English

English must continue to be studied. It is a language rich in literature - humanistic, scientific and technical..... Our students must acquire sufficient mastery of English to give them access to the treasures of knowledge.

- Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission

Tragedy : Beginning to the Present

Rahul Avad

(T.Y.B.A.)

The beginnings of tragedy are to be found in ancient Greece. These plays were performed in honour of the Greek wine-god Dionysus. It showed the impotence of man before the power of fate. The performance of these tragedies was a part of the religious ritual. Thus we can say that it was a religious drama and not secular drama like that of Shakespeare or the modern tragedy writers. During the fifth century before Christ the great Athenian (i.e. Greek) dramatists, Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides wrote tragedies of great power and beauty. The king Oedipus of Sophocles is as exciting and as terrible on the modern stage as it was in Athens twenty-four centuries ago. From the study of these three dramatists Aristotle formulated certain principles about this literary form. These principles still prove to be useful guidelines to the writer and student of tragedies. According to Aristotle tragedy is a representation of action, that is serious, complete in itself and having hearing a necessary length. It must arouse pity and fear in the audience in order to purgate these feelings. The protagonist of a tragedy must be a good man of high social status. He suffers from a tragic flaw in his character and it causes his tragedy. To watch tragedy is a kind of psychological medicine. It makes us free from our suppressed feelings.

Lately the term tragedy is used in a very loose sense. The term is now used for any story which ends unhappily. This meaning came in to existence in Middle Ages. During the 16th century English dramatists were influenced by the revenge-tragedies of the Roman dramatist, Seneca. These tragedies were full of blood and horror. Christopher Marlowe and William Shakaspeare were the two great writers who dignified this form by their genius; Shakespearean tragedy was a tragedy of character. The tragedy of a Shakespearean hero resulted from his own actions. Fate had very little part in his tragedy. Shakespeare was an orignal genius. He was not a slave of the rules of Poetics. He discarded rhree unities, used subplots and often mixed comic and tragic element.

After this glorious Elizabethan period tragedy degenerated. During the Restoration period. (i.e. 18th centry) Dryden and Addison wrote some heroic tragedies. But these were very artificial and pompous plays. In the late 19 and 20 century middle-class came in to existence. Democratic and socialistic ideals became popular. This influenced tragedy form. Ibsen was a socially conscious artist. His social and realistic tragedies like 'Ghosts' and 'Doll's' House, tried to mirror actual social problems of those days. He criticises traditional marriages and the slavery of women. He questioned the utility of outdated social and religious values. Ibsen's disciple, Shaw also used drama as a

medium of social refomation. His 'Saint Joan' is an attempt to view history from the modern angle. Its a great tragedy. John Gals worthy was also a great writer. In his 'Strife' he presents the intense conflict between the two individualistic leaders of capitalism and labour. In the end they are left alone by their followers.

Irish dramatic revival in the early 20ᵗʰ century has also produced some great tragedies. J.M. Synge's 'Riders to the Sea' presents a terrible conflict between Maurya, the symbol of humanity and the sea, the symbol of the cruel forces of nature. Synge uses colloquial language in his play. Sean O Casey's plays like 'Juno and Paycock' are also important. They present the influence of the Irish national movement and the first world war.

Most modern writers of tragedy have discarded the use of verse. Now they use prose. Only T.S. Eliot and Christopher Fry used verse. Eliot's 'Murder in the Cathedral' is a great tragedy. Here he presents the conflict between the church and the king. His other tragedies are 'Staterman', 'Cocktail Party' and 'Family Reunion'.

The heroes of Greek and Shakespearean tragedies were kings, princes military generals or noblemen of high social status. Originally a 'hero' meant a Demi-god or a preson of superhuman power. Modern tragedy writer rejects this concept. The American dramatist Arthur Miller in his article 'Tragedy and the Common Man' (1949) argued that the hero of a tragedy may be a common man. We find that the hero of a modern tragedy is socially a common man but psychologically he is very much uncommon man He has the capacity to suffer greatly. The hero of a modern tragedy is often called anti-hero because he does not have the goodness and dignity of Greek or Shakespearean hero. He is very much an imperfect man. But this is only a partial truth. The traditional hero was a man of action (e.g. Macbeth, Caesar, Antony, Coriolanus, Oedipus etc.) but the modern antihero is a man of reflection. The hero of a modern tragedy is not an image of a feudal lord but an image of erring humanity.

The difference between tragedy and comedy has also become very ambiguous in the modern age. The modern tragedies are often called dark or black comedies. The Angry Theatre and the Absurd Theatre have a strong element of tragedy in them. The writers of Angry Theatre are John Osborne, Arnold Wesker and John Arden. John Osborne in his 'Look-Back in Anger' presents a hidden class war. Here the wife, Alison suffers at the hands of her angry husband. Her husband is angry and bitter because of the struggle he had to make in society. The writers of the Absurd Theatre are Samuel Beckett, Eugene Ionesco, Harold Pinter and N.F. Simpson. Beckett's 'Waiting for Godot' is about the interminable symbolic waiting of the two tramps. His 'Endgame' is about Hamm and Clov the two handicapped people and their doomlike situation. Ibsen, Galsworthy and Shaw's plays were psychological and social. The plays of the Absurd Theatre are philosophical. There is no

story characterisation or development of the plot in them. The situation is completely stagnant. Like Ibsen's characters Beckett's characters are also common men. Mrs. Alving in Ghosts and Nora in 'Doll's House' are both middle class women. Absurd Theatre is greatly influenced by the Existentialist philosophy of Sartre, Kierkegarde and Camus.

Any discussion of modern tragedy will be incomplete without the name of American dramatists, Arthur Miller and Eugene O ' Neil. Like Ibsen, Arthur Miller found that real life can provide all the tragic material a dramatist needs. His 'Death of a Salesmen' deals with the moral worthlessness of the modern life and the terrible power of greed and dishonesty. His 'All My Sons' and 'The Crucible' are also great tragedies. Eugene O'Neill won Nobel prize for literature in 1936. His 'The Hairy Ape', 'Desire under the Elms' and 'Beyond the Horizon' revealed him to be a great tragic dramatist. The protagonist. of 'Hairy Ape' is a Negro worker in the stokehole of a ship. His 'Mourning Becomes Electra' is a successful attempt to translate a Greek tragedy 'The Orestes' into modern terms.

