

**Key Indicator – 3.4 Research Publications  
and Awards**  
**(120)**

- 3.4.6 E-content is developed by teachers :
1. For e-PG-Pathshala
  2. For CEC (Undergraduate)
  3. For SWAYAM
  4. For other MOOCs platforms
  5. Any other Government Initiatives
  6. For Institutional LMS

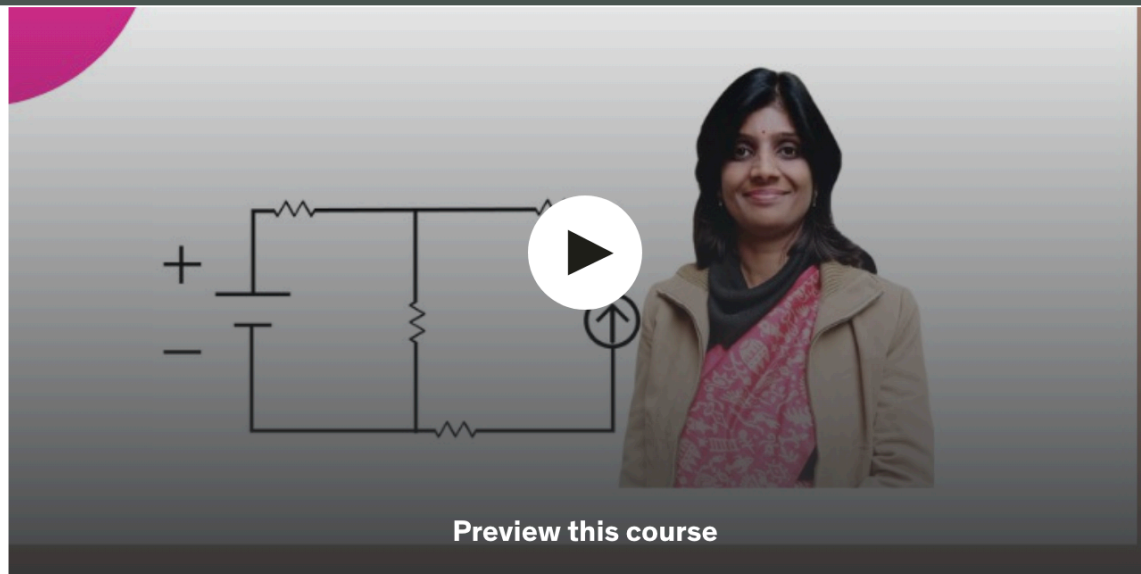
**(15)**

**Criterion 3 – Research,  
Innovations and Extension**  
**(250)**



**E CONTENT  
DEVELOPED BY  
TEACHERS FOR  
OTHER MOOC  
PLATFORMS**

S.NO	Name of the teacher	Name of the module developed	Platform on which module is developed	Date/Month of launching E content	Link to the relevant document and facility available in the institution
1	DR. NEHA GUPTA	Fundamentals of DC Circuits with Tips and Tricks	UDEMY	FEB 2022	<a href="https://www.udemy.com/course/fundamentals-of-dc-circuits-with-tips-tricks/">https://www.udemy.com/course/fundamentals-of-dc-circuits-with-tips-tricks/</a>
2	Dr. Shaily Bhashanjali	Understanding Gender	Jaipuria.com / Vimeo Videos	Jun-21	<a href="https://vimeo.com/312718286/3443f87c4a">https://vimeo.com/312718286/3443f87c4a</a>
	Gender Perpetuation - Part 1				
	Gender Perpetuation - Part 2				
	Patriarchy - Ideology & Social Structure				
	Diviation & Social Contol				
	Gendered Spaces				
	Gender Major Sociological Stories				
	Posh Gender Sensitization & Its Importance				



[What you'll learn](#)

[Course content](#)

[Reviews](#)

[Instructors](#)

## Instructor

### [Dr. Neha Gupta](#)

Educator, Academician and Researcher



★ 4.1 Instructor Rating

👤 41 Reviews

👥 1,867 Students

▶ 1 Course

Dr. Neha Gupta is a seasoned professor with an enriched experience of over 20 years in academics in reputed Engineering institutions. She has a vast professional teaching and course development experience. she is an author of 3 books and published 6 patents.

Her areas of interest in research and teaching are Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering, Renewable Energy Fuels, Power System, Electrical Machines, Control Systems, Smart Grids, Neural Networks, Green Buildings.

