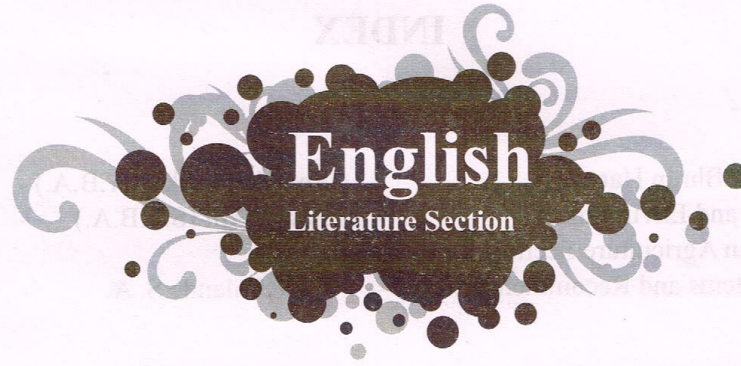


Manifestation



Section Editor

Prof. Sopan Salve
Prof. Landge G. D.

Manifestation

English Section

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Section Editor

Prof. Sopan Salve

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Shree Bhṛun Hatya

Shaikh Taufik Rashid (S.Y.B.A. (Hindi))

Our history tells us about so many respectful women in the past. Man and woman are two sources of a family. Both try to develop their family. Many women had shown their bravery against injustice in the society. They saved many women. There are many examples of such women. For example : Zashichi Rani Laxmibai, Jijabai, Savitribai Phule, etc. Many women had given great contribution for the development and welfare of the society. Indira Gandhi, Mother Teresa & Kalpana Chavala can be given as fine examples.

Friends ! think about a bird. It has two wings. It flies in the sky. Both wings are same and strong. If both wings are not enough strong, how can a bird fly? Now a days, some people give more importance to a boy than a girl. The ratio is 1000 boys and 900 girls. This is not good. If it grows, it will be dangerous.

Many technical instruments are available in the medical fields. They prove useful for taking care of our health. Some instruments are used for looking after the health of pregnant women. But, some are misused. They are used to check-up for deciding whether they are boys and girls by the doctors with the permission of the parents. So many female infants are killed through the medium of the abortion. So, the quantity of the girls is decreasing day by day in the society. This is really a serious problem in the society. Therefore, we all should think about this problem seriously. We should maintain the balance of boys and girls in a proper manner in future. Government must make some severe rules. We should follow them by hearts.

Woman has great importance in our life. She plays many roles like mother, sister, wife, daughter etc. In short, we can say that this world is in existence only because of a woman and a man. So, it can be said that man and woman are the two wheels of this world. So, take care of a girl and a boy equally and create an ideal society which will be full of peace and justice.

Most of the people move to the cities for many purposes. They make family plannings. If they don't want female child, they go to a doctor to take advice. Many female infants are killed by abortion. Most of the well educated people are involved in this bad deed. I think some men and women are equally responsible for this bad thing.

We see that at many places like cities and villages, bad treatment is given to the women and the girls. So, for controlling this injustice and bad treatment, powerful laws should be made by the government. Society should follow them.

We see some men and women buy and sell young girls as well as little girls for bad

purposes. This is very bad thing. This is very harmful for the community. Some mother-in-laws & father-in-laws give very bad treatment to their daughter-in-laws. Some time some of them burn their daughter-in-laws and kill them for certain reasons.

We should say that, this is not a good way. We must work for saving female infants as well as married girls who have become the victims of some bad men and women in the society. For controlling this injustice, we must work for the sake of the welfare of the small girls, young girls and women. We want to establish some organizations and institutes for the development and welfare of the women. There is need of arranging various educational programmes and cultural programmes for giving the message of humanity in schools & colleges. We should follow the principle of equality by hearts.