Thus modern tregedy is still a developing and promising form of literature.

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Balance Sheet of life
Bhushan Darade
(12ᵗʰ Commerce)

What comes to you is **credit**
What goes of you is **Debit**
Birthday is your **Opening stock**
Your ideas are your **liabilities**
Happiness is your **profit**
Sorrow is your **loss**

Your soul .... your **Goodwill**
Your heart is your **Fixed assets**
Your duties are your **outstanding expenses**

Friendship is your **Adjustment**
Love is your hidden **adjustment**
Your character is your **capital**
Your knowledge is your **Investment**

Your patience is your **bank balance**
Your thinking is your **current account**
Your behavior is your **journal entry**
Bad things we should always **Depreciate**
Good things we should always **Appreciate**

The Mountain and the Squirrel : A Tale of Wisdom

Swati Rudre
(F.Y.B.A.)

The text of poem :

The mountain and the squirrel
Had a quarrel;
And the former called the latter "Little Prig. "
Bun replied,
"You are doubtless very big;
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together,
To make up a year
And a sphere.
And I think it no disgrace
To occupy my place.
If I'm not as large as you,
You are not so small as I,
And not half so spry.
I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel track;
Talents differ; all is well and wisely put;
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut."

Mountain and the Squirrel" is a poem written by an American poet, Ralph Waldo Emerson. Emerson is best known for his non-fiction works, but he was also a prolific poet. Some scholars have criticized his poem for being didactic, suggesting that he is only using the poetic form as a vehicle for expressing philosophical thoughts. The poem is written as one continuous stanza consisting of 19 lines. The rhyme scheme is not quite regular. As we can see, not all the lines rhyme.

The alternative title for the poem was "A Fable." A fable is necessarily a short tale which teaches some kind of a moral lesson. "Mountain and the Squirrel" reminds us of Aesop's animal fables or the tales in Panchtantra. Upanishads which had a great influence on Emerson also abounds in such philosophical/moral tales. The poem is written in the form of a dialogue between the mountain and squirrel and it can be described as a miniature philosophical drama. The mountain and squirrel are humanized. They are given human qualities and they speak and argue like humans as in all fables/animal tales. (George Orwell's novel Animal Farm is one such example of a very famous allegorical tale or fable in English literature).

The mountain symbolizes haughtiness / pride and the squirrel symbolizes humility / modesty. The mountain calls the squirrel "Little prig" in the course of an argument/quarrel. The word "little" expresses his utter disdain for the very small physical size of the squirrel. The squirrel is named Bun and the Bun may be modest but it knows its strengths. He is not peeved in spite of the provocation. He accepts the advantage of physical size that the mountain enjoys. He concedes in a candid manner : "You are doubtless very big." However the world is made of all kinds of things -big and small. A year is made up of all kinds of weather- spring, summer and winter. Everything has its own place in the creation of the God; everything has a different role in life. And so Bun is not ashamed of its small size. The criticism of the mountain does not affect him at all. His almost stoic answer is : "I think it no disgrace / To occupy my place." He has quietly accepted his place/role in life. Mere size can not be an advantage or disadvantage. It all depends on the situation. The elephant can not do what an ant can do. Similarly

an ant can not do what an elephant can do. The squirrel has its own strengths. It is small and spry. It can move fast. The mountain is stationery. It is stuck to one place. It is incapable of any movement. In fact the small- sized squirrel uses the vast space on the mountain as a squirrel track.

The squirrel concludes his argument in a very succinct manner: "Talents differ" Every creature in the world of God has its own strengths and weaknesses. For example, the mountain may be strong enough to carry forests on his back but he can't crack a nut like a squirrel. There is no point in boasting about one's strength, nor is there any point in looking down upon the weaknesses of others. All is well and wisely put/well arranged in the divine scheme of things. The poem reminds us of Aesop's tale about a lion and a mouse. The mouse, caught by the lion begged for his life and promised to help him in future. The lion was amused by the promise. How can a small rat help him. But the same rat broke the net in which the lion was caught. He had a talent for nibbling the things which the mighty lion lacked.

The squirrel is described as a 'prig' in the poem. The description is also justified because behind the veneer of humility there is a pride and a sense of moral superiority/self-righteousness hidden in the words of the squirrel.

In this tale, Emerson indirectly tells us not to judge and criticize others. Being judgmental or critical spoils our relationships with others. Tolerance and acceptance are necessary for the smooth functioning of society. We should understand that other people also have their own qualities and respect them for it. The poem also expresses the Indian philosophical thought in Bhagvad - Gita that everybody should stick to his God-given role and perform his duty or "karma" as best as possible.

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Importance of Time
Suraj Kathale
(12th Com. 'A')

1 year : Ask the student who lost an academic year.

1 Month : Ask the mother whose baby was born a month before.

1 Week : Ask the author of novel.

1 Day : Ask the worker whose children wait at night for dinner.

1 Hour : Ask the lover who is fondly waiting for his girlfriend.

1 Second : Ask the lucky man who just escaped an accident.

1 Millisecond : Ask the runner who won the silver medal.

... so time is important. Don't waste it. Make the most of it.

Akole : Heritage and Culture

Akash Sawant
(T.Y.B.A.)

Akole is located in the eastern part of A'Nagar district. It is known as a mountainus and tribal area. The two main tribes in Akole taluka are Mahadev Kolis and Thakars.

Mahadev Kolis speak a dialect of Marathi. They are short slender but strong and muscular people. The sameness of 'kul' or clan is a bar to marriage among them. They worship Shankar, Khandoba, Ekveera devi and other local deities. Their main occupation is farming and collecting jungle products. Rice and 'Nagali' is their staple food. Child marriage is prevalent among them, Average age of marriage is 15/16 Years. They believe in the efficacy of magic and faith healing. Other rehigious practices are just like 'Kunbis' They are now getting educated and being assimilated in the mainstran of society.

Like Mahadev Koli's, Thakars are also inhabitants of Sahyadris. Their habitat is known as Thakarwadi. They live in houses made of straw and mud with thatched roofs. Their food is the same as Mahadev Kolis and their women wear a clothing item called 'Phadki' and they tattoo their hands or forehead. They are more backward and less educated than Mahadev Kolis.

