskers are white

and with the dogs,he loves to fight.

When he is in a mood of

playing with my ball,

He will not respond to my call.

He is a very naughty cat,

But keeps away the rat.

Beauty and folly are generally companions.

Manohar Malgaonkar
and His Romantic Novels of Action

- Prof. Sanjay Pagare
Dept. of English

Indian writers, particularly novelists, have made quite a mark on the English literary scene in the last few decades. Manohar Malgaonkar, a novelist of the seventies is certainly one of the most significant Indian writers in English. Raja Rao, Mulkraj Anand and R.K.Narayan are described as trimurties of Indo-Anglian fiction and Malgaonkar comes a close fourth. He is a prolific writer and since the publication of his first novel, Distant Drum he has achieved a spectacular success. He has a wide readership in India, Britain and America ; and all his books have been commercially successful. His second navel, The Princes was a literary Guild selection and A Bend in the Ganges' was E.M.Forster's choice as one of the three best novels of 1964. Malgaonkar avoids experimentation and prefers conventional fictional forms. He is not much influenced by scientific naturalism and psychological realism. His concern is not so much with the average and the democratic as with the unusual and the exceptional in human experience. He is a superb story teller like Somerset Maugham and Graham Gereene. His novel are well-Knit and full of action. Malgaonkar is often accused of concentrating on the exotic and melodramatic aspects of Indian life in order to entertain his western readers. His novels are certainly entertaining but they do reveal a deeper structure of meaning., value and also large, epic themes. Thus the 'princes' deals with the disintegration of princely India and the theme is worked out in terms of a dynamic fatherson relationship. The entertainment arising out of the dramatic incidents just proves the narrative skill of the writer. Most Malgaonkar novels deal with the Chekhovain theme of disintegration and disillusionment and have a universal value and relevance. In basic theme ' A Bend in the Ganges ' also raises the fundamental issue of the meaning of violence and nonviolence. Malgaonkar is a masculine writer ; the world of his novels is a world of violence and robust activity. And revenge is his favourite theme.

Malgaonkar shows an ability for innovative diction and often translates. Indian idioms in English in order to create a sense of authenticity and local colour. His general preference is however for a Victorian, pre-Hemingway style. His disntiction lies not in his linguistic experiments but in his authoritative knowledge of the Indian scene and his superb craftsmanship. Except Anand no other writer has covered as much of the geographical or historical India as Malgaonkar has done . His themes are rich and varied . Whether it is the life in the army or on the plantations, the riots in Delhi or the battles in Burma, the distant days of mutiny the princes or the tribal Bhils and Jaoras, he is equally at home and always writes as an insider. In all his books he reveals a sound historical sense. His studies of Maratha chieftain Kanhoji Angery, the Puars of Dewas and Chhatrapaties of Kolhapur and the novel , ' Devil's Wind ' based on the Sepoy Mutiny ' of 1857 show his flair for historical biography . Works like The princes and A Bend in the Ganges' artistically fuse the presonal and historical perspectives in fictional forms. Malgaonkar has thus earned a well deserved place in the pantheon of the best Indian writers in English by virtue of the quantity and quality of his literary output.

21st Century
Librarianship : A New Outlook

- Prof. A. B. Shaikh
Librarian

Nobody can deny the role of Library and the Library Staff in the effective functioning of the Collage. It is needless to emphacise the role of the Library Staff in the effective functioning of the Library. Library is usually regarded as a trinity, Library staff plays the vital role. Merely, huge building and the huge number of readers becomes irrelevant and ineffective. The effective utilisation of Library solely depends on the Library personnel. So Library education and thereby new techniques plays a key role of smooth organisation of Library services.

Technology is quite flexible and the goal of the organisation is fixed,To cope up with the goal of organisation, the Librarian has to take the proper and timely decisions on going for new technology. As the Librarian has to do with the Knowledge management problems ; he must take into account that the technology is the means to achieve the goal and not the goal. It is re-engineering the functioning of the Library. It requires the change in the system. However the new environment obtained by the new techniques; such as computers, communication technology, information technology have posed the challenges before the Librarianship. Gone are the days of stand alone Libraries and traditional Libraries. The development of new techniques and technology makes direct access to information and document more easy for users. The students, staff and the Knowledge seekers of the locality is now empowered for their access to the information and documents. It forced to have the quality collection development and the Business process re-engineering to cope up with the new millennium challenges, Let us first define the re-engineering

the business process. " It is fundamental rethinking and radical redisign of house - keeping process of the Library to achieve dramatic improvements in critical, contemporary measures of performance, such as cost quality, service and speed."

This defination contains four keywords

1) Fundamental Re-engineering - It means to decide what to do ? Why to do ? And how to do ? It requires a fresh and impartial look at Library services.

2) Radical Re-engineering - It means getting to the roots of the things and not making superfacial changes in the house-keeping process of the Library Value added changes are to be made in the System.

3) Dramatic- Re-engineering - It requires the bold decisions. Dramatic improvements demands blowing up the old and replacing it with something new.

4) Re-engineering the process - It is the collection of the activities in the Library dept. to be re-engineered .

1) Inrolment of readers.
2) Identification of readers needs.
3) Evaluation of these identified needs, by Library committee.
4) obtaining sanction from authorities
5) Issuing of purchases order.
6) Receiving and accessioning in the database.
7) Circulation & its management.
8) Storage and preservation.
9) Stock verification.
10) Reading Room facility etc.

the role of Library and Librarians is going to be changed dramatically. Library will be turned into the place of communication between -

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Borrowing is not much better than begging.

- Person to person
- Person to Institution
- By Direct contact
- By Direct Telephonic talk.
- By E- mail
- By fax
- By Tele working
- By Tele learning
- By Tele conferencing
- By Vedio conferencing .

