



VSPM Academy of Higher Education, Nagpur's

# Jawaharlal Nehru Arts, Commerce & Science College, Wadi, Nagpur



**BOOKS & CHAPTER PUBLICATION**  
**2022-2023**



**VSPM Academy of Higher Education Nagpur's**  
**Jawaharlal Nehru Arts, Commerce and Science**  
**College, Wadi, Nagpur- 440023 (M.S.)**

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### Books and chapters in edited volumes/books published

## 2022-2023

Year	S.No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Calendar Year of publication	ISBN number of the proceeding
2022-23	1	Dr. N. R. Petkar	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar- Life and Work (Chapter in a book, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar : father of Indian Constitution))	Dr. Ambedkar: Father of Indian Constitution	01/04/23	979-88-90028-41-9
	2	Dr. (Mrs.) A. K. Deshmukh (English)	Gender Equality (Chapter in a book, Gender Based themes in post – colonial Indian English women writers : with reference to Kamla Markandaya, Shashi Deshpande and Anita Desai)	Gender based themes in Post-Colonial Indian English Women Writers: with reference to Kamala Markandaya, Shashi Deshpande and Anita Desai	01/03/23	978-93-91305-28-1
	3	Dr. (Mrs.) L. V. Phate (English)	<b>Gender Equality</b> (Chapter in a book, Gender Based themes in post – colonial Indian English women writers : with reference to Kamla Markandaya, Shashi Deshpande and Anita Desai) <b>Gender Roles and Stereotypes</b> in the selected writings of Githa Hariharan)	Gender Roles and Stereotypes in the selected writings of Githa Hariharan	01/03/23	978-93-91305-28-1

	4	Dr. (Miss) P. P. Kurhekar (Library)	Gender Equality (Chapter in a book, Human rights and domestic violence of women)	Human Rights and Domestic Violence of Women	01/03/22	978-93-91305-28-1
	5	Dr. (Miss) M. M. Bhatkulkar (Zoology)	Wastewater Assessment, Treatment, Reuse and Development in India (Chapter in a book, Sustainable Construction Practices for Residential Buildings to Reduce the water footprint)	Sustainable Construction Practical for Residential Buildings to Reduce the Water Footprint	01/08/22	978-3-030-95786-5
	6	Dr. (Miss) M. M. Bhatkulkar (Zoology)	Gender Equality (Chapter in a book, Changing status of women in India)	Changing status for Women in India	01/03/23	978-93-91305-28-1
	7	Dr. G. D. Zade (Physics)	Text Book of Physics (B. Sc. Semester- III) (Full paper in Textbook)	Text Book of Physics (B. Sc. Semester- III) (Full paper in Textbook)	01/11/22	978-93-95008-20-4
	8	Dr. G. D. Zade (Physics)	A Text Book of Physics (B. Sc. Semester- V) (Full paper in Textbook)	A Text Book of Physics (B. Sc. Semester- V) (Full paper in Textbook)	01/11/22	978-93-91201-70-8
	9	Dr. S. S. Tekade (Commerce)	Commercial Firms	Commercial Firms		978-93-94477-10-0
	10	Dr. S. S. Tekade (Commerce)	Business Economics	Business Economics		978-93-94477-05-6



# डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर - जीवन आणि कार्य

संपादक -  
डॉ. रक्षित बागडे  
डॉ. किशोर वासनिक



## Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Father of Indian Constitution

Dr. Nirlay.R. Petkar  
Assistant Professor  
Jawaharlal Nehru College  
Wadi, Nagpur (Maharashtra)

### Abstract-

Dr. Ambedkar was the world's greatest humanitarian. He was the pioneer of human rights. There were total of seven members on the drafting committee, such as: 1) A. Krishna Swamy Iyer. 2) N. Gopalswamy Iyengar 3) Dr. Ambedkar 4) K.M. Munshi 5) Muhammad Sadulla Sayyad 6) N. Madhav Rao 7) Krishnam Aachari. In the first meeting of the committee, Dr. Ambedkar was unanimously elected the chairman of the Drafting Committee. But unfortunately, the other six members of the committee were not available because of their various personal reasons. So, all the burden comes on the shoulders of Dr. Ambedkar. But Dr. Ambedkar has single-handedly taken on the responsibility of drafting the Indian Constitution. That's why Dr. Ambedkar was considered as Father of Indian Constitution.