Akole, the taluka place is known for its famous temple of sage Agasti the first Arya to cross the Vindhyas according to mythological tradition. It was said to be an "Ashram' or hemitage of the Agasti Rishi and it is located on the bank of river Pravara. A meeting between the sage Agasti and Ram, Sita and Laxmana is said to have taken place here. An annual festival at Agasti temple is celebrated every year on Mahashivratri which attracts a huge crowd from the neighbouring areas. Akole is also known for its ancient temple of Siddheshwar and Gangadhareshwar, a temple from Peshwa times.

Besides these there other places of interest in Akole taluka. These are :

1. Kalsubai - It is the highest mountan peak of Sahyadris. It is located on the border of A'Nagar and Nasik district. The height of the peak is 1,646 metre from the sea level. There is a temple of 'Kalsubai' at the top a goddest worshipped by local Mahadev Kolis.

2. Bhandardara - It is a dam built by Wilson between Kalsubai and Baleshwar hills. The construction started in 1910 and was completed in 1926. It is now known at Bhandardara dam, The water reservoir of the dam is known as Arthur lake. The length of the dam is 487.80 meter and the height is 82.29 meter. The storage capacity of the dam is 3127 cubic meter. It irrigates an area of 32,000 hectares. The dam site is known for its picturesqure, beautiful land scape and it is a place of tourist attraction for holiday crowds of Bombay and other cities in Maharashtra.

Randha Fall : It is located at the east and at the distance of 9 k.m. from Bhandarda. Here the water of the Pravara river falls from the height of 60 meter causing the creation of a gorge of 13 k.m. at the east in Pravara river basin.

Harishchandra Gad : It is located at the height of 1,424 meter from sea level. It is a historical fort. There are eleven caves here. There is a beautiful Hemadpanthi temple of shiva here. There is also lake of similar kind of architecture and small temples around it.

Konkankada : It is a part of this Harishchandragad. It is possible to see Shivneri fort in Junnar and part of Thane district from here. The river Mula originates from Harishchandragad and it is said to be the place of Vishwamitra's meditation or 'Tayasya'. It was under the control of the Maratha warlords of Shivneri before the end of Peshwa rule in 1818.

Ratangarth : It is located at the height of 1,297 k.m. from sea level near village Ratanwadi. There are arieient caves as well as water tank here. This fort was also a part of the Maratha / Peshwa history. Captain Sykes and Captain Mackintosh destroyed this and the other forts after the end of Peshwa rule. Later it became a centre of 'Koli Uprising' against the British in this area which was led by a former subhedar (Govindrao Khade) of this fort.

Amruteshwar temple : This is a famous, ancient and beautiful temple near Ratangarth. The river Pravara originates from here. The temple is a specimen of Hemadpanthi architecture. It is a Shivalaya but there are images of other gods too. The temple in enclosed by an ancient compound wall. The river Pravara is also known as 'Amrutwahini' by the local people here nd hence the temple at its place of origin is called Amruteshwar temple.

Patta Killa : This is at the height of 1100 metrs roughly. It is also known as Vishramgarh. There is a temple of local goddess here and there are a few water tanks interconnected with each other. The great Maratha king Shivaji is said to have rested here after his battle with a Mughal general and hence he named it 'Vishramgarh', There was a mint for the making of coins at this place during the Peshwa times.

Akole taluka is thus rich in its historical and cultural heritage.

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LIFE
Harshada Awari
(12ᵗ Science)

Past is waste paper
Present is news paper
Future is question paper
But,
Life is answer paper
So you write your answers carefully

Life is not a rehearsal
Each day is a new show
No Repeat, No Rewind
So, give your best shot
in all your acts
As the show goes on and on.

Hazards of Global Warming

Bhaskar Parkhe
(M.A. - (Geography))

The temprature of earth is gradually increasing due to increase in proportion of green house gases (includes carbon dioxide, Methane, CFC, Ozone, nitrous oxide, Water, Vapour etc) in the atmosphere extended by various industries, known as Global Warming.

There is a serious impact on biosphere as well as on the environment due to Global Warming.

Definition According to Oxford dictonary of Geography : Global Warming is the increase of global temperature due to increased emission of green house gasses.

Basic Cause of Global Warming : The surface of earth is warmed through a natural process called as green house effect but the excess inceease in industries causes increase in proportion of green houses gasses, leat to global warming.

Other Cause of Global Warming :

i)   The increased rates of industrialization, Trade, transportation result in the increase in lavel of green houses gases.

ii)   Trees help to control pollution and ideal proportion of gases in environment. The excessive tree cutting results in ecological misbalancing.

iii)   The forest along the banks of Amazon are considered as a natural factory of oxygen of whole biosphere on earth but from last decade they are vanishing at faster rate and today decreasd up to 45% of actual size.

iv)   Due to the global warming effect the polar ice starts melting causing increase in sea water level.

v)   The Konkan area from Maharastra is facing such problem of excess induction of sea water.

vi)   The Biosphere of Sunderban in the west Bengal is totally disturbed as Sunderban's land is vanishing at faster rate in the sea due to increasing water level.

Effect on climate :

i)   The cycle of seasons is disturbed due to global warming.

ii)   The rainfall in winter season is the indication of changing environment.

it may be to vanishing of Biosphere from earth.

iii)   Tree plantation.

Remedies for Global Warming :

i)   Trees can control the ecological imbalance by means of releasing oxygen in atmosphere, helpful to maintain the proportion of gases.

ii)   Reduction in use of vehicles.

What we can do for preventing the Global Warming? :

Instructions :

i)   Drive less, Walk more, use public transport system whenever possible & encourage cycling.

ii)   Replace all the light bulbs in and around your home with energy - efficient fluorescent that use fewer watts for the same Amount of light.

iii)   Clean your filters monthly.

iv)   Choose energy - efficient appliances.

v)   Decrease your air travel

vi)   As a result of corrective steps taken, The ozone layer hole is decreasing.

vii)   Also the carbon emission and green houses emission is decreasing.

Now the effects can be seen in the reduction of temperature.

