

3.2.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years (10)

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Whether at the time of publication Affiliating Institution Was same	Name of the publisher
1	Zate A.S.	Food and Dairy Microbiology			2020-21	ISBN-978-93-5473-221-8		UMS International Journal of Microbial Science
2	Masalkar S.D.	Immunology I			2020-21	ISBN-978-93-5473-210-2		UMS International Journal of Microbial Science
3	Dr. Shelake D.V		Globalisation and its impact on Indian Agriculture	Globalisation and its impact on Indian Economy	2019-20	ISSN-2319-4766		
4	Dr. Shelake D.V		Impact of GST on Hospitality Industry	Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry	2019-20	ISSN-2454-8499		
5	Gaikwad S.J		Impact of GST in Indian Industries - BAIF	Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry	2019-20	ISSN-2454-8499		
6	Gaikwad S.J		A role of BAIF in agricultural and rural Development	Department of Commerce & Research Centre	2019-20	ISSN-2321-9831		
7	Gaikwad S.J		Empowerment of women- role of BAIF development research Foundation	Strengthening Business Competencies for Sustainable Development	2019-20	ISSN-2348-7143		
8	Gaikwad S.J		A evaluation Tools of HRM- Performance Appraisal	AMERJ	2019-20	ISSN- 2278-5655		

9	Dr. Abnave S.V		Kadimbari Sahityache Chitrapat Madhyamantar	Bharatiya Sahitya che Chitrapat Madhyamantar	2019-20	ISSN - 2319 - 9318		
10	prof. shilke N.D		Gender Discrimination in the god of small things	Literature of protest	2019-20	ISSN-978-93-88671		
11	prof. Botre A.P		Rashtriya Congress Akili aani Bhartiya Hatmagh Sangh	Indian National Congress & Maharashtra	2018-19	ISSN -2348-7143		
12	Shilke N.D		Communicative and Co-operative approaches in Language Teaching	Langlit	2018-19	ISSN 2349-5189		
13	Botre A.P		Aanabhau Sathe Aani Markwad	Saiya Shodhak Aanabhau Sathe : Manarta vadhi vicharant	2018-19	ISSN-97893-83672- 74-5		
14	Dr. Abnave S.V		Indira sant Yanche Lalitekhan	Bruhan Maharashtra li Sahitya Kanchemarachi basha ani Sahitya	2017-18	ISSN- 2350-8905		
15	Dr. Abnave S.V		Mahiti Tantradnyan va Internet Varil Dolrike	Vidya-varta	2017-18	ISSN--2319-9318		
16	Dr. Shaikh K.A.H		Bhartiya Anvashamandal Aani Pune jiha matsathvuk karmata	Pradhyia, Pune Research Scholar	2017-18	ISSN : 2455- 314X Volume No- 3		
17	Dr. Borkar A.T		Analysis of Genetic Veriability Veritability & Genetic Advanced in Phosodius vulgaris I	IICMAS	2016-17	ISSN:2319-7706 Volume No- 5 Number 10 PP 494- 503		

18	Dr. Borkar A.T		Mutagenic effectiveness and efficiency of gama rays and EMS in Phaseolus vulgaris L.	UCMAS	2016-17	ISSN:2319-7706 Volume No- 5 Number 10 PP 544-554		
19	Dr. Borkar A.T		Improvement in Protein and Chlorophyll Content through Physical and Chemical Mutagens In Phaseolus	UCMAS	2016-17	ISSN: 2319-7706 Volume No - 5 Number 10 PP 583-591		
20	Dr. Shaikh K.A.H		Shetichya Vikasat Sarvajanik Udyoganchi Yogdan	Impact of Commerce Education in Rural Development in India	2016-17	ISBN-978-93-8158-380-6		



SRJIS

GLOBALIZATION & ITS IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY (GIIE 2020)

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GLOBLISATION AND IT, S IMPACT ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Prof. Dr Shelake Devadatta Vasant

Asst prof & Head of Economics Dept. P M D College Urulikanchan pune 412202

Abstract.

Globalization refers to international integration .it includes opening up of world trade development of advanced means of communication internationalization of financial markets growing importance of MNC,s population migration,s and more generally increased mobility of person ,s good,s services capital data and ideas it is a process through which divers world is in to single society. in shortly it is a create world into global village.

It is a center concept that has come to Government the world since end of 20th century with the cold war and need of many changes in various world economic dominance of market related economics .it, s growing an importance of of private resources and capital pressure of opportunity technology improved productivity ,higher living of standard and developed income power.

An Indian agriculture agrarian economy it is wise to know the impact of globalization on Indian economy .An overview indicates that globalization did not yield the desire results in india it has marginally contributing in minimizing poverty .and the desired objectives of this process have not been achived in india as far agricultural sector concerned we have seen mixed results in the country . an economy of agriculture employees 60% of Indian population yet it contribution various only from 15 to 20 %of the GDP after adption of globalization in 1991 indian agriculture growth rate increase but at present the economy .

Key words – international integrity of agriculture subsidy social equality Global Krishi.

Introduction.

Globalization refers to international integration .it includes opening up world trade development of advanced means of communication .internationalization of financial markets growing importance of MNC,S population migrations and more generally increased mobility of persons goods services .capital data and ideas it is process through the divers world is unified in to single society .it is a creation of world in to global village .it is the recent concern that has come the govern the world since 20th century with the end of cold war and melting down of soviet union .IMF started this process in many of the developing countries india .it has bought in new opportunities to developing countries greater accept to world markets .technology transfer improved productivity and higher living standard are some of the advantage of this process to countries like india but it also creates new challenges like growing in equity across .and overall nation ,s volatility in financial market and environmental deteriorations an Indian is agrarian economy.

Objectives of this paper.

1. To review of globalization in Indian agriculture .
2. To study positive era of globalization on Indian agriculture .
3. To study of conceques of globalization on Indian agriculture.

