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विद्यालय उद्घु

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IN THE LAND

of the

AUNTIE TONGUE



The aspiration of us colonials had been to speak English like Englishmen.

- From Ved Mehta's *The Stolen Lights*.



IN THE LAND
of the
AUNTIE TONGUE



CONTENTS

1. Letter to the Editor of 'RAMBLINGS'. ➤ <i>The Editor, 'AGASTYA'</i> ...	182
2. Harold Pinter : The Nobel Winner of 2005 ➤ <i>Prof. Sanjay Pagare.</i> ...	183
3. Differences of Vocabulary ➤ <i>'Ramblings', Vol.1, Issue 1</i> ...	187
4. (About) English ➤ <i>A quotation</i>	188
5. Prayer ➤ <i>'Ramblings', Vol., Issue 1</i> ...	188
6. Differences of spelling ➤ <i>'Ramblings', Vol.1, Issue 1</i> ...	189
7. Student's Life : Duties & Responsibilities ➤ <i>Miss Dhanashree Gaikwad, T.Y.B.A.</i> ...	190
8. Indian Culture - A Positive View ➤ <i>Shri. Vinay Newaskar, S.Y.B.A.</i> ...	191
9. Book-Review ➤ <i>'Ramblings', Vol.1, Issue 1</i> ...	193
10. Laugh and be Merry ➤ <i>'Ramblings', Vol.1, Issue 1</i> ...	194
11. You are my Sonia. (Poem) ➤ <i>Miss Pramila Kanawade, T.Y.B.Sc.</i> ...	196
12. 'Ayurvedic' Proverbs ➤ <i>Prof. Dr. Vijay Bankar.</i> ...	197
13. As You Sow, So Shall You Reap (Poem) ➤ <i>Prof. Sopan Salve, Lecturer in English.</i> ...	198
14. Love (Poem) ➤ <i>Miss Dhanashree Gaikwad, T.Y.B.A.</i> ...	198
15. I give to all. (Poem) ➤ <i>Miss Pramila Kanawade, T.Y.B.Sc.</i> ...	198
16. Space Travel ➤ <i>Vaibhav Wadage, F.Y.J.C. (Science)</i> ...	199
17. Role of Digital Library In Higher Education ➤ <i>Shri Pravin Ghule, Assistant Librarian.</i> ...	200
18. Life's Clock (Poem) ➤ <i>Ratnadeep Khambekar, F.Y.J.C. (Science)</i> ...	203
19. B 4sful ➤ <i>The Editor, 'AGASTYA'</i>	198 & 203

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To,
Prof. Sanjay Pagare,
The Editor,
RAMBLINGS,
A half-yearly Journal of English Language & Literature,
Published by
English Literary Association, Deptt. of English.

Sir,

Your have appealed us - the readers / students - to be brave and come out with our response to your 'Ramblings'.

Though I am, not rather, but really very late, I am sure of being better than never responding to the two issues of volume 1 of the above-mentioned journal, bearing a very meaningful and therefore a beautiful name - 'RAMBLINGS'.

Sir, I remember it very well, still, that after viewing the first issue I had expressed that 'Ramblings' are possible in the province of Philosophy and many other subjects also. To follow a new idea or to imitate something new is to appreciate and praise also. But I could not perform what I intended to, then. Frankly speaking, in Shakespeare's words in Macbeth, 'the attempt and not the deed (which) confounded' me.

There are some parts / articles in the 'Ramblings', which are of the nature of common interests and can be understood easily and enjoyed as well by a general reader of English. Such parts have been included in the English section of 'Agastya' which is a yearly magazine published by our college. Thus, a wider exposure is given to your intellectual excursion. So and therefore

***Not as dodo, it will be dead,
It'll survive and be widely read.***

With warm regards,
Dr. Vijay Bankar,

Editor,

AGASTYA,
2005 - 2006

HAROLD PINTER : THE NOBEL WINNER OF 2005

Prof. Sanjay Pagare,
Lecturer, Deptt. of English.

Pinter has been a strong critic of the American policy of aggression against Iraq He has called Bush, " a mass murderer " and Tony Blair, " a Christian Thug.".... He commented that the Nobel is a recognition of his anti-war position rather than a recognition of just his stagecraft.

The Swedish Academy announced its decision to award Nobel for literature to Harold Pinter in the month of October 2005. The decision raised many eyebrows, mainly because of two reasons : first because the last recipient of Nobel for literature , V.S. Naipaul , too was a British citizen and this time nobody really expected another Britisher to get it again; secondly Pinter has been a strong critic of the American policy of aggression against Iraq and everybody knows that America wields a strong influence over the Swedish Academy. He has called Bush, "a mass murderer " and Tony Blair, " a Christian Thug." When Bush said, "We will not allow the world's worst weapons to remain in the hands of the world's worst leaders," Pinter's quick and scathing reaction was "Quite right. Look in the mirror chum. That's you." In his speech at the Imperial War Museum in September 2004 he

exposed the war-mongering mentality of Bush and Blair - in spite of their pious platitudes- thus : "Freedom, democracy, and liberation. These terms, as enunciated by Bush and Blair essentially mean death, destruction and chaos."