All doctors as well as the government should work together and tell good things and work honestly for solving this social problem. People should think that boys and girls are equal. They should follow the principle of morality. We see now a days women have been giving great contribution in each and every field. Each and every time they have proved themselves liable women for doing & accepting any challenges. For example :- Sonia Gandhi, Sushma Swaraj, Mamamta Banarji, Sunita Willyam and so many others.

So, we always keep in mind that women are also strong physically and intellectually. We should give them proper honour. In order to minimise the intensity of this serious problem, we should change ourselves positively. This change will prove useful for the society. We should consider all equal. We should follow the principle of humanity. We should consider all men and women equal. We should treat each and every woman as a humanbeing. We should follow moral things in our life. We should follow good things for giving justice and good status to women in the society. If we try to follow somethings like these, I think we will be capable to create a good and healthy society in future. And I hope we will become successful in creating better world for men & women which will be peaceful and full of justice.

* * *

One of the biggest problems of the mother nature is the problem of pollution. Man is just one of the million of life forms existing on the earth, albeit a very intelligent one. But this does not entitle him to interfere in the nature's law of ecological balance. He is as much dependent upon other living forms as they are on him. When man or anyone else introduces something extraneous in natural cycle which positively forms life & create imbalance, it is known as pollution. Since man is the only life form who has been able to understand nature to some extent he is the only one in position & unfortunately, he has been doing it at his own free will.

Pollution can be of many types. One of them is the air pollution. The very air we breathe in and which sustains life is poisoned by exhale from automobile, smoke from chimneys, dust from mining and construction activities & numerous other sources of dangerous gases and vapour. Air should have certain composition which is mainly Nitrogen, O₂ & very little of other gases but these sources emit CO₂ Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Oxide, SO₂, OH & air and forms all the biological processes depends upon it.

Another type of pollution is water pollution. 90% water is in our body. We need H₂O for cooking, drinking, bathing, industrial process & cooling etc. Many types of life forms lie in it. All animals and plants need water for survival. In fact the presence of water is one main reason why life exists on the earth. But man has not spared even this life giver. Sewage effluent, chemical discharges dyes, agricultural waste fertilizers etc. fuel of sheep etc. have converted clean, sparkling H₂O of river, lakes and seas into dull, rotting mass or sludge. The quality life is being destroyed. Dirty water has become the source of epidemics, diseases and foul smell. Fresh water bodies are being converted into chemical ponds.

Yet another type of pollution is the land pollution. Agricultural chemicals, sewage effluents chemical discharges from industry, mining & construction activities have denuded the surface of the earth. Once lush green land has been converted into a desert. Land subsidence, floods, ground water pollution, dust and flame are all the results of land pollution. Wild life is being deprived of its habitat and the very trees man used to worship once, are today becoming victims of his greed & carelessness. While on one hand, atomic power is being used in innumerable ways for mankind's benefit, on the other hand, atomic the same is becoming a major highly hazardous source of pollution called 'Radiation Pollution'. In this case it is not the atomic power plant but atomic explosions that are the real culprits. Harmful rays & emitted particles can create abnormalities in body, deformities mutations, skin cancer, blood cancer & a

number of other diseases.

A brief survey of pollution done above shows very clearly that it is man himself who is responsible for his doom. His insatiable greed and use of a poor model of development are responsible for it today. It has many aspects and if implemented can help us live a better life, materially, aesthetically & spiritually. Implementation of such a model calls for mass participation. Thus, in turn it means that awareness & understanding need to be generated among common people regarding environment and its protection. For example, the scheme of the "Paryavaran Vahini" which includes establishing a committed code of environmentally conscious and citizens who will help in protecting environment and bringing pollutants to book is one step in this direction. Voluntary agencies, citizens, government & industry should join hands in such an endeavour. For example, use of organic fertilizer, bio pesticides, optimum use of water etc. by agriculturalists can be done if they are informed, trained & helped by government, voluntary agencies etc. Use of ESP's in chimneys, treatment plant, use of eco-friendly product etc. can be done by the industry.

Time is running out fast. We have only one earth to live on and if we do not do something to save it, we can only start reverse count. Let it be duty of each one of us to do our best to save & improve environment, otherwise we have to start reverse count. We can plant trees, use eco-friendly products, Bio degradable, packing, ecomarked goods, spread the awareness & prevent other from polluting the earth.

Else the day is not far when clean water, safe air, undistributed land may become a rare commodity than gold.

May be then, even man will be found only in measure.

* * *



Indian Agriculture Sector - Problems and Recommendations

Lect. Palande S. A.

Introduction :-

Agriculture has always been the backbone of the Indian economy and despite concerted industrialization in the last six decades, agriculture still occupies a place of pride. It provides employment to around 60% of the total work force in the country. The significance of agriculture in the national economy can be best explained by considering the role of agriculture in different areas. Agriculture is the life blood of Indian economy. The government's financial allocations have been less for agriculture and irrigation, contribution of agriculture to GDP had dropped from 7.8% to 1.8% and now it may 2.4%. Production has been declining. Higher productivity in cereals and pulses along with scientific storage and ban on acquisition of multi crop lands are to be considered. Government agencies provide (owned and rented) 61% agri -storage capacity. Grain safety is as important as grain saving. In US silos have been built at a distance of 100 to 200 Km. Farmers put their stocks there. They are given coupons. Farmers encash coupons when they need money or when the market is high.

Compound Growth Rates of Area, Production and Yield

Crop	(as percent per annum with base TE 1981-82=100)					
	1980-81 to 1989-90			2000-01 to 2009-10		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
Rice	0.41	3.62	3.19	-0.03	1.59	1.61
Wheat	0.46	3.57	3.10	2.21	1.89	0.68
Jowar	-0.99	0.28	1.29	-3.19	-0.07	3.23
Bajra	-1.05	0.03	1.09	-0.42	1.68	2.11
Maize	-0.20	1.89	2.09	2.98	5.27	2.23
Ragi	-1.23	-0.10	1.14	-3.03	-1.52	1.57
Small millets	-4.32	-3.23	1.14	-5.28	-3.58	1.78
Barley	-6.03	-3.48	2.72	-1.41	-0.25	1.17
Total Coarse cereals	-1.34	0.40	1.62	-0.76	2.46	3.97
Total cereals	-0.26	3.03	2.90	0.09	1.88	3.19
Gram	-1.41	-0.81	0.61	4.34	5.89	1.48
Tur	2.30	2.87	0.56	0.26	1.82	1.56
Other Pulses	0.02	3.05	3.03	-0.34	-0.32	0.02
Total Pulses	-0.09	1.52	1.61	1.17	2.61	1.64
Total						
Foodgrains	-0.23	2.85	2.74	0.29	1.96	2.94
Sugarcane	1.44	2.70	1.24	0.77	0.93	0.16
Oilseeds	1.51	5.20	2.43	2.26	4.82	3.79
Cotton	-1.25	2.80	4.10	2.13	13.58	11.22

Problems :-

1) Funds not spent on micro irrigation :-

Indian's failure in agriculture has come under increased scrutiny with the food security bill expected to be tabled in Parliament and the soaring food inflation. Agriculture experts have constantly stressed on building up and extensive irrigation system as 60% of the agricultural field is rainfed. But each year, a substantial part of the funds released by the central govt. for micro irrigation lie unused. A recent report by MCX and PWC has revealed the huge difference between funds allocated and spent about rupees Rs. 28,215 lakh of the center assistance remained idle in the year 2008-2009 under the micro- irrigation programme across the states.

2) Income :-

The two tables of agricultural income are directly attributable to low prices. It is fashionable to say that prices of food and food products are high and hurt the common man. The truth is that prices of agricultural products in India are much below world prices. The WTO has a formula to measure the aggregate support given to agriculture. It is called Aggregate Measure of Support. So far as India is concerned, the AMS is negative. That means, not with standing input subsidies and minimum support prices. India's farmers bear the burden of a negative subsidy! India's agricultural produces are actually subsidizing the consumers

3) Bad Monsoon :-

At the end of a normal year, the farmer finds himself, economically, in the same position as he was at the beginning poor and struggling. In a bad year, when the monsoon fails or the crop is affected, he slips further down the ladder. The farming community gets impoverished. Many sink deeper in to debt. Some commit suicide. The monsoon was erratic in 2000-2001 and as a result, rice output declined by 3.1 million tonnes. In 2001-2002 if there are floods in one part of the country and droughts in another, the position will become worse.