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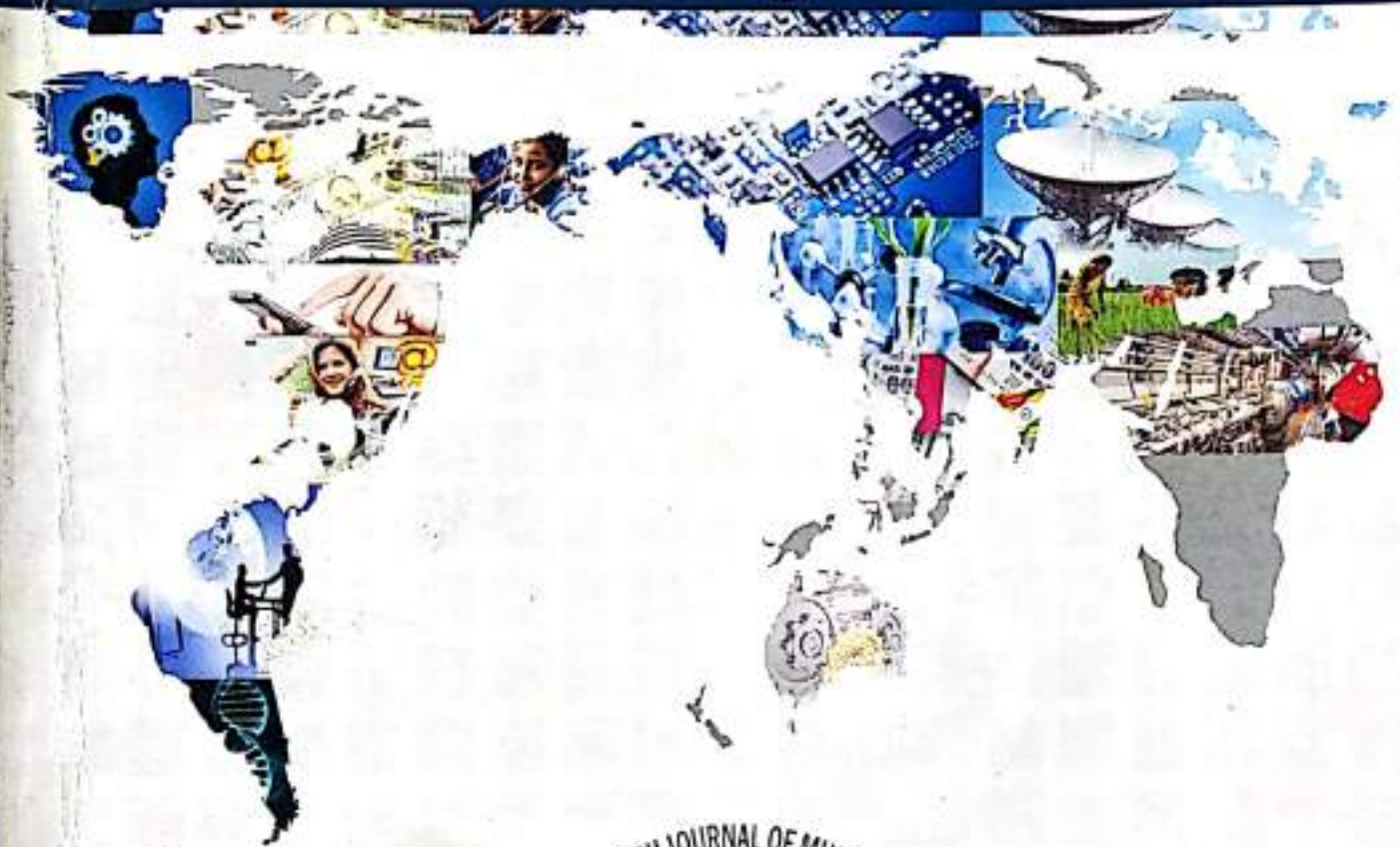
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SPECIAL ISSUE ON Impact of GST on Economy, Commerce and Industry



Executive Editor
Prof. Tanaji Jadhav

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Impact of GST on Hospitality Industry.

Prof. Dr. Devadatta Shelake.

Asst. Prof and Head of Economics Dept, P.M.D College Urulikanchan Pune 412202.

Abstract:

The hospitality industry, like every other sector in the Indian economy, was liable to pay multiple Taxes (VAT, luxury tax, and service tax under the previous VAT regime. A hotel where the room tariff exceeded INR 1000, was liable for service tax at 15%. An abatement of 40% was allowed on the tariff value, thus bringing the effective rate of service tax down to 9% the value added TAX (ranging between 12% to 14.5%) and luxury tax would be apply on top of this. However for restaurant, there was 60% abatement which meant that the service TAX was charged at an effective rate of 6% on the F&B bills, apart from VAT (12% to 14.5%). Bills for bundled like social functions (seminars, marriages etc) were taxed with an abatement of 30%. The cascading effect of the VAT regime where the end consumer paid a tax on tax increases the end cost. Hoteliers and hospitality businesses did not get any input tax credit on the taxes they paid, as central taxes like service tax, could not be set off against state taxes (VAT) and vice-versa.

Key word - GST hospitality industry tariff and Bill customer, restaurant food.

Under the GST Rules.

Under the goods and service Tax, the hospitality sector stands to reap the benefits of standardized and uniform tax rates, and easy and better utilization of input tax credit. As the final cost to end user decreases, we can expect the industry to attract more overseas tourists than before. This would ideally result in improved revenues for the government, there are many pros to this new tax regime which could help the industry's growth in the long run. For instance, complementary food (like breakfast) was taxed separately under VAT, but now it will be taxed under GST as a bundled service. Let's have a look at the rates for this industry in detail.

GST Rates for Hotel based on Room Tariff (WITH EFFECT FROM 01.10.2019)

Tariff per Night	GST Rate
<INR 1000	NO TAX
INR 1,001-7,500	12%
=OR>INR 7,501	18%

GST Rates applicable for Hotel Industry.