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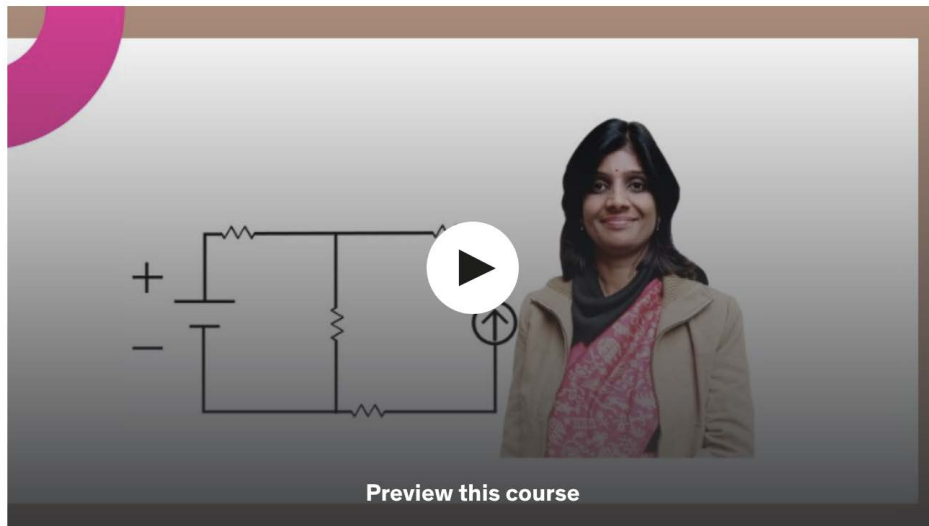
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Teaching & Academics > Engineering > Electrical Circuits



## Fundamentals of DC Circuits with Tips and Tricks

DC Circuits analysis

Free tutorial 4.1 ★★★★★ (41 ratings) 1,867 students 54min of on-demand video

Created by [Dr. Neha Gupta](#)

English

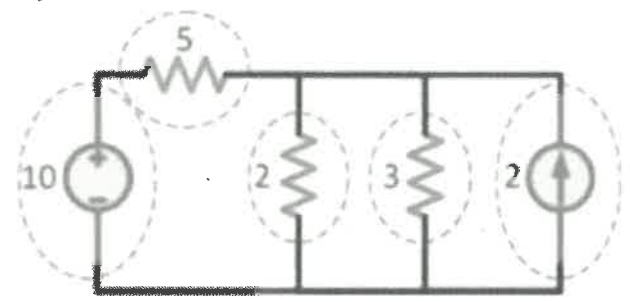
Free

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What you'll learn Course content Reviews Instructors

- ✓ Be able to understand fundamental terminology used for solving DC circuits.
- ✓ Be able to understand and apply Voltage and Current Divider rule.
- ✓ Be able to understand Kirchoff's Laws.
- ✓ Be able to calculate the currents and voltages with tips and tricks in a circuit

- **Branch** is a two terminal circuit element such as voltage or current source or a resistor, capacitor, inductor. To build an electric circuit.
- Circuit elements are connected between two nodes of the circuit. The path formed between two nodes is called a branch.
- Using a more advanced term, a branch is a path between two nodes which is able to absorb or deliver energy in an electric circuit.
- **TIP& TRICK** : a branch without any element or short circuit is still a branch.



Course content

- Section 1: WELCOME TO THE COURSE (1:11) 1min
- 1. WELCOME TO THE COURSE (1:11) 1min
- Section 2: DC CIRCUIT TOPOLOGY (2:11) 6min
- 2. DC CIRCUIT TERMINOLOGY (2:11) 6min
- Section 3: CURRENT DIVIDER RULE (3:11) 4min
- Section 4: VOLTAGE DIVIDER RULE (4:11) 4min
- Section 5: KIRCHOFF'S FIRST LAW/KCL (5:11) 9min
- Section 6: KIRCHOFF'S SECOND LAW/KVL (6:11) 10min
- Section 7: NODAL ANALYSIS (7:11) 9min
- Section 8: MESH ANALYSIS (8:11) 9min

