

**3.2.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during the year 2020-21**

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / International	Year of publication	ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding	Affiliating Institute at the time of publication	Name of the publisher
1	A. B. Chavhan	Diet Concept- Past Present Future	Malnourishment, Food and Nutrition	NA		National	2020-21	978-81- 943484-3-6	S.N. Mor College Tumsar	Dept of Home Economics
2	Dr. Radheshyam Dipte	Diet Concept- Past Present Future	Man's Eating Habits: History	NA		National	2020	978-81- 943484-3-6	S.N. Mor College Tumsar	Dept of Home Economics
3	Dr. Radheshyam Dipte	पोषक आहार आणि आरोग्य	आहार मीमांसा : एक दृष्टीक्षेप			National	2020	978-81- 943484-5-0	S.N. Mor College Tumsar	Dept of Home Economics
4	DR. RADHESHYAM DIPTE	COVID-19 Pandemic and the "New Normal" World Beyond	Covid -19 Pandemic : Its Impact in India			International	2020	978-81- 927239-3-8	Orange City College of Social Works, Nagpur	Dept of Sociology
5	Dr. Goldie G. Baghmar	Diet Concept: Past-Present- Future	Role of good diet in combating Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PSTD) and improving mental strength.	NA		National	2020	978-81- 943484-3-6	S.N. Mor College Tumsar	Dr. C. B. Masram, Principal
6	Dr. Goldie G. Baghmar	Indian literature and translation	Indian Sensibility in The Short Stories of Manoj Das			National	2020	978-93- 90052- 36- 3	Taywade College, Mahadula - Koradi	Vanya Publications Kanpur

7	Dr. J. M. Maskey	Diet Concept: Past-Present-Future	<i>'Maharashtratil lahan Mulanche Kuposhan: Ek Gambhir Sammashya'</i>	NA		National	2020	978-81-943484-5-0	S.N. Mor College, Tumsar.	Kapasikar publication
8	Dr. Kavita K. Lende	Diet Concept: Past-Present-Future	Food Industry	NA		National	2020	978-81-943484-3-6	S.N.Mor College Tumsar	Dept of Home Economics
9	Dr Bharti Katekhaye	Edited book on Diet concept	NA	NA		National	2020	978-81-943484-3-6	S. N. Mor college Tumsar	S.N. Mor College Tumsar
10	Dr Bharti Katekhaye	Edited book on poshak aahar aani aarogya	NA	NA		National	2020	978-81-943484-5-0	S.N.Mor college Tumsar	S.N. Mor College Tumsar
11	Dr Bharti Katekhaye	Authored book on asadharan balakanchya samasya	NA			National	2020	978-81-943484-4-3	S.N.Mor college Tumsar	Kapasikar publication
12	Dr. R. J. Bhagat	Marathi samajshastra Parishad Vyakti Parichay Granth	NA			National	2020	978-81-923377-5-3	S.N. Mor College Tumsar	Dr. N. T. Kamble, President, Marathi Samajshastr a Parishad
13	A. B Chavhan		Impact of Covid-19 on Employment, MSMEs and Agriculture sectors in India	Impact of Covid 19 on Indian Economy	Impact of Covid 19 on Indian Economy	National	2020	2278-8808	S.N. Mor College Tumsar	Scholarly research journal For interdisciplinary study's
14	A. B Chavhan	NA	Impact of Covid-19 on different sectors of Indian economy	Impact of Covid 19 on Indian Economy	Impact of Covid 19 on Different Sectors of Indian Economy	National	2020	2278-9308	S.N. Mor College Tumsar	B. Aadhar

# Diet Concept

■ PAST ■ PRESENT ■ FUTURE



**Editor**

**Dr. Bharti Katekhaye (Chakole)**



## Malnourishment, Food and Nutrition in the Time of Pandemic (Covid 19)

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### Abstract-

COVID-19 has changed the way we have been taking all that is precious to us for granted. It has not only made the world pause, reflect and rearrange priorities in life, but has also made many of us aware of our privileges and shown us a mirror to how we react to human sufferings as a society. While we come to terms with the COVID-induced changes, we cannot comprehend the damage that the pandemic will inflict on children, albeit indirectly. Since the outbreak, the world has focused its attention acutely on the higher fatality rate the virus has caused among the elderly and launched a scientific enquiry into why children have emerged relatively unaffected. But amidst decoding this mysterious eccentricity of the virus, what has escaped our attention is the long-term damage the cascading effect of COVID-19 is likely to cause to children - through inadequate health services, broken medical supplies, interrupted access to nutritious food and loss of income to families.