The society will totally convert into digital information society and with this digital information society the Libraries in the society will be changed totally. The future Libraries will be of four types.

(1) Poly media Libraries - These Libraries will the collections in several independent media such as paper, micro films, compact discs etc.

(2) Electronic Libraries- This type of Libraries will have widespread use of the computers and such other facilities like on line database and automated record keeping . There will be computer - based decision making . The Electronic media includes both digital and analogue.

(3) Digital Libraries- In this type of Libraries , all information will exist only in a digital electronic format . The formation of this type of Libraries may how ever depends on different storage media such as electronic memory , magnetic or optical discs.
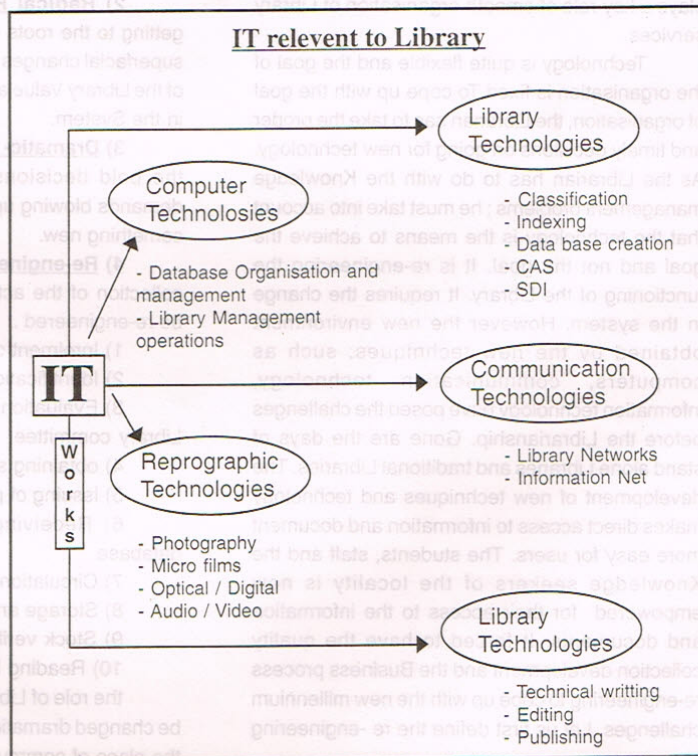
One of the great advantages of this type of digital Library is that it can be accessed samultaneosly by many users and at low cost. The traditional Libraries may

hold one or two copies of the book but a digital Library can generate an unlimited number of copies at the touch of button.

(4) Virtual Libraries - This type of Libraries will use the Technology in virtual Reality (V R). This is known as telepresence in its simplest form. In a virtual environment , one would be able to browse around a Library system without having to physically going Library.

The fundamental and Readical effect of information Technology is on Education, Research, commerce, Industry and on Government Activities. There are many reasons for changing the role of Librarianship in the new millennium They are

- Availability of Computers
- Awareness among users.
- Availability of networks
- Availability of modern technology.

IT relevent to Library

IT Works

- Computer Technolosies
  - Database Organisation and management
  - Library Management operations

- Reprographic Technologies
  - Photography
  - Micro films
  - Optical / Digital
  - Audio / Video

- Library Technologies
  - Classification
  - Indexing
  - Data base creation
  - CAS
  - SDI

- Communication Technologies
  - Library Networks
  - Information Net

- Library Technologies
  - Technical writting
  - Editing
  - Publishing

A good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm.

- Globalisation
- Increase in competition
- Emergence of E-commerce, E-book, E-governance .
- E-education, E-mail- etc.

Resource sharing, Standardisation etc. Information Technology and its application to the field of Librarianship gives birth to Networking and internet. The needs for services are distance in libraries and information centers and for creating the databases for providing online information services. To implement computerisation of library operation for the fast communication of information is also one of the basic needs of Library networking alongwith the promotion of resource sharing. The path of networking in the Library field is-

- Research Libraries
- Center Govt. Institutions
- Special Libraries
- Universities
- State Govt. Institutions
- Collages
- Public Libraries
    - School Libraries.

Databases and value - added information services are having national as well a international market. So Govt. of India established National IT task force in 1998. Task force prepared action plan and stated the creation of databases. The following fields of Information Technology (IT) will be the boon for the purpose. The information Technologies relevant to Library are-

- Computer Technology
- Communication technology
- Reprographic Technology
- Library Technology
- Technical Communication Technolosies.

We can have the idea in detail about the above said relevant fields of information Technology changing the scenario of the present Library system. By going through the chart,
REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW MILLENNIUM LIBRARIANSHIP.

- skilled persons are required.
- knowledge of computer is a must.
- IT awared persons will be preferred.
- Information brokers will be there in.
- Standardisation is a need.

Computer based system may be cheaper or more efficient but quality managements of the Library system is the 21st century demand, what worked yesterday may not be the best solution for tomorrow.

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LIFE

- Y. G. Nawarange
S.Y.B.A.

Life is a challenge	Meet it
Life is a Gift	Accept it
Life is an adventure	Dare it
Life is Sorrow	Overcome it
Life is a tragedy	face it
Life is a duty	Perfrom it
Life is a game	Play it
Life is a mystrey	unfold it
Life is a song	sing it.
Life is a apportunity	Take it.
Life is a journey	Complete it
Life is a promise	fulfil it
Life is a love	Enjoy it
Life is a Beauty	praise it.
Life is a spirit	Realise it
Life is a struggel	fight it
Life is a puzzle	solve it
Life is a Goal	achieve it
Life is a diamond	wear it.

Commonsense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom.