

Department of Sociology : Wall Paper (Title: समाज दर्पण)

Academic Year 2016-17



Date 17 Sept. 2016

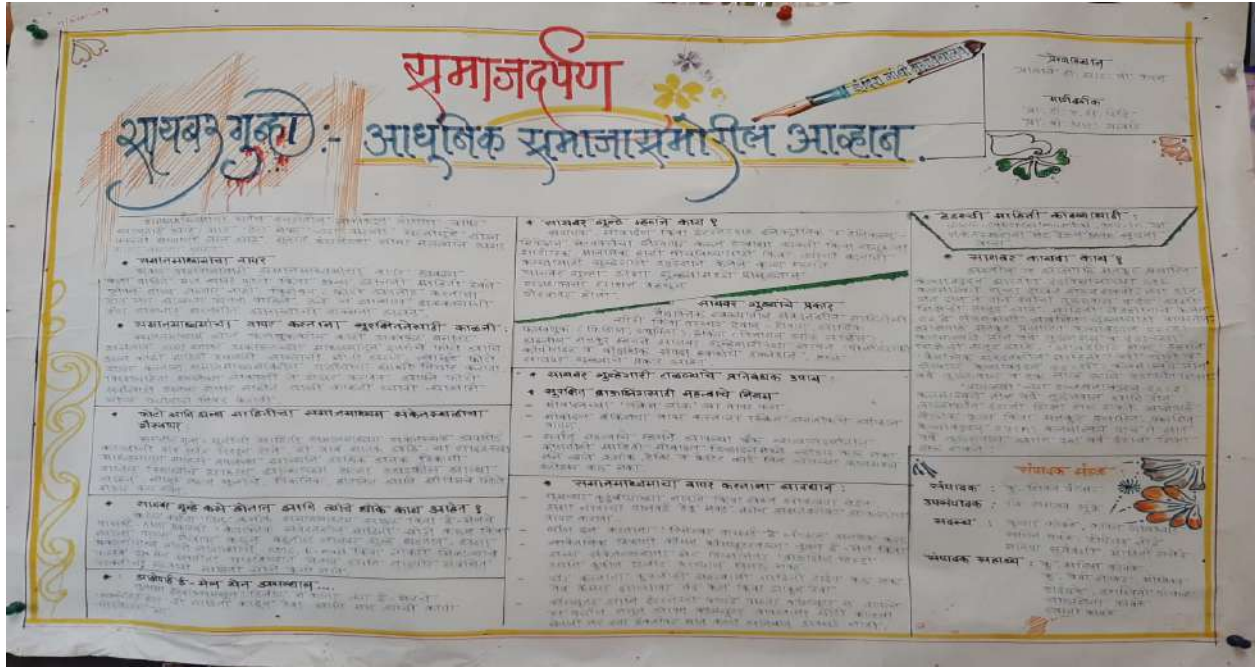
Topic: आणखी किती कोपर्डी ?



08 March 2017
!

Topic: मिळून साऱ्याजनी, आम्हीच आमची प्रेरणा

Academic Year 2017-18



Date 17 Sept. 2017 Topic: सायबर गुन्हा : आधुनिक समाजासमोरील आव्हाने



**Date 08 March. 2018 Topic: नव्या युगाच्या नव्या नव्या जाणिवा आज
बाम्हाला हक्क हवा ?**

Academic Year 2018-19



Date 17 Sept. 2018 Topic: आज केरळ,..... उदया कोण ?