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Solar energy : A renewable source

Dr. A. P. Zambare
Head, Physics Department

Day by day we required energy in house,industry, transportation, communication, agriculture, research etc are increasing.Every man activity is concern with consumption of energyand hence energy has become fourth basic requirement of modern society. To increase standard of living for increasing population, a country must develop their own energy sources. Every country uses different energy sources to meet their energy needs. Man has needed energy since he came on earth millions years ago. Primitive man used energy in the form of food. Later he discovered fire and his energy needs wereincreased. He used fire for cooking and keeping himself warm. With increasing demandfor energy, man began to use wind for driving wind mills and sailing ships. He also began to use force of falling water to turn water wheels. The sun was supplying all energy needs and man was using only renewable sources of energy.

After industrial development, man began to use coal for steam engines and factories. A little after, fossil fuels, oil and natural gas began to be used extensively. Nuclear energybegan to be used after Second World War. In past few years, it was observed because of tremendous increase of vehicles that fossil fuel(coal, oil and natural gas) resources are fast depleting. Fossil fuel era are coming to anend. This is true particularly for oil and gases. Man has been using commercial energy(coal, oil and gas) for better quality of life. The use of these energy sources created manyproblems. One of the serious problem is harmful effects on environment. The combustionof fossil fuels has created problem of air pollution, as large amount of harmful gases are released in atmosphere. The release of waste from nuclear power plant causes pollution in rivers and lakes. The nuclear waste destructed life of many plants and animals in the rivers and lakes. The nuclear energy sources are very expensive. There is problem of disposal of radioactive waste. Due to reasons stated above, man is in search of alternative sources of energy. In short the reasons for energy crisis are as follows:

(i) There is increase in the world population.

(ii) There is increase in the individual demands.

(iii) Fuels are not usually located at the places where they are needed.

(iv) Increased uses of oil and gas produce undesirable effects such as pollution. Also fossil fuel reservoirs are limited.

(v) There is lack of technical knowledge of alternate energy extraction.

Our needs of energy are increasing day by day with increasing Population. The conventional energy sources (or non-renewable sources such as fossilfuel) are depleting. Nuclear energy may be the alternative but it has following limitations.

(i) High capital cost.

(ii) Limited availability of raw material.

(iii) Problems of radioactive wastes.

Considering above facts, alternative energy sources will be the renewable energy Sources. Renewable energy sources include solar, wind, tidal and biomass / biogas. These sources will find wide applications in future.

I) DIFFERENT RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Energy sources are classified as follows:

(A) Non-renewable energy sources or conventional sources:The resources once used are lost forever and cannot be regenerated are called non- renewable sources. These include:

(i) Fossil fuel: Coal, coke, natural gas, petroleum and its derivative.

(ii) Nuclear power

(B) Renewable or Non-conventional energy sources: The resources that have inherent capacity to reappear or replenish themselves by quick recycling, reproduction and replacement within a reasonable time are renewable sources.

These include:

(1) Solar energy (2) Wind energy(3) Tidal energy (4) Geothermal energy

(5) Wave energy (6) Energy from biomass. (7) Hydroelectric power (water power).

1. Advantages of Renewable energy sources:

1. Renewable energy sources are inexhaustible while non-renewable sources aredepleting.

2. Renewable sources are non-polluting.

3. They are indigenous resources freely available in large quantities in all nations.

4. They are locally available and hence avoid transportation.

5. Several of them are financially and economically competitive for certainapplications.

6. They generate local employment.

7. It's use can save foreign exchange.

Limitations:

1. Large space is required to collect energy.

2. Storage of energy is not economical.

3. Return on capital investment is quite low. i.e. capital output ratio is low. .

4. Cost of energy produced is not yet competitive as compared to conventional methods.

5. Several sources are intermittent and relatively dilute in nature as compared to non-renewable sources.

2. Solar Energy:

Solar energy can be a major source of energy. Sun is giving 1000 times more power than we need.

Advantages of solar energy are:

(i) It is very large inexhaustible source of energy.

(ii) It is non-polluting source.

(iii) It is free and available everywhere.

(iv) It is suitable at places where transmission of electricity is not feasible.

Limitations of solar energy are as follows:

(i) It is dilute in nature requiring huge collecting apparatus.

(ii) It is not available, during night and cloudy days.

(iii) Storage of solar energy is not economical.

3. SOLAR ENERGY IS THE BEST ALTERNATIVE SOURCE :

If the present rate of consumption of energy and population of world continues, theworld will be more crowded and more polluted. During use of coal, gas, and fuel,dangerous gases like carbon dioxide and carbon dioxide are given out. The presence ofthese gases cause tremendous pollution.Due to tremendous increase in consumption, 80 % of petrol will be consumed by year2020. Similarly, production of coal will reach its peak value in year 2030 and by year 2060the entire stock of coal will be exhausted. Natural gas would last for approximately thesame period as petrol. The continuous consumption of these conventional sources havemade necessary to search for new sources of energy.

The wind energy can be an alternative, but it has limitation that desired velocity doesnot occur continuously. Similarly, in case of tidal wave, wave having constant anddesired amount of energy are difficult to collect. Nuclear energy has long term problems ofradioactive waste and possibility of release of radioactive radiations in the atmospherewill be harmful. Geothermal energy sources are rare. When they arrive on the surface,they cause surface pollution, degradation of soil and thermal pollution. Therefore bestalternative source of energy is solar energy.

Solar energy is a very large and

inexhaustible source of energy. The power availableon earth from sun is 1.8 x1011 MW. This power is many times larger than presentconsumption rate on earth from all commercial energy sources. Thus solar energy is the only source which could supply all present and future needs of world. This makes it most promising unconventional energy source.

Solar energy also has two other factors in favour. Firstly, it is clean and non-pollutingsource of energy. Secondly, it is free and available in all parts of world,where people live.There are many problems associated with use of solar energy. Firstly it is dilute sourceof energy. Even in hottest region on earth, solar radiation flux rarely exceeds 1 kW/m2and total radiation over a day is 7 kW/m2. These are low values from point of technological utilization. Also large collecting areas are required in many applications.This increases cost of solar instrument.

Secondly, solar energy availability varies widely with time. Variation is due to day-night cycle and also seasonally due to rotation of earth. Variation also occurs at thespecific location because of local weather conditions. In such situation, energy collected when sun is shining must be stored for non-availability of sun. Need of storage increases the cost of system also.Thus real challenge in utilizing solar energy as alternative source is to make it economically cheaper. Even with the demerits mentioned above, solar energy can still be regarded as best alternative for the conventional energy sources.