**Keywords:** Constitution, Humanitarian Assembly, Drafting.

### Introduction:

Dr. Ambedkar was known for his great contribution to the Constitution of India. He was the greatest humanitarian and revolutionist. He was a great philosopher and one of great intellectuals of the world. He was a human rights pioneer who liberated one billion Bahujan's and women. He also revived Buddhism in the land of its origin and oblivion. The father of modern scientific, industrial, and urban India. His legacy continues to inspire both at home and abroad, with millions admiring. His life and mission, as well as the billions of dollars at stake, every year, Deeksha Bhoomi (Nagpur) and Chaitya Bhoomi (Mumbai) have over 1 million followers. So are Kranti Bhoomi (Mahad, Nashik) and Mahaparinirvan Bhoomi (New Delhi). Thousands of villages and cities across India, Europe, America, Africa, Australia, and Asia celebrate April 14<sup>th</sup>. Our constitution remained our guiding light. The future of India and the future of Indian citizens depend on our constitution. That is why, it is prime duty of every citizen



# GENDER EQUALITY



EDITOR  
DR. VAISHALI MESHAM

## Gender Equality

### Gender Based Themes in Post-Colonial Indian English Women Writers: With Reference to Kamala Markandaya, Shashi Deshpande and Anita Desai Dr Archana Kiran Deshmukh

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#### Abstract

This paper is an attempt to analyse the depiction of gender in the work of postcolonial Indian English women writers with special reference to Kamala Markandaya, Shashi Deshpande and Anita Desai. Women empowerment and feminism finds their expression with all the strength and might in postcolonial Indian English literature. These writers understand the gender biases, questions the patriarchy and pursue their individuality suggesting various perceptions of Indian morals and Indian cultural inheritance. While presenting gender issues they pertain to the tradition, mythological symbols, family structure and caste system as key elements of patriarchal social organization and aims at achieving gender equality. These women writers study the status of women in postcolonial India where the government agencies claim to be safeguarding their dignity, gender equality while maintaining their self-respect, but in reality, women face many biases leading to internal as well as external conflicts. With the passage of time, these women writers indicate a bright future by depicting more modern and strong women characters.

**Keywords:** gender, postcolonial, feminism, equality, patriarchy

#### Introduction

Indian writing is always understood and recognized as one of the most conventional writings in the world through its countless folklore and fictions from pre-independent to post-independent times. The growth of Indian English literature after independence has been noteworthy and brilliant, encompassing a variety of themes and aspects of human existence. Women empowerment and feminism finds their expression with all the strength and might in post-independent Indian English literature. Indian women writers like Nayantara Sehgal, Shashi Deshpande and Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai, Ruth Praver Jhabvala, Arundhati Roy, Githa Hariharan have produced quality literature while conspicuously highlighting the importance of gender equality in a modernistic line, social realism and in



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## Gender Equality

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**Abstract** Githa Hariharan is a postcolonial Indian woman writer. She was born in 1954 in Coimbatore, India, and she grew up in Bombay and Manila. Her fictional world includes novels, short stories, essays, newspaper articles and columns. *The Thousand Faces of Night*, her debut book, was published in 1992 and was awarded the 1993 Commonwealth Writers Award. The present paper is essentially about gender roles and stereotypes as found in the literature and culture of India. The focus of the paper is on the exploration of the stereotype of traditional Indian woman in *The Thousand Faces of Night*, *The Ghosts of Vasu Master*, and *Fugitive Histories*.