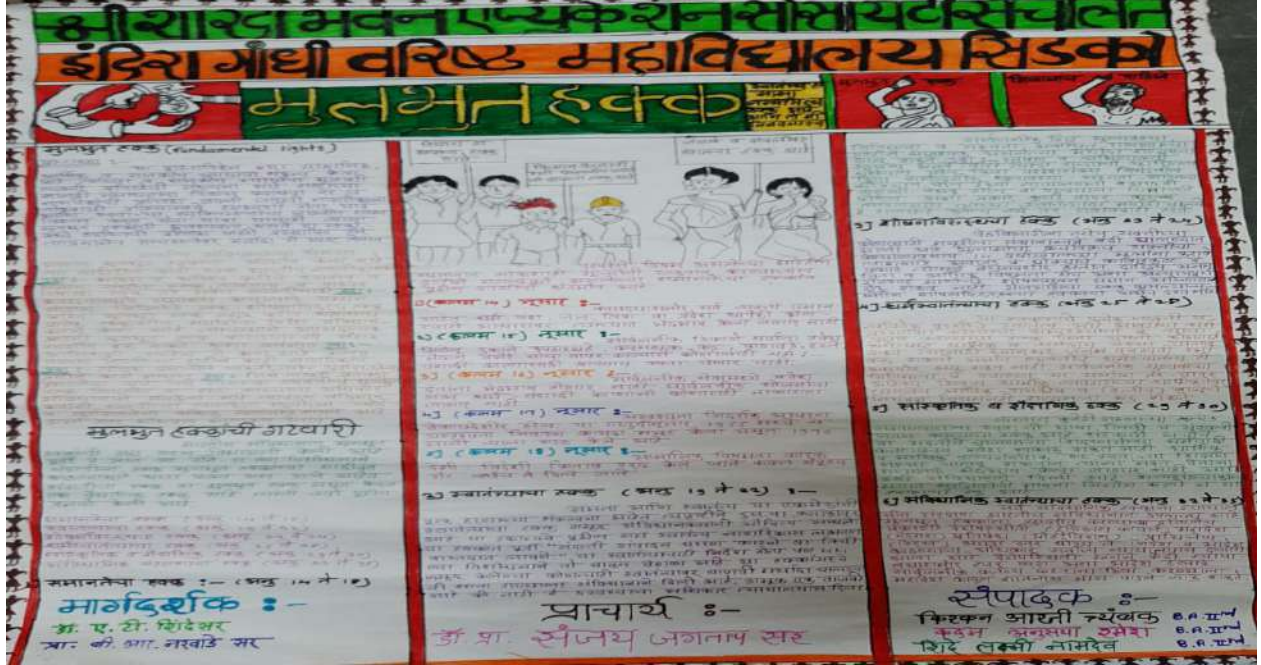


Date 08 March 2019

Topic: राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग आणि राज्य

महिला आयोग

Academic Year 2019-20



Date 08 March 2020

Topic: मूलभूत हक्क

Department of Geography: Wallpapers 2016-2017



Wallpapers :2017-2018



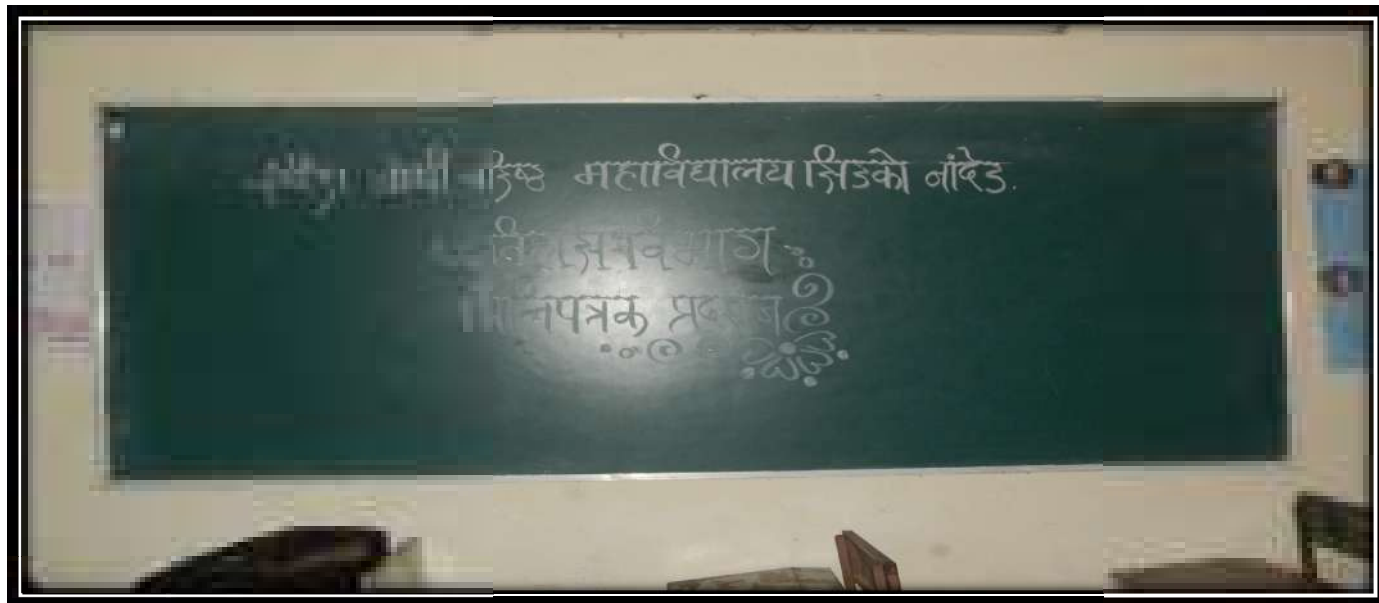
Wall papers :2018-2019



Wall papers :2019-2020



**Department of History Wallpapers
2016-2017**

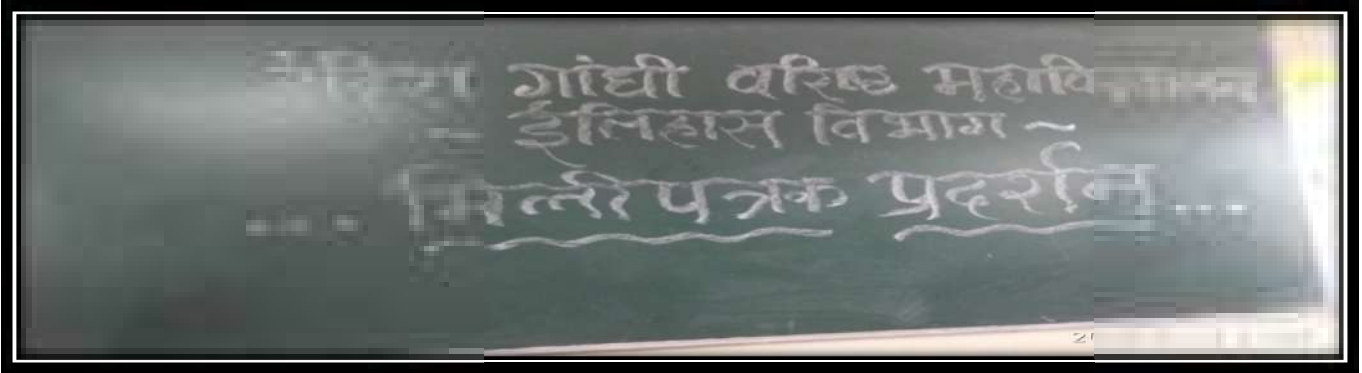








2018-19





2019-20





Department of Marathi SPANDHANN

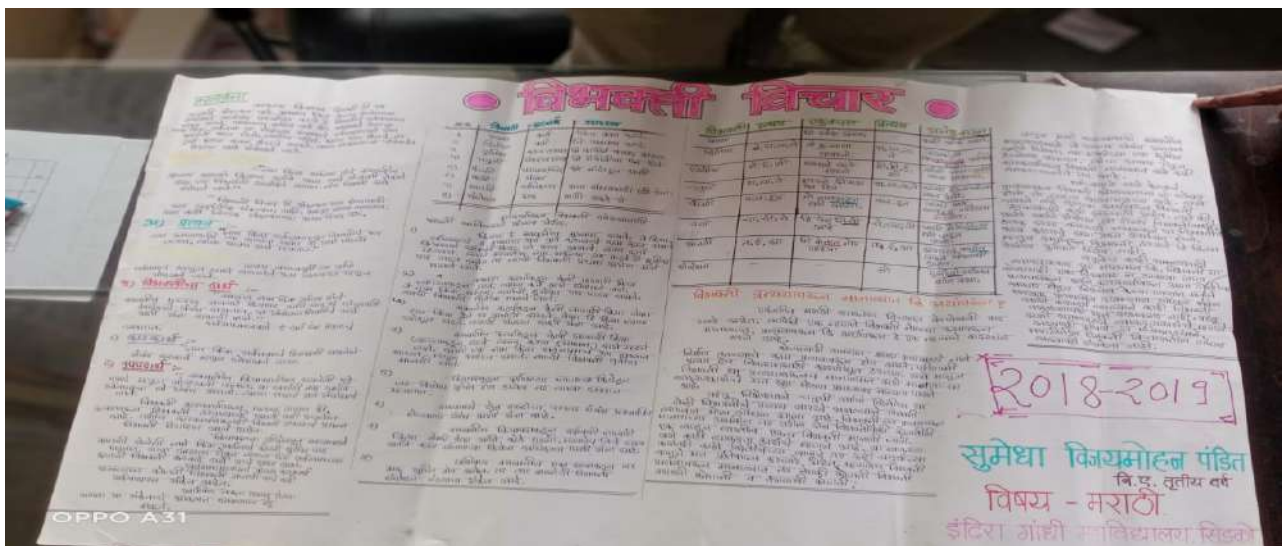
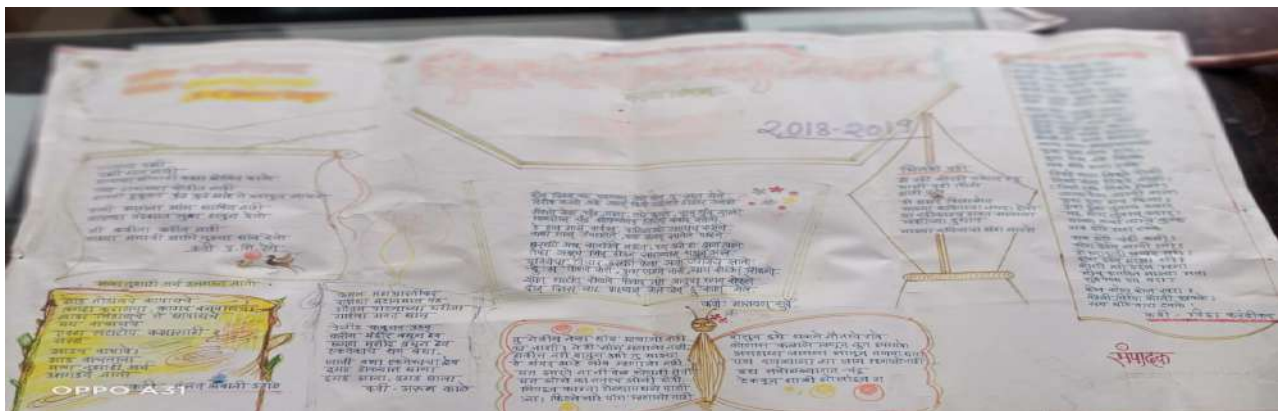
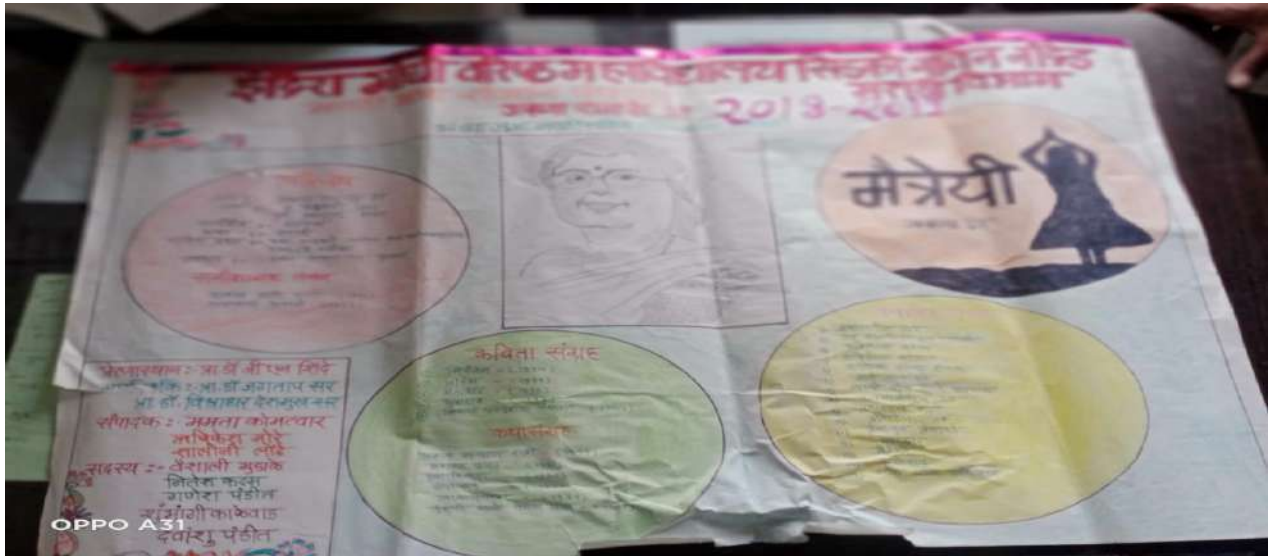
2017-2018

2017-2018 प्रत्यया परून विभक्तीचे प्रकार					
क्र.	विभक्ती	एकवचन	उदाहरण	अनेकवचन	उदाहरण
1	प्रथमा	—	—	—	—
2	द्वितीया	स. ना. ते	मी गावाला गेले होते	स. ना. ना. ते	पोरांना पोभिसानी पकडले
3	तृतीया	जे. इ. वी	आईने जहा दिला	जी. वी. इ. वी	विद्यार्थ्यांनी अभ्यास केला
4	चतुर्थी	स. ना. ते	कृत्याला वेळवले भारले	स. ना. ना. ते	मुलांना बावांनी भारले
5	पंचमी	उज. इज. पासून	मी काळाने पासून गेले	उज. इज. पासून	भेलाइन मुनी इमार भवताले
6	षष्ठी	जा. वी. ने. दा. सी. ने	स्नेहाची वही राखली	जे. व्हा. ची. ने. स्वा. सी	सराची कामे साकी
7	सप्तमी	त. ई. मा	गावात मंदीर आहे	त. ई. मा	आपल्या गावात साडे अष्ट आहेत
8	संबोधन	—	—	नों.	मुलीने अभ्यास करा

कारक उभाविरुद्ध प्रकार				
म. क्र.	विभक्तीचे प्रचलित नाव	कारकाचे प्रकार	उदाहरण	विभक्तीचे कारकाचा उपप्रदाय विचार घेऊन
1	प्रथमा	कर्ता	तो नेवण करतो.	कर्तृ विभक्ती
2	द्वितीया	कर्म	सरांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना भारले	कर्म विभक्ती
3	तृतीया	करण साधन	शुभांगीने भीनास वही दिली.	करण विभक्ती
4	चतुर्थी	संप्रदाय	आईने मुलांना नेवण दिली	संप्रदान विभक्ती
5	पंचमी	आपादान वियोग	तो राहणानुन बाहेर गेला.	आपादान विभक्ती
6	षष्ठी	कारकाचे नाही पण संप्रदाय अर्थ संबध	तो नाकडांचा उपवोग करणारा	संबध विभक्ती
7	सप्तमी	अधिकरण (स्थानावकाश) काभावकाश	साकी व्यवसायान प्रगती केमी.	अधिकरण विभक्ती
8	संबोधन	कारकाचे नाही पण उपप्रदाय अर्थ दाख भाखे	मुलांनो वेळेवर नेवण करा	

प्रयोग विचार 2017-2018			
प्रयोग	प्रयोगाचे उदाहरण	प्रयोगाचे प्रकार	प्रयोगाचे उदाहरण
1. संज्ञा
2. संज्ञा
3. संज्ञा
4. संज्ञा
5. संज्ञा
6. संज्ञा
7. संज्ञा
8. संज्ञा

2018-2019



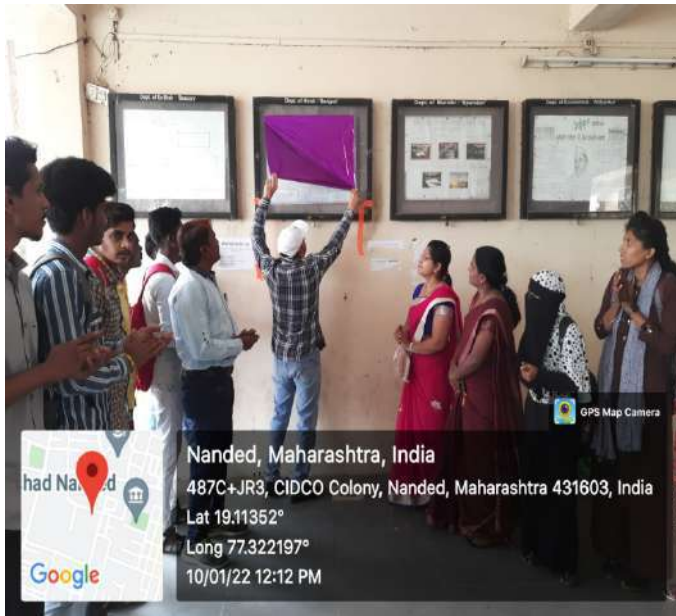
DEPARTMENT OF HINDI

‘Sanjyot’ wallpaper (2021-2022)



(Inauguration of wall paper “Sanjyot” on Dt. 10/01/2022)





‘Sanjyot’ wallpaper (2019-2020)



(Inauguration of wall paper “Sanjyot” on Dt. 18/09/2019)

'Sanjyot' wallpaper (2018-2019)

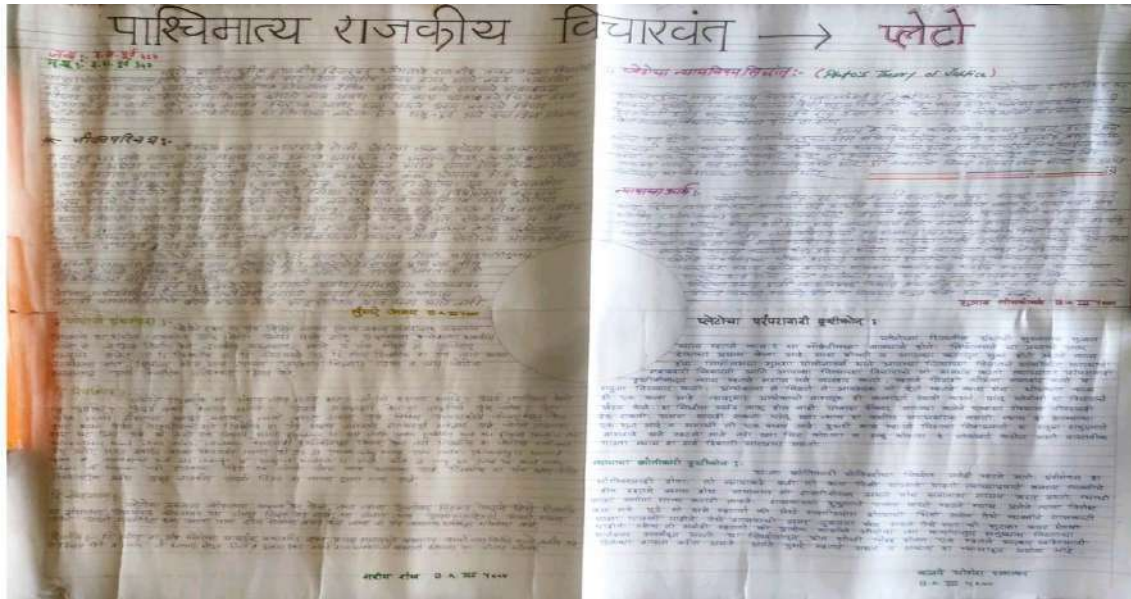


‘Sanjyot’ wallpaper (2017-2018)

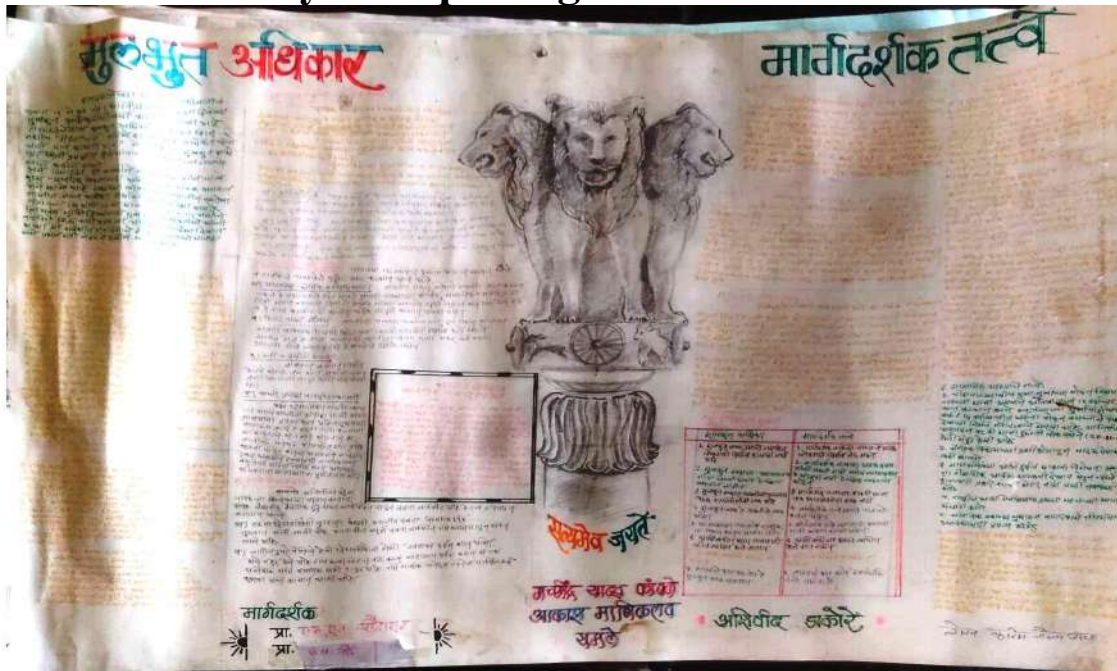


(Inauguration of wallpaper ‘Sanjyot’ on 14th Sept. 2017)

Department of Political Science (2016-2017)



Topic : Western Political Thinkers : Plato
By :Kalpe Yogesh Nadim Shaikh



Topic : Fundamentatal Rights By : Macchindra Yadhav Kamble, Aakash Manikrao Yamale, Aashirwad Dakore

(2018-2019)

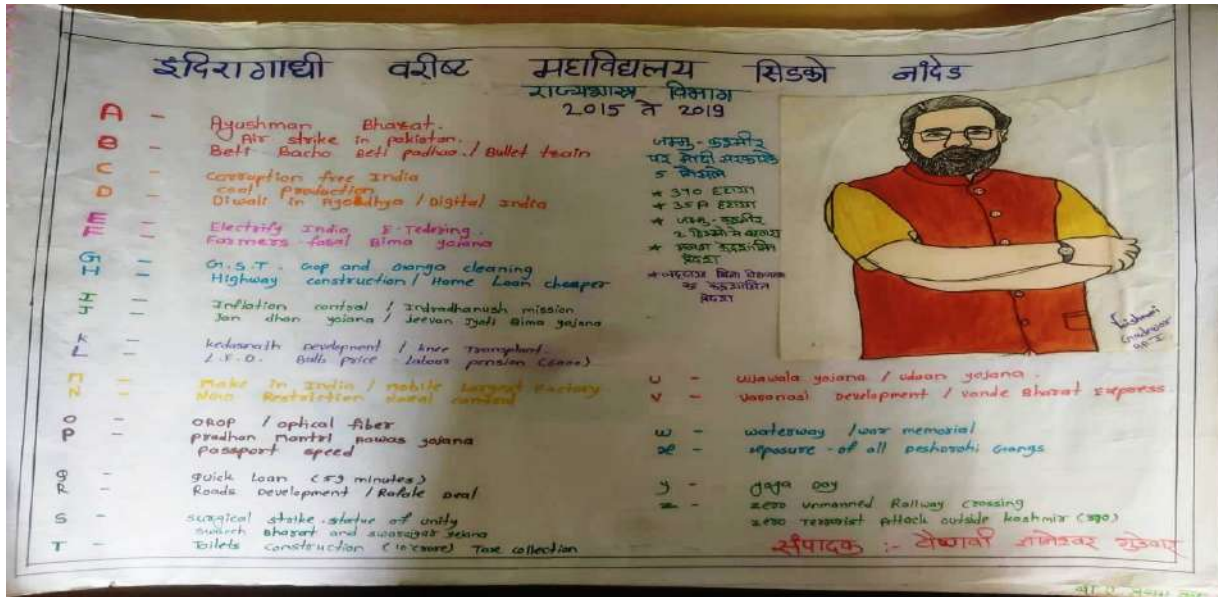


Topic : Jammu Kashmir & Article 370 By : Vishal Barse , Manoj Misale, Swapnil Bhalerao, Rahul Devkamble, Krishnakant Sakle



Topic : Important Articles in Indian Constitution , By : Aashwini Shantaram Waghmare, Komal Aananda Kamble

(2019-2020)



Topic : Highlights in 2015-2019 of Indian Politics
By : Vaishnavi Dnaneshwar Gudewar



Topic : Article 370

By : Abhijit Waghmare

इंदिरा गांधी महानिध्यालय

सिडकी हक्क

नोंदः

प्रा.अ. एफ. एम. सोव्हर

१) मधुपती शुभम
२) लोढे शारद
३) मोमीन सोयल

* प्रस्तावना *

राजकीय हक्कांना पूर्वीच्या काळात महत्त्व असेल. मात्र महत्त्वाचे कारण. प्रेष की संश्लेष राजकीय मुला एका व्यक्तीच्या राज्याच्या हाती वसित झाली, असे काळ राज्याची सर्वभोमभती नसतकडेच होते. राजकीयशासन हाताळता याचा महत्त्व ज्या व्यक्तीला प्राप्त झाले त्या राजकीय हक्क प्रेष म्हणतात. कुठे असेच क राजकीय हक्कांचे विवरण आम्हीमज्जात छुता येईल.