GST Rates for Hotels based on ROOM Tariff (UP TO 30.09.2019)

Tariff per Night	GST Rate
<INR 1,000	NO TAX
INR 1,000-2499.99	12%

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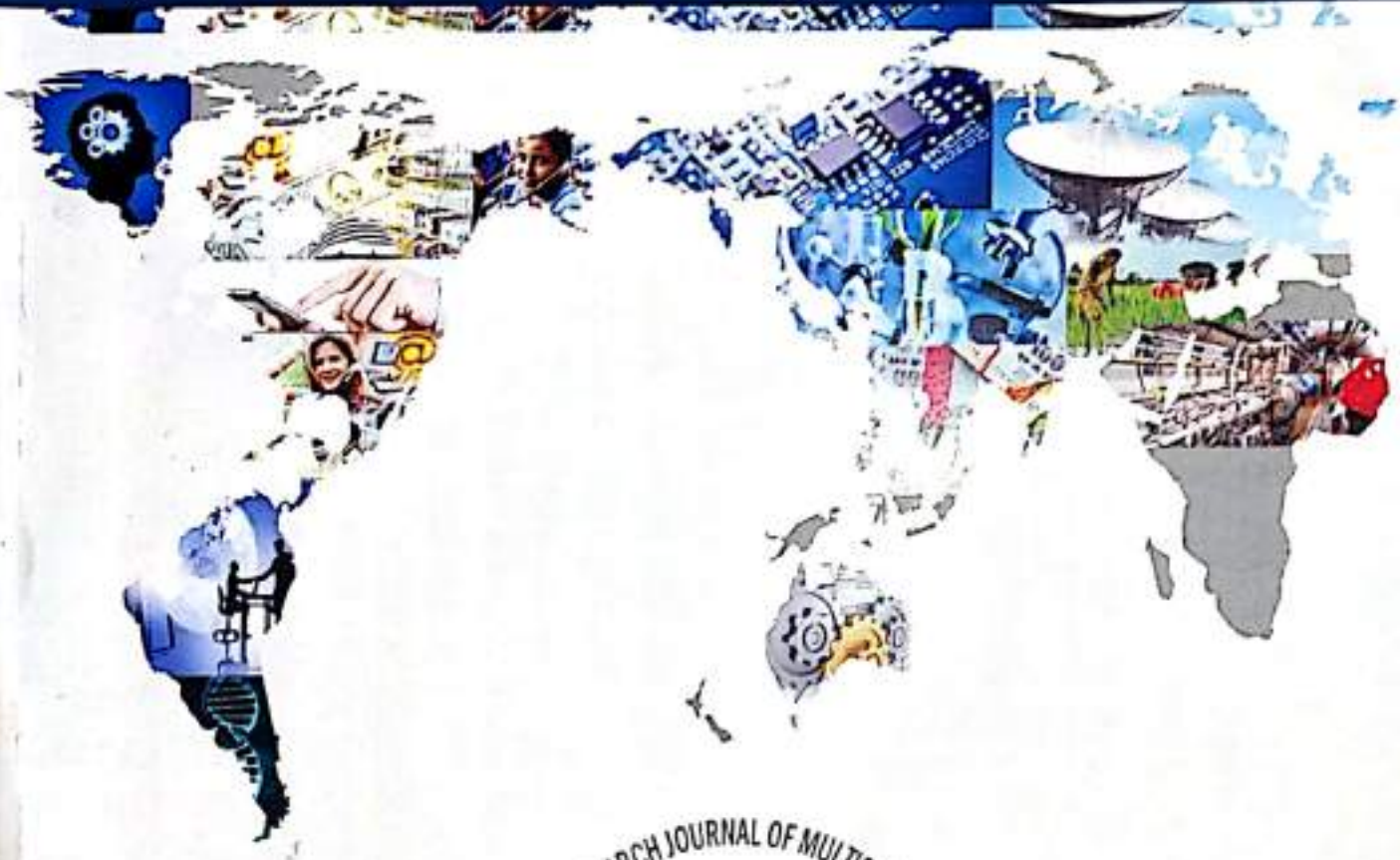
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Impact of GST in Indian Industries- BAIF

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Prof. Gaikwad Sujata Jaywant

Head of Department Commerce

Padmashree Manibhai Desai College, Urulikanchan

Abstract:-

In Developing countries like India, the taxation system is very important role in the development of revenues of the country. But India tax system is difficult of the country. But India tax system is difficult to understand and in fact for calculation two in case of both direct tax as well as indirect tax. But government made the proposal of introducing GST (Goods Service Tax) instead of direct tax. But fortunately GST on first place in the purview of the implementation. The government of India is committed to replace all the indirect tax levied on services and goods by state & central government in the month of April 2017. This paper made an attempt to explain the level of Impact of the GST (Goods Service Tax) on growth of the economy and benefits for the business and government and for the consumers.

Key words:- Direct tax code, Goods & Service tax, Type of GST, Indirect Tax, Impact of GST in Indian Economy, GST in BAIF

Introduction: -

Internationally goods and service tax (GST) is popularly known as VAT. In 1954 France adopted GST as its indirect taxation structure and became the first country to adopt the GST within 62 years of its start about 164 countries across the world have adopted GST because this taxation system has the capacity to raise revenue in the most transparent and unbiased manners. Most of the countries follow unified GST i.e. a single tax applicable throughout the country. However a national politics like Brazil and Canada, dual GST is levied by both national and the state government India also instead to adopt a dual GST

Goods Service Tax: -

Goods Service Tax is an indirect tax which replaced many indirect Taxes in India. Goods and Service tax law in India is comprehensive, multi-Stage, destination - based tax that is levied on every addition. In Simple words Goods and Service Tax (GST) is an indirect tax levied on the supply of goods service tax law that previously existed in India.

GST is one Indirect tax for the entire country.

In India the goods and service tax Act was passed in the parliament on 29th march 2017. The Act came into effect on 1st July 2017.

