



SYNTHESIS OF AN ANALYTICAL REAGENT, ITS SPECTROSCOPIC CHARACTERIZATION, AND STUDIES OF ITS COMPLEXATION BEHAVIOUR WITH Pd (II) METAL ION & ITS APPLICATION

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Abstract

2,4-Dihydroxy-5-Iodo- α -phenyl acetophenone oxime [DHI- α -PAO] has been used for the gravimetric and spectrophotometric determination of Pd (II) at pH 2.0. Job's method of continuous variation and Yoe and Jones mole ratio method shows metal:ligand ratio in the complex to be 1:2. The molar absorptivity of complex at 420 nm is found to be $4.23 \times 10^2 \text{ lit.mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and Sandell's sensitivity is found to be $0.2516 \mu\text{g} / \text{cm}^2$. The stability constant determined spectrophotometrically and Gibb's free energy change for complex formation reaction also been calculated and found to be 4.30×10^9 and $-13.226 \text{ k.cal/mol}$ respectively. The Beer law is obeyed up to 74.49 ppm of Pd(II) ion at 420 nm. From TGA studies, the energy of activation for the decomposition step has been calculated using Broido method. It was found to be 14.76 & 8.43 k.cal/mol for step-I & II respectively. The reagent has been successfully applied to the determination of Pd (II) in palladised carbon.

Keywords-Spectrophotometric determination, Acetophenone oxime, DHI- α -PAO, Gibb's free energy change, Energy of activation

I. INTRODUCTION

Organic reagents forms chelate with metal ions. Formations of coordination compounds by organic reagents with metal ions have been extensively used in analytical chemistry. If an organic molecule is to form a chelate it should contain an acidic group such as $-\text{COOH}$, $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{SH}$, $=\text{N-OH}$ etc. From these groups, hydrogen ion is replaced by metal, forming a chelate compound. Chelation also depends upon the relative positions of the groups present in an organic compound. The group must be so located with respect to other group, that the ring which they form will contain four to eight atoms.

Many organic reagents like o-hydroxy oximes⁽¹⁻¹¹⁾, oximes⁽¹²⁻¹⁶⁾, thiosemicarbazones⁽¹⁷⁻²³⁾, chalcone oxime⁽²⁴⁾, anilides⁽²⁵⁾ of aromatic aldehydes and ketones are generally used for this purpose. When they form a chelate with different transition metal ion, they form a ring having four to eight atoms. So these types of chelate are having more stability. The chelates are characterised by their low solubility in water and many of them have high molecular weights and are intense coloured. The formation of chelate ring system depends largely upon the characteristic of transition metal ion. The nature of the organic molecules also influences on the properties of the reagent. Here we have synthesized a reagent 2, 4-Dihydroxy-5-Iodo- α -phenyl acetophenone oxime [DHI- α -PAO] for gravimetric and spectroscopic determination of Pd (II).

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Experimental

Spectrophotometric measurements were done on Perkin-Elmer Lambda-35 UV-Visible spectrophotometer and all the pH measurement were done on electronic pH-meter (EQ-614).

THE BALRAM COMPLEX IN *THE WHITE TIGER***AMIT Y. KAPOOR**

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ABSTRACT

The Post-Colonial Period in India has been a period of deep-set political and social upheavals. The process of Globalization has had deep and far-reaching effects that have been imbedded in the psyche of the 'Global Indian'. Arvind Adiga, an Indian born writer received the prestigious Man Booker Prize for his debut novel, 'The White Tiger' in 2008. The novel is a realistic portrayal of the India of the contemporary times. The novel begins like any other novel about India. But, as we turn the pages, the truth gets revealed. This truth is completely without illusions and is bitterly shocking. The research article aims at presenting the polyphonic image of India in the times of Global economy. It shows an India with all its goodness and nastiness; happiness and sorrow. At the centre of discussion is the character of the protagonist of the novel, Balram Halwai. The character of Balram represents the image of an average "half-baked" Indian who dreams of becoming successful in life at any cost. Balram begins his journey from a village named Laxmangarh in Bihar which he refers to as 'the darkness'. Being the son of a rickshaw-puller, he always faced a financial crunch. He is not ready to live this life of servitude. He, like several other rural youth, migrates to Delhi, with a view to make it big. But life in the city becomes so tough and challenging that he feels disillusioned. Left with no choice he gets entangled in the 'Rooster Coop'. Balram, however, is not ready to accept this loss of identity. So he tries breaking the Rooster Coop and freeing himself from it. He craves to get what he wants and to become an entrepreneur by any means necessary, including bribing people and even murdering his boss. Balram, thus, becomes the mouthpiece of the youth of the contemporary times who seem to suffer from 'Balram complex'.