Pinter, the son of a Jewish tailor, was born in Hackney a suburb in East London in 1930. He not only faced East London anti-semitism in his childhood but also lived through World War II bombings of London. He was trained as an actor in Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and Central School of Speech and Drama in London. After the training he started working in the repertory theater under the pseudonym, David Baron and toured all over England and Ireland.

His first play *The Room* was written for the Bristol University. In *The Room* a commonplace situation is gradually invested with menace, dread and

mystery. There is a deliberate omission of an explanation or a motivation for the action. The room, which is the center and chief poetic image of the play, is one of the recurrent motifs of Pinter's work. In this case the room is inhabited by Rose, a simpleminded old woman whose husband, Bert, never speaks to her although he is pampered and fed with overwhelming motherliness. The room is in a vast house; outside is winter and night. Rose sees the room as her only refuge, her only security in the hostile world. The room becomes an image of the small area of light and warmth that our consciousness, the fact that we exist, opens up in the vast ocean of nothingness from which we gradually emerge after birth and into which we sink again when we die.

Dumb Waiter, Pinter's second one act play is about two hired killers - Ben and Gus - employed by a mysterious organization. They wait for their instructions in a dingy basement room and face many funny situations. The main element of comedy is provided by the brilliant small talk, behind which the two men hide their anxiety. The play thus succeeds in fusing tragedy with the most hilarious farce. Even the mysterious supernatural is turned into an additional element of comedy. Pinter sees no contradiction between the absurd and the comic. According to him "Everything is

funny; the greatest earnestness is funny; even tragedy is funny."

It was *The Caretaker* in 1959, which really established him as a playwright of substance. The fight for a room of one's own is the basic theme of *The Caretaker*. In this play Davies, a tramp, is given shelter by Aston and Mick, the two brothers, but he betrays their confidence and tries to incite them against each other. His perfidy is discovered and he is expelled from the room. His expulsion reminds us of Adam's expulsion from Eden. Davies is thus guilty of hubris and the betrayal of confidence just like the original sin of Adam.

Pinter later consolidated his position as a playwright of repute with plays such as *The Birthday Party*, *The Homecoming*, *Old Times*, *No Man's Land*, *Betrayal* and many others. In all, he has written 29 plays so far. *The Birthday Party* is the first full-length play of Pinter. In this play, the menace of the unknown enters the snug world of Meg in the form of two strangers, Goldberg and McCann. The two sinister visitors want a room in Meg's boarding house. It soon becomes clear that they are after Stanley, a man with a dubious background who has somehow found refuge in Meg's boarding house. The play was seen by millions of British viewers in an exciting television production early in 1960s. The impact of

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the performance on the mass audience of television was fascinating. The lack of obvious motivation puzzled them but they continued to discuss it in buses and canteens as a maddening but deeply disturbing experience.

The next play *The Homecoming* revolves around a strange family : Max, a retired butcher living in North London, his two sons Lenny and Joey and uncle Sam. Sam lets it be known to the two brothers that their late mother Jessie was immorally involved with a family friend, MacGregor. Into this household comes the eldest of Max's sons Teddy with his wife Ruth. He has been in America for quite some time. During her stay in the house Ruth becomes erotically involved with Lenny and Joey. Lenny even offers to work as a pimp for her and surprisingly she accepts the offer. Max also grovels before her for her sexual favours. All this is quite shocking and intriguing for the audience. Probably Ruth is a prostitute with nymphomaniac tendencies and she was unable to adjust to the respectability of the life in America where her husband Teddy works as a professor of philosophy. Jessie, the late mother was also a near prostitute and thus Ruth is a mother substitute and this explains the oedipal attraction of Lenny and Joey for her and also Max's groveling for sexual scraps from her.

One more intriguing play, which

deserves mention here, is *The Lover*. It focuses on Richard and Sarah, a suburban couple. They act out a sexual fantasy to relieve the boredom of their suburban lives. Richard pretends to be Sarah's lover who is presumed to visit her during her husband's absence and Sarah pretends to be the whore whom Richard visits regularly. It is clear that the lover and the whore do not exist in reality. It is just a stratagem of the husband and wife to spice up their staid life.