The long-term impact of the pandemic on economic and social systems remains invisible, but experts have begun to caution with worrying forecasts. Drawing from a recent Lancet study, the UNICEF has warned that three lakh children could die in India over the next six months due to disrupted health services and surge in child-wasting, a form of malnutrition when the child is too thin for his/her height. India is expected to bear one of the heaviest tolls of this preventable devastation, partly because its record in managing malnutrition among children was grim even in pre-COVID-19 times. India is home to half of the "wasted children" globally, reckons the recently launched Global Nutrition Report 2020. More than a third (37.9 per cent) of our children under-five years are stunted, and over a fifth (20.8 per cent) are wasted, the report adds. These rates are significantly higher compared to average prevalence in developing countries, which stand at 25 per cent for stunting and 8.9 per cent for wasting. Furthermore, even the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) data shows that in the decade up to 2015, children suffering from severe acute malnutrition grew to 7.5 per cent from 6.4 per cent. Separately, Observer Research Foundation reports that with 15 per cent of the total population in the "hungry" bracket, India is one of the most undernourished regions in the world.

This nutrition insecure backdrop of India makes it dangerous to live through an extreme adversity like the current pandemic without proper planning for protection of our vulnerable population. For past few weeks, the entire country has been in lockdown mode to contain the infection which has brought economic activities to a complete standstill and resulted in income losses. Mid-day meals, the main source of nutrition for millions of children had to be suspended with

# Man's Eating Habits: History

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## Abstract :

Historians say man is omnivorous, and he has been essentially carnivorous for millions of years. It is seen that food habits go on varying over time, and they differ from social status- poor and rich, from one geographical region to another as well as the religion one follows. In the contemporary times women have been empowered and emancipated. Many have been freed from kitchen and household chores. This has tended to change in food patterns. Ready food has entered human lives.

Indians look at food with reverence. Religious faith influence food habits. As Gandhij said - man's constitution has evolved basically towards vegetarianism. Some well-known Indians are strict vegetarians.

We should be calorie conscious while selecting food. What food one should opt for is one's individual choice. However, for health reasons one should consume less fatty and less spicy food. In the modern age the life has become sedentary. One needs light food for easy digestion and for avoiding life taking diseases.

**Key Words:** Neolithic period, Poultry, Pig, Vegetarian

## Introduction:-

(The present research paper is a summary/paraphrase of the works available on Internet.)

Historians say man is omnivorous, and he has been essentially carnivorous for millions of years. In the Neolithic Period, near about 10,000 years ago, man used to live a nomadic life. He would hunt and gather fruits and vegetables. His diet was made up of game (protein and lipids) and wild berries and roots (carbohydrates with low Glycemic Indexes and high fiber content.) and wild cereal. His living conditions and harsh weather conditions demanded high energy level. During the Neolithic Age, man's life became more sedentary.

Animal breeding allowed him to continue to have meat to eat (although not exactly the same kind of meat we eat today.), while the development of agriculture let him plant his own food and produce cereals (wheat, rye, barley . . . , later on pulses (lentils, peas . . . ) and lastly, vegetables and fruit.

It is seen that food habits go on varying over time, and they differ from social status- poor and rich, from one geographical region to another as well as the religion one follows.

# **Role of good diet in combating Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and improving mental strength**

**Dr. Goldie G. Baghmar**

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Tumsar, Dist. Bhandara

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## **Abstract: -**

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a growing concern among the people of all ages. It is hazardous not only to our mental health but also to our physical health. Hence, its treatment is necessary.

There are many types of treatments of this disorder. Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT) is one of the treatments which is a psychological approach to its cure. But CBT had some limitations like cost-factor, time-factor, geographical location and limited availability. Medication is another most common treatment for PTSD. It also has some limitations like non-compliance, cost and side-effects. Another method of treatment for PTSD is proper diet which is supportive to CBT and medication. Researches have proved that lack of proper and healthy diet may cause mental health disorders. The paper studies effectiveness of various types of treatment of PTSD, and emphasises the role of diet in the treatment of PTSD as more reliable and practical one.