### Gender Roles and Stereotypes:

Gender roles are determined by the many expectations that people, groups, and communities have of people based on their sex as well as by the values and beliefs that each culture holds regarding gender. Gender roles provide indications about the kind of behaviour that is thought to be proper for each sex and are the result of interactions between people and their settings. The views of culture on the differences between the sexes define appropriate gender roles. It is essential to understand the phrase "gender" in order to fully understand the term "gender roles." The term "gender" is sometimes mistaken for "sex." Gender and sex are distinct ideas. Sex is a biological concept that is based on a person's fundamental sex traits. Gender, on the other hand, refers to the meanings, values, and characteristics that people ascribe to different sexes. "A gender role, also known as a sex role, is a social role encompassing a range of behaviour and attitudes that are generally considered acceptable, appropriate, or desirable for a person based on that person's sex. Gender roles are usually centered on conceptions of masculinity and femininity, although there are exceptions and variations." ("Gender role")



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### Gender Equality (Issues and Challenges)

**Dr. Premlata P. Kurhekar**

Women constitute half the world's population and are entitled to all human rights on an equal basis with men. The history of this discrimination is as old as the history of civilization itself. The women have suffered so much, for merely being women from all recognized social institutions that have existed so far that if we dare write a book on the tortures and cruelty, and biases they have faced, it may run into thousand volumes. If we try to trace the origin of this sorry state of affairs we will find that the discrimination has already started in its nascent stage.

Domestic violence in India includes any form of violence suffered by a person from biological relatives but typically is the violence suffered by a woman by male members of her family or relatives. Domestic violence is a worldwide problem that includes abuses of physical, emotional, and sexual violence in any form.

**Definition:**

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Shalini Yadav  
Abdelazim M. Negm  
Ram Narayan Yadava *Editors*

# Wastewater Assessment, Treatment, Reuse and Development in India

 Springer



# Sustainable Construction Practices for Residential Buildings to Reduce the Water Footprint



Vineet Tirth, Ram Karan Singh, Amit Tirth, Saiful Islam,  
and Manisha Bhatkulkar

**Abstract** The sustainable construction practices primarily include three aspects namely; the conservation and optimization of resources, waste management, and reduction of energy and water footprint. A large number of studies have been directed towards the construction practices adopted in different stages of building construction and its life cycle assessment. The present study is dedicated to the environment-friendly construction practices by optimizing the use of water during several construction phases of a reinforced cement concrete framed multi-story residential building constructed on a land of area 199 m<sup>2</sup>. The building was constructed in seventeen months in the Moradabad city of western Uttar Pradesh. The direct water footprint of the residential building has been estimated during different phases of construction. The methods have been suggested to reorder the construction stages in correlation with the ambient conditions to reduce water consumption, recycle the water used for curing and minimize the wastewater in washing and cleaning. The proposed water resource management strategy is expected to reduce the water footprint of building construction significantly, hence adding to sustainable construction practices.

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In medieval periods during Brhmanical and Pauranic stages the women status was lowered by applying various restrictions. During this time 'Bal Vivah' prepuberty marriage came into existence. Marrying to widow women was prohibited during this time, husbands considered as God for Women's, they also kept women's away and isolated from education, sati system came into existence, women compulsorily follow purdah system in society. The system of polygyny was prevailing and women were not allowed to participate in sacrifices and prayers and read religious books during Mughal periods again many restrictions were imposed on women especially due to rigid caste system arise by brhmanical austerity on the society. Somehow situation of women taking change due to some spiritual gatherings and gives women freedom in



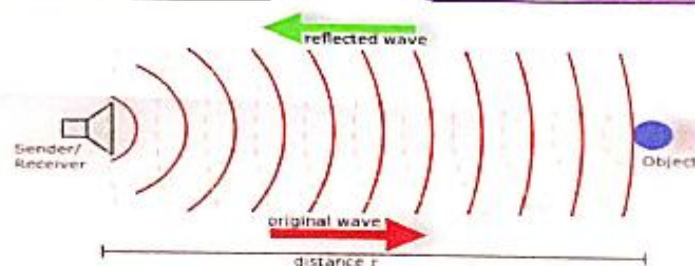
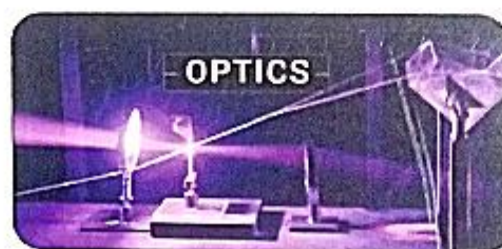
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Paper-II (302): Physical optics and Electromagnetic waves



**Dr. G. D. Zade**  
**Dr. R. N. Taikar**  
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