१) मतदानाचा अधिकार.

लोकांच्या विचारप्रसार नागरिकांच्या मतांना संरक्षणे निर्मिती हेच उतान. परंतु सरकारची निर्मिती हावघची असत तर ती अधिकार प्रवधान उन्हा पुरवित. त्यासाठी लोकांना मतदानाचा अधिकार देणे जरूरी होते. हा हक्क सर्वांना समान पध्दतीने देण्यात येतो.

३) सरकारी नोकरीतल्या कुटुंबाचा हक्क

प्रत्येक नागरिकस्य सरकारी पदाप्रीच्या हक्कभोटे नागरिक टक्कामात उतान. कुटुंबाच्या हक्काची हा हक्क मिळालेमुळे आहे. नोकरीप्रीच्या वेळ उरवका असताना. एतर नोकरी हे हक्कनिर्वाहणे असताना हे त्यातूनच हक्कांचे अंशाने मिळते.

२) निवडणुकीत उभा राहण्याचा अधिकार.

आम्हाला बिक प्रेष म्हणतात की लोकशाही हे लोकशाहीच्या आनवेक्षण सरकार होते. लोकशाही निवडणुका वळ्याच्या अधिकार दिती नसि तर राष्ट्रशासनाची अनु लोकशाही उगी जेव्हा नसि. हा पदाप्रीचा निवडणुका हेच उतान नसि.

४) सरकाखर टीका कुटुंबाचा हक्क

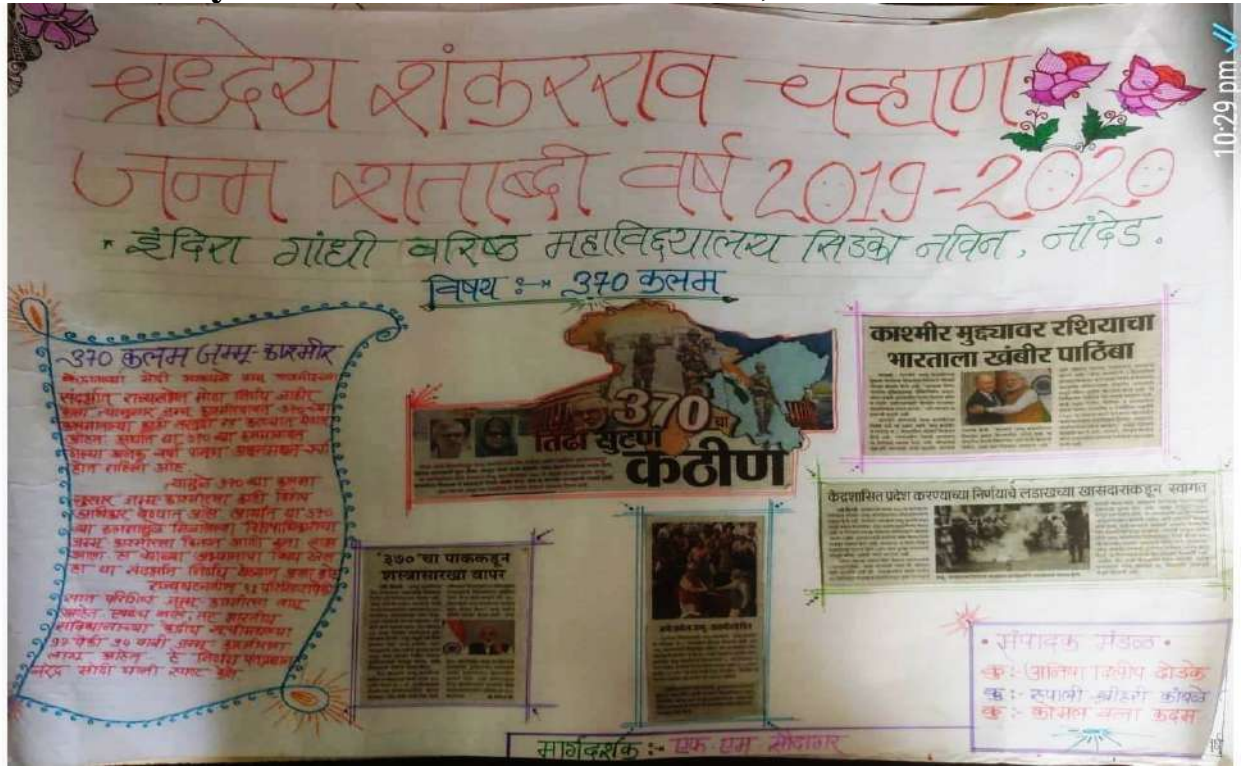
लोकांच्या विचार प्रसार नागरिकांच्या मतांना संरक्षण देणे हेच उतान. परंतु सरकारची निर्मिती हावघची असत तर ती अधिकार प्रवधान उन्हा पुरवित. त्यासाठी लोकांना मतदानाचा अधिकार देणे जरूरी होते. हा हक्क सर्वांना समान पध्दतीने देण्यात येतो.

Topic : Rights

By : Mathpati Shubham, Londhe Sharad, Momin Soyal



Topic : Article 370 An Overview
 By : Kanchan Dhawale Patil, Bhure Shital



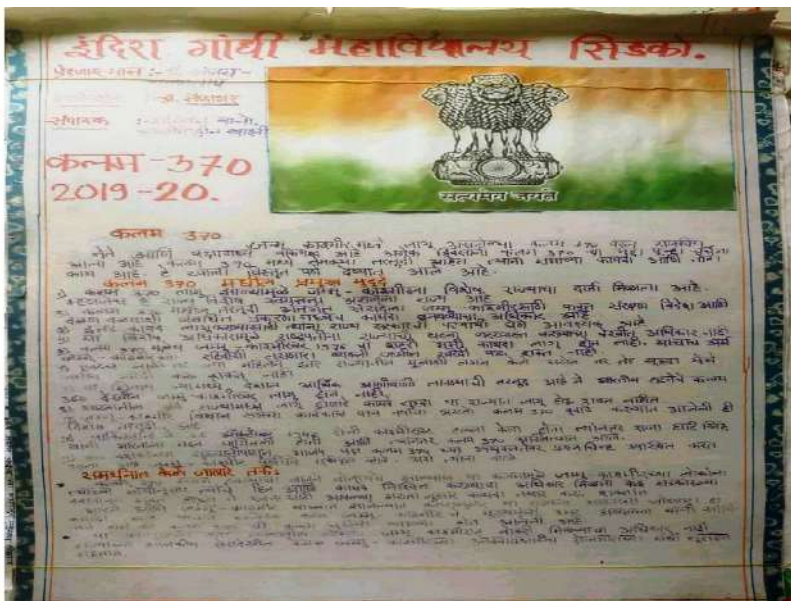
Late Shankarrao Chavan 100 Years Janma Shatabdi
 2019-2020 Topic : Article 370
 By : Anisha Dodke, Rupali Kamble, Komal Kadam



Topic : Article 370

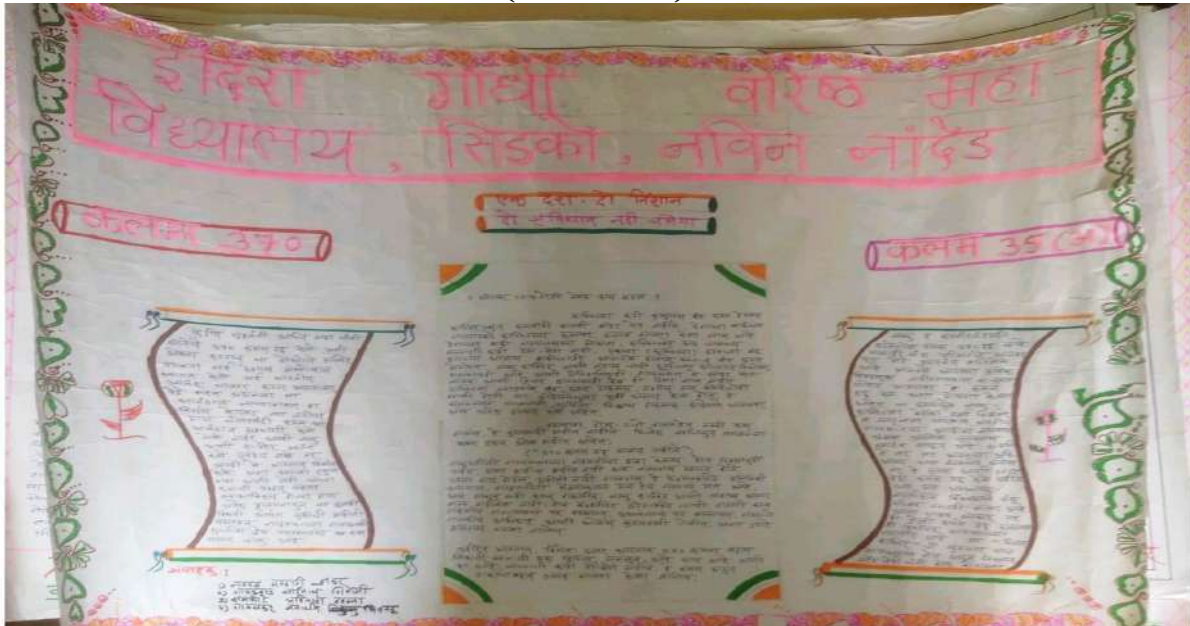
By : Hatkar Pooja Gautam, Gaikwad Deepa Maroti,
Rayewar Pratiksha Ashok