4) Limited use of technology :-

Since 1961, the emphasis shifted to the use of seed fertilizer water technology, known as the new agricultural strategy. But the new strategy succeeded only in wheat and to a small extent in rice, other food and non- food crops did not show perceptible improvement in production. Dry land cultivation was not touched at all by the new agricultural strategy.

5) Decline of Investment in agriculture :-

We have to understand that Govt.'s investment was significant in boosting growth in agriculture. Besides, the role of the Govt. was not only to raise investment but also induce private investment in agriculture.

Public investment is a great disappointment after showing an unhand in the seventies, public investment in real terms has generally declined probably due to diversion on resources from investment to current expenditure in the forms of increased input and input subsidies.

6) Failure of land reforms:-

The Govt. failed to implement the land reforms measures and there of marginal farmers and landless labourers or protection of tenants from exploitation or eviction .The Govt. reconciled itself to its failure to push for the progressive land reforms and shifted the emphasis to technological changes.

7) Unbalanced agricultural development :-

Bulk of the increase in out put particularly food grains had been concentrated in a few progressive regions which were already enjoying high levels of consumption of food grains. As a result, the marketable surplus of food grains had been rising at a high rate in these states result in the accumulation of large stocks with Govt. with the attendant problems of storage and distribution and the cost of storage and distribution.

8) Failure to control growth of rural population:-

The Govt, failed to arrest the rapid growth of population in rural areas and also to create non- agricultural employment in the rural sector so that those who could not be provided land in the programme of land redistribution could be provided non-agricultural employment to eke out a living. A programme of enlarging non-agricultural employment, if it could grow faster than the increase in total labor force could after a period of time help to reduce the excessive pressure of population on land.

9) Lack of stand ordination and grading :-

Inadequacies exists in scientific grading of the produce in the county. In the absence of standardization and grading, adulteration is the consequences. Each middle man may adulterate the produce to his short run advantage. This poses a problem in assigning prices to the commodities as per the quality specifications. It is alleged that no proper relation exits between the price and quality of the agricultural commodities and this situation thwarts the farmers in getting a remeneative price in consistent with quality of the product.

10) Lack of market information :-

It is essential for producers, traders, consumers as well as the Govt., if market mechanism has to work efficiently. Market information of two types viz, market intelligence and market news is important. Market intelligence indicates a record of past information in relation to prices, arrivals etc. Market news provides current information on prices, arrivals etc. But in reality the farmers more often than not, are in total dark as far as this information is concerned. The farmers do not know the

information on the existing prices of the products in the important markets. But a large number of farmers rely on the price information furnished by the traders. The price information provided generally is quite advantageous to the traders, rather than to the farmers.

Recommendations :-

1) Rural Reforms :-

All this calls for a range of rural reforms at various levels. Our Krishi Vigyan Kendras and extension service system are in dire need of restructuring and betterment. We do not see here any new and big ideas. Now we can extend the benefit of modern science and technology in an effective manner to our farmers. All over the country we find bureaucratic hurdles have put a stop to revitalizing our extension service. We hope our scientists and the technologists and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture will look into how we can find new pathways to revitalize our extension services. In this way our agricultural universities and research institutions should work. We are required to revitalizing the Indian agricultural research system.