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A ROLE OF BAIF IN AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstracts: -

With one billion population, India represents 16.7% of the world's population. The country has witnessed a threefold increase in population over the last half a century but the economy has not been able to cope up with this rate of growth. Being heavily depend upon on agriculture, livelihood in rural areas could not provide employment for everyone. In the absence of significant industrial growth, there has been severe unemployment and underemployment, resulting in poverty. For most of the poor, fight for survival has been a lifelong mission and natural resources have been the main source livelihood. BAIF research foundation is play a very important role in agricultural and rural development. The year 2017 assumed special significance as BAIF has completed 50 years of committed service to sustainable development. The journey from 1967 to 2017 has been marked with challenges, hope and determination which have finally led to success. BAIF was a concept, conceived by its Founder, Late Dr. Manibhai Desai, an associate of Mahatma Gandhi who felt that the only answer to rural poverty was development of the villages. Over the last five decades, this concept has developed into a reality and today, BAIF Research foundation programs which have been recognized as replicable models of poverty alleviation, have touched the lives of over 5 million families spread over 80,000 villages in 16 State.

Keywords: - Introduction of BAIF, Goal BAIF Research foundation Programmers, Agriculture, Rural Development, Women Self-help group, Seed Mother.

Introduction of BAIF: -

BAIF Development Research Foundation is a voluntary organization established by Late Dr. Manibhai Desai in 1967. He came to Urulikanchan with Mahatma Gandhi in 1946 and stayed back to manage the Nisargopchar Ashram, established by Mahatma Gandhiji. Over the next 20 years he established a close rapport with the rural people and introduced suitable intervention to solve their Problems. With this successful experience, BAIF was established management of natural resources such as land, livestock, water and vegetation, While providing gainful self-employment to over 75% of the underemployed rural people.

BAIF Research foundation activities include dairy husbandry, water resource management, afforestation on wasteland, promotion of improved agriculture through agroforestry and eco-friendly farming practices. The deprived rural poor, particularly those belonging to scheduled castes and schedule tribes, having small and marginal land holding and living in drought prone areas are the major target groups. The programs aim at sustainable livelihood empowerment and clean environment.

Goal: -

AIF Research foundation target was small and marginal farmers and socio-economically weaker section of the society. The goal was to improve their quality of life by promoting gainful self-employment and bringing them out of poverty. The proposed action was to promote sustainable livelihood through agricultural development considering the uneven distribution of land and water resources which were critical for increasing agricultural production, priority was given to livestock development particularly dairy husbandry which would benefit a majority of the small farmers. With income generation, Promotion of community health, education and good moral values also considered essential for better quality of life.

BAIF Research foundation programmes:-

BAIF run many program especially

- 1) Livestock development 2) Semen Laboratory 3) Goat Development
- 4) Water- centric livelihood 5) Resilient Agriculture
- 6) Women Empowerment and community Health

Livestock Development: - Major focus of Livestock development was to improve the progeny of the low productive nondescript cattle, which still represent over 65% of the total population. BAIF designed a unique model of breeding services by trained technicians at the doorstep of the farmers, moving around with frozen semen on a motorcycle, ensuring round the clock service to the farmers to make use of their low productive nondescript cattle to produce to high yielding progeny through cross breeding. Motivation, mentoring and delivery of breeding and other service at the doorstep of farmers contributed to the success of small farmers in the program. BAIF also introduced breeding of buffaloes and conservation of native breeds of cattle using the same network and technology. It took 4-5 years initially to demonstrate the success of the program but after seeing the results the farmers were enthusiastic to avail the services.

Diverse Breeds Introduced in the program :- As the cattle Development program expanded to different indigenous breeding tracts in the country, indigenous cattle breeds like Gir, Sahiwal, Khillar, Amritmahal,

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Empowerment of Women - Role of BAIF Development Research Foundation

Dr. H. M. Jare

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Head of Department Commerce

Padmashree Manibhai Desai College, Urulikanchan

Abstract:

In Indian society, women were denied the right to birth. In today's modern age, this male-dominated society has given secondary positions to women in all spheres, resulting in the deprivation of opportunity and dignity. By harnessing the efficiency and quality of women's intelligence, the BAIF Development Research Foundation organization has made a tremendous contribution to empowering women.

Key Words: BAIF, Women Development, Self-Help Group, Community Development, Scope of Self-Help Group

Introduction:

BAIF Development Research Foundation's Mission is to create opportunities of gainful self-employment for the rural families especially disadvantaged section ensuring sustainable livelihood enriched environment improved quality of life & good human values. This is being achieved through development research effective use of local resources, extension of appropriate technologies & up gradation of skills & capabilities with community participation

BAIF Development Research Foundation is a non-political secular & professionally managed organisation

In March 1946 Mahatma Gandhi visited a remote village Urulikanchan near Pune to establish the nature cure ashram (Nisargopchar Gram Sudhar Trust) to promote rural upliftment & community health. The administration & farm management of the ashram were entrusted to his trusted disciple Manibhai Desai who had joined Gandhiji in the Quit India Movement, while working at the Ashram. Manibhai interacted closely with local farmers as well, to find solutions for their problems & realised that small farmer need to be guided to manage their agriculture as an enterprises. With the experience gathered in agricultural development for two decades Manibhai established a Charitable Trust & named it as the "Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation" (BAIF) to transform the livelihood of the rural poor.