Topic : Article 370



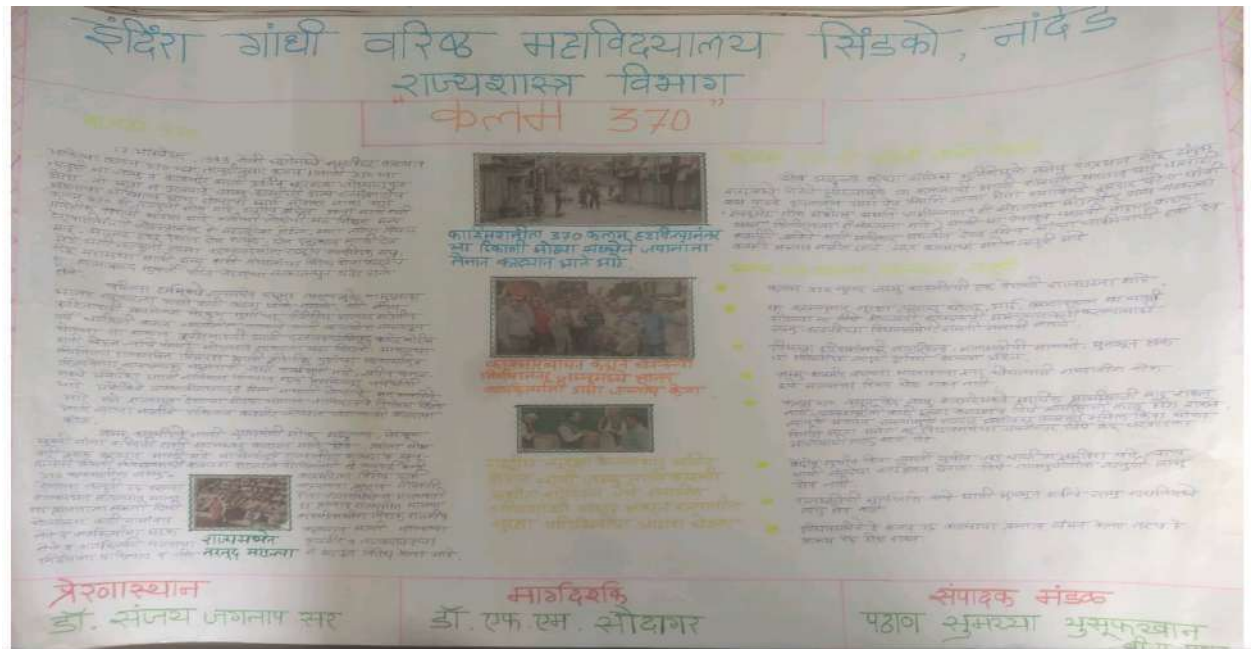
By : Maiyam Bano
Ajimod
din Kazi

(2020-21)