4. MODES OF UTILIZATION OF SOLAR ENERGY:

The energy from the sun can be used directly or indirectly. The direct method includes the thermal and photovoltaic conversion, while indirect means include use of water power, the winds, biomass. wave energy and temperature difference of ocean.

A broad classification of modes of utilization is as under:

Solar energy utilization:

Direct methods: Thermal and Photovoltaic

Indirect methods:Water power, Wind, Biomass, Wave energy, Ocean temperature Difference.

The thermal mode of utilization of solar energy includes the following methods:

1. Solar water heating.
2. Solar distillation
3. Solar drying of agriculture and animal product.
4. Heating and cooling the house
5. Solar cooker
6. Solar water pumps
7. Solar furnace
8. Food refrigeration
9. Solar pond and steam generator
10. Solar green houses

Now use solar energy and save non-renewable energy sources otherwise it is very difficult to face problem.

* * *

Thank you Teachers !
Vishal Arote
(12ᵉ Commerce 'A')

I am grateful to teachers in my life...
Parents taught me to read and write,

Friends taught me to care and share,
Sun and moon taught me to shine,

Birds taught me to rise and fly,
Ants taught me to work and unite,
Spiders taught me to persist and strive,

But above all ......

I am grateful to teachers in my life.
They taught me to succeed in life.

BALIRAJA a Victim of HAILSTORM

Goraksha Landge
(Dept. of English)

In an Indian culture a farmer is called BALIRAJA, but now a days it is better to say that he is a king who has become a victim. He is a king because he is well prepared to face the calamities, either natural or man made.

We can see that the feeder of the whole world has been facing the calamities for years. He is always ready to take a leap in the dark. May it be a drought, epidemic, inadequate fertilizers, dearness, or marketing problem, he faces them courageously without getting collapsed. He is courageous enough to overcome the man-made problems and even natural to some extent. But this year he has thoroughly collapsed. The nature has shown its miracle once again and proved its supremacy over man .

What happened this year?

Yes,

The calamity which had never taken place before with such severity in the past and probably will not take place in fature.

'HAILSTORM', He had to see the destruction of his hearth and home with his own eyes. But nothing could be done to save the situation.

Only sorrow, desperation, helplessness.

The producer of onion, grapes, pomegranate vegetables has been completely destroyed. It is sure that he will rise from the ash like the phoenix. But what till then?

He needs temporary help from the govt. A drowning man catches a straw. But the wolf in sheep's cloth i.e. government has no time to look at the victim. It is busy in preparation in forth coming five years. His plight is like the man who has been beaten by the king and thrashed by the rain.

A Marathi proverb rightly says, 'If the king thrashes you and the rain lashes you, there is no redress for this injustice.'

After all, our farmer is strong and optimistic enough to start again where he stands. He knows it better that fortune favours the brave and one cannot climb the mountain with hand in one's pocket.

Very soon he will resume the fight and get ready to feed the world, in spite of all the natural calamities.

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What is Life ?

Vikas Shengal
(S.Y.B.C.A.)

Life is a journey that
begins with birth -
An exploration of a paradise
called the earth.

Life is breath of
fresh air in the spring.
Life is an expression of joy
in a sunny morning.

Life is cherished memories
of happy happenings.
Life is the beating of a heart
and the singing of a bird.

MOTIVATION AND THE LEARNING PROCESS
- Prof. Sanjay Pagare

INTRODUCTION :

This paper deals with the general nature of the concept of motivation, different types of motivation, importance of motivation to classroom situation, the possible causes of weak motivation among the present day college students and some ways to increase motivation among them . We will confine our discussion to student motivation although role of motivation of teachers is as important as that of students. It is obvious that teacher's motivations should also be analysed. Have they joined the profession for love of it or just because it is a high-salaried job? This is bound to affect their quality of teaching. Did they have any real liking for it or they joined just for the love of lucre? How many really like continuous study/reading expected from a college teacher? These are some relevant questions in relation to teaching profession.

The question of motivation is very significant today because higher education in rural areas seems to be passing through a very critical phase. We all know that the attendance in the classes is diminishing day by day. Rules about compulsory attendance do not seem to help. Students just don't seem to care. Some of them come for admissions and then only for examinations at the end. Thirty years ago the classes used to be full. Now very few care to attend. This brings us to the question of motivation. We must examine the concept of motivation and its role in the learning process very closely to arrive at concrete conclusions.

Folk wisdom says that "unmotivated students just won't learn", that "you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it drink". This proverb comes to mind when we see how different are various students' attitudes to foreign languages. For one student, learning language is personally significant, he is motivated to language learning, for another student, language is a heavy burden which he has to carry, and he doesn't hide his boredom, yawning and just waiting for the end of the class. Every teacher faces such situations and in truth is often inclined to blame a student for "misbehaviour" or their inability to learn the language. But this situation can be understood differently by a teacher who can think critically. Very often it is a sign of whether the teaching methods and materials are effective and relevant to students' needs.

DIFFERENCE : Students differ in the way they are motivated, there are **poorly motivated** students and there are **highly motivated students.** <u>**Highly motivated**</u> students actively participate in the class activities. They procure additional references, volunteer to any works, and their facial expressions often show satisfaction over an award. On the other hand, <u>**poorly motivated**</u> students are stuck to their seats during a class discussion. They look uninterested. They bother others rather than listen attentively. They cannot follow simple instructions and they often leave the learning task undone.

It goes without saying that **the ability to motivate students to learn is a key skill for every teacher.** Although everyone agrees that motivation is important, it is difficult to find a clear definition of the concept. Motives are psychological drives that impel people to action. If a student is motivated to language learning then his learning process is conscious and the greater the value that an individual attaches to this or that activity the more highly motivated he will be. It is difficult to predict what kind of activity any particular individual will find worthwhile for its own sake, but we can identify the activities that individuals consider important

to them personally.

What is Motivation ?

Motivation is a Latin word meaning 'to move.' Motivation is a desire or emotion which leads to action. Motivation represents an unsatisfied need which creates a state of tension impelling the individual towards its satisfaction. Thus motivation is a willingness to expend energy to achieve a goal or reward. It is a force that activates dormant energies and sets in motion the action of the people.