In spite of his strong political commitments Pinter avoids direct/overt political statements like Brecht. He also avoids the tricky manouvering of the stage like Brecht. He prefers a bare stage – most of the times a sparsely furnished room. Pinter is known as a practitioner of the Theater of the Absurd, a worthy follower and a successor of Samuel Beckett. The apocalyptic events of the second world war destroyed the fabric of the European society and Pinter brings out the collapse of the human values, the breakdown of meaningful communication and the consequent sense of alienation in this era in the best traditions of the Absurd Theater but adds a tint of the psychological realism to it in his own way. Pinter has a clinically accurate ear for the absurdity of everyday speech and it enables him to transcribe everyday conversation in all its repetitiveness, incoherence, and lack

of logic or grammar. He has developed his own style to convey his meaning. It is known as a Pinteresque style- in which it is not just the words but silences, inactions and pauses, which acquire significance and eloquence in the context of the play. Very often they convey a sense of menace and impending violence. Violence in our daily lives is in fact a recurrent theme in Pinter. This makes him a soul brother of Vijay Tendulkar. Like Tendulkar most of his plays deal with the power dynamics in our daily lives. In fact the characters in his *The Homecoming* are quite reminiscent of the characters in Tendulkar's *Vultures*. It is quite an interesting coincidence that Tendulkar was being felicitated for his achievements of the lifetime through *Tendulkar Mahotsav* at about the same time in Pune.

Pinter has also been a successful screenplay writer. As a screenplay writer he prefers to adapt the stories of other writers. The best known films based on his scripts are : *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, (based on a novel by John Fowles) *The Go Between* (based on a novel by L.P. Hartley), *The Pumpkin Eaters* (based on a novel by Penelope Mortimer), *The Servant* (after a novel by Robin Maugham), *The Accident* (after a novel by Nicholas Mosley) etc. His screenplays for *The French Lieutenant's Woman* and *Betrayal* were nominated for Oscar.

Pinter is now a ripe 75 and is undergoing treatment for cancer. He had already announced his retirement from playwriting in an interview with B.B.C. at the beginning of 2005. But he continues to write poetry and he has been the recipient of Wilfred Owen poetry prize this year. And of course there is no retirement from his human concerns. He continues to espouse all the causes in which he firmly believes as actively as ever. He commented that the Nobel is a recognition of his anti-war position rather than a recognition of just his stagecraft. Apart from George Bernard Shaw, he is perhaps the only British dramatist to win the Nobel prize. John Galsworthy and T.S. Eliot were also the proud recipients of the Nobel but they won the prize on the strength of their fiction and poetry rather than on the strength of their dramatic works alone. Pinter combines the avant-garde and the traditional with great dexterity. On one hand he works under the shadow of Kafka, Joyce and Beckett and on the other hand his wit reminds us of the high comedy of Congreve, Oscar Wilde and Noel Coward.



Differences of Vocabulary

- 'Ramblings', Vol. 1, Issue 1.
(June - Aug. 2005)

British & American varieties differ considerably in their lexicon. The two varieties often use different words to signify the same meaning/object.

A few examples of such lexical differences are given below -

<i>Br. Eng.</i>	<i>Am. Eng.</i>
autumn	fall (retention of 17 th century English)
box	trunk
dust bin	garbage can
bonnet	hood
porter	janitor
goods waggon	freight car
pull over	sweater
trunk road	main road
underground	subway
sweets	candy
wireless	radio
holiday	vacation
flat	apartment
hoarding	billboard
nappy	diaper
geyser	water heater
handbag	purse
lorry	truck
pavement	sidewalk
petrol pump	gas station
railway	railroad
trade union	labor union
tap	faucet

Br. Eng.

full stop
cab
lodger
empty bottles
class, form, standard
rubbish
torch
tin/container
shop
biscuits
telly
chemist's
bookshop
interval
ground floor
lift
mudguard
paraffin
post
spanner

Am. Eng.

period
taxi
roomer
empties
grade
junk
flashlight
can
store
crakers
T.V.
druggist's/drugstore
bookstore
intermission
first floor
elevator
fender
kerosene
mail
wrench

Sometimes the two varieties use the same word but with different meanings. Thus 'corn' means any corn in Br.E., while in Am.E. 'corn' refers only to maize. In Br.E. 'bug' is only 'bedbug' while in Am. E. it means any insect. In Am. E. it's possible to use the word mad to mean angry (e.g. He was mad at me.) Americans use the expression 'I guess' in place of the

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British expression 'I think'.

America has a considerable population of black speakers of English. These are people of African origin who were brought to America as slaves to work on plantations owned by the white masters. They have contributed a few words from African languages to American English vocabulary, e.g. jazz, voodoo, banjo, honkey/whitey, totebag (carrybag) etc.

Some words from the languages of Red Indians (the natives of America) have also become a part of the Am.E. vocabulary, e.g. squaw(= wife),

tomahawk(= a kind of axe), moccasins (= shoes made from the leather of deer) wigwam(=hut), canoe, caucus etc.

Certain American words represent typical American flora and fauna.

e.g. hickory (a bush), pecan (a tree), opossum (a kangaroo-like animal) etc.

Americanisms like the following also form a part of the Am.E. vocabulary. These are : hoodlum, hooch, drag, kinky, airlift, brain washing, dark horse, trouble shooter, dark horse, ghost writer, count down, fall-out, mad as hornet, to face the music, to make a beeline, to bury the hatchet, to bark up the wrong tree etc.