Overview Notes Announcements Reviews Learning tools

DC Circuits analysis

4.1 ★ 1,825 Students 1 hour

Last updated February 2022

English





## Module 1



Jaipuria MDP



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## Module 2

Comments

80



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## Module 3

Comments

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## Module 4

Comments

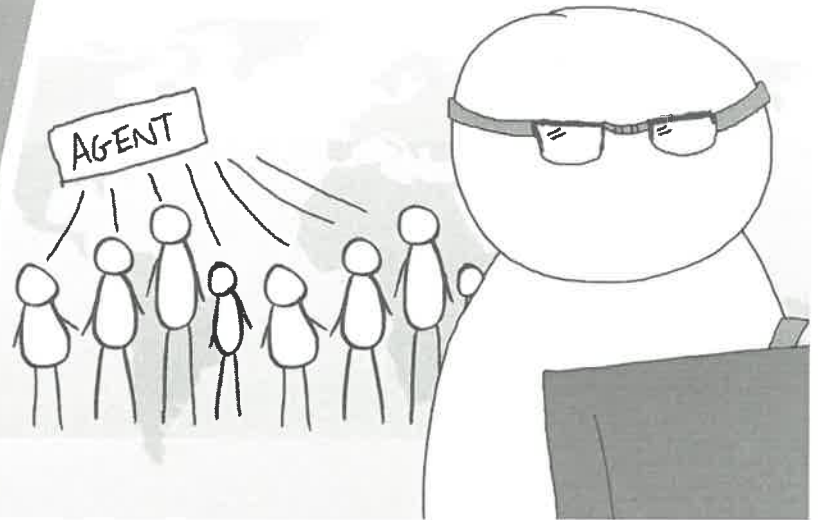
88



Jaipuria MDP

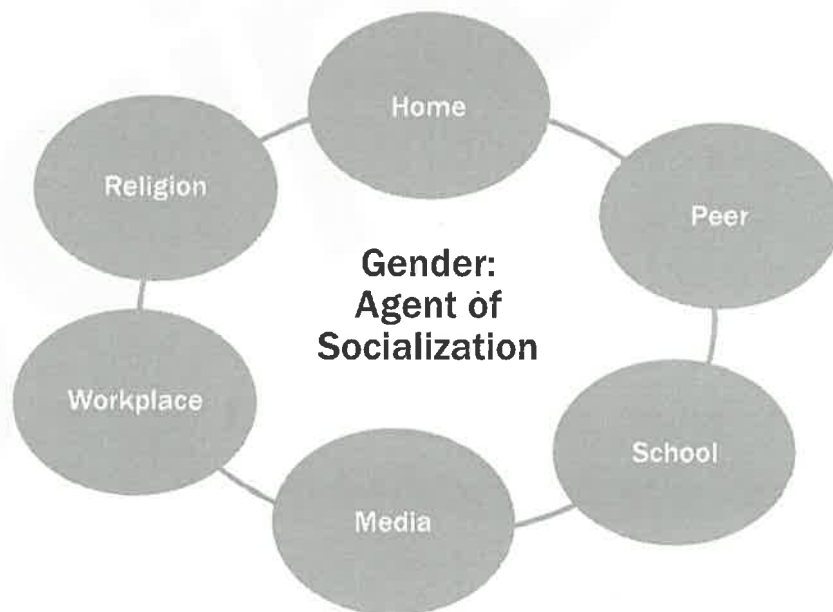


# AGENTS OF SOCIALIZATION



The main agents of socialization are -

1. Family
2. Peer groups
3. Schools
4. Media
5. Workplace
6. Religion



# GENDER - GAINING PERSPECTIVE



## UNDERSTANDING GENDER

Conceptual categorization of sex and gender -

SEX	GENDER
Biological	Socio-Cultural
Given and Natural	Learnt through Nurture & Social Influences
Constant	Changeable
Categories - Male and Female	Categories - Masculine & Feminine



# PATRIARCHAL CONTROL OVER WOMENS LIVES



## **PATRIARCHY IS**

- A social system in which the role of the male as the primary authority figure is central to social organization, and where fathers hold authority over women, children, and property.

## **IN PATRIARCHY, MEN CONTROL**

- Property and other economic resources
- Labor
- Reproduction
- Sexuality
- Mobility

## **MANIFESTATIONS OF PATRIARCHY**

- Son preference
- Discrimination against girls in food distribution
- Restricted educational opportunities for girls
- Domestic violence
- Sexual harassment and rape
- Limited control over reproductive rights and property rights
- Less participation in decision making



# Patriarchal Control Over Women's Lives

## WHAT DO MEN CONTROL IN THE PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM?

Different areas of women's lives are under patriarchal control.