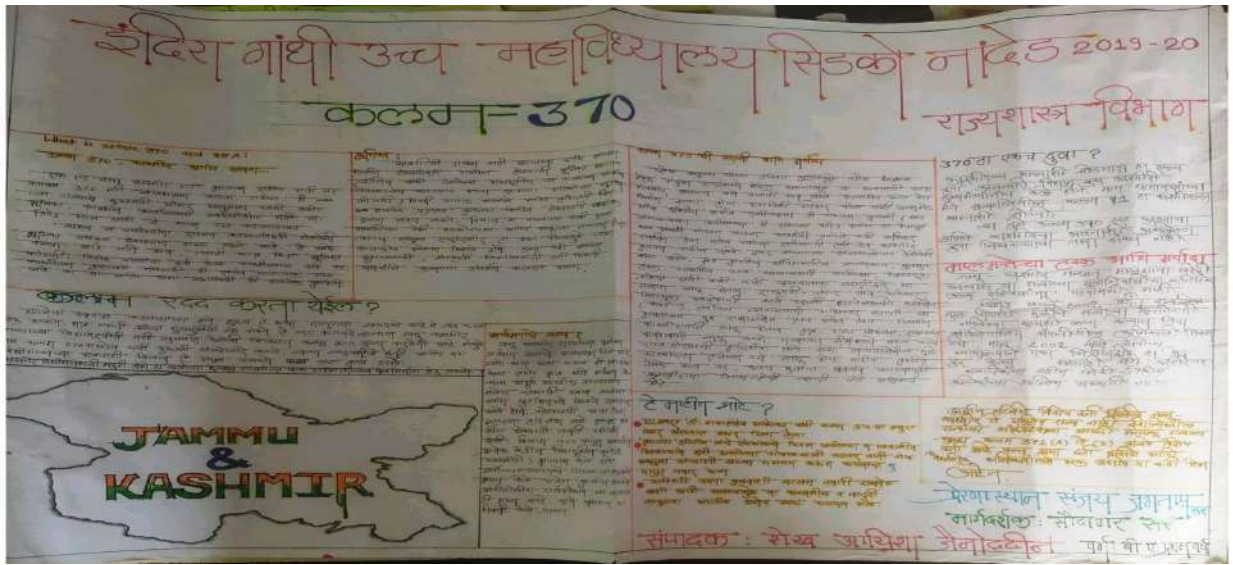
Topic : Article 370

By : Narwad Malhari, Gaikwad Sainath, Ramkote Avinash, Gowalkar Janardhan



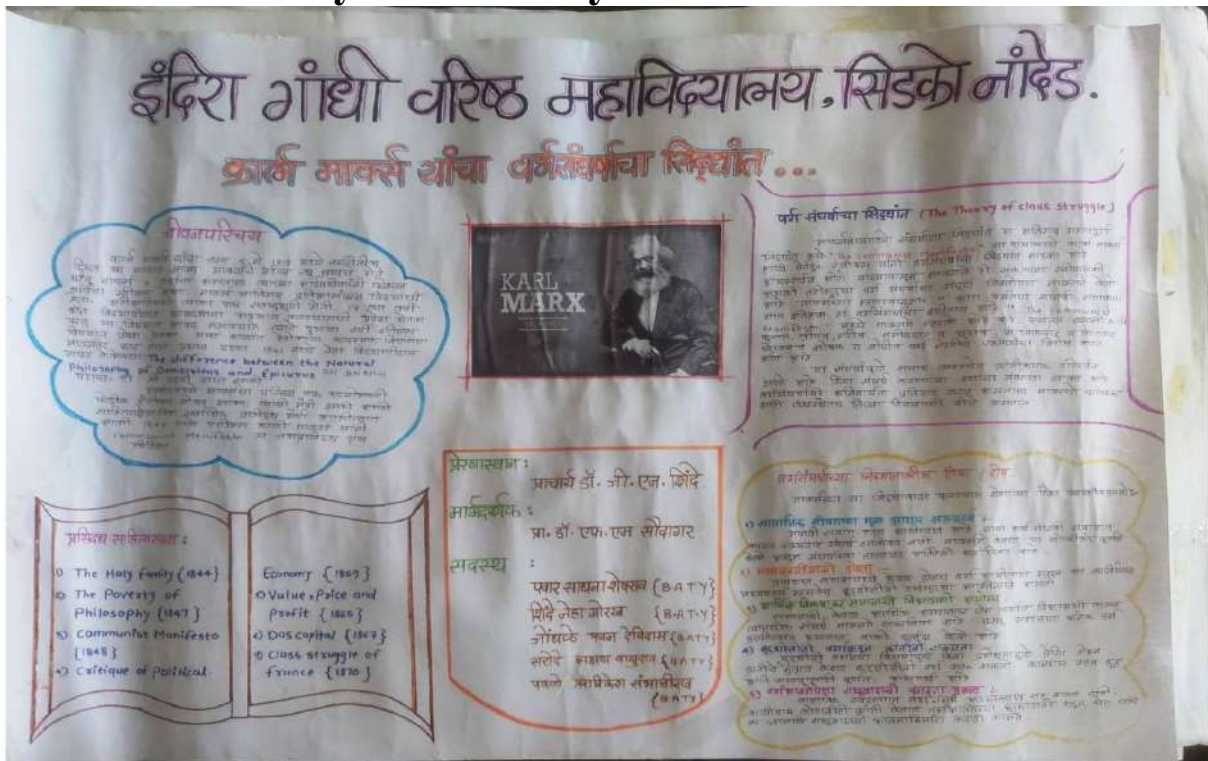
21 Topic : Article 370

By : Pathan Sumaya Yusufkhan



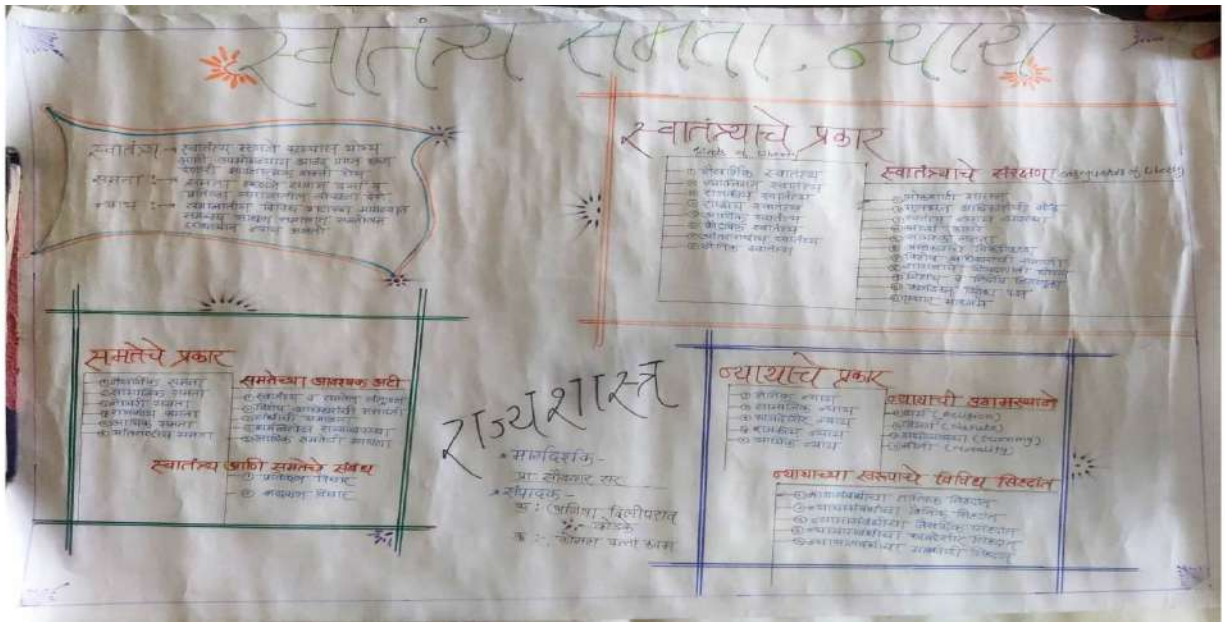
Topic : Article 370

By : Shaikh Ayesha Jainoddin



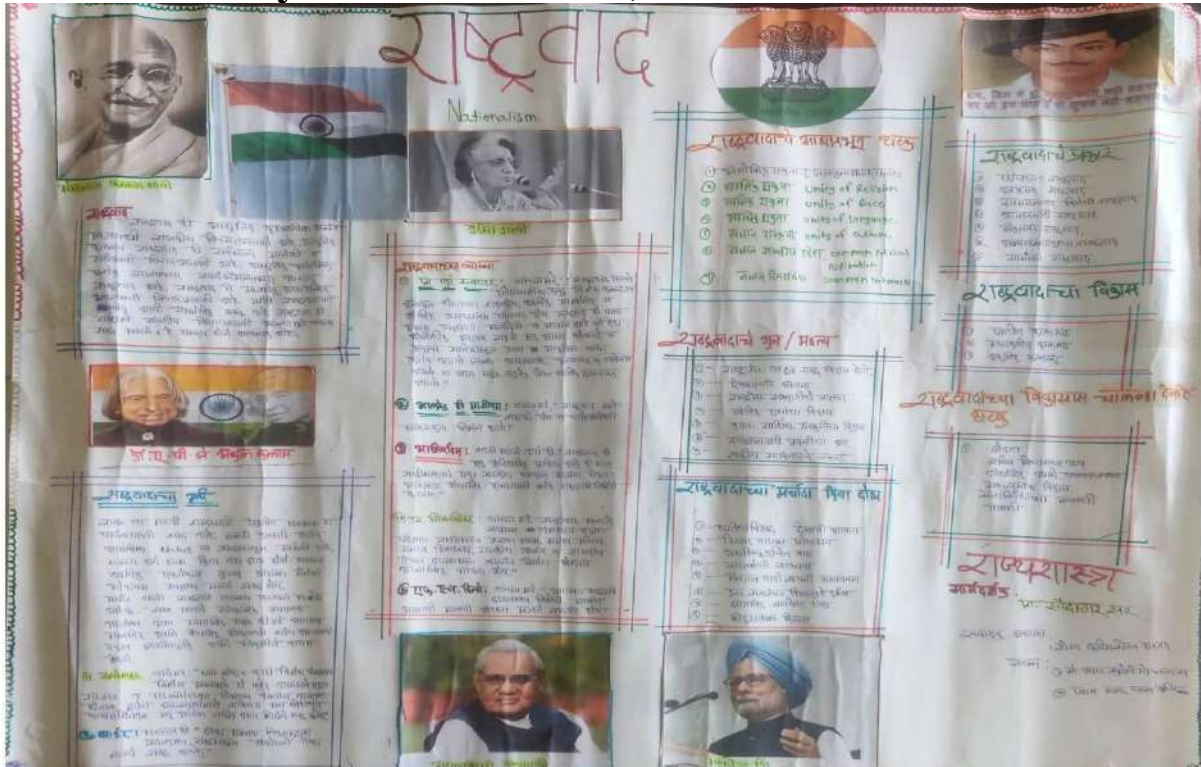
Topic : Class Struggle Theory of Karl Marx

By : Pawar Sadhana, Shinde Neha, Jondhale Pawan, Sarode Akshya, Pawale Rushikesh



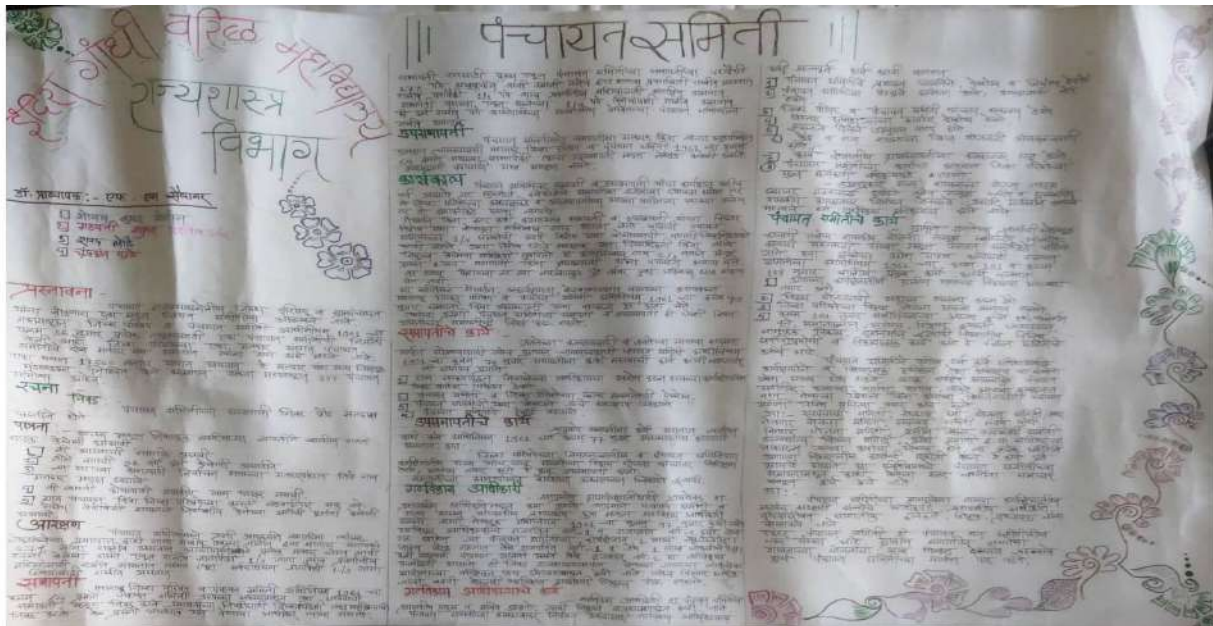
Topic : Types of Liberty

By : Anisha Dodke, Komal Kadam



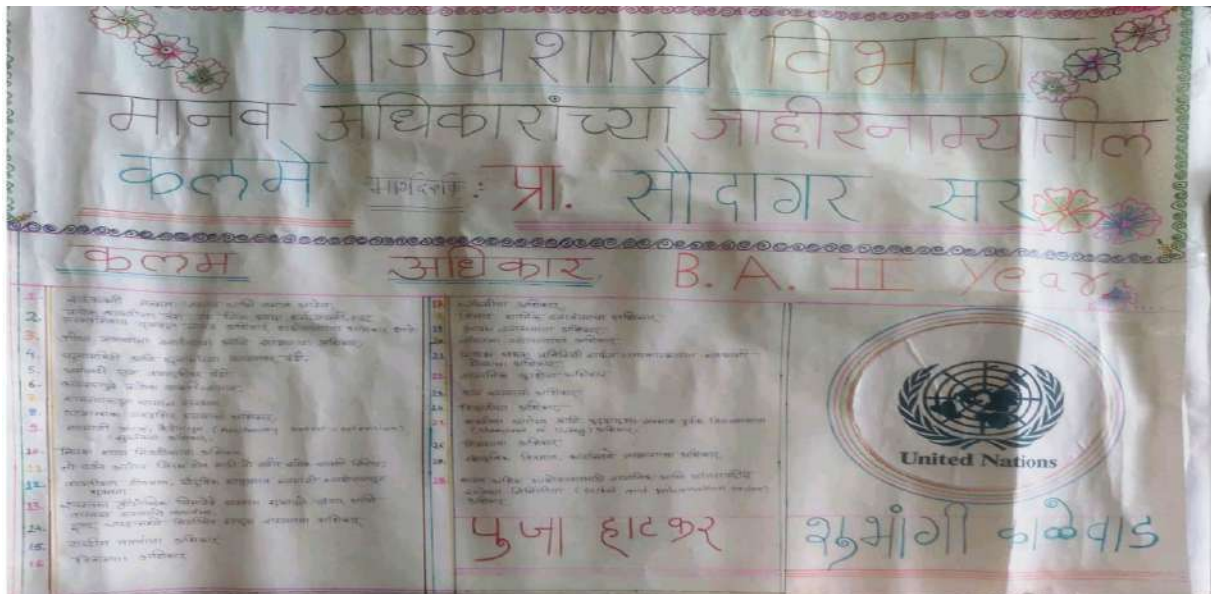
Topic : Nationalism

By : Shaikh Karim, Md. Azher Qureshi, Pathan Mazher



Topic : Panchayat Samiti,

By : Momin Sohel, Mathpati Shubham, Londhe Sharad, Kale Chandrakant



Topic : Articles in Human Rights Declaration of UNO By : Hatkar Pooja , Kalewad Shubhangi

