

Synthesis, QSAR modeling and antimicrobial studies of 1-(4-phenyl) substituted tetrahydro isoquinoline derivatives

Sachin S. Chourasia^{a,*}, Sudhanshu K. Kharkate^{b,*}, Tikaram D. Kose^c

^a Department of Chemistry, Manoharbai Patel College, Deori, 441901 Dist. Gondia, India

^b Department of Chemistry, Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, India

^c Department of Chemistry, ASC College, Tukum, Dist. Chandrapur, India

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ABSTRACT

Quantitative structure activity relationship (QSAR) studies were performed to explore the biological efficacy of few tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives. Using eight descriptors, training set was developed through QSAR modeling and activities were predicted through the developed QSAR model. To validate the model, the predicted activities were compared with experimental activities. Significant correlation was observed between the hydrophobicity (cLogP), Rotatable bond count (RBC), Molecular shape index and activity. The models developed can be used for drug designing of isoquinoline based scaffold molecules as antibacterial and antifungal agents.

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1. Introduction

It is reported that a single successful drug molecule development takes nearly 14–16 years of research and clinical trial. It involves tremendous cost. It is expected to be more than 800 million dollars for one single molecule. The answer to this problem lies in QSAR [1]. The QSAR signifies computerized statistical method which correlates the activity of the compound with changes in the structure. Compounds which have similar structures to a pharmacologically active drug are often themselves biologically active. QSAR gives the magnitude of relationship of various structural properties with the biological activity. The essence of Quantitative Structure Property Relationship (QSPR)/ Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship (QSAR) studies is to find a mathematical relationship between the activity and property under investigation, often termed as 'descriptors' [2]. Descriptors can themselves be experimental properties of the molecule, which can be derived mathematically from either the 2D or the 3D molecular structure from various programmes such as ChemDraw Ultra 8.0. These structurally related activities are commonly referred to as structure-active relationship (SAR) [3–5]. These descriptors are

then used to develop a QSAR models or equations based on the biological activities of known compounds which are generally called as training set. Compounds with unknown biological activities i.e. test set are then subjected to the derived QSAR model and their biological activities are predicted by equations. These predicted activities are then compared with the experimental activities to validate the derived model. The mathematical and statistical analysis of QSAR data finally helps to reduce the number of molecules with the potent biological activity. Agrawal et al. [6–9] have reported QSAR studies on different organic drug compounds. QSAR studies on isoquinoline and tetrahydroisoquinoline studied for their cytotoxic [10–11], antitumor [12–15] and neural activities [16–17] have been reported in the literature. Carrupt et al. [18–19] have studied the correlation of lipophilicity with neurotoxin activity. Exhaustive antimicrobial studies of against bacteria and fungi under study has been reported by Gharpure et al. [20–22]. Quinoline derivatives have also been studied for similar correlation activities [23–25]. Recent work has revealed the antibacterial activity of the tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives [26]. In the present study, we have tried to develop novel model for prediction of the antibacterial and antifungal activities of the tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives. This will prove important in designing new QSAR model to design potential antimicrobial drug entities. The models will reduce the time and expenditure in the process of drug development.

* Corresponding authors.

E-mail addresses: sachinchourasiagondia@gmail.com (S.S. Chourasia), kharkatesudha@gmail.com (S.K. Kharkate).

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Role of E-learning mode of Education during Lockdown Period in the Wake of (COVID-19)

Dr. D. R. Meherani

Assistant Professor

Department of Biochemistry

DRS Sindhu Mahavidyalaya,

NTR Marg, Parachanoli, Nagpur.

Abstract:

The outbreak of corona virus disease (COVID-19) has been impacting millions of people and threatening their life across the world. Government of India has taken major decision of lockdown to stop speed spread of this virus. Many countries have (tightly) decided to close schools, colleges and universities. E-learning mode of education has a significant role during lockdown period of Covid-19. Teaching is moving online and Research suggests that online learning has been shown to increase retention of information, and take less time. With this sudden shift away from the classroom in many parts of the globe, some are wondering whether the adoption of online learning will continue to persist post-pandemic, and how such a shift would impact the worldwide education scenario.

Key Words : E-learning, (COVID-19), lockdown, Teaching and Education.

Introduction:

The world is currently fighting against COVID-19. On January 17, 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare acknowledged the emergence of a new coronavirus (COVID-19) that was spreading across China. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 disease to be a global pandemic. Then due to the increased risk of the spread of the virus, on March 24, the Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a complete lockdown for the entire Nation, banning people to move out of their houses. Due to lockdown the community spread of corona virus was restricted. The "Janata Curfew" was a positive step for further awareness and preparedness among peoples.

COVID 19 pandemic is first and foremost health crisis. When it comes to the education sector, many countries have closed down schools and universities. The whole world is fighting against corona. There are various vital factors which help to build a better Nation and one of this factor is Education. Education is the back bone of any country . During disaster time Government suspend various education sectors like School, colleges , University and Government institutions ;



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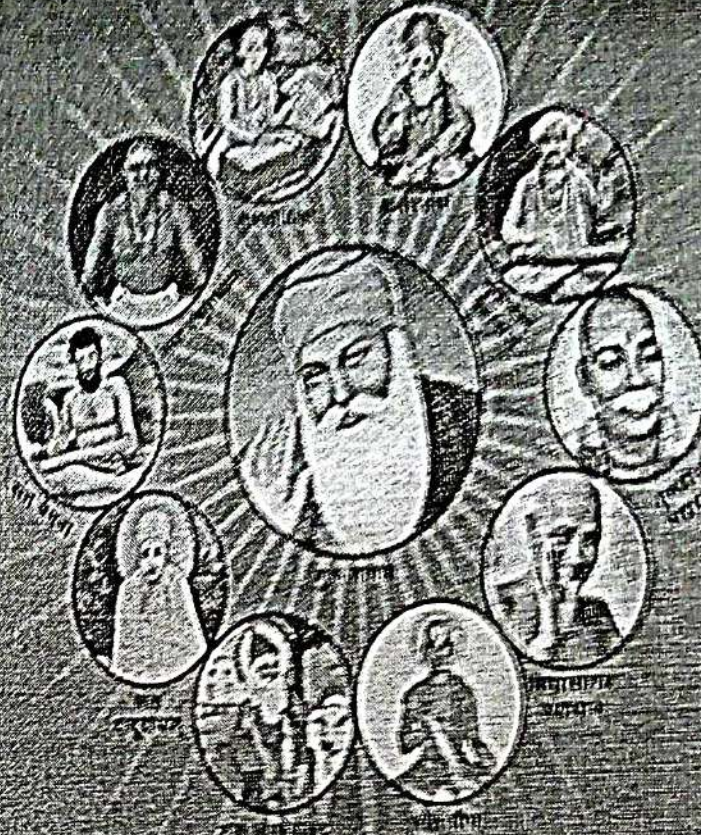


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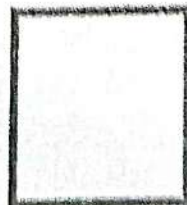