ENGLISH

The English language in India shares at least two characteristics of its existence with the cow in India. Both the cow and the English language are held in reverence and worshipped, though for different reasons and with different expectations of a reward. Cow-worship is enjoined on Indians by their ancient scriptures and is believed to bring them in the distant future, the infinite riches of the 'Parloka' - the unseen other world while the 'worship' of English is expected to bring the devotee the wealth of this world in the 'Iholoka' - the here and now - a promising career, a prosperous bride (groom), a coveted green card and a Non - Resident Indian Status with all its 'perks'.

- From N. Krishnaswamy and Archana Burde's 'The Politics of Indian's English', (OUP, 1998).



A PRAYER

God,
*grant me the serenity,
to accept the things
that I can not change,
the courage to change
the things that I can,
and the wisdom
to know the difference.*

Differences of Spelling

- 'Ramblings', Vol. 1, Issue 1.
(June - Aug. 2005)

Americans often spell words differently from the Britishers. Examples of such differences are given below:

Br. Eng.	Am. Eng.	Br. Eng.	Am. Eng.
colour	color	labour	labor
humour	humor	honour	honor
centre	center	theatre	theater
sombre	somber	fibre	fiber
enquire/ry	inquire/ry	cheque	check
catalogue	catalog	jeweller	jeweler
traveller	traveler	marvellous	marvelous
aerogramme	aerogram	defence	defense
offence	offense	amoeba	ameba
foetus	fetus	oedema	edema
aesthetics	esthetics	archaeology	archeology
gynaecology	gynecology	aeon	eon
aetiology	etiology	anaemia	anemia
plough	plow	calbre	caliber

A careful observation would lead us to the conclusion that American English has a tendency towards simplification in orthographic matters. It reflects America way of life & culture. It is the most popular variety of English, probably because of the political dominance of America & the influence of American films from Hollywood.

Aims & duties of criticism :

1. Justly to discriminate,
2. Firmly to establish,
3. Wisely to prescribe &
4. Honestly to award. - Simms.

◀ B 4sful ▶

Learning is

1. Wealth to the poor,
2. An honour to the rich,
3. An aid to the young &
4. A support & comfort to the aged. - Lavater

They spell it Vinci and pronounce it Venchy; foreigners always spell better than they pronounce. - Mark Twain.

Student's Life : Duties and Responsibilities

Miss. Dhanashree Gaikwad,
T.Y.B.A.

There are so many things they (the students) can do..... When they do such things then society can hope for a better and brighter future.

Student life is that period of life which we spend in schools and colleges. The saying "As we sow, so shall we reap" applies more to this particular period than to any other, because what we sow at this time, reap it in the future.

Many students spend their life very carelessly. They only enjoy their life. They don't think about their future. Student should first learn the importance of hard work in their life. They should not waste a single minute of their life.

It is said that, "If we want to command, we must first learn to obey". As we are young, we do not always know what is good for us. We must obey our teachers and parents and be guided by their advice. Our schools, colleges have given us so many things like teachers, friends and so on. It is our responsibility to give something to our college, our teachers and our country. We should obey our teachers because they show us the proper way to live our life. They guide us that we should be like this and not like that, They give us the knowledge of our culture, our country

and many such things.

"Youth comes but once in a lifetime". Many students have bad habits e.g. smoking, drinking etc. They neglect their health. Such bad habits can destroy the whole life. Life is very beautiful. It should be lived very carefully and honestly. "To live a memorable life" is a quality of a wise man, otherwise there is no difference between man and animal.

Student should also improve their personality and try to become good citizens. Shree Ramkrishna Paramhansa once said that a good citizen is one who earns money by noble profession and spends it for the welfare of mankind. In future life, if the student becomes a sportsman, he would play so well that the world would look towards his nation and admire it. If he becomes a doctor, he would treat all patients equally. He will do his duty honestly and perfectly. In our country, there are many social problems e.g. population, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, corruption and narrow loyalties based on religion, region, language, caste

etc. It is student's responsibility to do something for their country. There are so many things they can do. They can hold adult education classes, organise blood donation camps, tree plantation programmes etc. They can work to spread the message of hope among common

people. When students do such things then society can hope for a better and brighter future.

Thus, students can play a very positive and a very responsible role in the creation of a new society and a new nation.

Indian Culture : A Positive View

Shri. Vinay Newaskar,
S.Y.B.A.

... one must not forget that in our old Indian culture we have a lot of things which are really admirable, estimable and beautiful. For instance, when a woman wears a sari instead of wearing scanty, foreign stylized clothes, she looks much beautiful.

Our culture and social system was basically maledominated and even today it is the same. History is prominent witness of this fact.

The way of success almost always lies at the root of womanhood. That's why, it is said that - "Behind a successful man there is a woman".

Are the women lagging behind in today's world of progress? Obviously not! They are working today as efficiently as men or it won't be the exaggeration to say that they are working rather better than the men.