Wall papers: Department of Economics “Arthankur”

(2016-17)



(2017-18)





(2018-19)





(2019-20)





(2021-22)





Department of English "BEACON" 2016-2017



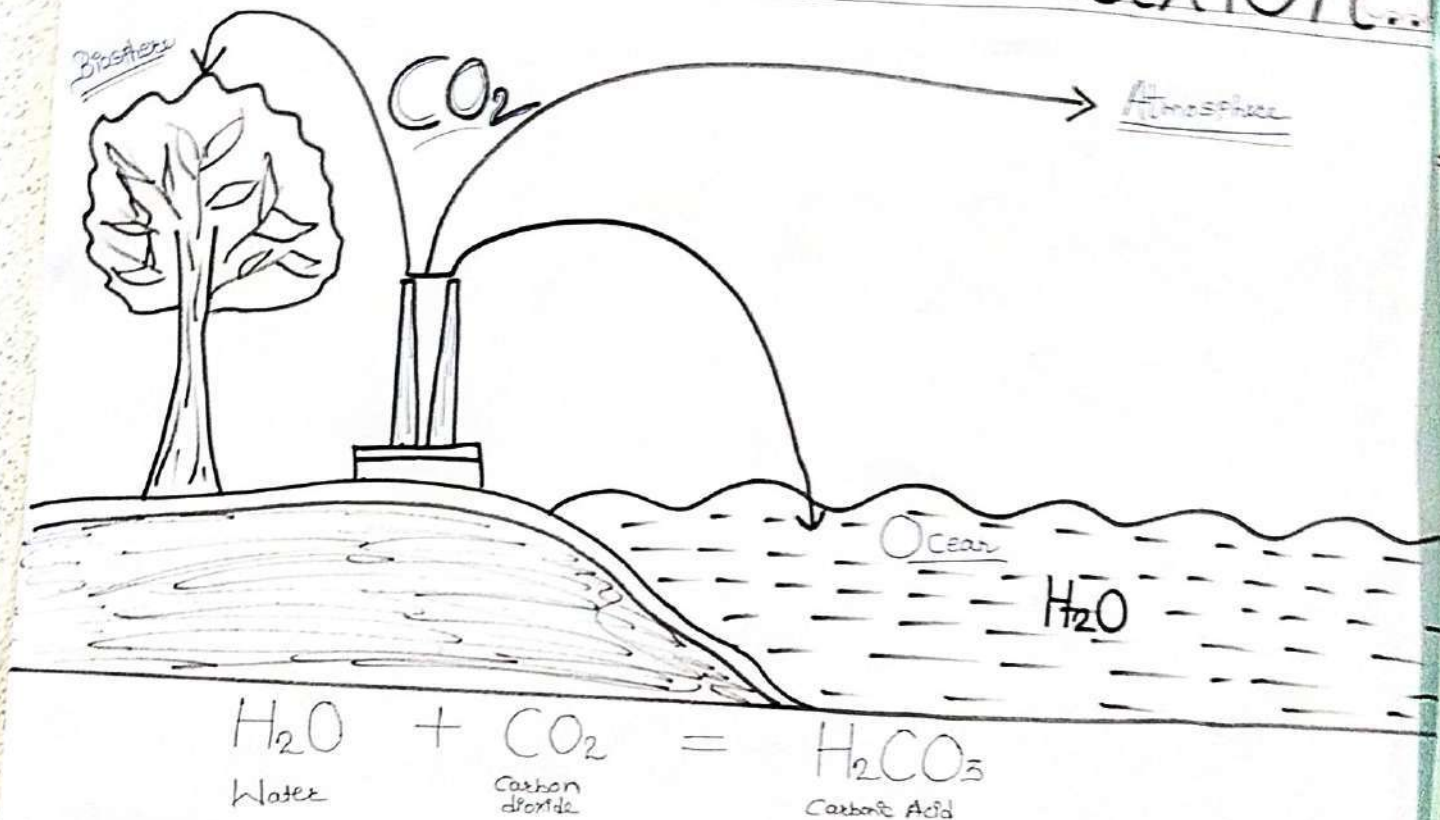
Academic Year 2017-18



Academic Year 2018-19



Ocean Acidification..



Defination :- It is Ongoing Process which Decrease in the pH Value of the Earth's Oceans, Caused by Uptakes of CO_2 from Atmosphere.

- When CO_2 absorb by Sea Water, chemical reactions occur that reduce sea water carbonate ion concentration and saturation biologically important calcium carbonate minerals. These chemical reactions are termed as Ocean Acidification.
- Carbon dioxide is naturally in Air: Plants need it to grow and animals exhale it when they breathe.
- Most of this CO_2 collects in atmosphere and because it absorb heat from the sun, create blanket around it, then warming its temperature. This process badly affect on climate.
- But some 30% of CO_2 dissolved into seawater, where it doesn't remain as floating CO_2 molecules. A series of chemical changes breakdown CO_2 molecules & recombine them with others. * When H_2O combines with CO_2 they form H_2CO_3 - Carbonic Acid.
- A small change in pH of seawater can have harmful effects on marine life & reproduction & growth.

Causes :- Waste Disposal, Improper Land Management, Industrialization, Burning of Fossil Fuels - Oil, Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas.

Current - pH of Ocean :- 8.1

* Vaibhavi S. Lomte

* B.Sc. III Yr. *

* CLIMATE CHANGE *

Climatic change is nothing but the change or alternation in temperature and typical weather pattern. This is the biggest threat that we are facing today.



Now a days we are observing that there is change in climate. This season is winter but few days before we observed that there was raining in our locality. Why season's are altering? The main reason is pollution. Pollution is responsible for the climatic change. Due to pollution ozone layer depletion occurs. Due to climatic change farmers getting loss of their crops. Pollution occurs due to some human activities like deforestation industrialization, increased use of fuels like petrol and diesel and so on. There are number of activities which are the responsible for the pollution and also for the global warming. Due to this sun's temperature is rising.



Following are the ways to control pollution :-

- ① Planting more trees
- ② By using public transport
- ③ By using renewable sources of energy
- ④ By using ecofriendly products

Climatic change is disturbing the atmospheric cycle or season cycle. This is so important to stop the pollution, otherwise earth will be going to destroy. We should protect the earth. If we don't care about nature then life will be destroyed one day.



Name : Kavitkwar Sejal
Sainath
Class : BSc. II year

Save Environment

Environment: The word environment is formed from two words i.e. *peri* and *cosmos* in which *peri* means around us and the *cosmos* that surround us. It includes both living and non-living things. It is believed that the earth is only planet on which there is life, the environment is there to maintain existence.

Everything which is present around us is our environment. We human in the search of progress have forgotten it's value and importance, we constantly degrading and destroying it. Human activities are the root cause of environmental imbalance. Pollution has lowered the quality of all natural component. The depletion of ozone layer, greenhouse, climate change and global warming are the main issues with which the environment is suffering from.

Protection Measures: It is very important to protect environment for the bright future of human, for this we should dispose of contaminants coming out of industries and in the right way.

- Special attention should be paid to cleanliness, we should plant more & more trees, cutting of trees should banned, vehicles should be used in extreme needs, strict laws should be made for the disposal of toxic substances.
 - Instead of non-renewable resources let's we switch to eco-friendly energy sources.
 - It is not only the duty of government to keep the environment neat and clean.
- Save tree save live.

Following are some government acts which keeps our mother environment safe and secure:

- The environment protection act, 1986.
- The forest conservation act, 1980.
- The Wildlife protection act, 1972.
- Water (Prevention & control pollution) act, 1974.
- Air (Prevention & control pollution) act, 1981.
- The Indian Forest act, 1927.
- clean Air act, 1986 (RA 8249), waste management act (RA 3003), clean water act (RA 8175), Environment Awareness & Education act, (195512).
- Biological diversity act, 2002.
- Protection of plants act, 2001.
- Ganga action plan, 1986, and there are many more such acts to secure existence.

Name: Gini Ganesh Balgir
Class: B.Sc. 3rd year.
College: IGM cidco Mandla
Topic: Save Environment save Life.

Join the Green Revolution and STOP - POLLUTION

A drop of water is worth more than a sack of gold to a thirsty man.

POLLUTION

Save Life.



Water Pollution

The contamination of water bodies, usually as a result of human activities, in such a manner that negatively affects its legitimate uses. Water pollution reduces the ability of the body of water to provide the ecosystem services that it would be provides. Water bodies include for ex. lakes, rivers, oceans, aquifers, reservoirs & groundwater. Water pollution traditionally is attributed to 4 sources, which provide organization.

- 1. Sewage
- 2. Agriculture
- 3. Industries
- 4. Urban runoff

Water is uniquely vulnerable to pollution. Known as a 'universal solvent', water is able to dissolve more substances than any other liquid on earth. It's reason we have Kool-aid & brilliant blue dyes.

Toxic substances from farms, towns and factories readily dissolve into and mix with it, causing water pollution. Industries is a huge sources of water pollution, it produces pollutants that are extremely harmful to people and the environment. Many industries facilities uses fresh water to carry away waste from the plant and mixes in rivers, lakes and oceans.