**Keywords: -** PTSD, CBT, Medication, Healthy Diet.

## **Introduction: -**

It is likely that nowadays most of us are suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The symptoms of this disorder are nightmares, hyper-vigilance, flashbacks, intense fear and distress. These symptoms surface after experiencing a traumatic event. PTSD adversely affects a person's life which results in strained relationship, eroding occupational functioning and destroying physical health. It is so disturbing and painful that the sufferer may sometimes even think of ending his life, hence its treatment is very important. Research suggests some methods for effective treatment of PTSD.

## **The treatments for PTSD: -**

1) The most common treatment for PTSD is Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT), which is a psychological approach to the cure for the disorder. It is effective for a range of problems including depression, anxiety disorders, alcohol and drug use problems, marital problems, eating disorders and severe mental illness. Several research studies show that CBT leads to significant improvement in functioning and quality of life. CBT treatment usually involves efforts to change thinking patterns, help clients or challenges unhelpful behaviour. This is not to suggest that CBT is a panacea for PTSD. It has some limitations too. The sufferers have to commit themselves to the process. A therapist can help and advise them but cannot make them overcome

# पोषक आहार आणि आरोग्य



संपादक

डॉ. भारती काटेखाये (चकोले)

## महाराष्ट्रातील लहान मुलांचे कुपोषण : एक गंभीर समस्या

डॉ. जयंतकुमार एम. मस्के

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### सारांश :

देशातील प्रत्येक तिसरे मूल कुपोषित आहे ही वस्तुस्थिती नाकारता येत नाही. सरकार कुपोषणाची स्थिती संपुष्टात आणण्यासाठी सर्वतोपरी प्रयत्न करीत असले तरी त्यात यश आले नाही. वय, उंची, वजन यानुसार पोषण दर्जा ठरविला जातो. या प्रमाणकांनुसार महाराष्ट्रातील अनेक लहान मुले कुपोषित आहेत. कुपोषणामुळे लहान मुलांच्या आरोग्यावर दूरगामी परिणाम होत असून वाढ खुंटणे, रोगांचा संसर्ग तसेच अवेळी मृत्यूही होतांना दिसून येतात. ग्रामीण व आदिवासी भागात कुपोषणाची समस्या अधिक तीव्रपणे जाणवते. प्रस्तुत लेखात महाराष्ट्रातील लहान मुलांच्या कुपोषणाबद्दल विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे.

बीजशब्द (Keywords) : पोषण, कुपोषण, आहार.

### प्रस्तावना :

कोणत्याही समाजाची प्रगती ही तेथील आरोग्य स्थितीवर अवलंबून असते. ज्या ठिकाणी समाजाचे आरोग्यमान चांगले आहे तेथील समाजाची प्रगती गतिमान असते. परंतु ज्या ठिकाणी समाजाचे आरोग्यमान खालावलेले असते त्या ठिकाणी सामाजिक विकासाला मर्यादा पडलेल्या असतात. पोषण आहार हा आरोग्याच्या पाया समजला जातो. कारण त्यामुळे चांगले आरोग्य लाभते. पोषक आहार घेतलेल्या लहान मुलांचा शारीरिक व मानसिक विकास चांगल्या प्रकारे होतो. अशी मुले शालेय जीवनात प्रगती करतात.

प्रत्येक मानवाला आपल्या कार्यक्षमतेचा पुरेपूर वापर करण्यासाठी समतोल आहार मिळणे आवश्यक आहे. मात्र असा समतोल आहार योग्य वेळी न मिळाल्यामुळे कुपोषणाची स्थिती निर्माण होते. एकुणच कुपोषणाचा संबंध मानवाच्या आहाराशी आहे. कुपोषण हे प्रामुख्याने मानवाने समतोल आहारापेक्षा जास्त आहार घेतल्यामुळे किंवा समतोल आहाराच्या कमतरतेतून निर्माण होते.