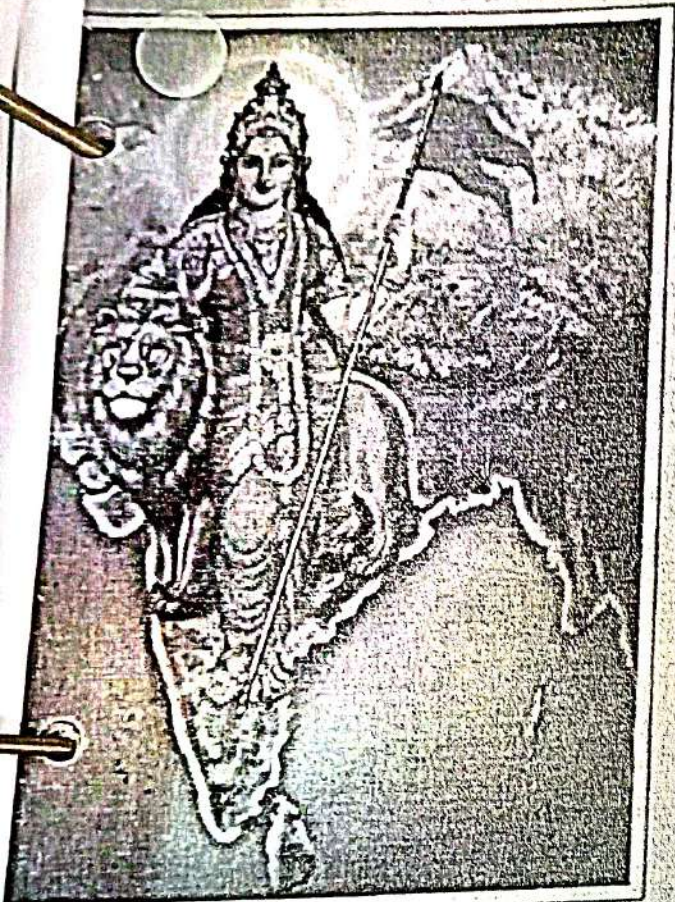
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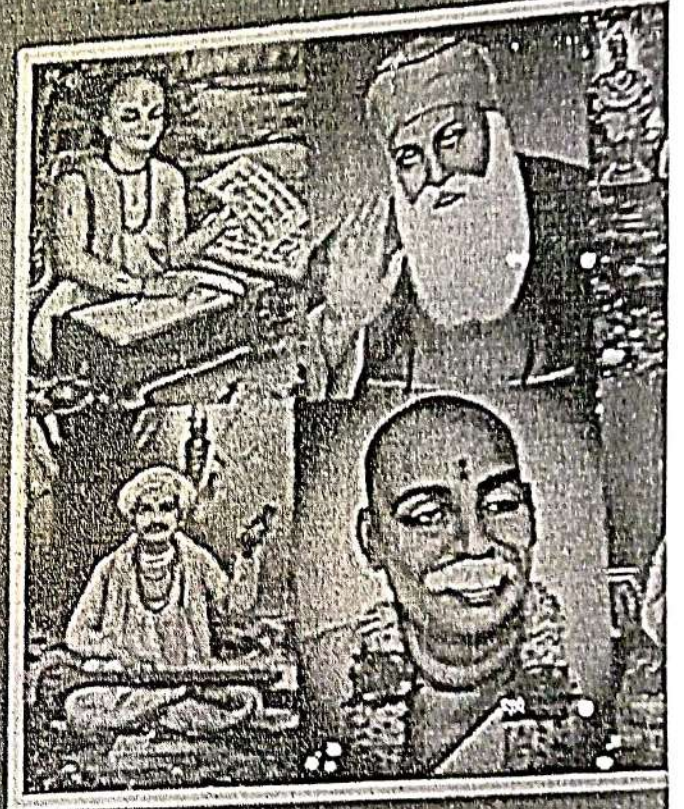
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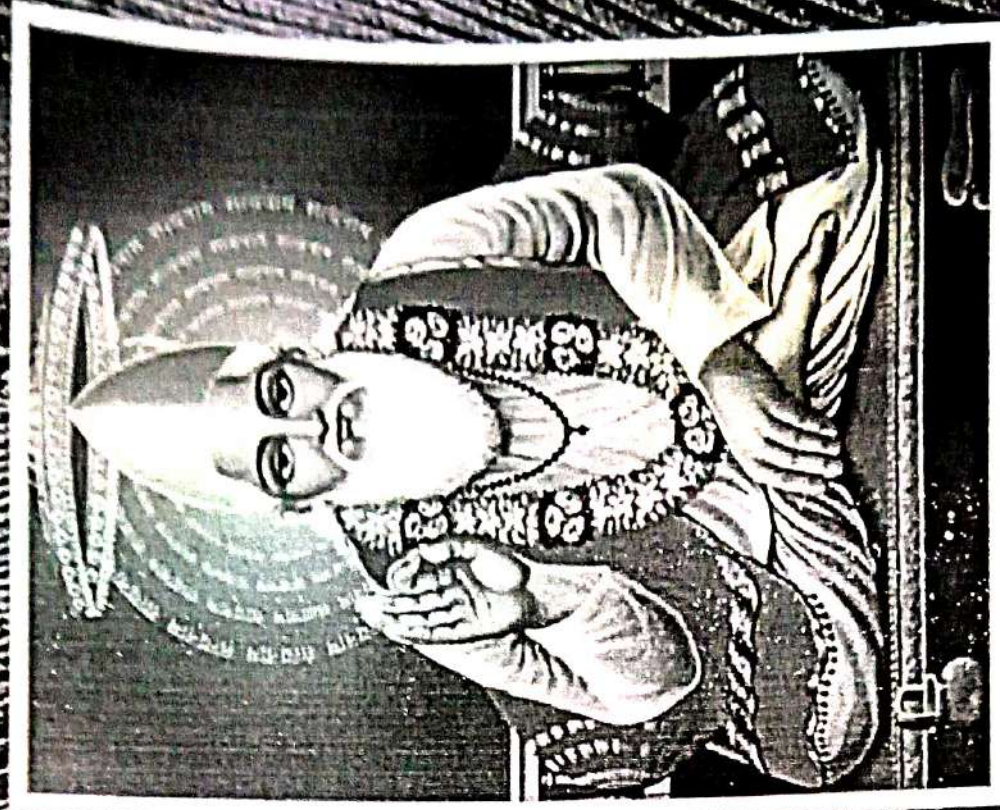
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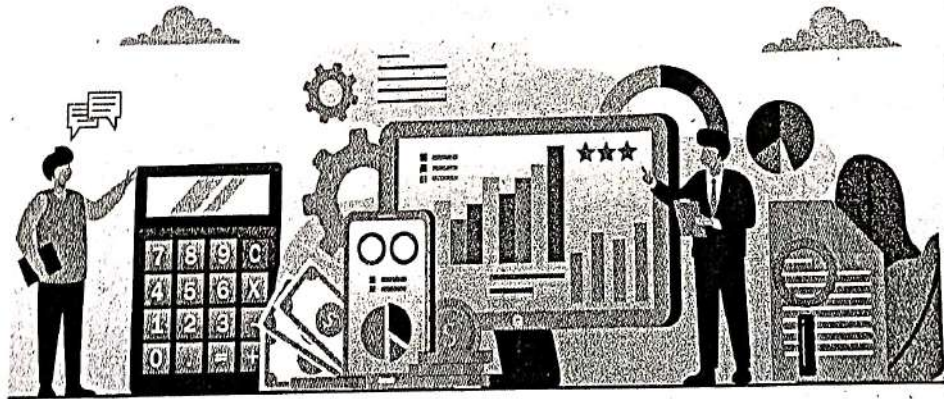
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Dr. Anand Thadani is currently working as an Vice Principal, at Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya Nagpur. He is awarded Ph.D from RTM Nagpur University on "Economic Analysis on Taxes on Sales in Maharashtra", P.h.d, M.Com, M.Phil, M.A. (Eco), M.A. (Sociology) B.ed. He has 33 yrs of experience in teaching in the field of Commerce.

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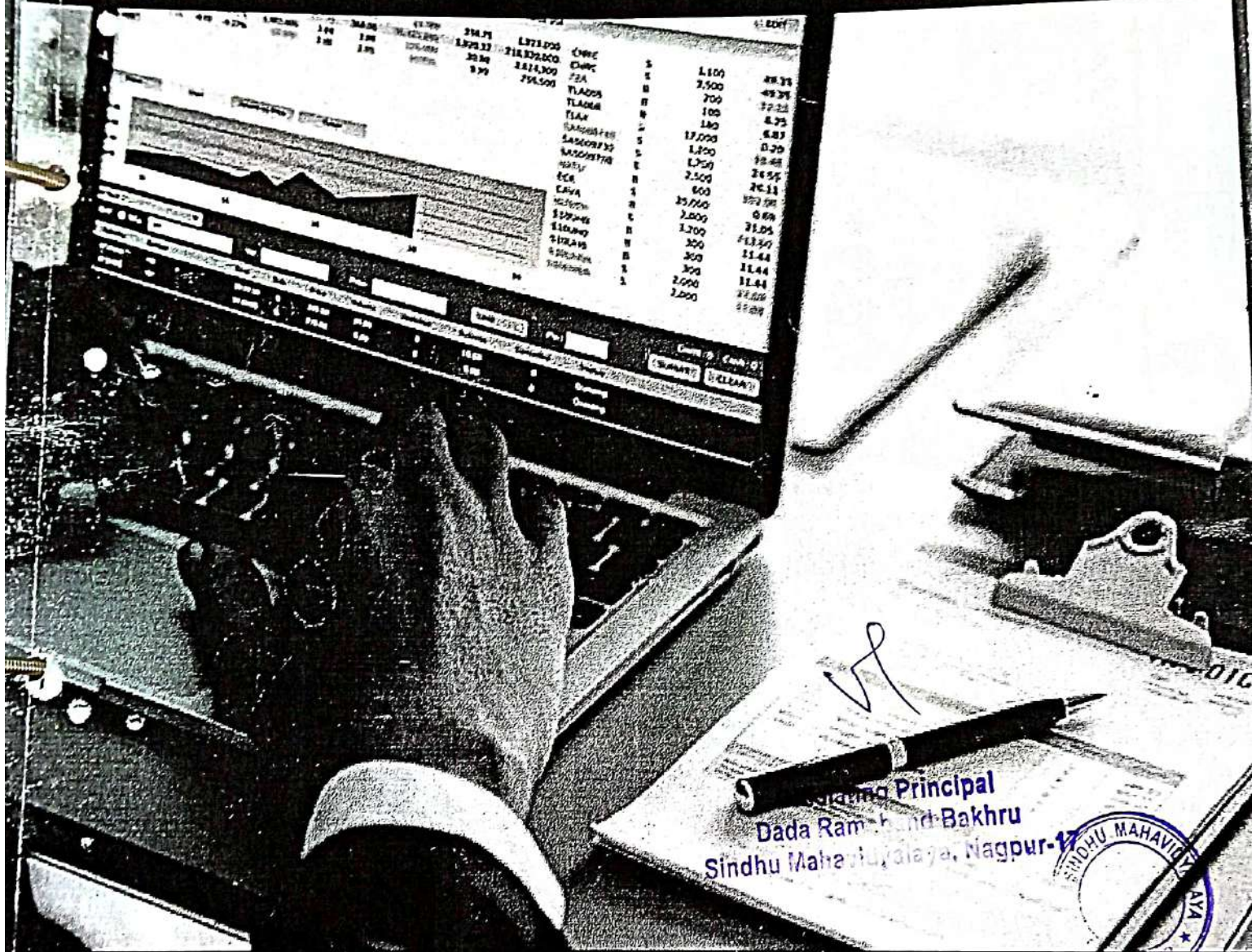


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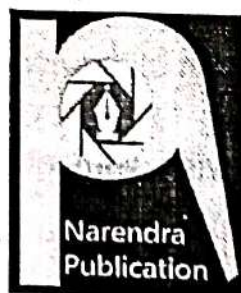
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Dr. Mahesh Kumbhik

Dr. Mahesh Kumbhik is currently working as an Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce at Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhur Mahavidyalaya Nagpur. He is awarded Ph.D from RTM Nagpur University on "Economic Study of Municipality in Nagpur District", M.Com, M.Phil, B.ed. He has 33 yrs of experience in teaching in the field of Commerce. He has actively participated in various National and State level programs. He has presented many research papers in National Conferences as well as published papers in National and International Journals.