Water Pollution Control:
Government: Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Mining and Mineral Agencies
Department, local factory, Fishery Department, Health Department
*Not to throw plastics, waste material in river, lakes, etc.



Air Pollution

Air Pollution ⇒ The release of chemicals and particulates into the atmosphere. Common gaseous pollutants includes carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and nitrogen oxides produced by industry & motor vehicles. Particulate matter, or fine dust is characterised by their microscopic size PM₁₀ to PM_{2.5}.

How to help reduce Air Pollution.

"The less gasoline we burn, the better we're doing to reduce air pollution and harmful effects of climate change."
"Wolke says" Make good choices about transportation. When you can walk, ride a bike, or take public transportation. For driving choose a car that gets better miles per gallon of gas, or choose an electric car, bike, etc.

Air pollution control system, known as Thermal oxidizer, decomposes hazard gases from industrial air streams at a factory in the United states of America.



In United states, the clean air act, established in 1970, authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to safeguard public health by regulating the emissions of harmful air pollutants.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRICULTURE

MAHARAJA UNIVERSITY, RAIPUR - 1

Climate change & agriculture are interconnected process both of which take place on a global scale with the adverse effect of climate change. They sometimes take adverse & sometimes they can take place through change in average temperature, rainfall & directly change in seasons. The changes in both & these changes in atmosphere can & ground level change - concentration in the atmosphere both of these changes are not uniform. Global agriculture has multiple activities & different seasons, which are the two for crop cycle of production are affected. Both the natural & artificial & both production that support the water climate change is most affecting agriculture. The natural & artificial changes in climate change also can affect the crop production. The water climate change is most affecting agriculture. The natural & artificial changes in climate change also can affect the crop production. The water climate change is most affecting agriculture. The natural & artificial changes in climate change also can affect the crop production.

Types of climate change in Agriculture

Climate change in agriculture can be categorized into two main types: Temperature change and Water change. Temperature change affects crop growth, yield, and quality. Water change affects soil moisture, nutrient availability, and crop health. Both types of change can have significant impacts on agricultural production. Temperature change can lead to higher yields in some regions but lower yields in others. Water change can lead to drought or flooding, both of which can be devastating for crops.

Temperature change is the most significant impact of climate change on agriculture. It affects crop growth, yield, and quality. Higher temperatures can lead to faster crop growth and higher yields in some regions, but it can also lead to heat stress, reduced yields, and lower quality crops. Lower temperatures can lead to slower crop growth and lower yields. Temperature change also affects the timing of crop growth and harvest. Water change is another significant impact of climate change on agriculture. It affects soil moisture, nutrient availability, and crop health. Drought can lead to reduced yields and crop death. Flooding can lead to soil erosion, nutrient loss, and crop damage. Water change also affects the timing of crop growth and harvest.

Soil moisture change is another significant impact of climate change on agriculture. It affects crop growth, yield, and quality. Higher soil moisture can lead to faster crop growth and higher yields, but it can also lead to waterlogging and root rot. Lower soil moisture can lead to slower crop growth and lower yields. Soil moisture change also affects the timing of crop growth and harvest. Nutrient availability change is another significant impact of climate change on agriculture. It affects crop growth, yield, and quality. Higher nutrient availability can lead to faster crop growth and higher yields, but it can also lead to nutrient loss and soil degradation. Lower nutrient availability can lead to slower crop growth and lower yields. Nutrient availability change also affects the timing of crop growth and harvest.

Crop yield change is the most significant impact of climate change on agriculture. It affects crop growth, yield, and quality. Higher yields can lead to higher food security and income for farmers, but it can also lead to overproduction and market saturation. Lower yields can lead to food insecurity and lower income for farmers. Crop yield change also affects the timing of crop growth and harvest. Crop quality change is another significant impact of climate change on agriculture. It affects crop growth, yield, and quality. Higher crop quality can lead to higher prices and higher income for farmers, but it can also lead to overproduction and market saturation. Lower crop quality can lead to lower prices and lower income for farmers. Crop quality change also affects the timing of crop growth and harvest.

Timing of crop growth and harvest change is another significant impact of climate change on agriculture. It affects crop growth, yield, and quality. Earlier crop growth and harvest can lead to higher yields and higher income for farmers, but it can also lead to overproduction and market saturation. Later crop growth and harvest can lead to lower yields and lower income for farmers. Timing of crop growth and harvest change also affects the timing of crop growth and harvest. Overproduction and market saturation change is another significant impact of climate change on agriculture. It affects crop growth, yield, and quality. Overproduction and market saturation can lead to lower prices and lower income for farmers. Overproduction and market saturation change also affects the timing of crop growth and harvest.

Department of Sociology : Wall Paper
(Title: समाज दर्पण)
Academic Year 2021-22



Date 26 Feb. 2022 Topic: "कौटुंबिक हिंसा: अर्ध्या विश्वाचा उषःकाल?"



**Department of Mathematics: Wall Paper
(Title: Contribution of mathematics to society)
Academic Year 2021-22**



Department of Economics “Arthankur” & Economics Study Forum



Department of History



Department of Hindi 'Sanjyot' wallpaper (2021-2022)



(Inauguration of wall paper "Sanjyot" on Dt. 10/01/2022)





Nanded, Maharashtra, India
487C+JR3, CIDCO Colony, Nanded, Maharashtra 431603, India
Lat 19.113536°
Long 77.322155°
10/01/22 12:11 PM




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487C+JR3, CIDCO Colony, Nanded, Maharashtra 431603, India
Lat 19.11352°
Long 77.322197°
10/01/22 12:12 PM



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**Department of English : Wall Paper
(Title: Beacon)**

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH BEACON
2021-2022 [1770 To 1850] • SPHERE HARMONY



1] The credits
William Wordsworth (born April 1770, Cockermouth, Cumberland, England - died April 23, 1850, Rydal Mount, Westmorland), English poet whose Lyrical Ballads (1793), written with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped launch the English Romantic movement. Wordsworth was declared the poet laureate in 1842. Wordsworth is the chief among the Romantic poets who dominated the literary scene in England from 1790 to 1830. In response to the Lyrical Ballads of 1793 and 1795, the appearance of 1800, the Surrender of 1801, and 1815, the three essays on criticism and in his correspondence he had explicitly on his theory of poetic genius, nature and imagination, common language use in a poem.

2] Early life and education
Wordsworth was born in a small town to be educated at Hawkshead Grammar School in the Lake District, Wordsworth went to St. John's College, Cambridge where he developed his poetic interests. William Wordsworth, the son of an attorney, was born in 1770. After the death of his father in 1783, he was left to his mother.

3] "Tintern Abbey" I met,
By night or day,
The daffodils that have grown
I met for some years past,
— William Wordsworth,
On the Intimations of Immortality.

4] Famous Poems
Selected Poems for collection of Wordsworth - this most celebrated and influential work. From his best known poem, "I wandered lonely as a cloud" to an extent from his imagination and the Prelude.

5] Nature of poetry
Wordsworth did not like the excessively charged diction of the 18th century poetry. His famous definition that poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings and that it is realized by the emotions recollected in tranquillity announced the arrival of new school of poetry - The Romantic School of Poetry. The traditional age looked for the feelings of poetry and interests emanating in the expression of poetry. Wordsworth uses a humanist and so, the rather than the word is important for him.

6] Subject matter
In the Preface to Lyrical Ballads Wordsworth says that the poet should be a man of simple life and they should be rooted in the selected language really used by men. He does not stand for poet freedom in the choice of subject or language.

7] The Theory
In his Preface to the Lyrical Ballads (the second edition 1802) Wordsworth sets out his theory of poetry as the Spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings, as excited in tranquillity. It is the free expression of the poet's thoughts and feelings.

8] The Language
Wordsworth's aim of poetry was to deal with humble and simple life. So he said that simple language should be used to suit its simple theme. The poet should employ words that come to mind naturally. He should not endeavor to look for words.

9] Prose and Poetry
Wordsworth said that there was no essential difference between the language of prose and metrical composition. He examined prose and poetry to show that the language of poetry is hardly different from good prose.

10] Metre
Metre makes a distinction between prose and poetry. Wordsworth ignored the fact that it made no difference but poetry can be written in just any metre because it is something regular and patterned and governed by definite laws.

11] Outraged mind
One of the things that the only word here is used.

William Wordsworth

Study foramin

- 1] The Prelude - [Prose]
- 2] The Excursion - [Prose]
- 3] The Rime of the Ancient Mariner - [Narrative]
- 4] Anecdote of an Old Man - [Narrative]
- 5] Michael God - [Narrative]
- 6] The Solitary - [Narrative]
- 7] The Gravel - [Narrative]
- 8] The Gravel - [Narrative]
- 9] The Gravel - [Narrative]
- 10] The Gravel - [Narrative]

Guidance

- 1] Dr. R.P. Mali - [Principal]
- 2] Dr. S.B. Patil - [Head of Dept.]
- 3] Dr. V.G. Patil - [Assistant Prof.]


**Department of Marathi: Wall Paper
(Title: Jayshankar)**

मुखा प्रेरक :- श्री. रमेश चंद्र शिंदे
सांगविरेड :- श्री. रमेश चंद्र शिंदे

संपादक मंडळ

संपादक मंडळ

जयशंकर



जयशंकर यांचा जन्म १९०९ मध्ये झाला. त्यांचे शिक्षण सांगविरेड येथे झाले. त्यांनी अनेक काव्ये लिहिली आहेत. त्यांचे काव्य अत्यंत भावपूर्ण आहे. त्यांनी अनेक काव्ये लिहिली आहेत. त्यांचे काव्य अत्यंत भावपूर्ण आहे.

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