Key Words: Globalization, Polyphonic Image, Darkness, Light, Corruption, Rooster Coop

The Post-Colonial Period was a period of cultural assimilation and the dominant issues of the literature of this period were multi-culturalism, cultural hybridity, alienation, social and political unrest and the breaking away of indigenous culture under the incursion of newer ways of life. The process of globalization had deep and far-reaching effects on literature. As Maya D points out in her essay:

"The visible impact of globalization can be found in the metropolises across the world which have suddenly become cosmopolitan and multicultural. The far-reaching effect is the invisible change in the traditional way of life in the most remote places of



INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION: A SWOC ANALYSIS

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Introduction – Higher Education:

The term *Higher Education* is ambiguous in nature because it is used in variety of way by different people, different country and in different point of time. In fact, there is no straight forward definition of Higher Education.

World over after school education has been divided into two components - *Higher Education* and *Further Education*. *Higher Education* implies Higher Diplomas, Foundation Degrees to honors Degrees and takes a minimum of 3 years up to a maximum of 4 years to complete. *Further Education* on the other hand refers to Post Graduate or Master and Doctorate degrees. (NKC, 2006)

The three rubrics of the Indian education system are – *primary/elementary stage* (nursery up to tenth grade), *the secondary stage* (2 years of higher secondary) and *higher education stage* (3 years of a bachelor's degree, 2 years of master's degree and 3 years or above for a Ph D)

Higher education in India:

Since time immemorial India has been a nation where Higher Education has been given paramount importance. The earliest evidences of Higher Education in India can be found in the writings of the famous Chinese travelers – Hieun Tsang and Fa Hein. They talk about the existence of Takshshila and Nalanda as the pioneer institutions of higher education in India during the 5th and the 6th centuries B.C. Besides literature and philosophy, these institutions also imparted education in the fields of grammar, logic and metaphysics. In the Great Hindu Epic



2, 4-DIHYDROXY-5-BROMO HEXAPHENONE OXIME (DHBHPO) AS AN AMPEROMETRIC REAGENT FOR ANALYSIS OF COPPER(II) AND NICKEL(II)

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ABSTRACT

DHBHPO has been used as an analytical reagent for amperometric determination of copper and nickel. Cu(II) and Ni(II) forms colored complex with the reagent at pH 5.0 and 8.5 respectively. After studying the polarographic behavior of the metal ions and the reagent at dropping mercury electrode (DME), applied potential were fixed at - 0.4 v (Vs SCE) for copper(II) and - 1.5v (Vs SCE) for Nickel(II). The method was applied for the determination of copper and nickel in german silver alloy. Newly synthesized reagent was characterized using analytical techniques such as IR spectra, NMR and elemental analysis.

Key words: Amperometric determination, DHBHPO, Applied potential, Dropping mercury electrode (DME), Secondary calomel electrode (SCE), Supporting electrolyte.

INTRODUCTION

The formation of coordination compounds by organic reagents with metal ions has been extensively used in analytical chemistry. Most of the selective reagents employed have hydroxyl groups. o-hydroxy ketoximes (1-8), oximes (9-10) has been used for gravimetric and spectrophotometric determination of several metal ions. A very few analytical reagents have been employed for the polarographic determinations. The amperometric method of determining the end point is an extension of polarographic analysis. Gallacetophenone phenylhydrazone(11) was used for amperometric determination of Bismuth. o-hydroxyacetophenone oxime (12,13), 2,5-Dihydroxy acetophenone oxime (14) were used as an amperometric reagent for Cu(II), Ni(II) and Pd(II). 2-Hydroxy-1-acetophenone oxime(15) and 1-hydroxy-2-acetophenone oxime (16) have been successfully employed for the determination of copper and nickel in binary solution. In the present work, we synthesized a new reagent with a view to extend the use of o-hydroxy ketoximes for the amperometric determination of metal ions at DME. DHBHPO performed successfully for the simultaneous determination of copper and nickel in alloy.