The Foundation stone of Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF) was laid on August 24, 1967 by former President of India Dr. Zakir Husain at Urulikanchan, near Pune. Shri. Y. B. Chavan, former Union Defence Chief Minister was the Chairman, Shri V. P. Naik former Chief Minister of Maharashtra was the vice chairman & Shri Annasaheb Shinde former Union Minister of State for Agriculture was the Trusty & they served till 1977. Since then Arvind Mufatlal is serving as the chairman, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan as the vice Chairman. There are many eminent person with rich experience in different fields of socio-economic

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A EVALUATION TOOLS OF HRM - PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL

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Abstract:

The success of an organization basically depends upon the quality and performance of its human resources i.e. employees working in it. An organization is always interested in utilizing various available resources effectively and human resource is a very important and valuable resource among these resources. After an employee is selected and trained to do a job and after he has worked on the job for some time. It is necessary to evaluate his performance to ensure optimum productivity. Performance is measured in terms of results which means the degree of the tasks assigned to an employee by way of job contents. Performance reflects how well an employee is fulfilling the job requirement. To appraise means to fix the value. In Performance appraisal the work performance of the employees working in an organization is evaluated by the management in a systematic and orderly manner. It is a continuous process and a key managerial activity. Performance appraisal helps to find out strengths and weakness of the employees and also to improve their future performance.

Introduction:-

In a work group, members, consciously or unconsciously, make opinion about others. The opinion may be about their quality, behavior, way of working, etc. Such an opinion becomes the basis for interpersonal interaction. In the same way, superiors form some opinion about etc. In large organization, this process is formalized and takes the form of performance appraisal. Performance appraisal in some form has existed in old days also. For example in China introduced performance appraisal in which an Imperial Rater appraised the performance of members of the official family. In its present form, the New York City Civil service adopted performance appraisal in 1883. Since then and especially after World War first. Performance appraisal in formal way has been adopted by most of the large organization particularly in business field. In our country too, large organization adopt formal appraisal method.

Keywords: Concept, Definition, objective, Methods,

Concept of Performance Appraisal:-

Appraisal is the evaluation of worth, quality, or merit. In the organizational context performance appraisal is a systematic evaluation of personnel by superior or other familiar with their performance. Performance appraisal is also described as merit rating in which one individual is ranked as better or worse in comparison to others. The basic purpose in this merit rating is to ascertain an employee's eligibility for promotion. However, performance appraisal is more comprehensive term for such activities may be training and development, salary increase, transfer, discharge etc. besides promotion. A formal definition of Performance Appraisal is as follows:

"It is the process of evaluating the performance and qualification of the employee in terms of the requirement of the job for which he is employed, for the purposes of administration including placement, selection for promotion, providing financial rewards, and other action which require differential treatment among the members of a group as distinguished from actions affecting all members equally"

Beach has defined Performance appraisal as follows:

"Performance Appraisal is the systematic evaluation of the individual with regard to his or her performance on the job and his potential for development".



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57. Gender Discrimination in *The God of Small Things*

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Abstract

Gender discrimination is the recurrent theme which is the constantly finding its place in the literatures written in a different languages of the world. The patriarchal society bluntly violates all these principles of equality and controls the power structure of the society. The presence of such blunt violations are felt when gender discrimination causes a numerous problems to the women. They are the custodians of cultural values and social norms imposed by the dominant culture. Arundhati Roy's novel "The God of Small Things" has truthfully portrayed the plight of the women in society and their marathon struggle for seeking the sense of identity in a male dominated conservative framework. The author seems to say that woman is not a mere toy or an object of pleasure or means of gratifying the man's baser passion but the noble and richest part of a man's life. The narrator portrays a detailed picture of the lady's childhood to adolescence, to the experience of marriage, to a sympathetic and affectionate mother, to a noble wife who challenges the age long hypocritical moral stand of a patriarchal family.

Key Terms: Male domination, social taboos, equality, dignity, etc.

Introduction

Arundhati Roy made a grand entry in Indian writing in English with her debut novel, *The God of Small Things* which bagged the Booker prize for literature in 1997. The present novel throws light upon social, political, cultural, and religious set up in Kerala society in the post colonial era. From the ancient period, the social structure of an Indian woman is full of many ups and downs. Gender discrimination is a vicious tendency causing series of problems. Feminine consideration has no value in male dominated society where entire social, religious, cultural and family affairs are handled single handedly. Kerala women could not get enough opportunities to grow independently as self-reliant people. Women have no choice than to surrender themselves. Legally, men and women are equal but the actual truth is different. Social, cultural and economical equality is still far away for women. The remarkable aspect of post colonial creative writing in English has been reflection of gender discrimination in the fiction of women novelists.

The story of the novel, *The God of Small Things* centers around Ayemenem house in which the residents were following dead conventions, rigid value systems and worn out rules blindly. The late Reverend E. John Ipe the oldest member of the family, is a caste conscious old timer insisting his family members to follow the rules of family and its traditional value system. As a representative of the dominant patriarchal culture, Reverend Ipe was always

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या अंकाचे सर्व अधिकार प्रकाशकांनी राखून ठेवले आहेत. प्रकाशक, संपादक यांच्या लेखी पूर्वपरवानगी शिवाय यातील लेखांचे पुनर्प्रकाशन करता येणार नाही. या विशेषांकात व लेखांतून/संशोधन निबंधांतून व्यक्त झालेली मते ही त्या संबंधित लेखाच्या लेखकांची वैयक्तिक मते आहेत. त्यांच्याशी संपादक, प्रकाशक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही. लेखांच्या मूळ स्वाभित्त्व हक्काविषयीची (कॉपी राईट्स संदर्भातील) सर्वस्वी जबाबदारी संबंधित लेखकांची आहे.



राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेस अखिल आणि भारतीय हातमाग संघ

प्रा. अमोल पोपट बोत्रे
पद्मश्री मणिभाई देसाई महाविद्यालय,
उरुळी कांचन, ता हवेली, जि पुणे.