Connie Firth, defines motivation as an internal drive that directs behavior towards some end. Linda S. Lumsden, defines it as the reason for which an organism carries out some activity. Motivation is of paramount importance to student success. Students work longer, harder and with more vigor and intensity when they are motivated. In other words, motivation helps individuals overcome inertia.

Motivation is a kind of driving force that makes one to react. In teaching, motivation is used in order to urge, energize, direct or sustain one's behavior which will eventually make an individual achieve higher levels of learning.

Motivation is the psychological quality that leads people to achieve a goal. For language learners, mastery of a language, communicative competence or basic communication skills could be a goal.

According to Gardner motivation to learn the second language includes three elements. **First,** the motivated individual expends effort to learn the language. **Second,** the motivated individual wants to achieve a goal. **Third,** the motivated individual will enjoy the task of learning the language.

So, when people are involved in any activity which could be described as highly motivated, the following conditions are likely to apply:

• All of their minds and bodies are completely involved.

• Their concentration is very deep.
• They know what they want to do.
• They know how well they are doing.
• They do not worry about failing
• Time seems to pass very quickly for them.

TYPES OF MOTIVATION :

Motivation may be classified as positive or negative motivation, intrinsic or extrinsic motivation. **A) Positive/Incentive motivation :** This is generally based on reward or gain of some kind. The reward could be monetary incentive or praise/appreciation for the work done.

B) Negative or fear motivation : this is based on fear or force. Fear of punishment is also a kind of motivation but it creates a hostility in the mind of an individual and unfavourable attitude to work or learning

Motivation can also be classified as Intrinsic and Extrinsic motivation .

A) Intrinsic motivation is that which is internal to the person. It comes from the feeling of having achieved something worthwhile.

B) Extrinsic Motivation is also called as external motivation. It is external to

the person. It originates from the outside environment of the student. It often takes the form of recognitions/promotions or financial rewards. However, the value of external motivation is questioned from those who suggest that once it is withdrawn the behavior stops.

In the context of L2 learning we can also talk about *Integrative Motivation* and *Instrumental Motivation*

A) *Integrative Motivation:* can be explained as the learner's positive attitudes towards the target language group and the desire to integrate into the target language community. The one who is integratively motivated to learn the second language has a desire to identify with another language community, and tends to learn faster.

B) *Instrumental Motivation :* is explained by Hudson (2000) as the desire to obtain something

practical or concrete from the study of a second language. Instrumental motivation aims at gaining some social or economic reward through L2 achievement.

Why It is Important in Classroom Situation?

It is important because in the teaching-learning process, there should be something that propels their mind and makes them more active and vibrant. In classroom teaching, the major task is to nurture student curiosity as a motivation for learning. The students must have intrinsic motivation to accomplish the required activities. In intrinsic motivation the "doing" is the main reason for finishing an activity whereas in extrinsic motivation the "value" is placed at the end of an action. Infants and young Children appear to be propelled by curiosity, driven by an intense need to explore, interact with, and make sense of their environment.

As one author puts it, "Rarely does one hear parents complain that their preschool child is 'unmotivated', unfortunately, as children grow, their passion for learning frequently seems to shrink. Learning often becomes associated with drudgery instead of delight. A large number of students - more than one in four - leave schools before graduating. Many more are physically present in the classroom but mentally absent. They fail to involve themselves fully in the experience of learning. Awareness of how students' attitudes and beliefs about learning develop and what facilitates learning for its own sake can assist educators in reducing student apathy towards learning.

Conclusion : The behaviorists talk about reward and punishment as being the main influence on learning. It is clear that behavior can be focused toward a reward or away from a punishment. Therefore, the motivation in the classroom situation is more or less a question of a carrot-and-stick approach. The basic question is should the student (the human child) be, like Pavlov's dog, driven/encouraged to a stimulus that dangles in front of him/her?

Causes of low/weak motivation - Perhaps one of the causes of low motivation in learning among the college students is the change of attitude towards university education. Students and their parents look at university education as a mere hurdle to be crossed to get a job. Students find that the college academic programmes are outdated and not relevant to their needs. The courses often ignore the changing socioeconomic conditions and the consequent changes in job needs. Students often find that what is taught in the classrooms does not equip them for future job requirements. Lack of adequate infrastructural facilities, lack of conducive educational environment and lack of quality teaching may also be possible reasons for the apathy and lethargy among our students. Another possibility is that the courses do not present an adequate challenge to the learners. They may find it too difficult and conclude that it is not their cup of tea. Howsoever hard they may try, they will not succeed in doing it. So they just give up trying. Sometimes they may find it too easy or too commonplace and they will think that it is not worthwhile to waste time in studying it.

How to increase motivation for learning?

What can be done about motivating students to learn?

• Courses must be relevant to the needs and interests of the students.

• Analysis of needs and interests should be done cooperatively.

• Students interests (What would they like to learn?) must be considered.

• They must be encouraged to take responsibility for their own learning.

One fundamental principal of motivation is that people work harder for goals they themselves set than for goals set for them by others. The goals must be concrete, attainable, attractive, and must be set for rather short period of time. It is vitally

important to praise students for setting and then achieving their goals.

It is important to motivate the students to participate in the learning procesjs. There could be different ways to motivate the students. They will differ according to the local circumstances. There can not be just one single remedy for all the ailments.

Here are some suggestions for increasing motivation among students :

1. Rewards : Everyone likes a feeling of accomplishment or recognition. Rewards give a feel-good factor. For students who lack powerful intrinsic motivation to learn, reward can be a good extrinsic motivator. Teachers can give books, dictionaries, certificates, prizes or shower praise on students.

2. Rapport between teacher : and students - Many teachers just lecture and leave the class. There is no rapport between the teacher and students. Teachers should not shut themselves in ivory towers. They should be approachable, human and caring. If they take interest in students' careers and guide them accordingly, it will motivate them to learn better.

3 Participation of students - We should make provision for participative learning activities like group discussion, team assignments / projects, role-playing etc This gives them a sense of participation, instils a sense of responsibility and boosts their self-esteem. This in turn motivates them and makes them enthusiastic. Merely sitting in the classroom as passive listener dampens their motivation.

4) Providing prompt feedback: - We should give positive, frequent and early feedback to our students about their performance in various tests/tutorials/answer papers. Students are curious to know about their performance. If they have done well the positive feedback of the teacher will motivate them to do better in the next test or exam. If they have not done well, the negative feedback will tell them where they

went wrong and they will correct their mistakes in future.