लहान मुलांच्या वाढ, विकास व आरोग्याकरिता पुरेसे पोषण आवश्यक असते. पाच वर्षांपेक्षा लहान मुलांमध्ये अपुऱ्या पोषणामुळे आजारी पडण्याचा धोका असतो. वेळप्रसंगी अपुऱ्या पोषणामुळे त्यांचा मृत्यूही होऊ शकतो. अयोग्य पोषणामुळे त्यांच्यामध्ये लठ्ठपणाही वाढू शकते. पुरेसे पोषण हे लहान वयात फारच महत्त्वाचे आहे. कारण या काळात लहान मुले अन्नासाठी आपली आई व कुटुंबावर पूर्णपणे अवलंबून असतात. कुपोषणामुळे मुलांच्या वाढीच्या क्षमतेवर विपरीत परिणाम होतो. त्यामुळे इतर समवयिन मुलांच्या तुलनेत कुपोषित मुलांची उंची व वजन हे नेहमी कमी भरते. जर मूल हे सातत्याने कुपोषित राहिले तर सर्वसाधारण उंची व वजन ते कधीच गाढू शकत नाही.

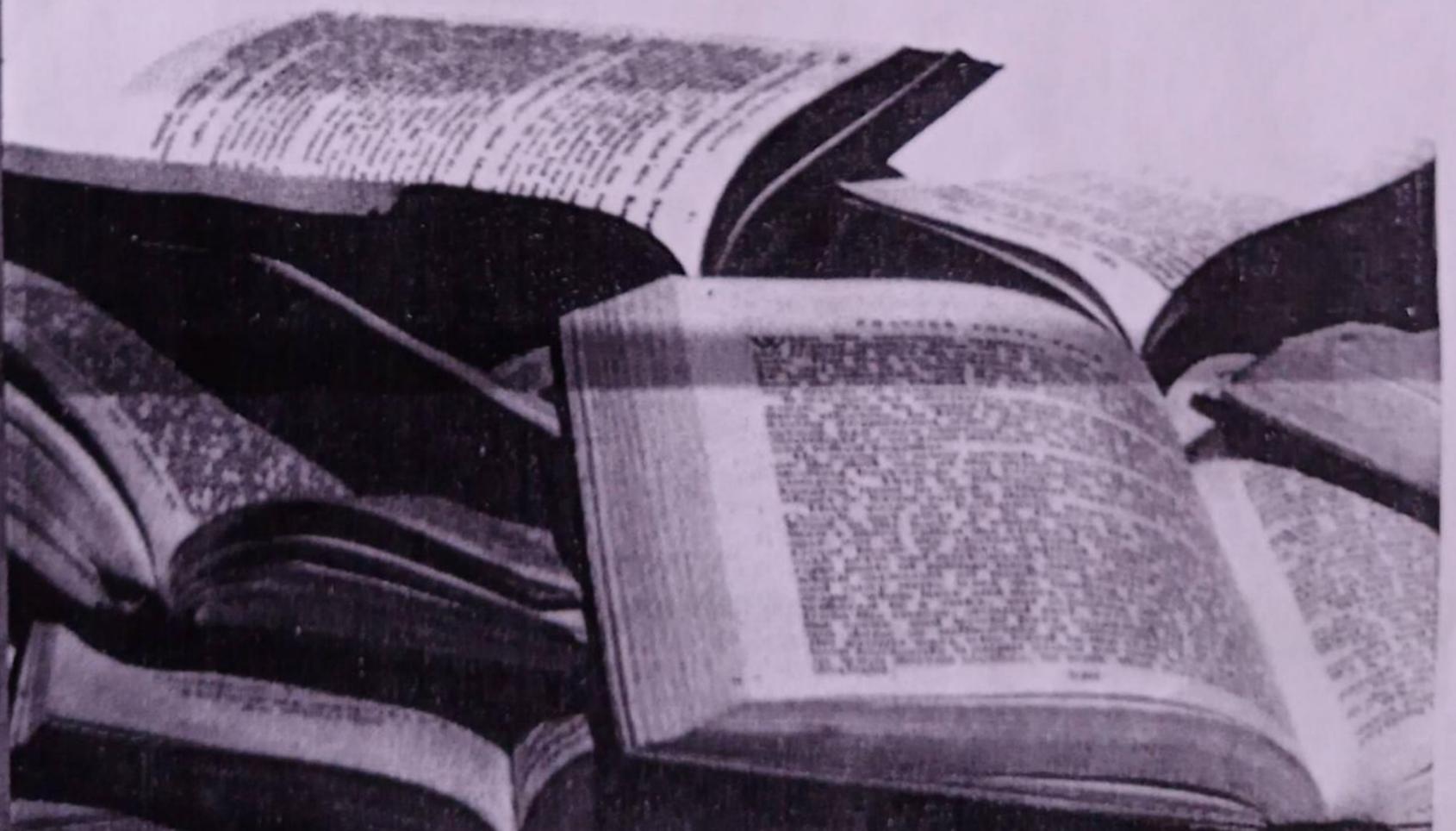
कुपोषण हे जगातील ५०.०० टक्के बालकांच्या मृत्यूचे एकमेव कारण आहे. कुपोषणामुळे रोग प्रतिकारक शक्ती कमी होते. अनेक आजारांनी मुले त्रस्त असतात. जसे मलेरिया, डायरिया, न्युमोनिया इत्यादी. डॉ. अभय