प्रस्तावना

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसची स्थापना २८ डिसेंबर १८८५ ला मुंबई या ठिकाणी झाली. जन्माने स्कॉटिश असलेले ब्रिटिश प्रशासनातील सेवानिवृत्त आय.सी.एस. अधिकारी अँलन ऑक्टोव्हियन ह्युम यांनी १८८२ मध्ये भारतातील सुशिक्षित मध्यम वर्गातील असंतोषास सनदशीर वाट करून देण्यासाठी एक राष्ट्रीय व्यासपीठ निर्माण करण्याच्या दिशेने प्रयत्न सुरु केला. १८८४ मध्ये इंडियन नॅशनलची स्थापना केली. सुरत, कराची, अहमदाबाद, मुंबई, अलाहाबाद बनारस येथे त्यांच्या शाखा स्थापन झाल्या. याच काळात लॉर्ड रिपन, लॉर्ड नॉर्थब्रुक, जॉन ब्राईट, डफरीन यांच्या भेटी घेवून सामाजिक प्रश्नावर चर्चा करण्यासाठी भारतीय नेत्यांचे राष्ट्रीय संमेलन घेण्याची योजना मांडली डफरीनने यामध्ये प्रशासनाच्या त्रुटी, जनतेची गान्हाणी, मागण्या मांडल्या जाव्यात असे मत मांडले. दादाभाई नौरोजी, फिरोजशाहा मेहता, न्या. तेलंग, दिनशा वाच्छा, व्योमेशचंद्र बॅनर्जी यांना भेटून १८८५ च्या अखेरस पुण्यात अधिवेशन घेण्याचे निश्चित झाले. परंतु पुण्यात कॉलराची साथ पसरल्यामुळे हे अधिवेशन मुंबईला घेण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. मुंबईमधील गोकूळदास तेजपाल संस्कृत कॉलेजच्या सभागृहात व्योमेशचंद्र बॅनर्जीच्या अध्यक्षते खाली पहिले अधिवेशन संपन्न झाले. या अधिवेशनाचे यजमानपद बॉम्बे प्रेसिडेन्सी असोशियेशनने स्वीकारले. या अधिवेशनास ७२ प्रतिनिधी उपस्थित होते. काँग्रेसमध्ये स्वराज्य हे ध्येय सर्वांत अगोदर लोकमान्य टिळक यांनी आंगीकारले होते.

काँग्रेस स्थापनेचे उद्देश :

१. देशाच्या विभिन्न भागातील उत्साही कार्य करणाऱ्या देशभक्तांमध्ये वैयक्तिक परिचय व मित्रत्व वाढवणे, संघटन करणे.
२. जाती, धर्म, प्रांतीय द्वेष दुर करून राष्ट्रीय एकतेची भावना निर्माण करणे.
३. वर्तमान काळातील सामाजिक प्रश्न सुशिक्षित वर्गाच्या चर्चेतून सोडविणे. देशहिताच्या दृष्टीने शासनाला सुचना करणे.

पुढील वर्षातील कार्यक्रमाबाबत निर्णय घेणे.

आखिल भारतीय हातमाग संघ:

हातमाग हे हस्त चलित यंत्र होते. याच्या माध्यमातून सुत तयार केले जात. याचा उपयोग कुटीर उद्योगाच्या स्वरूपात केला जात. इंग्रज भारतात येण्यापूर्वीपासून भारतात हातमागावर सुत कातले जात होते. सन १९२० च्या काँग्रेसच्या विशेष अधिवेशनात राष्ट्रीय कार्यामि हातमागचा प्रवेश झाला होता. हातमागावर सुत कातणे व तयार केलेले स्वदेशी खादी कापड परिधान करणे देशावती समजले जात होते. इ.स.१९२३ मध्ये काकीनाडा काँग्रेस अधिवेशनात अखिल भारतीय खादी मंडळाची स्थापना झाली. पण त्यावेळी हातमागामध्ये एवढी प्रगती झालेली नव्हती. त्यावेळी काँग्रेसचे लक्ष राजकारणाकडे होते. परंतु गांधीजींना काँग्रेसला रचनात्मक कार्याकडे आणायचे होते. वातूनच २२ सप्टेंबर १९२५ मध्ये आखिल भारतीय हातमाग संघाची स्थापना झाली. जो संघ भारतातील खादीच्या कार्यावर नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित करणार होता. २३ डिसेंबर १९२५ ला हातमाग संघाची विशेष बैठक महात्मा गांधींनी बोलावली ज्यामध्ये हातमाग संघाचा विधायक कार्यक्रम निश्चित करण्यात आला.



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माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व इंटरनेटवरील दैनिके

प्रा. समीर आबनाचे
पद्मश्री मणिभाई देसाई महाविद्यालय,
उरुळीकांचन ता. हवेली, जि.पुणे.

आपल्या दैनंदिन जीवनात प्रसारमाध्यमांचे महत्त्व दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. आजच्या युगाला 'माहिती युग' म्हटले जाते. वृत्तपत्रे, आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन आणि इंटरनेट ही लोकमानसापर्यंत पोहचलेली प्रभावी माध्यमे आहेत. वर्तमानपत्र वाचायला मिळाले नाही की आपण अस्वस्थ होतो. रेडिओ आणि दूरचित्रवाणीवर कार्यक्रम तर आपल्या रोजच्या जीवनाचा अविभाज्य भागच बनलेले आहेत. प्रसारमाध्यमे महत्त्वाची आहेत. ही चंदेरी दुनिया आहे. ह्या माध्यमांचा महिमा न्यारा आहे. क्षणात एखादी घटना सर्वदूर पोहचते ही माध्यमे संवेदनशील व शक्तिशाली आहेत. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात 'माहिती तंत्रज्ञान व इंटरनेटवरील दैनिके' या विषयाचे विवेचन करित आहे.