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Dr. Bhavna Choudhary

Dr. Bhavna Choudhary is currently working as an Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce at Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhur Mahavidyalaya Nagpur. She is Ph.D, M.Com, M.Phil, B.ed. She has 16 yrs of experience in teaching in the field of Commerce. She has presented many research papers in National Conferences as well as published papers in National and International Journals.



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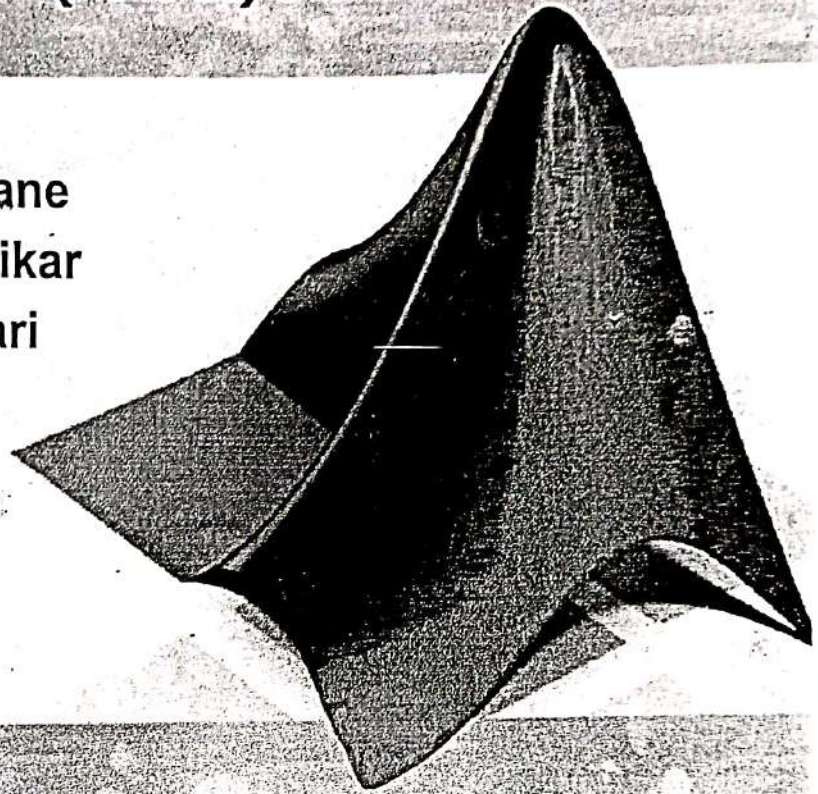
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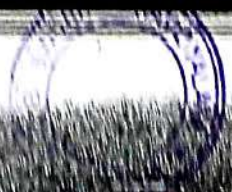
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Traditional and Nontraditional Role of Women in Society

Zeenat N. Kashmiri

Department of Zoology

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur

Email – zkashmiri77@gmail.com

From time around women have been marginalized facing the quest for identity in every era. Today the world is marching in leaps and bounds conquering time and space. The entire globe has stepped into digital platform but women are still searching for an identity in the patriarchal society. Even being an integral part of human civilization and constituting half of the world population women are still denied their rights in all sphere be it social, political or economic. Equality in many countries still remains to be a constitutional provision.

A woman comprises half of the world's population. Indian culture witness great importance of woman. They are the pioneer of nation and society. Traditional gender roles are rules and principles on how to do the things required to be the ideal man or woman. In every society traditionally, the dominating social role of the woman was as housewife, taking care of family and focused on child care and happiness of the family and that of the man was focused on work and family maintenance.

Today the social role of women and men has been change. The qualities such as love, kindness, helping are considered typically of women while aggressiveness and courage are considered more typical of men. However, now a day's depending social and economic changes the traditional role of women was changed in the direction of taking a profession.

Every society has its own ethic and culture also has gender role expectations based on each society's values and beliefs about gender. Gender role in society means how society expected to act, speak, dress, groom and conduct ourselves based upon our assigned sex. Gender roles are the product of the interactions between individuals and their environments,

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Poonam Sharma

Associate Professor in the Division of Food Science and Technology of
Jammu-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of
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Chapter - 9

Evaluation of Air Pollution Tolerance Index (A.P.T.I.) for Selected Plant Species around Thermal Power Stations

S.V. Deshpande, R. R. Khapekar and M. Sinha

Abstract

The aim of the present study was to determine the Air Pollution Tolerance Index (APTI) for local plant species in polluted and control environment. Central India's Vidharbha region was selected, due to rapid mushrooming of coal based thermal power stations (TPS's). APTI was selected as a criteria for calculating and decision making while selection and designing of green belt or corridors around TPS. To determine APTI for selected region & five species, leaf samples were collected from polluted and a control site, from TPS and Panjari location respectively. APTI was calculated considering the following biochemical parameters viz., the ascorbic acid, chlorophyll, pH, and relative water contents. Local /native species were identified to grow and design compliance based green belt in and around TPS of Nagpur District. Abatement of air pollution targets could be achieved by tailoring the green belt based on recommended species as per their high APTI and sustainable to local habitat, which results into balancing ecology and biodiversity of the area.

Key Words: APTI, Ascorbic acid, Chlorophyll, Thermal Power Station, Green corridor.

Introduction

"Environment is the sum of substances, forces and conditions external to an organism that influence its various components and constitutes a multi-dimensional system of complex relationships in a continuing state of change". It has been concerned by improvements that regularly happen as nations getting to be noticeably urbanized with extension of urban areas, high traffic density, increased economic development, industrialization and increased power demand, generating the air pollution load in the local vicinity (Ahmad and Bano; 2015). Air pollutants are of two types, primary and secondary contaminants depending upon their chemical composition,


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Unveiling the Boundaries of Gender Issues



Dr. Zeenat N. Kashmiri
Dr. Sujata A. Mankar
Dr. Leena B. Chandnani



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Chapter-13

Women in Green Revolution

Dr. Mamta Manwatkar¹ and Dr. Sujata A. Mankar²

¹Research Scholar, R.T. M. Nagpur University, Nagpur, Maharashtra

² Department of Microbiology, D.R. B. Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra
Email: kamble.mamta@gmail.com

Introduction

Green Revolution is an effort to increase agricultural production through a modern technology using tractors, irrigation facilities, pesticides and fertilizers. The term Green Revolution was first used by USAID (U.S. Agency for International Development) Administrator William Gaud in 1968 as a neologism to highlight the successes of US foreign aid in breeding high yielding varieties of cereal grains which led to large increases in grain production. Norman Borlaug is the "Father of the Green Revolution". He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970. He is praised for saving a billion people from starvation. The basic approach for Green revolution was the development of high-yielding varieties (HYV) of cereal grains, expansion of irrigation infrastructure, modernization of management techniques, distribution of fertilizers and pesticides. Asia was the place where the Green Revolution package was the most widely adopted, food production increased substantially in those decades. Yet in spite of its success at increasing aggregate food supply, the Green Revolution as a development approach has not necessarily translated into benefits for the lower divisions of the rural poor in terms of greater food security or greater economic opportunity and well-being.

Green Revolution in India

The green revolution in India refers to a period when Indian Agriculture was changed into an industrial system due to the acceptance of modern methods and technology such as the use of high-yielding varieties seeds, tractors, irrigation facilities, pesticides and fertilizers. Mainly led by agricultural scientist M. S. Swaminathan in India, this period was part of the larger Green revolution endeavour initiated by Norman Borlaug, which leveraged agricultural research and technology to increase agricultural productivity in the developing World. It was funded by the US, the Indian Government and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundation.

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Chapter-9

Women Empowerment from Vedic to Modern Era

Dr. Anita Chandak,¹ Ms. Mayuri Chandak² and Dr Sujata Mankar³

^{1,3}D.R.B. Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra

²Priyadarshini Institute of Engineering and Technology, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Email: anitamchandak@gmail.com

Introduction

In India's ancient culture women was very much honored. At that time women was recognized by the term 'JANANI'(The Mother).Manu, the great law-maker, said long ago, "Where women are honored, there resides the Gods."In the Hindu scriptures, women are considered as DEVI and SHAKTI, the most cherished symbol of love and creation.