2) More Credit :-

We have to think in a fresh in the way how to extend credit to our farmers and we say so far more than one reason. As our agriculture becomes commercialized, there will be more reliance on commercialized inputs. Farmers will need therefore more credit. If you are operating a system in which more and more innovations also are the by product of the functioning of not the public sector system 'but of private enterprise and that's the reality. The first generation of agricultural research was a by product of functioning of public sector system. In our own country as well as abroad, now for greater reason, the science and technology are also being increasingly privatised. What are the implications of transforming our agriculture in this new era of increasingly privatized science and technology. This is also an issue over which we must ponder. If we don't pay adequate attention to this aspect of sustaining our agricultural growth in this new era, Public - Private Partnership is nothing more than buzzword. We have to convert in to a viable development strategy and I seek your talent , guidance as to how to cope with this buzzword.

3) Vision :-

Our vision of rural India is of a modern agrarian industrial and services economy, co - existing side by side , where people can live in well equipped villages and commute easily at work on the farm or in the non - farm economy. There is much that modern science and technology can do realize this vision. We do believe that knowledge can contribute a great deal to this gigantic national effort. Our scientists, therefore, have an exceedingly important role to play in this realm.

Many of us have been pre-occupied with the problem of agricultural production and productivity having hit a growth plateau. Dr. Swami Nathan has repeatedly alerted us to the need to give a new boost to agricultural research. We do recognize the need to increase the efficiency of utilization of inputs, the need to improve farm management practices, the need to reduce post-harvest losses through better post-harvest management technologies in storage, transportation and processing. These can increase both yields and contribute to higher income for the farmers through better value addition.

4) Technology Management :-

We do need a lot more attention to be paid to the management of our agricultural research and technology system. We must also ponder why Bihar which was chosen to be the original location of the Indian institute of Agricultural Research, has failed to catch up with rest of the country? We also do believe there is a need for increased application of science and modern technology to forest conservation and management environmental protection, management of our animal husbandry resources, water conservation and utilization of herbs and plants. We need a harmonious blend of advanced science and technology, appropriate technology and local knowledge to ensure and equitable distribution of the benefits of new knowledge.

5) Seven Components :-

- a) Soil health enhancement through concurrent attention to the physics, chemistry and micro biology of the soil.
- b) Water harvesting, water conservation and sustainable and equitable use of water
- c) Access to affordable credit and crop and life insurance reform.
- d) Development and dissemination of appropriate technologies.
- e) Improved opportunities, infrastructure and regulations for marketing of produce.
- f) The application of science & bio-technology to the improvement of seeds and utilization herbal and other plants.
- g) The application of science to animal husbandry to improve the productivity of our livestock and poultry.

6) New Frontiers:-

The focus of our agricultural has also shifted from staple crops to high value crops. Apart from government funded research and extension work, we now have privately funded R and D and extension services, like- e-chaupe. As we saw earlier,

with the recent privatization of science and technology, there is also an implication on the future of our agricultural growth. How do we manage this technological revolution that does not hurt our farmers but it enables us to reach the new frontiers of production that is something we do believe require some fresh thinking.

Our scientists must work with Govt. and non-govt. organizations, local bodies and corporates, to take knowledge to its users! The revolution in information technology has opened new opportunities. It has made it easier for us to take knowledge to its users. However, the market for knowledge has not yet fully developed in rural areas. It is the responsibility of Govt. "or non - government organizations of the farmers and the suppliers of such knowledge based services to create such a market.

7) Tasks on horizon: -

Our track record in these areas has been impressive and holds promise of more development. Perhaps a much sharper focus is required on strategic research in plant technology. Plants as bio - factories are seen as potential procedures of drugs, vaccines, bio-fuels and bio - plastics. Research in these areas can be enormously beneficial to a country like ours. It can have a global impact too, but for all, this we need a research system, which is well - functioning, which is adequate to the tasks that are how on the horizon.

If the pattern of energy consumption and utilization in Indian agriculture can be altered, make more environment friendly and less dependent on fossil fuels. It could have far - reaching consequences for our growth process , our environment and the well - being of our people.