But alas ! such a great woman, when she gets entrapped in the maze of

modernism, when she surrenders herself to distortion, when she starts to burn all the precious culture, then a question arises here - "What will happen to this world ?

We are not of the opinion that only women should practice all the principles of our culture. Men are not beyond blame ! If there is someone who is destroying the culture, then he is a man. At least superficially, it seems so. But ! while looking at its base we find that really, a woman is at its root. It is so, because the motherhood of any cultured society or uncultured society goes to a woman. Because, ultimately she gives birth to culture. Of course ! Man is also

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responsible for the same. There is no doubt in it.

It is quite true that the woman is not lagging behind in this world of competition. But many times she becomes too proud of this. And this pride misleads her; it provokes her to dare that which she should not dare. "We are not less than men!" by saying so, they (the women) try to leap beyond their limitations and consequently there remains nothing for them, except repentance.

We admit that woman possesses a great ability for doing many things but along with this we also expect that each and every woman herself should admit her own limitations, too.

It is said that a woman must be in her own house "In the evening before 7O'clock". This is not some type of confinement; but a type of "Laxmanrekha". Remember well when "Seeta" oversteps the "Laxmanrekha", she gets entrapped in the maze of a distortion

like "Ravan". So this "Laxmanrekha" which is given by Indian culture to the women is certainly not a "Speed - Breaker", but it is an attempt to keep the possible distortion away from the society.

It is quite right that we have to throw away all those outdated, old fashioned customs while progressing in science.

But one must not forget that in our old Indian culture we have a lot of things which are really admirable, estimable and beautiful. For instance, when a woman wears a sari instead of wearing scanty, foreign stylized clothes, she looks much beautiful. There are many such things which are given to us by our Indian culture. We intentionally should preserve this Indian culture while being modern.

Especially, the women must have to be most alert in this view. After all a woman can shape or ruin the society; because she herself is the mother and the first teacher of the society.

B 4sful

God should be

1. The object of all our desires,
2. The end of all our actions,
3. The principle of all our affections &
4. The governing power of our whole souls.

— Massillon.

Good Manners are the expression of

1. Discipline,
2. Good will,
3. Respect for other people &
4. Their rights & comfort & feelings.

- Martin

Mangal Pandey

By
Rudrankshu Mukherjee (Penguin, India, 2005.)

A

BOOK-REVIEW

- 'Ramblings', Vol.1, Issue 1



There has been an upsurge of interest in the historical character of Mangal Pandey since the release of a popular Aamirkhan movie in Hindi, subtitled *The Rising*. The book aims at satisfying part of the curiosity about the legendary personality. Whatever the historical facts and conclusions, Mangal Pandey is already a part of the lore of the Indian freedom struggle and no amount of historical research would take away the aura of martyrdom from him. Rudrakshu Mukherjee's slim volume consisting of just 109 pages is cogently argued and well-written but it fails to answer all the questions about Mangal Pandey's life. The subtitle of the book – *Brave Martyr or Accidental Hero* - hints at the thrust of the book. The author seems to incline towards the view that Mangal Pandey was more of an accidental hero than a martyr. The conclusion is not surprising because the author has mainly relied on the British army records of the time for his historiography. As the author himself points out, the name of Mangal Pandey was a synonym for treachery for the Britishers.

The rebel soldiers were contemptuously called "pandies" by them. One can't really expect that they would remain impartial and endow him with an aura of martyrdom.

Relying on British sources the author seems to doubt the motivations of Mangal Pandey. His act of defiance is seen as a result of the intoxication caused by "bhang" (cannabis indica) and not his love of country. He had no conception of the country. For him his village was his *mulk* and Awadh was his *watan*. He is also not quite sure about whether there was indeed any direct link between Mangal Pandey's lone act of defiance at Barrackpore in Bengal and the conflagration of the war of independence - or mutiny of the sepoy as the British historians call it - which overtook most of the North India starting with Meerut. The author does refer to the controversy over the cartridges and concedes that there were certain religious fears which prompted Mangal Pandey to attack his British masters. The author has quoted a couplet by Bahadurshah Jafar, the last Mughal who was more of a poet than a

king.

Na Iran ne kiya, na Shah Russ ne Angrez ko tabah kiya kartoos ne
(What Iran i.e. the Crimean and Persian wars and the Tsar of Russia could not do to the British was achieved by the cartridge.)

The author has noted that the truth of the matter i.e. whether the cartridges were indeed smeared with the fat of cows and

pigs has never been conclusively proved. Obviously the British records of the time maintain a convenient silence over the matter.

Despite its limitations the book succeeds in presenting a vivid picture of the life of a sepoy in 1857 in British cantonments. The social ethos of the time –of which Mangal Pandey was a product –is ably depicted in this book.