Wives of rishis were partners with their husbands in spiritual activities, Wives are thus befittingly called 'Ardhangini'(better half).They are not only given an important role but an equal position too along with men. But unfortunately in the later Vedic period and Buddhist period the women are not considered equal to men. There was a great decrease in women status even further women status was deteriorating

This Chapter attempts to analyse the status of Women Empowerment in India from Ancient times to Modern times and highlights the issues and challenges of Women Empowerment. In early Vedic period women enjoyed equal status with men. But later, the status of women began to deteriorate. Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. Practically Women Empowerment is still an illusion of reality. We observe in our everyday life how women become victimized by various social evils. Empowerment of women is essentially developing as it aware individuals. Empowerment makes women politically active, economically productive and independent. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. The study is based on purely from secondary sources. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they somewhat lower status

Chapter-III

Empower Women and Achieve Gender Equality

Dr. Dantul H. Motwani

Department of Biochemistry

D.R.D. Shri Chhatra Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Email: dantulmotwani7@gmail.com

Introduction

In a society, women are the weakest links, so women empowerment can help in strengthening the society as a whole. Women empowerment plays a vital role in achieving gender equality. The topic women empowerment is becoming a burning issue all over the world including India, since last few decades. The progress of Nation is possible only by empowering women. *Women's empowerment* is the process of *empowering women*. *Empowerment* can be defined in many different ways. Empowerment occurs through improvement of conditions, events, and a global perspective of life. Women empowerment is critical to the process of the development of the community. Empowerment of women is essential in the mainstream of economic, social, cultural and political development.

Women are weakest links, so they may be strengthened for strengthening the society as a whole. Nehru said, "Upliftment of the nation is when woman is uplifted" (Leela Menon, 2004). Empowerment of women is important for economic and political development of Nation. According to Swami Vivekananda, "there is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of the women changed. It is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing" (Yojana, August, 2001).

Women play an important role in all the fields of development. Though the nature has given the genetic power of reproduction especially to the women, the socio-economic status of women is so poor and the incidence of poverty is more on woman only.

Mahatma Gandhi says, "When you educate a man, you educate an individual and when you educate a woman, you educate whole family

By bringing women into the mainstream of development has come into major concern of the government since independence.

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Chapter-8

Gender Stereotypes: A Threat to Women Empowerment

Ms. Babita G. Yadao*, Dr. Himani C. Pandhurnekar and Dr. Doyel M. Bhattacharya

Department of Chemistry

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya Nagpur, Maharashtra

Email: babitayadao@gmail.com

Introduction

Gender stereotypes are considered as those expectations or beliefs which make people hold assumptions about others and most often even about themselves. Gender stereotypes have constituted men's traditional role as the primary breadwinner and women's as homemakers. These assumptions are harmful to both men and women but certainly it effects women a lot as we are living in a male dominant society where even if she stands to say that I have value there is always someone to quickly make her realize that she don't. Gender stereotypes and the role obligations which it offers influence her career choices and also play a measure role to her commitments to the occupational sphere. In this context, it can even be advocated that now the things have changed and women are excelling in almost all fields and additionally governments all around are bringing and forcing acts to eliminate gender stereotypes and promote equality. These have definitely changed the scenario to some extent but this success ratio is like a mole before a mountain hill .If these stereotypes, which restricts a woman to step out and prove her and is also a threat to women empowerment, are expected to be eliminated to a maximum extent, women themselves have to learn to say yes to equality and no to stereotypes”

Gender stereotypes can be expounded as a generalized considerations or pre conceptions about characteristics or attributes which are expected to be possessed by the people belonging to a particular group of the society or these are the roles that are expected to be performed by members of any particular social group. A gender stereotype can also be conceptualized as a “belief” and that belief may cause its holder to make assumptions about other members of the group, women or men (OHCHR commissioned report, 2014).

Gender stereotypes are simplistic generalizations about the gender differences, attributes and roles of individual members of the groups. Gender stereotypes and the expectations introduced by it have been fed into the minds of young in our society from the very beginning of

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Chapter-10

A Reflection of Gender Based Disparity in the Real World of Cinema and Literature

Dr. Doyel M. Bhattacharyya*, Ms. Babita G. Yadao, Dr. Himani C. Pandhurnekar

Department of Chemistry

Dada Ramechand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Email: bhattacharjeedoyel761990@gmail.com

Introduction

The human being is considered as the supreme creation of nature. Man is being endowed with some abilities which other living beings do not possess. Man and woman are two forms of divine energy. They are created to complete each other. There are biological and psychological differences in man and woman. Generally, men are considered physically stronger while women are more delicate and silent. Due to this and other differences both are given different roles to play and they are even treated distinctly in our society.

According to the ancient religious literature in India, man and woman are the child of Lord Brahma, the Creator. In the mythological references, the woman was referred as the 'Shakti' or powerhouse of the universe. On different occasions, when the Gods were tortured by evils or demons, the incarnation of power that is female Goddess saved the universe. Goddess Mahishasur Mardini, Goddess Durga killed Mahishasur and Chand Munda respectively. While Lakshmi and Saraswati are Goddesses of wealth and knowledge (¹Kuhire et. al). In the course of time, the tables were turned. The status of woman in our society underwent a sea change. The condition of women, the so called 'shakti' was totally changed. The Goddess of ancient times now became an object of exploitation by male dominated society. Our religious convictions make woman a Goddess but unfortunately we fail to recognize her as a human being. Our society possesses a double standard attitude towards women. Our thoughts and actions are totally different. On other side we worship Goddesses but we exploit girls and women. In a broad sense, gender inequality is a complex issue. When we utter the word 'gender inequality' one may feel that it is related with women only but that is not the case. It is concerned with men and women alike. According to Wikipedia, "Gender inequality is the idea and situation that women and men are not equal. Gender inequality refers to unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals wholly

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Chapter-5

Challenges and Status of Women Empowerment from Vedic to Modern Era in India

Dr. Himant C. Pandhurnekar*, Dr. Doyel M. Bhattacharya and Ms. Babita G. Yadav

Department of Chemistry

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Email: himantchopade@gmail.com

Introduction

In human society both male and female are essential components. We have dependency on each other and the life can only become sustainable if there is a balance between these two components of human society. For the human evolution and the existence of humanity, there is need both of the men and women. So, it is a fact that one is not bigger or better than the other one. But still, society is witnessed to inhumane, unethical, and immoral practices against women. Women status was equal to men during Vedic period but deteriorated during post Vedic period. Women were not able to take education, property rights, feminization of poverty and health issues especially maternity health. Women empowerment will take place when the gender gap in education should be reduced, poverty is tackled, and feminization of poverty is removed. There are so many international and national organizations both government and non-government working on it but goal is yet not achieved completely. To achieve this goal, whole society should undergo a huge change may be revolution should take place.

In our day to day life in our society we observe that how the women become victimized in different ways by several social evils. The Empowerment of women is essential to create awareness of each individual. Empowerment is very necessary to make women politically active, financially productive and independent herself in every ways. Empowerment is the process of making them protective against all different forms of violence.

In world's population women constitute almost about 50%, but still India has shown consistent sex ratio because of that female's population has been comparatively lower as compared to males. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not getting equal treatment as compared to men in all the places. Women are treated equally in the Western culture but as comparatively on the contrary the Indian women are still not treated equally in the Indian society, reason behind is that the biasness of gender. If women in the society are not

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Chapter-19

Gender Sensitization

Adv. Manjusha Louche and Dr. Ragini Margawar¹

Mughivakkam Chennai, Tamil Nadu

¹Department of Zoology, Dada Ramchand Bakhu Studhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra
Email: ragini1410@gmail.com

Introduction

Sensitization is a non-associative learning process in which repeated administration of a stimulus results in the progressive amplification of a response. Sensitization often is characterized by an enhancement of response to a whole class of stimuli in addition to the one that is repeated.

Gender sensitization presides over gender sensitivity, the modification of behaviour by raising awareness of gender equality concerns. Gender sensitization may be "the awareness informed propensity to behave in a manner which is sensitive to gender justice and gender equality issues."

Gender Sensitization is a basic requirement to understand the sensitive needs of a particular gender. It helps us to examine our personal attitudes and beliefs and question the 'realities' that we thought we know. Educational spaces instill thought and make one have a perception that they believe Equality of women and men with regard to political representation and participation.

Enhancement of gender roles and standards for women and men, elimination of restricting standards. Same personal freedoms for women and men, protection against all forms of aggression. Gender sensitizing "is about changing behaviour and instilling empathy into the views that we hold about our own and the other genders." It helps people in "examining their personal attitudes and beliefs and questioning the 'realities' they thought they know.

Constitution and some court cases are as follows.

- The Constitution of India establishes a parliamentary system of government, and guarantees its citizens the right to be elected, freedom of speech, freedom to assemble and form associations, and vote. The Constitution of India attempts to remove gender inequalities by banning discrimination based on sex and class, prohibiting human trafficking, and forced labour, and reserving elected positions for women.