### 1. Women's productive or labour power

- Men control women's productivity both within the household and outside, in paid work.
- Within the household women provide all kinds of services to their husband's, children and other members of the family throughout their lives.
- Men also control women's labour outside the home.
- Men's tasks are in public domain and valued
- Women's tasks are in the private economic contribution domain and undervalued or not valued.

### 2. Women's Reproduction:

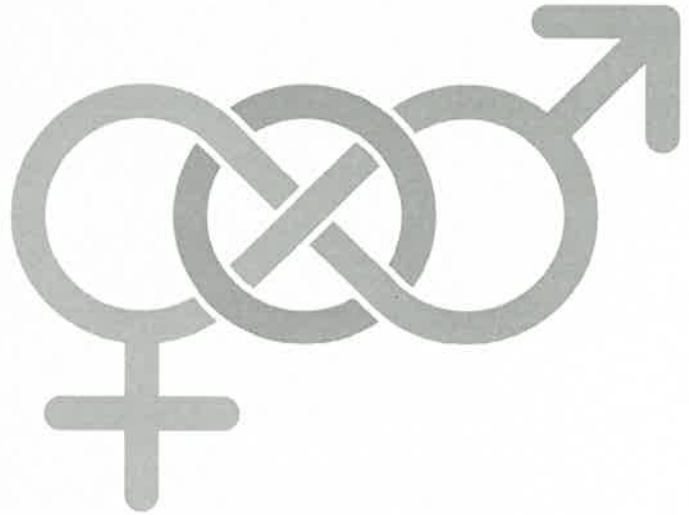
- Men also control women's reproductive power.
- In many societies women have no control over their reproduction capacities- how many children they want, whether to use contraceptives, or a decision to terminate pregnancy.
- In addition, men control social institutions like religion and politics which are male dominated.

### 3. Control over Women's Sexuality:

- Women are obliged to be sexually available and active to their husbands according to their needs and desires.
- Moral and legal regulations exist to restrict the expression of women's sexuality.
- Women's sexuality is controlled through notions of 'shame' and 'honour', 'family honour'.
- Women's sexuality is controlled through their dress, behaviour and mobility which are carefully monitored by the family and through social, cultural and religious codes of behaviour.
- Restriction on leaving the house, limit on interaction between the sexes are some of the ways by which the patriarchal society controls women's mobility and freedom of movement.



# GENDER SENSITIZATION AND ITS IMPORTANCE



## **Patriarchy is**

A lot of gender inequality exists in the developing countries including India. Women here usually receive less education than men. More so, women in general enjoy far less employment opportunities than men do in the world over. There are still large gender disparities in basic human rights, resources, and economic opportunity, and in political rights the world over.

**Women make up just 24% of national parliamentarians,**

**26% of news media leaders,**

**27% of judges,**

**25% of senior managers,**

**15% of corporate board members and**

**just 9% of senior IT leaders**



## **Feminization of Poverty**

- A phenomenon in which women represent disproportionate percentages of world's poor-UNIFEM describes it as "the burden of poverty borne by women, especially in developing countries".
- Includes the poverty of choices and opportunities, such as
  - I. the ability to lead a long, healthy, and creative life,
  - II. enjoy basic rights like freedom, respect, and dignity.
  - III. Women's increasing share of poverty is related to the rising incidence of lone mother households.

# Gender Sensitization And Its Importance

## **GENDER GAPS IN POLITY**

- Recognizing this limitation where gender is concerned, India has passed laws that make it mandatory for local governments to include women. These laws do not apply to state and national level legislatures.
- One-third of the seats in local bodies like gram or village panchayats, municipalities, city corporations and district bodies are “reserved” for women.
- The women in the PRI can play a very positive role in reducing gaps in polity and taking an interest in politics.

## **GENDER GAPS IN ECONOMY**

- In many parts of India women are viewed as an economic liability despite contributing in several ways to our society and economy.

## **GENDER GAPS IN EDUCATION**

- Developing countries that fail to ensure equitable access to basic education pay a high price for doing so (USAID 2005).
- The development costs of not achieving gender parity in education are reflected in reduced economic growth and increase in fertility, child mortality, malnutrition, and poverty.