Laugh & Be Merry

- 'Ramblings', Vol. 1, Issue 1.
(June - Nov. 2005)



Two Sardarjis, both students at IIT, Kanpur were talking about the American astronauts. One said to the other “What’s the big deal about going to the moon? Anybody can go to the moon. We are Sikhs We’ll go direct to the sun.” “But if we get within 13 million miles of the sun, we’ll melt” said the other. “No problem. We’ll go at night.” answered the first.

A man went to a doctor and said , “*Daktar sahib* I am suffering from a strange disease. When I walk, my one foot is always ahead of the other.” The doctor gave him two pills , “ Take one after you have gone to sleep ; and the other before you get up.”

Two wives were boasting of their husbands’ prowess at foot ball. “Once my husband kicked the ball so high that it took four hours for it to fall back to the earth,” said one. “ What of that,” retorted the other. “Once my husband kicked it so hard that it took it four days to return to earth. With it there was a note reading : If this ball is again kicked up to the moon, it will not be returned .”

A woman went to lodge a complaint at the police station. “My husband went to the market to buy potatoes two days ago. He has been missing since then.”

“Why bother? Replied the policeman. “You can cook another vegetable.”

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A man went to a *dhaba* run by a Sardarji and ordered a full *tandoori* chicken. When the bird was placed before him, he asked, "How is it that this chicken is short of one leg?" The *dhaba* owner replied, "*Aap nay chicken khana hai ,ya iskay saath dance karna Hai?*" (You want to eat it or dance with it?)

A lady teacher of English literature fell in love. Her love was not reciprocated so she said, LOVE'S LABOURS LOST. She fell in love again, got engaged but the fellow backed out. She put it down AS-MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. The third time she was lucky. A man proposed her and she responded by saying - AS YOU LIKE IT. This was followed by a marriage and a honeymoon. She described it as- A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Her husband added the post-script THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

A cop nabbed four boys for gambling in a public place. But the first boy said "I was just passing this way." "And I was waiting for the bus" said the second. The third said "How could I gamble? I don't even know how to play cards."

The cop allowed the three boys to go but held the fourth boy and said "I'm sure you were gambling". "No, Sir, there was no one I could gamble with," he replied.

A boy from a Hindi-speaking family was missing for sometime from his study-room. His father was agitated and demanded an explanation when the boy returned. "I went to a temple for a *darshan* of the *Hanumanji* because I have my botany exam today," replied the boy. "*Arre Hanumanjiko botany aata hai kya?Ek booti laaneko kaha tha Ramjine, wo sara pahad uthake laye,*" commented the father.



Only man is a laughing animal.

The following ad appeared in a daily paper: "Are you illiterate? You don't know how to read or write? If so do write to us and let us help you."

From
'Ramblings', Vol. 1, Issue 2.
(Dec.05 - April 2006)

A new employee was very weak in English. His friend drafted an application for him when he wanted leave for a day as he was down with fever. The draft was as follows : Respected Sir, "As I am suffering from fever, I may kindly be granted leave for today only." The employee kept the copy of the application as a model for future use. Later, when he wanted leave for his marriage he wrote "Respected Sir, "As I am suffering from my marriage I may kindly be granted leave for two days only."

An English teacher asked his students to construct a sentence beginning with 'I'. Many hands went up and the teacher asked one student to give the answer. The student began, " I is..." The teacher immediately stopped and corrected him " No. You should always say, "I am ..." Okay , I am the 9th letter of the alphabet," the boy came out with the corrected (?) answer.



This is about Russia during Gorbachov regime. Since Gobachov took over , vodka, the favourite drink of the Russians became scarce. There was a mile-long queue outside the liquor shop. "I can't take this any more," said Ivanov, "I am going to get my pistol and shoot Gorbachov." Two hours later he was back to rejoin the queue. "What happened?" asked the others still in the line. "I decided to get back here, replied Ivanov. "The line outside Gorbachov's house waiting to kill him is longer than this one."

U R MY SONIA !

A friend is 1 % funny,
You are 2 % funny ;
A friend is 2 % sweet,
But you are 4 % sweet;
That's why, U R my Sonia !
A freind is 3 % caring,
But you are 6 % caring;
A friend is 4 % smart.
But you are 8 % smart;
That's why, U R my Sonia !
A lover is 90 % loving,
But you are 101 % loving me;
I love you ∞ % Forever.
That's why, U R my Sonia !

- Miss Pramila Kanawade,
T.Y.B.Sc.

'AYURVEDIC' PROVERBS

Dr. Vijay Bankar,
Head, Deptt. of Philosophy.