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Crisis: Opportunities and Challenges

Sankarajit Halder

Department of Chemistry, Haldia College, Haldia-751001, Maharashtra India

Deysel Bhattacharya

Department of Chemistry, DRB Sarda Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur-441112, Maharashtra India

Abstract

School and higher educational institutes around the world have been closed for several months in contain the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. During this crisis, we have seen massive technological applications supporting the cause and consequences of digital learning. ICT provides platform for the teachers to become creators of knowledge, e-content with creativity, evaluators as well as formative of discussion forum. Simultaneously, this emergency has exposed the challenges for technology in education, including many inequities starting at the lack of access to computers, internet and quality of e-content. In this chapter, we will provide details about the various tools and products of digital education and various challenges faced to facilitate ICT education in remote learning.

Keywords: COVID-19; internet; teachers; ICT

Introduction

Models of teaching [1] are some sort of pattern or plans prepared in advance for the success of the teaching learning process. It helps in orienting and moulding the learners and their performance towards the acceptability criteria in a particular teaching-learning environment. Types of Teaching Models:

1. Information processing models
2. Social interaction models
3. Personal development models
4. Behaviour modification models

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Chapter-16

Women Empowerment Redefined: From Sinauli to Present

Dr. Sharda Bhagchandani Suryawanshi "Aashna"

Department of Biotechnology

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Email: sharda.spforever@gmail.com

The word "woman" usually depicts a delicate weak emotional figurine with dependency features among male world. Sometimes she is considered to be an emotional fool while sometimes she is only a worker in the house hold. But is this a REALITY? Then we really need a thorough insight in history and literature with evidence for reviewing this definition. Facts and figures are necessary to elaborate each term used in this definition.

Human history started around 1 million years ago and earliest evidence to know their style is probably through cave paintings. Earlier cave paintings suggested male hunters and female gatherers of home. But recent evidence in Sinauli, India and in the Andean highlands along with burial of a Viking female warrior from Sweden clearly suggested male and female hunters with equal role (M. H. Kingston, 2015 and Women Warriors of Sinauli. Discovery Plus. India. 2020). So gender equality is in our roots in history. Indeed equality has actually given a picture of civilization in history. Historical evidence therefore suggests a warrior figure in women which is around 9000 years old truth. But how was she pictured as weak and emotional?

Next evidence in recording human history is historical records indeed either as text, image or as literature. Historical records clearly define a powerful ruling of Egyptian queens Nefertiti, Hatshepsut and Cleopatra around 4000 years ago. Queen Cleopatra is still considered one of the powerful rulers with brilliant leadership in ancient history. Europe is considered to have a rich historical record of female rulers which is still evident from the royal line of England. And no need to mention power of Queen Victoria. Asian queen rulers have been highlighted much in current media but their ruling is still gloriously defined in ancient times. Queen Wu Zetian, maybe she is the only female known monarch of ancient China. Southeast Asia however has a better history in terms of having female empresses. Here female queens, though in different kinds of respect towards their female rulers. These female rulers are not always accepted by people, usually never completely accepted by male dominant courts.

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Chapter-22
Gender Stereotypes

Mrs. Rita S. Pawade

Associate Lecturer, Department of Home Science

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Email: ritapawade@rediffmail.com

In this 21st century when we are heading towards a new era, a revolution, we are still facing some problems related to gender. At one point we say that we are modern but at one point we seem to believe in the old ideologies. Is it correct to have such conception of these ideologies? Well that's a very big question and a matter of debate too. We are creating this new version of ourselves where we want to accept the modern thinking but deep in our mind we still discriminate between a man and a woman. The foremost thing is to know exact meaning of gender stereotype. Stereotype is defined as "Preconceived ideas whereby females and males are arbitrarily assigned characteristics and roles determined and limited by their gender". The World Health Organization (WHO) defines gender roles as "socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities and expectations that a given society considers appropriate for men and women". Debate continues as to whether gender and gender roles are socially constructed (i.e. non-biologically influenced), and to what extent "socially constructed" may be considered synonymous with "arbitrary" or "flexible". Therefore, a concise authoritative definition of gender roles or gender itself is

It is an expectation that people might have about every person of a particular group. The expectation can vary; it can be, for example, an expectation about the group's personality, appearance or ability. Stereotypes are sometimes overgeneralized, inaccurate, and resistant to new information, but can sometimes be accurate.

Gender stereotype is harmful when it limits women's and men's capacity to develop personal abilities, to pursue their professional careers and make choices about their lives. When making inferences about the physical appearance of other persons, the individual makes unconscious stereotypical inferences, and according to these stereotypes, categorizes the new individual

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Chapter-15

Glass Ceiling in Banking Sector for Women – A Study of Gender Biasness

Dr. Janvi Ghumnani and Dr. Anand Thadani

Department of Commerce

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Email: janvi.ghumnani@gmail.com

Introduction

Women and gender issues have become a major source of concern in recent years. Seminars and workshops are held around the world to discuss women's issues and advancement in all aspects of life. This is due to one of the most important features of the global labor market in the second half of the twentieth century, which is the rise in female participation. According to some studies, the proportion of women in entry and middle-level positions has increased over the last two decades, owing largely to the activities of the women's movement, political policies, and corporate equal opportunity initiatives. We commemorate International Women's Day (IWD) not only to honor women's contributions to society, but also to raise awareness of gender issues and discrimination, which are pervasive in today's society. Women are still fighting in the twenty-first century, and this is not an exception. Women believe that for their rights in all aspects of life, and women employees believe that the gender barrier is playing a determinant role in pulling in their achievements at work, according to a report published by Accenture.

To conclude that a glass ceiling exists, David Cotter and colleagues defined four distinct characteristics that must be met. The following are the characteristics of a glass ceiling:

1. "A gender or racial difference that cannot be explained by the employee's other job-relevant characteristics."
2. "A gender or racial disparity between higher and lower levels of an outcome."
3. "Not just the proportions of each gender or race currently at those higher levels, but a gender or racial inequality in the chances of advancement into higher levels."
4. "An increase in gender or racial inequality over the course of a career."

Glass ceilings are strongly linked to gender, according to Cotter and his colleagues. In their professional lives, both white and minority women face a glass ceiling. The researchers, on the other hand, found no evidence of a glass ceiling for African-American men.

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Chapter-7

Women in Non-Traditional Roles

Dr. Reema K. Kamlani

Department of Commerce

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Email: rashivaswani@gmail.com

Introduction

The position of women in India has not always been the same. There have been changes in this era. There have been many ups and downs in their situation from the Vedic era to the modern period, and their rights have also been changed accordingly. Although in this modern scientific age of today, women have achieved equal status as men in many fields, from agriculture to space; even today most women are forced to deprive themselves of their fundamental rights. In the present environment, in the name of dowry, it has become a common practice to make a victim of rape, slaughter, and kill you.

All efforts are being made for women's empowerment, but the biggest challenge for the woman in her existence is being met by her mother's womb in her home. Even if saved from this, after coming to the earth, there is amber of choice for him. Feticide, gender discrimination, domestic violence, dowry export, sexual harassment, molestation, exploitation, repression, rape, reproach, mental torture, etc. are many problems that women face every moment.

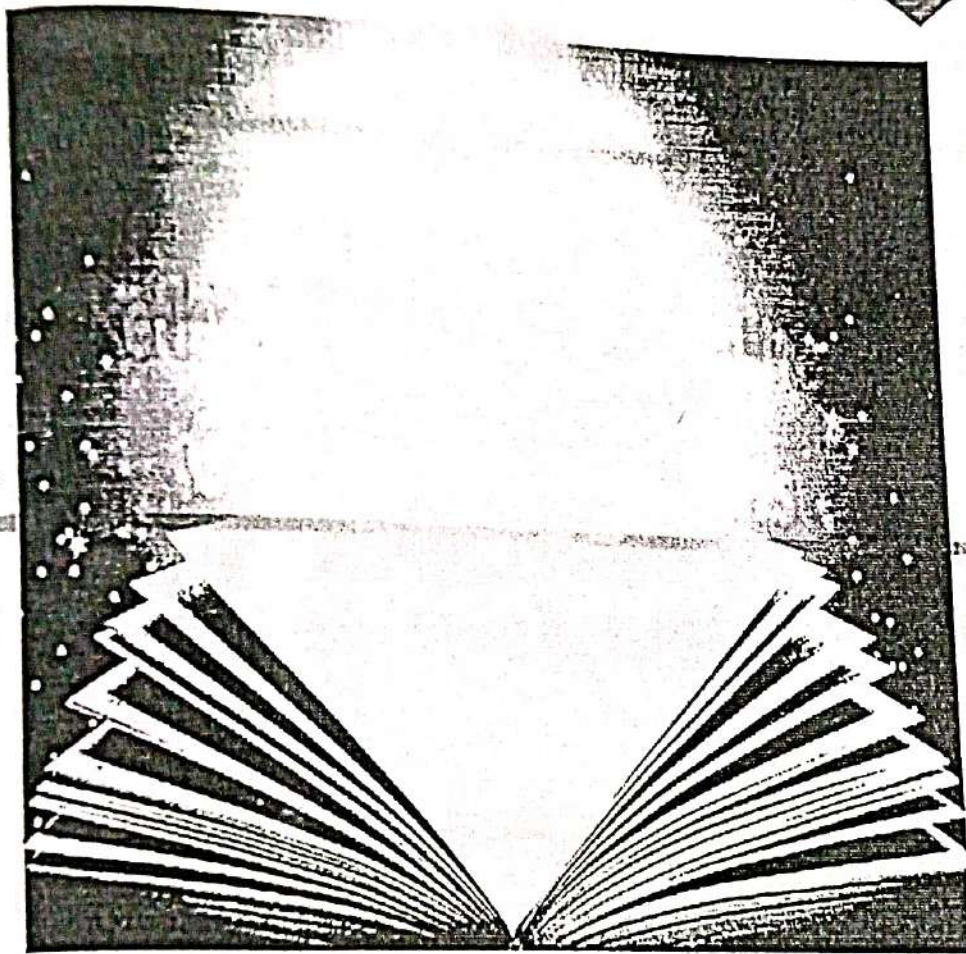
However, even in the medieval period, many women had attained positions like head of state, a saint in society. Many women kingdoms like Ahilyabai Holkar, Chandbibi, Rani Chennamma, and Rani Laxmibai are famous. Saints like Sant Meerabai, Sant Muktabai, Kanhopatra were in India in the medieval period. As a result of the spread of education and technical promotion, the condition of Indian women has improved and they are no less than men. Some great Indian women have given inspiring examples. These include Indira Gandhi (former Prime Minister of India), Kalpana Chawla (Space Scientist and the first Indian woman to go to space), Pratibha Devisingh Patil (First Indian woman President), Sarojini Naidu (former President of the Indian National Congress), Kiran Bedi (Indian The first woman to be admitted to the Police Service (Indian Police Service), Justice M. Fatima Beevi (the first woman judge of the