संगणक हे मानवजातीला मिळालेले वरदान आहे. संगणकाच्या भवितव्याशी मानवजातीचे भवितव्य निगडीत आहे. संगणकाची निर्मिती प्रामुख्याने आकडेमोड करण्यासाठी झाली. म्हणुन आज कारखान्यात संगणकाचे अधिराज्य आहे. संगणकाची ममेमरीफ आपण दिलेली सर्व माहिती साठवून ठेवते. जेव्हा त्याबाबतीतील काहीही माहिती आपण त्याला विचारतो तेव्हा संगणक अगदी काही क्षणातच ती माहिती आपल्याला पुरवित असतो. त्यामुळे मोठमोठ्या उद्योगधंद्यात अंतराळ प्रवासाच्या मोहिमेत, बँका, शेअरबाजार या सर्वत्र क्षेत्रात संगणकाचा उपयोग केला जातो. संगणकामुळे आपले रोजचे जीवन, ग्रंथालय, प्रवास, खरेदी यामध्ये क्रांती घडुन येत आहे. संगणकामुळे विविध क्षेत्रातील तज्ज्ञ व्यक्तींना परस्परांशी आणि गरजू व्यक्तींशी संपर्क साधता येईल. आजच्या काळात ग्रंथालयात हजारो पुस्तके ठेवावी लागतात. परंतु संगणकामुळे या हजारो पुस्तकांतील ज्ञान लहान आकाराच्या तबकड्यातून

साठवून ठेवता येईल आणि त्या तबकड्या ठेवण्यासाठी अतिपगळी जागा लागेल.

संगणकामधील क्रांतीमुळे दळणवळण क्षेत्रात गतिमानता आली आहे. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आणि मुद्रित माध्यमांच्या जगात त्यामुळे 'माहिती युग' सुरु झाले आहे. या माहितीचा वेग आणि बदल याचे भान ठेवून मराठी वृत्तपत्रांनी देखील नवी तंत्रप्रणाली स्विकारली आहे. सर्व जगभरच या प्रणालीने वृत्तपत्रांच्या नव्या स्वरूपाला जन्म दिला आहे. मुद्रित अवस्थेतील दैनिक वृत्तपत्र हा आता नित्याचा भाग आहे. त्याच्यापुढे जाऊन इंटरनेवर दैनिकाचे पान वाचायला देण्याचा टप्पा आता वृत्तपत्रीय जगताने गाठला आहे. सतत नववरी माहिती देणे, त्यात बदल करणे आणि ताज्या बातम्या देत राहणे हे नव्या स्वरूपातील इंटरनेट वृत्तपत्राचे किंवा ऑनलाईन वृत्तपत्राचे स्वरूप राहिले आहे. घरबसल्या कार्यालयात आपले काम करता करता जगातील सर्वात महत्त्वाची बातमी समजण्याची सोय या नव्या प्रणालीमुळे झाली आहे.

उदयाचे युग नव्हे तर आजचे युग इंटरनेट वृत्तपत्र असणाऱ्या या नव्या प्रणालीमुळे जगातील जनमानसाची स्वंदने एकाच वेळी जाणवतात. उदा:- ११ सप्टेंबर २००१ रोजी अमेरिकेतील न्युयॉर्कच्या वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेंटरवर अतिरेक्यांनी विमाने धडाकावून जो हल्ला केला त्यावेळी सारे जग ती घटना पाहात होते, अनुभवत होते. ते केवळ अमेरिकेत त्या इमारतीत अडकलेल्या लोकांचे दुःख राहिले नाही. तर सान्या जगाच्या संवेदनेचा तो विषय झाला. कारण इंटरनेट किंवा ऑनलाईनवर वाहणारा माहितीचा ताजा ओघ व छायाचित्रे.

या इंटरनेट वृत्तपत्रांचे फायदे, जगाला जवळ आणणारे तंत्रज्ञान आणि त्यामुळे नित्य नवेपणाने होणारी माहितीची देवाणघेवाण या गोष्टी आज विशेष महत्त्वाच्या आहेत. त्यादृष्टीने मुद्रित माध्यमात काम करणाऱ्यांना इंटरनेट प्रणालीतून विकसित झालेल्या ऑनलाईन वृत्तपत्रांचे सामर्थ्य आणि वेगळेपण लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

इंटरनेटवरील दैनिकांचे वाचन हा आज सर्वत्र आवडीचा होसेचा आणि अपरिहार्य असा बनत चालला आहे. या दैनिकामुळे केवळ वृत्तपत्रात काम करणाऱ्यांना जो विशेषाधिकार होता. तो जाऊन सर्वसामान्य माणसापर्यंत माहितीचा स्त्रोत पोहचला आहे. सर्वात महत्त्वाची गोष्ट म्हणजे केवळ आपल्या आवडीचा भाग वाचण्याची सोय या प्रणालीमुळे झाली आहे. त्यामुळे वाचक विवक्षित भागावर माऊस क्लिक करून



'ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार'

- शिक्षणपद्धती डॉ. बापूजी साबुंबे



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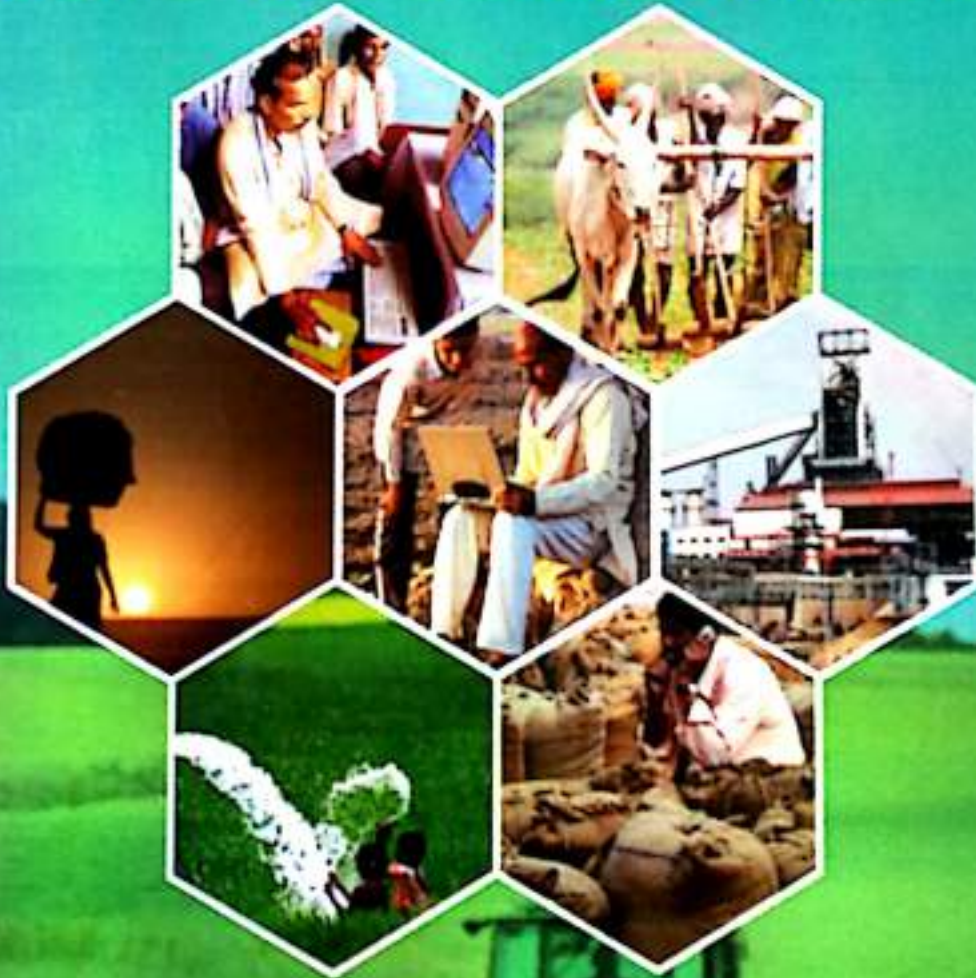
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कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, दौंड