Indian agriculture certainly needs new investments. It needs new productive enhancing measures. It needs a new wave of entrepreneurships. The agricultural credit system must respond to the needs of the farmers. And so that should be done by our scientists and managers. Greater Public-Private Partnership is required , but it must not remain a mere buzzword. It can contribute to a revitalization of public institutions and programmes and for this we must use all our knowledge, wisdom and experience- both in the public and private sectors.

8) Much needs to be done:-

We admit that much still is needed to be done to improve the prospect. For farmers especially in rain -fed areas and for dry-land agriculture, We need to work for ensuring mere remunerative prices for our farmers. We are aware of the acute distress of our farmers who bear the burden of heavy debt. Most importantly, we must ensure that more people get employment in manufacturing and service so that the disproportionate burden on agriculture in providing a livelihood to two- thirds of our population gets reduce.

The results of our efforts to improve agriculture are clearly visible at some places. Farmers are getting better prices for many crops. This helps the common man when the prices of essential food commodities go up. We need to understand that if we want better prices for farmers so that they earn a better livelihood, the prices of what they produce and sell will have to go up.

9) Others :-

- a) To promote public investment in agricultural research, rural infrastructure and irrigation.
- b) To increase the rural credit with low interest rate.
- c) To introduce the special programme for dry land farmers. for example :- water management, land development programme.
- d) To provide security for the farmers who get loss from International Currency Depression.
- e) To provide better minimum price or reasonable price through marketing system to the farmers from the backward districts, backward states and poor states as well.
- f) To take corrective action on the debts of farmers.

Conclusion :-

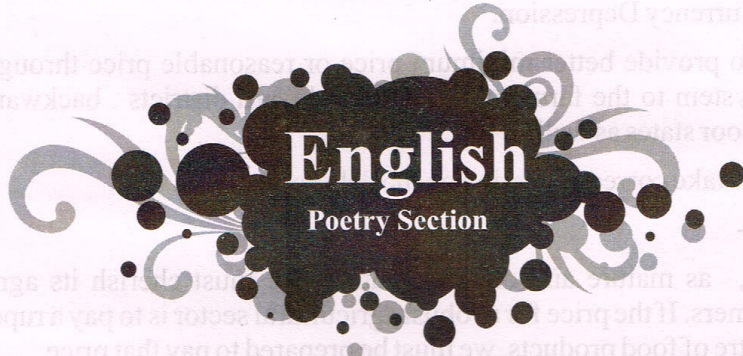
Hence, as a mature and civilised nation, we must cherish its agriculture and protect its farmers. If the price for a robust agricultural sector is to pay a rupee more for a kilogram or litre of food products, we must be prepared to pay that price.

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English Section

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Value of Time
Naikwadi Mayuri Madhukar
(F.Y.B.A.)

To realise the value of ONE YEAR
Ask the student who has failed in exam.

To realise the value of ONE MONTH,
Ask the mother who has given birth to a pre-mature baby.

To realise the value of ONE WEEK,
Ask a weekly's Editor.

To realise the value of ONE DAY,
Ask a daily wages labourer.

To realise the value of ONE HOUR ,
Ask the lovers who are eager to meet.

To realise the value of ONE MINUTE,
Ask the person who has missed the train.

To realise the value of ONE SECOND,
Ask the person who is servived in an accident.

To realise the value of ONE MILISECOND,
Ask the athlete who has missed the gold medal in Olympics.

So, remember - "Time is precious."

* * *

How Can a Student Pass ?

Sawant Suvarna Bhausaheb
(F.Y.B.C.A.)

It's not the fault of the student if he fails because a year has only 365 days.
A typical academic year is for a student.