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The Reflections of Society in Literature: Contemporary Currents



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Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur-17




Dr. Suresh Kumar Patil

**The Reflections of Society in
Literature:
Contemporary Currents**

Dr. Santoshkumar Patil

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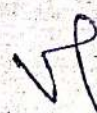
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Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur-17



POETRY OF THE EARTH IS NEVER DEAD

Dr. Leena B. Chandnani

Associate Professor, Head, Dept. Of Languages Dada Ranachand Bakhru
Sindhu Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India,
profleenabc@yahoo.com, adebhushan@yahoo.in

Abstract

Language, literature, culture and society are interrelated and intermingled to one another. Language and literature perform a vital role to shape any society and its existing culture. It is through literature that various writers and poets have tried to keep the art alive in their writings thus enriching the culture and glorifying the heritage of mother earth. The basic purpose of any form of literature is to give pleasure. Literature is called the reflection of life. An artist peeps into the life of people of the society through his own vision and then perceives it as it is and as it should be. Poetry too is no exception to this. This paper is an attempt to introspect the challenges that will be faced by the poets of the contemporary era who have witnessed the scary and deadly Covid-19 pandemic and their moral responsibility towards society after myth Corona pandemic.

Keywords: advancement, persuasion, gloomy, humanize, creation survival.

Introduction

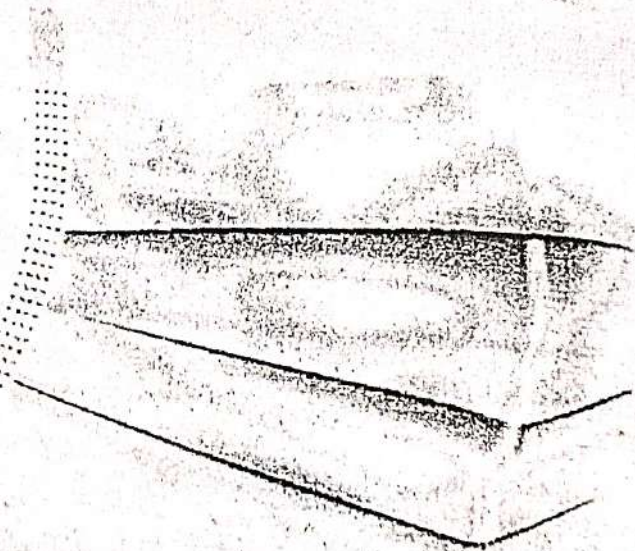
Initially the creation of rhythm in words called poetry had been for the joy and the pleasure of the creator himself. It is believed that the act and the process of creation give intense and abundant joy to the creator. But at the same time sharing the feelings and the emotions with others has its own merit as it redoubles the pleasure and happiness. There was a time when the saying, 'art for art's sake' held a great relevance and no other social dimension was allowed to be added. But with the passage

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Encyclopaedia of Covid

Dr. Gurudutta Japee
Dr. Preeti Oza

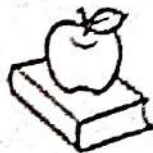


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Dr Preeti Oza



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COVID AND NATUROPATHY

— Dr. Leena B. Chandnani

Abstract :

It is being predicted that now the world has to live in the constant shadow and fear of the deadly virus at least for the coming five to seven years or even beyond it. Human beings have to learn to live safely and comfortably with Covid-19 in the years to come by changing the lifestyle and adopting new habits and routine. India being the land of Ayurveda, brimming with natural herbs and shrubs can dare to fight Corona with these natural resources, products and remedies. It is well said that nature is the best healer. The present article intends to explore how naturopathy can help us in living our life with corona virus all around us.

Key Words : Naturopathy
Ayurvedic
Homeopathy
Immunity System
Herbal Khada
Meditation

Introduction :

The vicious outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic has suddenly brought the ever running wheels of the globe to a standstill.

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भारतीय साहित्य और अनुवाद

संपादक

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अंतरभाषिक अनुवाद एवं समस्याएँ : हिंदी, मराठी के संदर्भ में

भारत एक बहुभाषिक राष्ट्र है। भारतीय संविधान में अब तक 22 भाषाओं को मान्यता दी गई है। जैसा कि दिनकर जी ने कहा है भाषा की दीवार के आर-पार बैठे हम अब भी अजनबी जैसे हैं। ये अजनबीपन तभी दूर होगा जब अनुवाद इस दीवार को तोड़ गिराएगा। अंतरभाषिक अनुवाद इस दिशा में एक सकारात्मक पदपेक्ष है।

डॉ. सपना तिवारी

अनुवाद आज अपने सैद्धांतिक संदर्भ में बहुआयामी और प्रयोजन में बहुमुखी हो गया है। सफल अनुवाद का संबंध व्यवहार पक्ष से है। इसलिए अनुवाद के सिद्धांत और व्यवहार पक्ष के संबंधों पर सार्थक विवेचन की आवश्यकता है। कुछ विद्वानों ने अनुवाद को अर्थांतरण अथवा भाषिक 'प्रतिस्थापन' की संज्ञा दी है, किंतु अनुवाद न तो अर्थांतरण है और न ही 'भाषिक प्रतिस्थापन' अनुवाद तो सादृश्यधर्मी सर्जनात्मक प्रक्रिया है जिसमें भाषा मात्र एक साधन या उपकरण के समान प्रयोग होता है।

'स्रोतभाषा' में प्रयुक्त बात को बिना किसी परिवर्तन अथवा घटाव-बढ़ाव के 'लक्ष्य भाषा' में अनुवाद तो किया जाता है लेकिन इसमें विशेष रूप से यह अपेक्षा आवश्यक है कि स्रोतभाषा में कही गई बात का जो प्रभाव स्रोत भाषा के पाठक श्रोता पर पड़ता है वही प्रभाव लक्ष्य भाषा में कही गई बात का लक्ष्यभाषा के पाठक पर पड़े।

अंतरभाषिक अनुवाद एक भाषा की प्रतीक व्यवस्था के अर्थ का दूसरी भाषा के प्रतीक व्यवस्था द्वारा अंतरण है। आज भूमंडलीकरण के दौर में न केवल भारत में वरन् संपूर्ण विश्व में साहित्य ही अलग-अलग संस्कृतियों को पास-पास लाने का काम कर सकता है। ऐसे में अंतरभाषिक अनुवाद प्रमुख भूमिका की निर्वाह करता है। मात्र साहित्य ही नहीं वरन् ज्ञान-विज्ञान के अन्य शाखाओं से संबंधित पाठ के अंतरभाषिक अनुवाद भी आज के समय की माँग हैं। अंतरभाषिक अनुवाद ही वह कड़ी है जो अलग-अलग भाषा संस्कृतियों को पास में जोड़ने व बाँधने का कार्य करती है।

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भारतीय समाज में नारी: दशा और दिशा