# Indian literature and Translation

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# 12

## Indian Sensibility in The Short Stories of Manoj Das

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Dr. Goldie G. Baghmar

### Abstract

This study attempts to examine the projection of Manoj Das's Indian sensibility in his short stories. An analysis of Manoj Das's stories reveals his art of fictional and narrative modes. Within the limited compass of the short stories, Das portrays the varied facets of the immemorable landscape of the heart of India which, having been caught up between the cross-fires of the civilizations of the East and the West, still retains its basic perception. The author illustrates his point of view quoting from a few stories of Manoj Das, but he still feels that Das's perception need detailed discussion as every story offers a unique rendering of Das's creative sensibility.

**Keywords:** Manoj Das, short stories, Indian Sensibility.

**1. Introduction-** Indian English literature has today acquired an importance not as "an exotic plant" but as an expression of "a distinctive sensibility".<sup>1</sup> This "distinctive sensibility" has been termed 'Indian Sensibility' or 'Indianness' of Indian Writing in English. The term is often used in the assessment of Indian Writing in English. The Indianness of a particular work may relate to factors such as the landscape, the social or cultural milieu, mystical, spiritual or philosophical background, the use of myth and the particular use of the medium itself. These are what we may call externalities. They, no doubt, constitute Indianness, but the Indianness of any work is not to be sought in these externalities alone. It has to be sought in "the cultural

# Role of Indian Green Leafy Vegetables in enhancing Nutritional values & Phytochemicals: A Review

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## Abstract

Vegetables play important role in food and nutritional security. Particularly, green leafy vegetables are considered as exceptional source for vitamins, minerals and phenolic compounds. Green leafy vegetables are a blessing for a safe and healthier life and have been in use for centuries. They possess a high place in the food pyramid and are an essential part of a balanced diet. Green leafy vegetables are a rich source of nutrients, high in dietary fiber, low in lipids, and rich in folate, ascorbic acid, vitamin K, Mg, and K. They also carry plenty of phytochemicals. Green leafy vegetables are the cheapest source of food for vitamins and micro-nutrients supplementation to combat nutrients deficiencies. Thermal processing of green leafy vegetables through boiling, cooking and blanching before consumption helps in reducing the level of anti-nutrients. The good nutrition profile of Green leafy vegetables is beneficial in lowering the risk of cardiovascular diseases and cancer.

**Keywords:** - Green leafy vegetables, vitamins, minerals and phenolic compounds, balanced diet, phytochemicals, nutrition profile.

## INTRODUCTION

Healthy and disease free life is what everyone looks for but, an eye-opening fact is, we depend more on ready-to-eat foods but not on leafy greens. In fact, leafy greens are less expensive and are known as the powerhouses of nutrition. They are loaded with nutrients, vitamins, antioxidants, and minerals. They deliver a plethora of health benefits and also strengthen our immune system. They shield the body from numerous diseases. So, to achieve complete benefits of this superfood it is advisable to take healthy green meals for optimal health.

Indian green leafy vegetables nourish us with more nutrients and contain bioactive compounds like Vitamin K, minerals, antioxidants and fibres. Adding a generous portion of leafy greens to hit our per day vegetable quota can make us stay fit and healthy.

Also, adding it to our diet regularly can help protect our brain. There are numerous studies supporting this. There are many varieties of green leafy vegetables available in the Indian market. A few green leafy vegetables have been listed, to help us know its maximum benefits and also to make your plate colorful.

# **Cryptocoryne Retrospiralis (Roxb) Kunth., (Araceae)** **- A Traditional Nutritive & Medicinal Herb From** **Bhandara District (MS) India**

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Smt. G. D. Saraf Science College, Tumsar (M.S.)