5. Effective teaching methods - Teachers should try to bring some novelty in their teaching methods to ensure interest and motivation of the students. For this the teachers have to improve their own presentation skills. They should be able to make innovative use of audio-visual aids so that the teaching becomes lively and interesting. They should explain why learning a particular content or skill is important. They can enhance the quality of teaching by making use of jokes, anecdotes and real life examples.

(*Paper Presented at Rahata College State Level seminar on 08 Feb. 2014.*)

* * *

Seven Days of Week
Nilesh Bharitkar
(12 Commerce)

Monday is a 'cool day'
    Because we go to college that day
Tuesday is a 'Fuse' day
    Because I get confused that day
Wednesday is a 'wonderful' day
    Because it rains and I hear thunder that day
Thursday is a 'Purse' day
    Because I get money that day
Friday is a 'Fry' day
    Because I eat french fries that day
Saturday is a 'Good' day
    Because that is weekend day and
Sunday is a 'fun' day
    Because we can do all things that day

Computer Things

(Prof. : Kavita Revgade)

A Brief Histroy of Computer

The computer as we know it today had its beginning with a 19th century English mathematics professor named Charles Babbage. He designed the Analytical Engine and it was this design that the basic framework of the computers of today are based on.

Generally speaking, computers can be classified into three generations. Each generation lasted for a certain period of time,and each gave us either a new and improved computer or an improvement to the existing computer.

Ø **First generation:**

1937 – 1946 - In 1937 the first electronic digital computer was built by **Dr. John V. Atanasoff** and **Clifford Berry**. It was called the **Atanasoff-Berry Computer** (ABC). In 1943 an electronic computer name the Colossus was built for the military. Other developments continued until in 1946 the first general–purpose digital computer, the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC) was built. It is said that this computer weighed 30 tons, and had 18,000 vacuum tubes which was used for processing. When this computer was turned on for the first time lights dim in sections of Philadelphia. Computers of this generation could only perform single task, and they had no operating system.

Ø **Second generation:**

1947 – 1962 - This generation of computers used transistors instead of vacuum tubes which were more reliable. In 1951 the first computer for commercial use was introduced to the public; the Universal Automatic Computer (UNIVAC 1). In 1953 the **International Business Machine (IBM)** 650 and 700 series computers made their mark in the computer world. During this generation of computers over 100 computer programming languages were developed, computers had memory and operating systems. Storage media such as tape and disk were in use also were printers for output.

Ø **Third generation:**

1963 - present - The invention of integrated circuit brought us the third generation of computers. With this invention computers became smaller, more powerful more reliable and they are able to run many different programs at the same time. In1980 Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS-Dos) was born and in 1981 IBM introduced the personal computer (PC) for home and office use. Three years later Apple gave us the Macintosh computer with its icon driven interface and the 90s gave us Windows operating system.

As a result of the various improvements to the development of the computer we have seen the computer being used in all areas of life. It is a very useful tool that will continue to experience new development as time passes.

Ø **What are computers?**

"Computers are machines that perform tasks or calculations according to a set of instructions, or **programs**."

The first fully electronic computers, introduced in the 1940s, were huge machines that required teams of people to operate. Compared to those early machines, today's

computers are amazing. Not only are they thousands of times faster, they can fit on your desk, on your lap, or even in your pocket.

Computers work through an interaction of hardware and software. **Hardware** refers to the parts of a computer that you can see and touch, including the case and everything inside it. The most important piece of hardware is a tiny rectangular chip inside your computer called the **central processing unit (CPU)**, or **microprocessor**. It's the "brain" of your computer—the part that translates instructions and performs calculations. Hardware items such as your monitor, keyboard, mouse, printer, and other components are often called **hardware devices.**

Ø **The word "computer" was first used:**

The word "**computer**" was first recorded as being used in 1613 and was originally was used to describe a human who performed calculations or computations. The definition of a computer remained the same until the end of the 19th century when people began to realize machines never get tired and can perform calculations much faster and more accurately than any team of human computers ever could.

Ø **How does the Internet work?**

To understand the Internet, it helps to look at it as a system with two main components. The first of those components is **hardware**. That includes everything from the cables that carry terabits of information every second to the computer sitting in front of you.

Other types of hardware that support the Internet include routers, servers, cell phone towers, satellites, radios , smartphones and other devices. All these devices together create the network of networks. The Internet is a malleable system -- it changes in little ways as elements join and leave networks around the world. Some of those elements may stay fairly static and make up the backbone of the Internet. Others are more peripheral. These elements are connections. Some are end points -- the computer, **smartphone** or other device you're using to read this may count as one. We call those end points **clients**. Machines that store the information we seek on the Internet are **servers**. Other elements are **nodes** which serve as a connecting point along a route of traffic. And then there are the transmission lines which can be physical, as in the case of cables and fiber optics, or they can be wireless signals from satellites, cell phone or 4G towers, or radios.

All of this hardware wouldn't create a network without the second component of the Internet: the protocols. **Protocols** are sets of rules that machines follow to complete tasks. Without a common set of protocols that all machines connected to the Internet must follow, communication between devices couldn't happen. The various machines would be unable to understand one another or even send information in a meaningful way. The protocols provide both the method and a common language for machines to use to transmit data

Ø **Application software:**

Some applications are available in versions for several different platforms;

others have narrower requirements and are thus called, for example, a Geography application for Windows, an Android application for education, or Linux gaming. Sometimes a new and popular application arises which only runs on one platform, increasing the desirability of that platform. This is called a killer application

Ø   .**Application of computer:**

Ø   Business

The computer's characteristic as high speed of calculation, diligence, accuracy, reliability, or versatility has made it an integrated part in all business organizations. Computer is used in business organization.

·   Payroll Calculations

·   Budgeting

Ø   Banking

Today Banking is almost totally dependent on computer.

Banks provide following facilities:

·   Banks on-line accounting facility, which includes current balances, deposits, overdrafts, interest charges, shares and trustee records.

·   ATM machines are making it even easier for customers to deal with banks.

Ø   Insurance

Insurance companies are keeping all records up-to-date with the help of computers. The Insurance Companies, Finance houses and Stock broking firms are widely using computers for their concerns.