डॉ सपना तिवारी


हिंदी विभाग, दादाबाबा तिमथु महाविद्यालय

पंचपाती, नागपुर 410017

Email: profsapna1234@gmail.com

'मातृ देवी भव' व 'या देवी सर्वभूतेषु शक्ति रूपेण सस्थिता' आदि उक्तियाँ भारतीय समाज में स्त्री के गौरवपूर्ण स्थान व सृष्टि प्रक्रिया में उसकी अनिवार्यता को व्यक्त करती हैं। नारी पुरुष की पूर्णता है, सृष्टि की मूल है, उसके अभाव में मानवता की कल्पना भी असंभव है। प्राचीन भारत में महिलाओं को लक्ष्मी, दुर्गा और सरस्वती, देवियों के रूप में माना जाता था जो कि धन, शक्ति व ज्ञान का भंडार हैं। नारी माँ है, पत्नी है, बेटा है और दासकी भी। पतिव्रता का अद्भुत आदर्श प्रस्तुत करने वाली स्त्री भी है। नाना रूपों में समाज को प्रभावित करने वाली नारी एक पहेली है, जिसकी उपेक्षा करके मानव जीवन एक पल भी नहीं बढ़ सकता। पुरुष-स्त्री एक दूसरे के पूरक तो होते ही हैं, साथ ही महिलाएँ परिवार की महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी होती हैं। समाज और राष्ट्र में, रीढ़ की हड्डी की भाँति, नारी की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। चूँकि मेरे आलेख का विषय 'भारतीय समाज में नारी की दशा और दिशा' है, तो मैं भारतीय नारी की स्थिति को प्राचीनकाल से अवगत कराना चाहूँगी। प्राचीनकाल से इस पर दृष्टि डालें तो, भारतीय समाज में नारियों की स्थिति, विभिन्न कालों में भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की रही।

वैदिककाल में, नारी को शक्ति, ज्ञान एवं संपत्ति के रूप में माना गया। यही कारण है कि, काल में हिंदू समाज में उसे अर्धांगिनी कहा जाता था। इस दौरान लड़कियों के भी उपनयन संस्कार थे और वह भी ब्रह्मचर्य आश्रम में लड़कों की भाँति शिक्षा ग्रहण करती थी। जहाँ तक शिक्षा का है, इस काल में स्त्री-पुरुषों को समान अधिकार प्राप्त थे। स्त्रियों को मनोवांछित वर चुनने की


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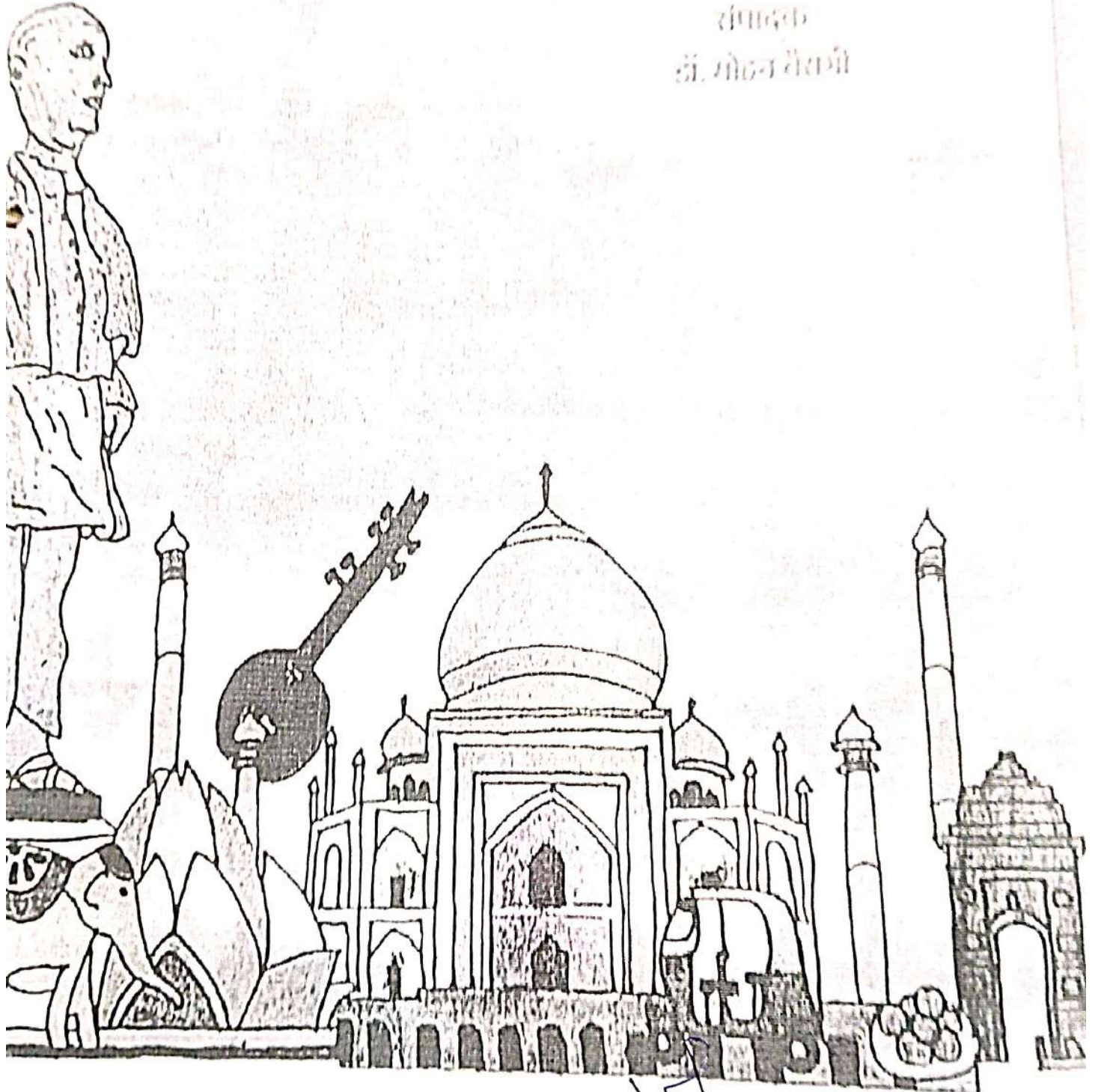


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उदीयमान भारत में शिक्षा, साहित्य, संस्कृति और समाज :

चुनौतियाँ एवं संभावनाएँ

संपादक
डॉ. मोहन वैद्य




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अनुक्रम

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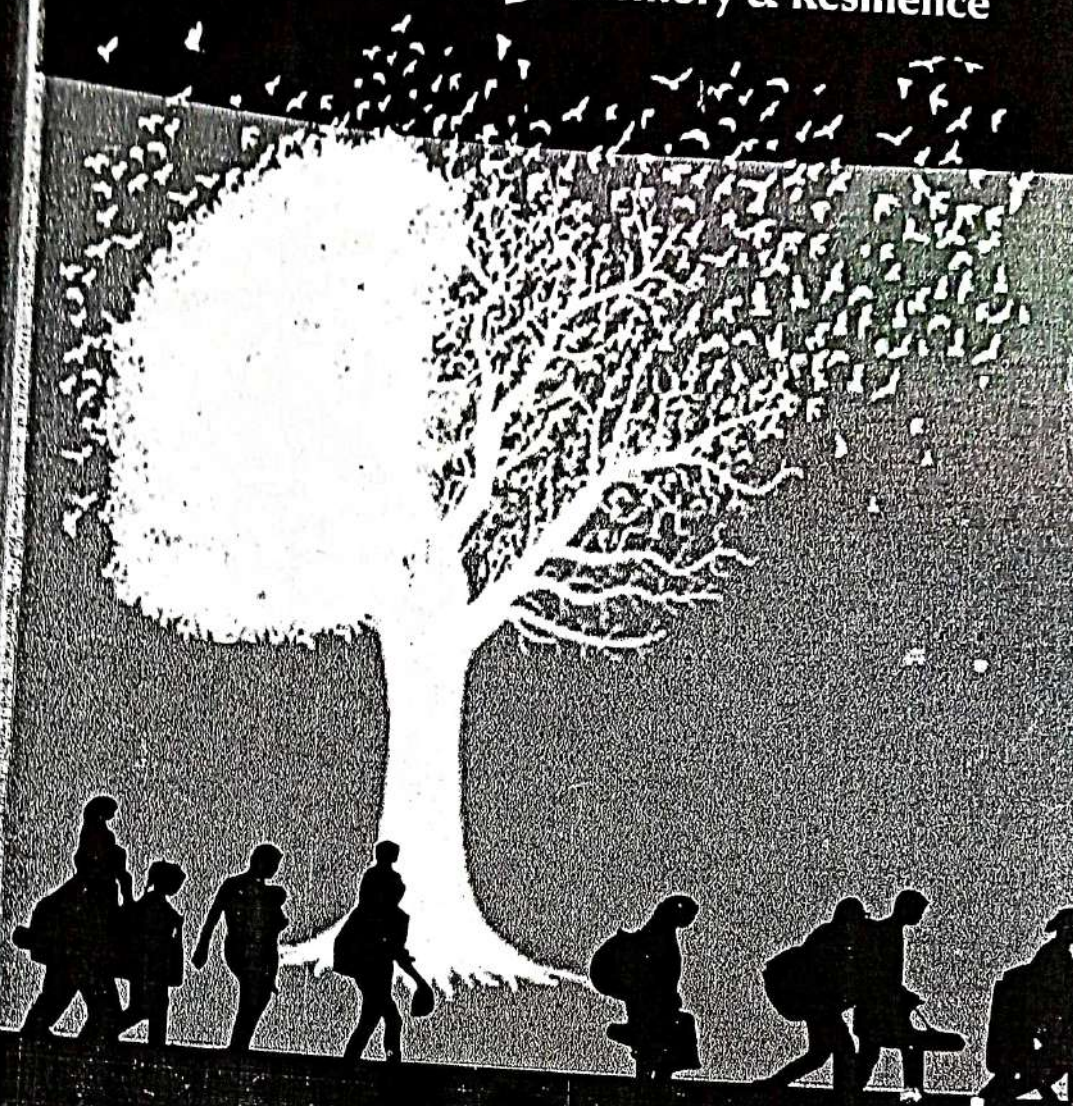
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Fragmented Diaspora

Memory & Resilience



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into it, she has probably created an alternative native place in the world of poetry. The emotional space provided by this world of poetry offers her that steady place that has kept her rooted with the things she has been separated from.