## **Abstract:-**

The present paper deals with the traditional ethno-botanical and present status of the *Cryptocoryne retrospiralis* (Roxb) Kunth, which is locally called as Pashanbhed/ Pakhanbhed. It is one of the favourite vegetables in the Bhandara district. This study provides the details of this plant specimen concern with taxonomy, morphology, ethno-botany, phytochemical along with the commercial status. It also provides the information about the nutritive status and future strategies.

**Keywords:** *Cryptocoryne retrospiralis*, traditional, Nutritive, medicinal, Bhandara

## **Introduction:-**

From time to time the traditional knowledge was found extremely extraordinary to the human beings for its existence in the world for all communities to cover various areas including health, agriculture and natural resource management. Tribal people consume a main staple diet and it is supported with supplementary wild foods which are found in nearby forest area or any natural surroundings. A variety of natural products provides them a balanced diet. They include fruits, nuts, berries, leafy vegetables, tubers, yams, mushrooms and honey. Over 200 such natural plant products can be gathered in a season. Besides these, materials for shelter, fabrics, medicine and other necessities for survival are found in surrounding nature (Vartak and Gadgil, 1980; Kulkarni et al., 2002a, b). Various preparations of plant species are prepared and sold in tribal markets. Tribal and local communities have precise knowledge of wild food resources due to their long association with nature (Jain and Sinha, 1988).

The global population is increasing at alarming rates but the area under cultivation of agricultural crops is not increasing in the same proportion rather it is decreasing due to various causes viz., over rate of civilization, industrialization, road developments, etc. In such circumstances there is urgent need to find out the key food, nutritional and medicinal plants from the wild habitat which are traditionally used by tribals.

A perusal of literature on plant specimens used by the tribals shows that these people use many plant species for their daily needs. Some latest findings of Nilegaonkar et al., (1985); Kulkarni et al., (2003); Kulkarni, (2006), Wankhade, (2015), Borthakur (1996), Radhakrishnan et al., (1996), Jawahar and Raveendran (1996), Sharma and Lakshminarasimhan (1986), Patil et

## Food Industry

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### Abstract :

The Food Industry is a complex, global collective of diverse business that supplies most of the food consumed by the world's population. Food Industry has embraced the e-commerce by a gracious hospitality. From raw ingredients to cooked food, everything is available today on internet; every segment namely hotels, restaurants, fast food outlets, coffee shops, bakery, sweet marts is conducting business globally by using entrepreneurs. The most important feature of food industry is the personal human touch. Food industry includes agriculture, raising crops, livestock and seafood, manufacturing (agrichemicals, farm machinery, seed), food processing marketing, wholesale and food distribution (Logistics, transportation, warehousing), food service, grocery, farmers, markets, public markets and other retailing, regulation (Local, regional, national, international) food quality, food security, food safety, marketing, advertising), education (academic, consultancy, vocational), research and development (food technology), and financial services (credit, insurance) etc. This article focuses on Food Industry and diet concept and rules and regulations.

**Keywords :** Food Industry, Business, Quality, Processing, Security, Safety

### Introduction :

The term food has very wide connotation but can be summed up as any plant or animal material which is consumed for nutrition and sustenance. Food is basic to human needs. Since time immemorial the collections, preparation and distribution of food has been very basis of civilization. The Indian food industry is poised for huge growth increasing its contribution to world food trade every year. In India the food sector has emerged as a high growth and high profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition, particularly within the food processing industry.

Food processing sector is indispensable for the overall development of an economy as it provides a vital linkage and synergy between the agriculture and industry. It helps to diversify and commercialize farming, enhance income of farmers, create markets for export of agro foods as well as generate greater employment opportunities. Through the presence of such industries, a wider range of food products could be sold and distributed to the distant locations.

The term food industry is mainly defined as a process of value addition to the agricultural or horticultural produce by various methods like grading, sorting and packaging. In other words, food processing is a technique of manufacturing and preserving food substances in an effective manner. Food industry covers spectrum of products from subsectors comprising agriculture, horticulture, plantation, animal husbandry and fisheries. Food processing was largely confined to the Food preservation, packaging and transportation, which mainly involved salting, curdling,

# Diet Concept

■ PAST ■ PRESENT ■ FUTURE



**Editor**

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■ Home Economics Association of India
- Research Publication : Research Paper in Peer Reviewed  
Journal and UGC Listed Journals  
Research - 30 Nos.
- Book Published : 01
- Chapters in Edited Book : 2 Nos.
- Paper Presentation : In Seminar, Conference, Workshops  
International - 03  
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# पोषक आहार आणि आरोग्य