As useful as Ayurvedic herbs | Digest so the A 2 Z Proverbs II

- A - Actions speak louder than words.
- B - The busiest men have the most leisure.
- C - The greatest wealth is contentment with a little.
- D - If a man deceives me once, shame on him; if he deceives me twice, shame on me.
- E - Education begins a gentleman, conversation completes him.
- F - Natural folly is bad enough, but learned folly is intolerable.
- G - Good and quickly seldom meet.
- H - An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.
- I - He is idle that might be better employed.
- J - Never judge from appearances.
- K - Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open.
- L - True love never grows old.
- M - It is never late to mend.
- N - Take away my good name and take away my life.
- O - An old head on young shoulders.
- P - Prevention is better than cure.
- Q - There are two sides to every question.
- R - Respect is greater from a distance.
- S - A short cut is often a wrong cut.
- T - He teacheth ill, who teacheth all.
- U - United we stand, divided we fall.
- V - Vows made in storms are forgotten in calm.
- W - An honest man's word is as good as his bond.
- X - Xmas comes but once a year.
- Y - Rule youth well, for age will rule itself.
- Z - Zeal without prudence is frenzy.



**AS YOU SOW,
SO SHALL YOU REAP.**

Oh friends ! Think of my suggestion !

As you sow so shall you reap !

Really, it's my keen observation !

Sincerely I tell you in brief.

Speak well with all each time !

And help all, in need of time !

Behave well each time !

And respect all every time !

Help others selflessly !

And others will help you keenly!

Sympathise with others each time !

And get sympathy all the time !

Make efforts for getting success!

And reap the reward of happiness !

Always use time for deeds fair !

For the poor, show your care !

If you waste time without care,

Really it's result will be unfair !

Love parents, respect elders truly !

That's the key to live happily!

Don't ever be deceitful !

Never, never be hateful !

Always remain faithful !

Continue to be dutiful !

Give respect and take respect !

Be perfect in each aspect !

Friends, follow my advice !

Happiness needs no other price !

- Prof. Sopan Salve,
Lecturer in English.

' LOVE '

My love is like a flower,
It gives fragrance to happiness.

My love is like a river,

It gives water to survival.

My love is like a tree,

It gives shade to sleep.

My love is like the sky,

It gives peace to my heart.

My love is like myself,

It gives real love to your soul.

- Miss Dhanashree Gaikwad,
T.Y. B.A.



I give to all.

I give laugh to all,

But smile to one.

I give love to all,

But heart to one.

Everybody loves me,

But I love a special one.

You know who is he,

Till, I saw him

In my dream

Perhaps, he will be

My handsome, talented life partner.

- Miss Pramila Kanawade,
T.Y.B.Sc.

SPACE TRAVEL

Shri. Vaibhav Wadage,
F.Y.J.C. Science.

.... with the launching of a satellite of the earth, space travel has become a possibility now... Man is conquering space and new devices are being developed to enter space and find out other solar systems.

The starry heavens have been eluding human observation and the modern man little knew about the mystery of space and the worlds beyond, but with the launching of a satellite of the earth, space travel has become a possibility now.

Indian astrologers were master-minds who knew a lot about the effect of various planets upon human existence. The distance of Sun and the various planets, their revolutions and many other things were known to our great scholars of past. But modern man knew little about the conquest of space. It was beyond his imagination to think that one day man would set his foot upon the Moon.

The launching of rockets into space by Russia and U.S.A. in successive series brought to light the possible hazards of space. The laboratories in space have been transmitting pictures and data about the conditions of space. Temperature, radiation, weightlessness, meteoric impacts were some of the possible hazards which man had to confront somehow.

Yuri Gagarin, the Russian astronaut, was able to land safely on a predetermined spot and the Americans followed them immediately afterwards. Now laboratories are being sent to various planets and the pictures have already been transmitted back from the Venus and the Mars. Is it not a fantastic achievement of modern science? These tiny specks of light that twinkle in the sky were unknown to human race altogether. Man could simply visualise what these sources of reflect light could be. But now, the pictures have reached earth and much is known about many planets, where as many more rockets are heading towards the other members of 'Planetary System'.

The pictures televised back to earth from the Moon showed that the earth was nothing more than a blue sphere floating in void. As we observe the Moonrise on earth, the astronauts observed earth rise from the moon. They brought back samples of the glazed rocks which were experimented upon in various world laboratories and

many new theories about the origin of the earth and the Moon have been evolved since then.

The Moon, full of craters, having rock-like formations and waterlessness, was actually found by the astronauts. Man is conquering space and new devices are being developed to enter space and find out other solar systems. There are so many other problems that are faced from generations to generation. These

mysteries have got to be resolved, but no one knows how and when this will become possible.

But rocketry poses many other hazards. If the war starts and the missiles are used, of course, space missiles, no one knows about the destiny of man who has been trying to create a heaven and hell upon this earth simultaneously. Only God knows what is in store for man.

Role of Digital Library In Higher Education.

Shri. Pravin K.Ghule,
Assistant Librarian.

21st Century is the era of the digital libraries using the internet and its resources. The role of librarian in higher education will be of Teacher of Teachers as per U.G.C. definition of college librarian.