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CHAPTER 14

**Cultural Clashes and Violence
in Bharti Mukharjee's Jasmine**

Dr Jayant Krishnarao Walke

Industrial revolution, upsurge in trade and commerce, rapid transport system, progress of science and technology, increased economic power, search for better life, escape from hardship, conflict, and persecution are some of the reasons that led people to migrate from their homelands to other places having different culture, tradition and customs.

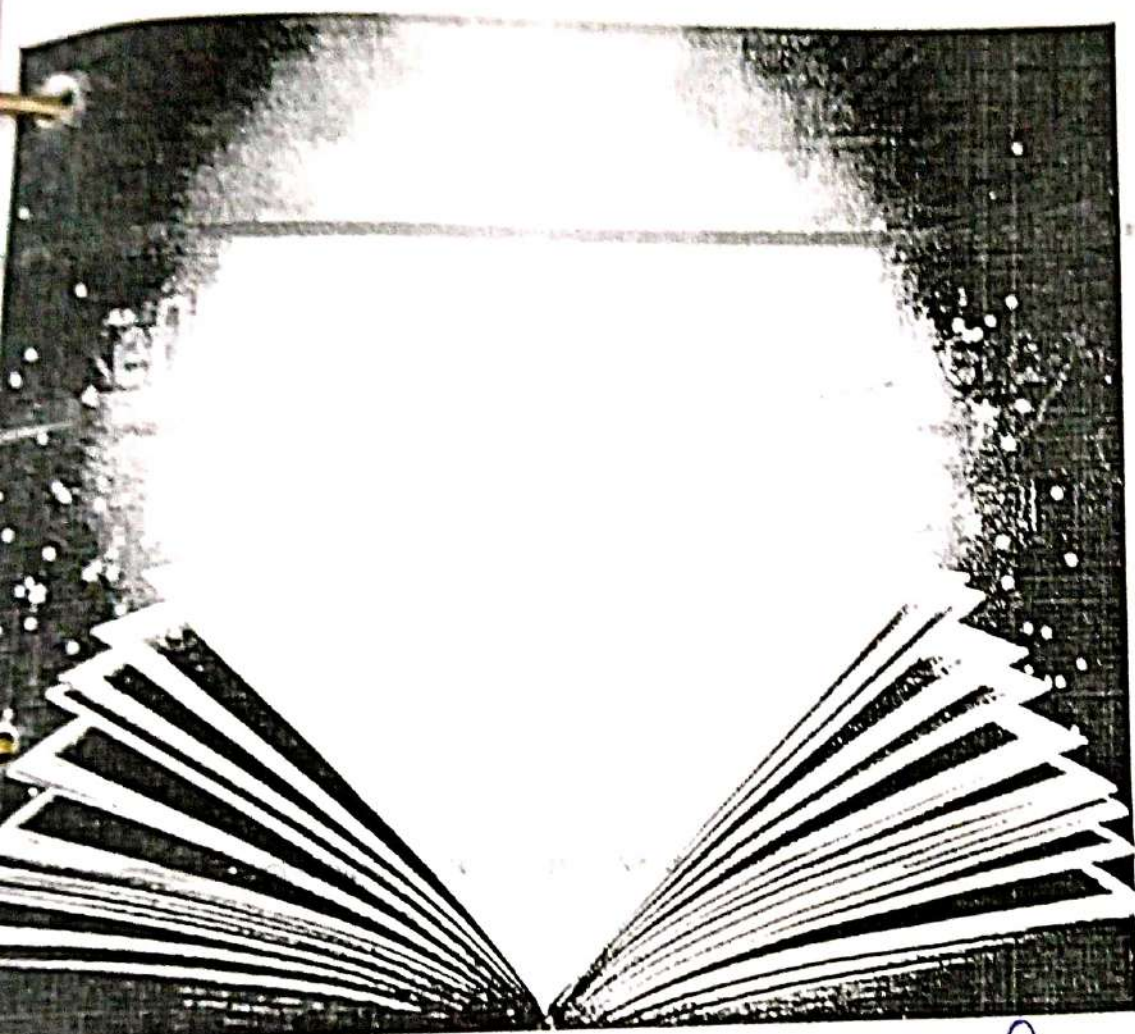
Due to vast spread of migration, immigration or emigration diasporic literature came into being and gained prominence in universal literature in the backdrop of post-colonial context, simultaneously developing with post-colonial literature. Women writers like Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai, Bharati Mukherjee, Chitra Barerjee Divakaruni, Jhumpa Lahiri, Meera Syal, Hari Kunzru, Sunetra Gupta, Tahmina Anam, Monica Ali,

48

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The Reflections of Society in Literature: Contemporary Currents



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Dr. Santoshkumar Patil

The Reflections of Society in
Literature:
Contemporary Currents

Dr. Santoshkumar Patil

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Dr. Santoshkumar Patil

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PRE-PARTITION INDIAN SOCIETY
AS REFLECTED IN CHAMAN NAHAL'S AZADI

Dr. Suman P Keswani

Assistant Professor English Dada Ramchand Bakhruindhu
Mahavidyalaya Nagpur. e-mail suman.keswani2018@gmail.com

Abstract

Many writers of the Indian subcontinent have focused on the prevailing peace and harmony in united India in spite of religious disparities. The pre-partition Indian society had abundant religious tolerance and ties of brotherhood amongst all the existing religions as depicted in the works of those days. Chaman Nahal's *Azadi* presents strong cultural bonds between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs through the characters of Lala Kanshi Ram, Arun, Chaudhari Barkat Ali, Nur, Munir, Isher Kaur and Sardar Niranjana Singh. The ties of amity were also reflected in the works of famous Partition novels Chaman Nahal's *Azadi*, Bapsi Sidhwa's *Sce-Candy Man*, Khushwant Singh's *Train to Pakistan* and so on. Before partition Indian society was woven together in a common thread of mutual understanding though there were sporadic outbursts of violence for parochial reasons. This paper is an attempt to study the structure and sentiments of Indian society before partition as well as the changing scenario because of the political division of the country leading to communal clashes as reflected in the novel Chaman Nahal's *Azadi*.

Keywords:

Amity, colossal, tribulations, parochial, insanity.

Introduction:

India is a culturally strong country with deep-rooted bonds of brotherhood and amity among all the cultures and religions that exist in it. British colonial rule affected the social fabric and hampered the age-old ties of unity through 'divide and


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Chapter-4

Gender Inequality as Depicted in Deepa Mehta's Film 'Water'

Dr. Suman Keswani

Department of Languages

Dada Ramchand Bakhru Sindhu Mahavidyalay, Nagpur, Maharashtra

Email: suman.keswani2018@gmail.com

Introduction

The theme of gender inequality and discrimination has been depicted through various media like novels, short stories, poems, movies and television series. Deepa Mehta, through her film 'Water' showcased the problems of Indian widows trapped in the patriarchal system during the pre-partition times. She wrote the script as well as directed this path-breaking film which hit the headlines and got embroiled in controversy as soon as it was released. Later Bapsi Sidhwa, a renowned diasporic writer, born and brought up in Pakistan, wrote a novel based on this film (wiki/ Bapsi Sidhwa). Sidhwa writes about the struggles of women of different communities like Hindu, Muslim and Parsi in her novels *Ice-candy Man*, *Water*, *The Pakistani Bride* and *An American Brat*. The present paper is an attempt to bring forth the struggles of Indian widows and the grave injustice meted out to them in the name of widowhood.

The film 'Water' is produced by David Hamilton under Fox Searchlight Productions in 2005 (wiki/ Water). The story of Water by Deepa Mehta is set in 1938 in undivided India when child marriage was very common. The film stars Seema, Biswas, John Abraham, Lisa Ray, Sarala, Waheeda Rehman and Manorama in well etched roles.

Plot of 'Water'

The novel narrates the journey of eight year old Chuyia, a child widow abandoned in an ashram in Banaras. Chuyia is unaware of the challenges of widowhood and what lies ahead in her future. She is an innocent, playful child who wins the hearts of her ashram-mates. She befriends Kalyani, a beautiful young widow who is given separate quarters. Kalyani is actually forced into prostitution by the ashram supervisor Madhumati. Kalyani is ferried regularly by Gulabi, a pimp, across the Ganges to various customers, the elite Brahmin clan. The ashram expenses are met by these heinous practices. Kalyani's head is left untounered for this purpose. The rest of the widows have shaved heads.

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