- 1) There are 52 sundays & sundays are for relaxing.
- 2) There are 313 days which are remained out of that days.
Again approximately 52 days are gone for summer holidays.
- 3) A person needs 8 hours for sleep everyday so 120 days are gone.
Then days left 141.
- 4) All need 1 hour for daily playing. It's good for health which means
that another 15 days are gone.
Days left 126.
- 5) Two hours are spent daily in food intake which means 30 days are
gone.
Days left 96
- 6) All need one hour for talking which means 15 days are gone.
Days left 81.
- 7) Exam days per year 3 at least 35 days.
Days left 46.
- 8) Quarterly half yearly, holidays and festivals are of 40 days.
Balance 6 days.
- 9) Sickness is at least for 3 days.
Days left only 3.
- 10) Movies and functions are at least for 2 days.
One day is left.
- 11) That one day is for your Birthday,
How can study on that day ?
And so balance is Nil.

* * *

LIFE

Sawant Suvarna Bhausaheb
(F.Y.B.C.A.)

Life... Life

What is life ?

Life means one goal,
you achieve it.

Life means one duty,
you perform it.

Life means one game,
you play it.

Life means one puzzle,
you solve it.

Life means one journey,
you complete it.

Life means one tragedy,
you accept it.

Life means one big sorrow,
You overcome it.

Life means an opportunity,
you take it.

Life means love,
you enjoy it.

* * *

Life Accountancy

Deshmukh Puja Navnath
(F.Y.B.Com.)

My birthday is my opening stock

Whatever comes I debit

What ever goes I credit

My goals are my assets

My views are my liabilities

Happiness is my profit

Sorrow is my loss

Soul is my goodwill

Heart is my fixed asset

Duties are my outstanding expenses

Working is my prepaid expenses

Friendship is my hidden adjustment

Character is my capital

Good things I always appreciate

Bad things I always depreciate

Knowledge is my Investment

Patience is my interest

My mind is my bank - balance

Thought is my journal entry

Aim is my tally balance sheet

Death is my closing stock !

* * *

Examination

Dhumal Roshan Haushiram
(T.Y.B.Com.)

God is great examiner
If we pass, we see the heaven
The WORLD is an exam. hall,
And LIFE is an answer book.
The time allotted is three hours,
First hour bell sings of CHILDHOOD.
The second of YOUTH. And the third
of OLD AGE.
The bell of last minute is rung by GOD.
The examination is over !
The answer book is snatched !
Don't try to cheat
The examination is everywhere
You must not lose marks
By wasting time and writing nothing
You must not say
Time was short
If you fail, you come back to the
same hall
Live life once more !

* * *

CALL ME

Bhalgat Payal
(S.Y. B.Sc.)

If one day you feel like crying Call me.
I don't promise you that
I will make you laugh
But I can cry with you.
If one day you want to run away
Don't be afraid of to call me
I don't promise to ask you to stop
But I can run with you.
If one day you don't
Want to listen to anybody
Call me and
I promise to be very quiet.
But...
If one day you call me and
there is no answer.

Come fast to see me,
Perhaps I need you.

* * *

Conserve and Preserve

Daund Rani
(S.Y. B.Sc.)

What can we do to save
the earth now?
Even little things can help,
If you let me tell you how.

When you brush your teeth,
Don't let the water run
Use less water for your bath
You can still have fun.

You can recycle lots of stuff like,
glass, plastic and paper
start doing it now
Don't wait until later,
Always pick up the trash.

Or any litter you see,
When spring comes
It would be nice to plant a tree.

It doesn't take much,
Everyone can try.
We just can't watch,
our environment die.

So pay attention,
and do it my friends
I don't think you would
like our world to come to an end !

* * *

Just do it

Jorwar Vrushali Dattatraya
(S.Y. B.C.S. [Comp. Science])

Read but write more,
Talk but think more,
Rest but work more,
Promise you will score more.

Sit but stand more,
Play but try more,
Stop but go more,
Promise you will score more.

Punish but forgive more,
Order but obey more,
Hate but love more,
Promise you will score more.

Quarrel but agree more,
Spend but accept more,
Consume but produce more,
Promise you will score more.

* * *

Action

Dagale Dipali Ganpat
(S. Y. B. A.)

Action is what brings things about,
Action is what produces results.
Action is what differentiates
people from people.

The solution to problem is action,
The key to power is action,
The secret of success is action.