Insurance Companies are maintaining a database of all clients with information showing:

·   how to continue with policies

·   starting date of the policies

·   next due increment of a policy

·   maturity date

Ø   Education

The computer has provided a lot of facilities in the Education System.

·   The uses of computer provide a tool in the Education system known as CBE (Computer Based Education).

·   CBE involves Control, Delivery and Evaluation of learning.

·   The computer education is very familiar and rapidly increasing the graph of computer students.

·   There are number of methods in which educational institutions can use computer to educate the students.

Ø   Marketing

In Marketing uses of computer are following:

·   **Advertising:** With computers, advertising professionals create art and graphics, write and revise copy, and print and disseminate ads with the goal of selling more products.

·   **At Home Shopping:** Home shopping has been made possible through use of computerised catalogues that provide access to product information and permit direct entry of orders to be filled by the customers.

Ø   Health Care

Computers have become important part in all Medical Systems.

The computers are being used in hospitals to keep the record of patients and medicines. It is also used in scanning and diagnosing different diseases. ECG, EEG, Ultrasounds and CT Scans, etc., are also done by computerised machines.

Some of major fields of health care in which computers are used:

·   **Diagnostic System:** Computers are used to collect data and identify cause of illness.

·   **Lab-diagnostic System:** All tests can be done and reports are prepared by computer.

·   **Patient Monitoring System:** These are used to check patient's signs for abnormality such as in Cardiac Arrest, ECG, etc.

·   **Pharma Information System:**

Computer checks Drug-Labels, Expiry dates, harmful drug side effects, etc.

· Nowadays, computers are also used in performing surgery.

Ø Engineering Design

Computers are widely used in Engineering purposes.

One of major areas is CAD (Computer aided design). CAD provides creation, edition, and modification of image. Some fields are:

· **Structural Engineering:** Requires stress and strain analysis required for design of Ships, Buildings, Budgets, Airplanes, etc.

Ø Military

Computers are largely used in defence. Modern tanks, missiles, weapons, etc., employ computerised control systems. Some military areas where a computer has been used are:

· Missile Control
· Military Communication
· Military operation and planning
· Smart Weapons

Government Applications

Computers play an important role in government applications. Some major fields in this category are:

· Budgets
· Sales tax department
· Income tax department
· Male/Female ratio
· Computerization of voters lists
· Computerization of Driving Licensing system
· Computerization of PAN card
· Weather Forecasting.

HOW TO CREATE YOUR OWN BLOG?

Prof.Patel Manisha (IT Department)

=>What is a BLOG?

A BLOG is a personal website of an individual.

· If you want to create a website, then there are few steps or procedures that have to be undertaken, like you need to add 2-3softwares for designing a website, its layout, different links to be given and many more. Even if these procedures are not tough, they are combined to make a website, so it becomes lengthy. But BLOG's are quite easy to design, understand and use.

· In simple language, BLOG's are personal websites on internet that includes the self information of an individual.

· The owner (Admin) of the BLOG can write, upload or even use the BLOG at anytime, because there are no restrictions.

· Anyone, at anytime can open one's BLOG and share his/her ideas, he/she can upload and share some incident, stories, thoughts, poems, phrases, study material, not only this but he can also suggest, comment, like one's ideas.

· Now-a-days few websites are also offering some free BLOG creation facilities.

Following are few steps to create your own BLOG:

STEP 1: Open www.Blogger.com through Internet Explorer or Google Chrome.

STEP 2: Click on 'CREATE YOUR BLOG NOW'.

STEP 3: If you don't have your own account on Gmail or

Yahoo, then you have to first create your own account i.e., by clicking on 'Sign in first' or else login with your G-mail Username and Password.


STEP 4: Once you login, there is an option 'Sign up for Blogger' on the page, which has   name and E-mail address option. Here, infront of 'Display Name' option you can see a textbox, where you can enter your name with which you want to start your   BLOG (your name).Then click on the checkbox of 'I accept the Terms of Service' and click on the link 'Continue'.
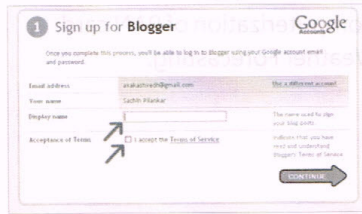

STEP 5: Now you can see a page 'Name your Blog's where you can use 'Blog Title' option to give title to your BLOG. Then give your BLOG name in 'BLOG Address (URL)' option. http://(write the name here).blogspot.com You can click on 'Check Availability' option to check whether the blog name is allocated successfully or not.

NOTE: - When you check, you can see 'This BLOG address is available' if your BLOG name is created successfully.(Don't provide space in name of BLOG).Then click on 'CONTINUE' button.

STEP 6: Then a page gets appeared 'Choose a template' where you can select the design format for your BLOG else click on 'CONTINUE' button (you can also change the format of design later on if any).
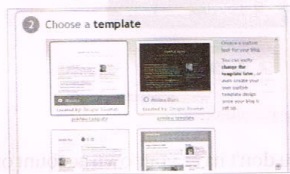
STEP 7:   Now you can see a page 'Your BLOG has been created!' it means your BLOG has been created successfully. Then you can post your ideas, take suggestions, comment, share some important notes with students, with employees, colleagues etc..,. Or to upload on your BLOG click on 'START POSTING' button.
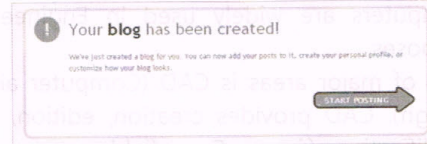
STEP 8:   Here appears a page 'Posting' which looks like Microsoft Word, you can use various options provided on it and to post click on
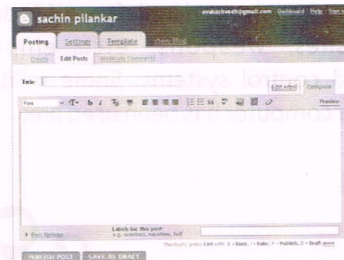
STEP 9: You will get opened with a page 'Your BLOG post published successfully'. You can also view your BLOG, edit post and also again newly create a new post by clicking on respective options.

STEP 10 : If you want to create a new post for the next time, then just visit the website 'www.blogger.com', provide your G-mail details.