संपादक

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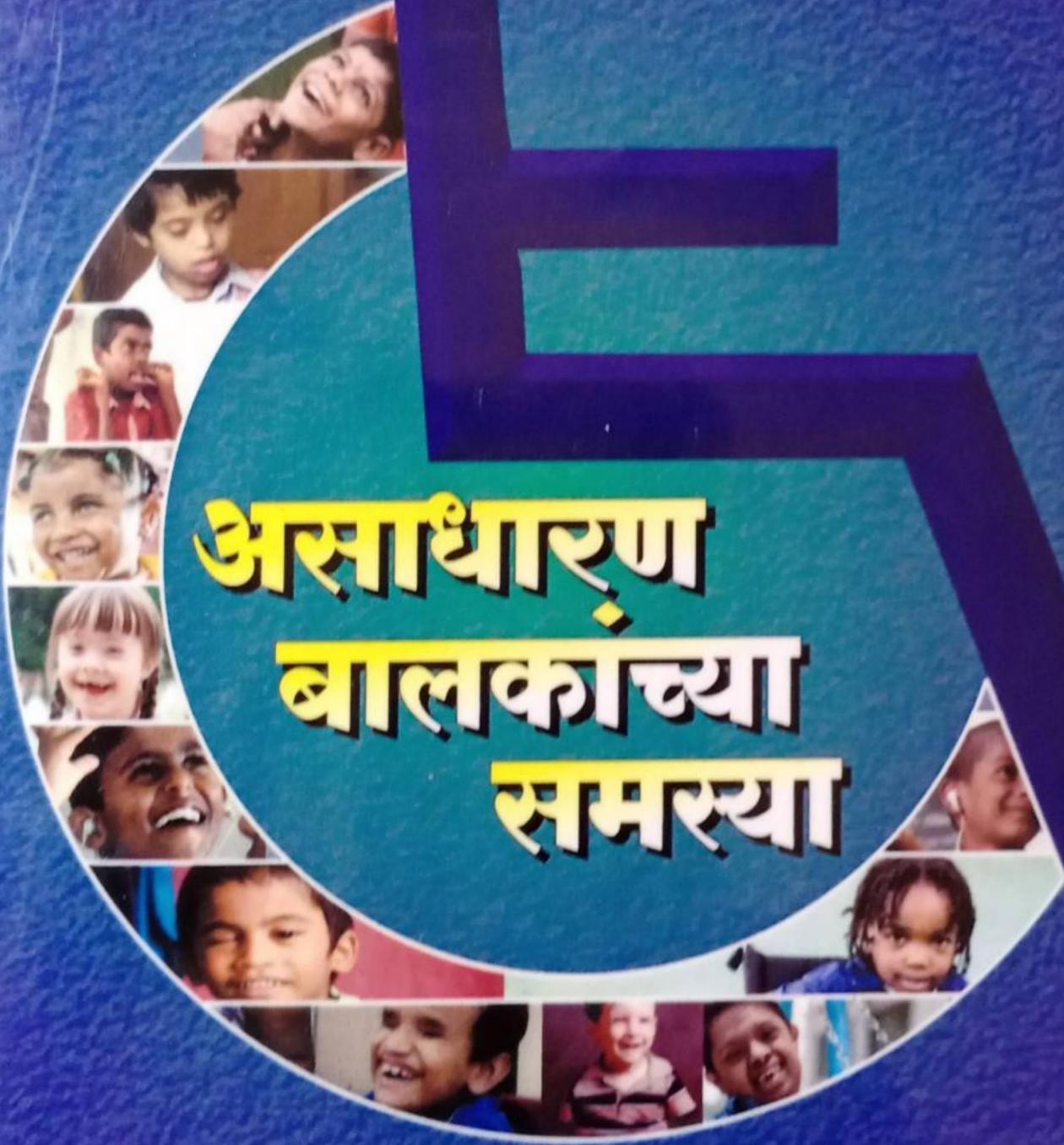
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समस्या**

लेखक

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**मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषद  
व्यक्ती परिचय ग्रंथ**

संपादक :