प्रस्तावना :

भारत हा शेती प्रधान देश आहे, ७० टक्के लोकसंख्या ही शेती क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून आहे. अर्थ व्यवस्थेत शेती व्यवसायाला अत्यंत महत्वाचे स्थान प्राप्त झालेले आहे. भारतीय शेती व्यवसाय म्हणजे भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्थेचा कणाच आहे.

राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नाच्या एक - तृतीयांश पेक्षा अधिक उत्पन्न शेती व्यवसायापासून पशु पालनापासून मिळते. भारतीय शेती क्षेत्र हे देशाच्या विकासासाठी अत्यंत महत्वाचे आहे, देशाचा विकास हा शेती क्षेत्रावर अवलंबून आहे, म्हणूनच शेती क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी शासन प्रयत्नशील आहे. शेतीच्या विकासासाठी शासनाने अनेक उद्योग स्थापन केलेले आहेत, काही खाजगी उद्योग स्थापन करण्यासाठी परवानगी दिली, तर काही सार्वजनिक उद्योग स्वतः स्थापन केले.

शासनाने असे काही सार्वजनिक उद्योग स्थापन केलेले आहेत की, जे उद्योग शेती क्षेत्राच्या विकासासाठी प्रयत्नशील आहेत, ते उद्योग पुढीलप्रमाणे -

१) राष्ट्रीय डेअरी डेव्हलपमेंट बोर्ड (NDDB) :

जगातील इतर देशांपेक्षा भारतातील पशुंची संख्या जास्त आहे, जगातील एकूण पशुंच्या संख्येपेक्षा १६-१७ टक्के पशुसंख्या म्हणजे गायी, म्हशी, शेळ्या यांची संख्या भारतात जास्त आहे. भारताच्या वार्षिक स्थूल राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात दुग्ध व्यवसायाचा वाटा १६-१७ टक्के आहे.

शेतीवर आधारित दुग्ध व्यवसायाला न्याय मिळविण्यासाठी शासनाने राष्ट्रीय दुग्ध विकास महामंडळाची स्थापना १९६५ मध्ये केली. गुजरात येथील 'आणंद' या ठिकाणी झाली. राष्ट्रीय दुग्ध विकास महामंडळाचे पहिले चेअरमन डॉ. वर्निस कुरियन हे होते. राष्ट्रीय दुग्ध विकास महामंडळाचे उद्दिष्ट्ये पुढीलप्रमाणे -

- १) शेतकऱ्यांच्या दुग्ध व्यवसायाचा विकास करणे.
- २) प्रत्येक व्यक्तींना दुग्ध आणि दुग्धजन्य पदार्थ पोहचविणे.
- ३) ग्रामिण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांना रोजगाराचे साधन पुरविणे.
- ४) ग्रामिण भागातील लोकांना मिळकतीची शाश्वत साधन प्राप्त करून देणे.
- ५) कृत्रिम रेतन पद्धत सुरु करणे.
- ६) पशुंच्या आहारावर विशेष लक्ष देणे.
- ७) पशुंची निगा कशी राखावी यावर त्यांना प्रशिक्षण देणे.
- ८) आपुनिक तंत्रज्ञानाचा उपयोग करून पशुंना योग्य पद्धतीचा आहार देणे व त्यांची निगा राखणे, या विलयीचे कर्मचाऱ्यांना प्रशिक्षण देवून मार्गदर्शन करणे.

राष्ट्रीय डेअरी डेव्हलपमेंट बोर्ड यामुळे दुग्ध व्यवसाय मोठ्या प्रमाणात प्रगती होत आहे. भारतातील दुग्ध उत्पादन आज पंजाब आघाडीवर आहे. देशातील एकूण दुधाच्या उत्पादनापैकी २० टक्के उत्पादन एकट्या उत्तर प्रदेशात होते. पंजाब व राजस्थान मध्ये १० टक्के उत्पादन होते.

दुधाचे उत्पादन सन १९८४-८५ मध्ये प्रतिदिन ५.५३ दशलक्ष टन होते, ते सन १९८९-९० मध्ये ११.५० दशलक्ष लिटरपर्यंत वाढविण्याचे ठरविण्यात आले. त्याच काळात सन १९८४-८५ मध्ये ३.४८ दशलक्ष शेतकरी कुटुंबांना दुग्ध योजनेचा कायदा झाला. त्याची संख्या सन १९८९-९० मध्ये १० दशलक्षपर्यंत वाढविण्याचे ठरविले.