Introduction:-

Modern Libraries in new forms are reducing the space and time between readers, countries and the information seekers. The world is at their finger tips now. Digital library is a digital virtual library. The concept of electronic library is now backdated. In digital libraries services are fully automated and all resources are in digital forms. It is a system providing the users with access to

very large repository of information and knowledge. It is the library of thousands of networked electronic library. There are libraries without resources. It is the Library with no physical presence of books and periodicals reading space and support start. This is the system which provides the required information directly to the users scattered all over the world electronically. This means that electronic library, Digital library and Virtual library are in one form

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now a days. The objective of Digital library is to develop information system in digital format to fully exploit the opportunity. Digital library need print and Digital materials for the future. The functions of acquisition , storage , preservation , retrieval and access are carried out through the use of Digital Technology. The Digital library is not restricted to the provision of information in text format Audio visual and Video resources. The resources in Digital library,y can be divided in to those that are originally created in Digital format such as e-Journals and data sets. And second one non digital resources such as manuscript to be digitalized. This library disseminates its information across networks and users at in the same way. Digital library is not the library in the classical sense but it is library of networks of multimedia systems.It doesn't require a building.

Scope:-

The Modern Digital library is the reengineering of the process of the library activities. It is the reengineering of the business process. It is a fundamental rethinking and radical redesigning of library housekeeping process. There is the fundamentals and radical effect of information technology on education particularly higher education. The modern digital library will be tested for collecting

required information which decide the quality of the system. The librarian in the digital world becomes the guardian of information to preserve democratic uses of information. His role is of consultant to the users through web of documents. This function enlarges the scope of the library system into global library.

The Digital library is an information service in which all information resources are available in computer process. The resources in digital library can be divided into those of originally created in digital form such as e-Journals, data sets and those. originally non digital resources such as manuscript , print documents to be digitalized. Books materials as well as non books materials are the resources of this library.

The Digital library System in higher education is a future vision. In the near future the decision for development of digital library system in existed non digital libraries in the higher education system. It is the need of an hour because now many institutions have digital libraries but they are neither purely digital nor purely traditional. These libraries are so called Hybrid Libraries. The higher education system in India is facing the problem of such type of hybrid libraries. In near future with the help of skilled persons, computer based system, the

digitalization of the information system is feasible.

Features of Digital Library:-

1. Local library system with adequate PCs and LAN, Local databases, CD-ROM etc.
2. Networks and Network of Net works.
3. Well trained manpowers.

Development of Digital Libraries:-

1. Information access tools.
2. Digital storage.
- 3 Scanning and conversion Technology.
- 4 Media integration technology.
5. Advanced retrieval Indexing.
6. High band with computer networks.
7. Standardization of document description and representation.

Digital Library Networks:-

Resource sharing, standardization, information technology and its application to the field of librarianship give birth to networking and internet. Internet is the network of networks. The networks concept is an old one in the form of Inter Library Loans , centralized cataloguing etc But digital library network is a formal organization of group of digital libraries following common pattern or design for information exchange and communication effectively. It is a Co-Operative venture.

National Digital Network in India:-

Following are some of the national digital library networks in India.-

1. INFLIBNET.
2. NICNET.
3. INDONET.
4. I-NET.
5. SIRNET.
6. ERNET.
7. DELNET.
8. MALIBNET etc.

International Digital Library Networks:-

Following are some of the leading international digital networks working all over the world.-

1. INTERNET.
2. OCLC (Online Computer Library Center).
3. DIALOG.
4. ILLINET (Illianos Library Network)
5. AGLINET (World networks of Agriculture libraries) etc.

Conclusion:-

21st Century is the era of the digital libraries using the internet and its resources. The role of librarian in higher education will be of Teacher of Teachers as per U.G.C. definition of college librarian. With the available infrastructure , the librarian will make a beginning in exploiting the digital library resources. With the help of internet there will be better and newer library service faster to the targeted end users. This library system of the 21st century demands what worked yesterday may not be the best solution for tomorrow.

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LIFE'S CLOCK

Take time to live,
The world has so much to give;
A little more laughter
A little less worry
A little more kindness
A little less Hurry
And it's the way to live
A happy Life.

- Shri Ratnadeep Khambekar,
F.Y.J.C. Science.

1. In War : Resolution.
2. In Defeat : Defiance .
3. In Victory : Magnanimity.
4. In Peace : Good will. - Churchill

Never

1. Put off till tomorrow what you can do today,
2. Trouble another for what you can do yourself,
3. Spend your money before you have it &
4. Buy what you do not want because it is cheap. - Anon.

B 4sful

1. Walk groundly,
2. Talk profoundly,
3. Drink roundly,
4. Sleep soundly.

- Hazlitt.

4 Pillars of Government :

1. Religion,
2. Justice,
3. Counsel,
4. Treasure.

- Francis Bacon

Four precepts :

1. To break off customs,
2. To shake off spirits ill-disposed,
3. To meditate on youth,
4. To do nothing against one's conscience. - Hawthorne

Because we are weak,

1. We become miserable,
2. We commit crimes,
3. We suffer &
4. We die. - Swami Vivekanand,