**डॉ. राहुल भगत**

एक 'व्यक्ती परिचय पुस्तिका' यापूर्वी डॉ. सुधा काळदाते यांनी १९८७ मध्ये प्रकाशित केली होती त्यानंतर तब्बल ३३ वर्षांनी आता हा दुसरा 'व्यक्ती परिचय ग्रंथ' डॉ. राहुल भगत यांच्या संपादनाखाली प्रकाशित होतो आहे. या ग्रंथामध्ये परिषदेच्या निरनिराळ्या अधिवेशनांच्या कार्यवृत्ताचे संकलन समाविष्ट केलेले आहे. ते वाचल्यावर मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषदेने संपादित केलेल्या व्यावसायिक यशाचे परिमाण जाणवते. मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषदेच्या विद्यमान पदाधिकाऱ्यांनी व्यक्ती परिचय ग्रंथाचा प्रकल्प हाती घेतला आणि डॉ. राहुल भगत यांनी तो व्यावसायिक उत्तरदायित्वाच्या भावनेने संपन्न केला. त्यांचे व मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषदेच्या पदाधिकाऱ्यांचे मनपूर्वक अभिनंदन. परिषदेच्या विविध अधिवेशनांच्या कार्यवृत्तांचे केलेले संकलन हा या ग्रंथातील एक महत्वाचा भाग. त्यामुळे या ग्रंथाला एका ऐतिहासिक दस्तऐवजाचे मोल प्राप्त झाले आहे.

**डॉ. उत्तमराव भोईटे, माजी अध्यक्ष अखिल भारतीय समाजशास्त्र परिषद, दिल्ली.**

मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषदेच्या सदस्यांचा परिचय असलेला ग्रंथ परिषदेने प्रकाशित करावा अशी अनेक सदस्यांची ईच्छा होती. त्या दृष्टीने मसपच्या अनेक माजी अध्यक्षांनी प्रयत्न केलेत. परंतू काही अपरिहार्य कारणास्तव या ग्रंथाचे संपादन व प्रकाशन होवू शकले नाही. परिचय ग्रंथाची ही उणीव सतत जाणवत होती. त्यामुळेच माझ्या अध्यक्षपदाच्या कार्यकाळात परिषदेच्या कार्यकारीणीला विश्वासात घेवून डॉ. राहुल भगत यांच्या संपादनाखाली हा ग्रंथ तयार करण्याचे निश्चित केले आणि आज हा ग्रंथ आपल्या समोर आहे. मराठी समाज शास्त्र परिषदेचा एक ऐतिहासिक दस्तऐवज म्हणून या ग्रंथाची नोंद होईल असा मला विश्वास आहे.

**डॉ. सरोज आगलावे, माजी अध्यक्षा, मराठी समाज शास्त्र परिषद.**

मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषदेचा 'व्यक्ती परिचय ग्रंथ', मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषदेच्या अध्यक्षा डॉ. सरोज आगलावे यांच्या कार्यकारीणीच्या कल्पनेतून आकाराला आला आहे आणि माझ्या अध्यक्षपदाच्या कार्यकाळात तो प्रकाशित होत आहे याचा मला विशेष आनंद आहे. महाराष्ट्रातील विविध समाजशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासकांच्या विविध पैलूंचा शोध या निमित्ताने घेतला गेला आहे. या ग्रंथामध्ये मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषदेची वाटचाल, समाजशास्त्र संशोधन पत्रिकेचा प्रवास त्याच बरोबर महाराष्ट्रातील समाजशास्त्राच्या विकासात विविध समाजशास्त्रज्ञांचे असलेले योगदान तसेच विद्यापीठाचे योगदान या संदर्भाने चर्चा केलेली दिसून येते. या ग्रंथात समाजशास्त्राच्या अभ्यासकांच्या परिचयाबरोबरच त्यांच्या धारणा, प्रेरणा व आकांक्षा देखील या निमित्ताने शोधण्यात आल्या. जेणेकरून या क्षेत्रात येवू घातलेल्या नवोदितांना त्या मार्गदर्शक ठरतील. अध्यापन आणि संशोधनासोबतच मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषदेने विषयाच्या उत्तरदायित्वाच्या भूमिकेतून नाविन्यपूर्ण उपक्रम राबविले आहेत. हा ग्रंथ त्याचेच एक प्रारूप आहे.

**डॉ. नारायण कांबळे, अध्यक्ष, मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषद, औरंगाबाद.**

**प्रकाशक: मराठी समाजशास्त्र परिषद.**

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