Everything boils down to action,
Everything points to action.

* * *

LOVE
Gahininath Kotkar
(T.Y. B.Com.)

When you are not here to share my days
& nights
My life is so incomplete
For you are my heart my soul
The 'Oneness' I had known to seek.

Without you I merely exist from day to day
With you I know that I will find
All that I have been searching for
My completeness, my eternal peace of mind.

You are the keeper of my dreams
The man who holds my heart in his hands
The one I want to spend my life with
The one with whom I will always stand.

Stand beside through thick and thin
Through all that life will throw our why
knowing that this special love we share
Will guide us, each and every day.

This journey was started long ago
Before this time and place
The journey of completeness
As two hearts and souls embrace .

Forever is what I want with you
for the search is at end
Our hearts have found each other
As lovers, as Soul - mates, as friends.

* * *



Nature
Zolekar Sunita
(S. Y. B. Com.)

Nature is full of colours
with beautiful scented flowers
If you are in a forest or a park
It's nice even in the dark

Nature is full of beasts & birds
with so many shrubs and ferns
Its mountains are very high
They almost touch the sky

Nature has its deserts
And nature has its plains
At times it's sunny
sometimes it rains

Nature is so pretty and bountiful
with snow covered peaks
And scenes so beautiful
When people destroy nature, remember
We need nature for our future.

* * *

Because of You
Shaikh Khalid Dilavar
(S.Y. B.B.A.)

Because of you
My world is now whole,
Because of you
love lives in my soul.
Because of you
I have laughter in my eyes,
Because of you
I am no longer afraid of good-
byes.
You are my pillar
My stone of strength,
With me through all seasons
and great times of length
My love for you is pure
boundless through space and time,
it grows stronger everyday
with the knowledge that you will
always be mine
At the alter
I will joyously say 'I do',
For I have it all now
and it's all because of you.

* * *

The Poem of LA MANCHA
Shubham Anil Maniyar
(11th Commerce 'A')

To dream the impossible dream,
To fight the unbearable foe,
To bear the unbearable sorrow,
To run where the brave dare not to go,
To love the pure & chest from a far,
To right the unforgivable wrong,
To try when your arms are too weary
To reach the unreachable star,
This is my quest to follow that star,
No matter how place no matter how far,
To fight for the right, without
questions, without pause
To be willing to march into hell for
heavenly cause.

* * *

The Happiest !
Bhangare Seema Gorakshanath
(S. Y. B. Com.)

Mother gives me love and care
Father shows me hour to fare
Friends give me joy and fun
Unless buy me toys that run.

Granny tells me tales at night
Brother spares his bike and kit
Sister plays some tricks that please
Teacher helps me learn with ease
I am the happiest you can see
I have them all here with me

* * *

Stubborn

Madhuri Hadawale
(F.Y.B.A.)

Every one said me 'A stubborn'
When I left college they said
I was being stubborn
When I was living home
My dad said I'm stubborn
When I left my first job
the boss said I'm too stubborn well,
I hope they're right
Because I hate noise hammock's
And I don't believe
in half sufficiency
or a long satisfactory No.
I will not take life as it comes
I will scratch and claw
And fight it every step of the way
for I have met fate
she can be pretty mean
when she's not in the mood
So I will collect all those
words of discouragements and
make paper poems out of dreams
And fly them in
a strong cross coin
but atleast society has given
a name for guys like stubborn.

* * *

The Rainbow Fairies

Bhangare Seema Gorakshanath
(S. Y. B. Com.)

How little clouds one summer's day,
Went flying through the sky;
They went so fast humped their heads,
And both began to cry.

Old father sun looked out said :
'Oh, never mind, my dears,
I'll send my little fairy folk.
So dry your falling tears

One fairy came in violet,
And one wore indigo;
In blue, green, yellow, orange, red
They made a pretty row.

They wiped the cloud tears all away
And then from out the sky,
Upon a line the sunbeams made
They hung their gowns to dry.

* * *