METHODOLOGY

Analytical grade chemicals and doubly distilled water were used. Stock solution of copper(II) and nickel(II) were prepared freshly by dissolving copper sulphate and nickel sulphate, respectively. Solution of other ions was prepared from their salts in distilled water. Sodium acetate (0.5M) and acetic acid (0.5M) buffer of pH 5.0 acted as supporting electrolyte for estimation of copper(II) while ammonium chloride (0.5M) and ammonia (0.5M) buffer of pH 8.5 acted as supporting electrolyte for estimation of nickel(II). A 0.2% aqueous solution of gelatin was prepared freshly before use. Purified nitrogen gas was employed for deaeration. All the titrations were performed at DME Vs SCE using a systronic manual polarograph model no 1632 with inbuilt digital micro ameter. A systronic digital pH meter 335 was use to adjust pH. Perkin-Elmer 2400 Elemental Analyser, Bruker Avance II 400 NMR spectrometer and Simadzu FT-IR spectrophotometer were used to characterize the reagent.

Synthesis of the Reagent [DHBHPO]



Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of 4-Methyl-6-Nitro-2-oxo-2H-Chromen-7-yl 2-(4-(4-Substitutedphenyl) Thiazol-2-ylamino) Acetates

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ABSTRACT

Coumarin segment shows remarkable broad spectrum of different biological activities with the thiazole derivative. In view that we have synthesized newer coumarin based thiazole and screened for their biological studies. 4-Phenyl-thiazol-2-ylamine (2a-j) condensed with 4-Methyl-6-nitro-2-oxo-2H-chromen-7-yl chloroacetate (VI) to afford 4-Methyl-6-nitro-2-oxo-2H-chromen-7-yl 2-(4-(4-substitutedphenyl)thiazol-2-ylamino)acetates (3a-j). The newly synthesized compounds were characterized by IR, NMR and mass spectral studies and were screened for their antimicrobial, antitubercular and antioxidant activities. Compound 3a, 3e and 3g showed moderate antibacterial activity (100 µg/ml) against *S. aureus* and compound 3d showed good antibacterial activity (62.5 µg/mL) while compound 3a, 3c, 3g and 3j showed moderate activity (100 µg/mL) against *S. pyogenus* compared to chloramphenicol and ciprofloxacin. Compound 3a (100 µg/mL) exhibited moderate activity against *E. coli* and Compound 3b and 3i (100 µg/mL) exhibited moderate activity against *P. aeruginosa* compared to chloramphenicol and ciprofloxacin. Compounds 3g and 3j showed excellent activity (125 µg/ml) against *C. albicans* and compound 3g and 3j showed moderate activity against *A. niger* as compared to standard drug griseofulvin. While other compounds are less active against *A. niger* and *A. clavatus* compared to the standard drugs. The newly compound 3c (50.00 µg/mL), 3b (50.11 µg/mL), 3d (50.15 µg/mL), 3a (50.23 µg/mL) displayed higher potency amongst all synthesized compounds compared to ascorbic acid. The compound 3d (62.5 µg/mL) exhibited higher potency as antituberculosis amongst all newly synthesized compounds compared to the activity of rifampicin and isoniazid.

Keywords: Coumarin; Thiazole; Antimicrobial; Antitubercular; Antioxidant activity

INTRODUCTION

Coumarin is a versatile compound which exhibits excellent activity as antibacterial [1] as a continuous work on the synthesis of bioactive coumarin-containing analogs [2] herein this article we have reported the synthesis of coumarin based heterocyclic compounds having a wide range of pharmacological activities such as antimalarial [3], antioxidant, anticancer [4], antiplatelet, antithrombotic [5], antifungal [6], herbicidal [7], antiviral [8], anticoagulant [9], anti-inflammatory [10], antitumor [11], anti-oxidant activity [12] and cytotoxic [13]. In addition, 4 - and 7-hydroxy and nitro-coumarins are also antimicrobial [14] and antioxidant active and very important for the synthesis of other coumarin derivatives [15]. When it may be nitrated its antimicrobial activities is enhanced. It was then reacted with chloro acetyl chlorideto give chloro acetate derivative [16] of 4-Methyl-6-nitro-7-hydroxycoumarin. Thiazoles are a well-known group of heterocyclic compounds having a wide variety of biological activities, and their application as medicines are well established. Thiazole derivatives are reported to exhibit diverse biological activities as antimicrobial [17], antioxidant [18], antitubercular [19], anticonvulsant [20] and anticancer agents [21]. 2-aminothiazole and its derivatives are very useful because of its enormous activities in a wide spectrum due to various substituted thiazole moiety. In view of these finding and in continuation of our work on the synthesis of novel heterocyclic systems exhibiting good biological activity, we have coupled chloro acetate derivative of 4-methyl-6-nitro-7-hydroxycoumarin with a series of substituted



PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE NARRATIVE TECHNIQUES OF THE BOOKER WINNER INDIAN NOVELISTS

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ABSTRACT

Narrative technique is used in telling a story by a writer, and to explain the procedures and methods used in the telling of a story. Examples of the techniques a novelist might use are point of view, theme, character and setting. A narrative technique may be used by works of literature in order to produce a specific effect on the reader. Regarding the narrative technique the early Indian writers in English took care to align with the best in various ingenious ways. The Indian English novelists of the Colonial Period were highly limited and restricted in their narrative techniques. The Post-Colonial Indian English novelists had to appeal to the heterogeneous community, people of diverse ethnic-religious and cultural backgrounds. For this purpose he chose themes, situations and techniques that had more or less the same validity all over the country. That is why the range of the novel widened and the various features of Indian society, economic, political, religious and cultural were exhaustively covered by it. It was in the 1980s that a noteworthy paradigm shift was introduced in the narrative technique by Salman Rushdie, who won the Man Booker Prize for his magnum opus, 'Midnight's Children' in the year 1981. He was followed by novelists like Amitav Ghosh, Vikram Seth, Rohinton Mistry, Upamanyu Chatterjee and many others who had found new voices for their novels. Besides Rushdie, the three other novelists who won the Man Booker Prize are Arundhati Roy for 'The God of Small Things' (1997), Kiran Desai for 'The Inheritance of Loss' (2006) and Aravind Adiga for 'The White Tiger' (2008). In this paper, the researcher has focused his attention on narrative techniques adopted by the Booker Prize winner Indian novelists. Each of these novelists set their own linguistic and literary standards and the world seemed to be prepared to listen to them. Their narrative techniques, their themes are aspects which require reader's thoughtful attention.

Keywords: Narrative Technique, Paradigm shift, Magic Realism, Historiographic Metafiction, Unreliable narrator

Introduction:

'Narrative' is a term which has several changing meanings. It is taken from Latin verb 'narrare' which means 'to recount' and is related to the adjective 'gnarus' means 'knowing'



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SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF COUMARIN CLUBBED OXAZINES

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Keywords:

Coumarin, Oxazine, Antimicrobial, Antitubercular, Antioxidant activity

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ABSTRACT: Coumarin segment have been reported broad spectrum of different biological activities with the oxazine derivatives. In view that we have synthesized newer coumarin clubbed 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-substituted phenyl-2H-1,3-oxazin-2-amine and screened for their biological studies. 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-substituted phenyl-2H-1,3-oxazin-2-amine IIa-j condensed with 4-Methyl-6-nitro-2-oxo-2H-chromen-7-yl chloro acetate 5 to afford 4-Methyl-6-nitro-2-oxo-2H-chromen-7-yl-2-(4-(4-sustitutedphenyl) oxazine - 2- yl - amino) acetates 2a-j. The newer compounds were characterized by IR, NMR and mass spectral studies and were screened for their antimicrobial, antitubercular and antioxidant activities. Compound 2a (-C₆H₅) 62.5 µg/ml, 2d (2-OH) 100 µg/ml against *S. aureus*, 2a (-C₆H₅) 50 µg/ml, 2f (4-F) and 2j (3-OPh) 100 µg/ml against *S. pyogenes* as compared to chloramphenicol and the other compound 2c (4-Cl) showed excellent potency 25 µg/ml against *E. coli* and 12.5 µg/ml against *P. aeruginosa* while compound 2e (4-OH) exhibited comparable activity of 62.5 µg/ml and 100 µg/ml against *E. coli* and *P. areuginosa* respectively. Furthermore 2i (3-Br) also showed 100 µg/ml moderate potency against *E. coli* compared to the standard drugs chloramphenicol and ciprofloxacin. The study of antifungal activity indicates that 2i (3-Br) showed remarkable potency of 250 µg/ml against *C. albicans* and compounds 2a (-C₆H₅), 2b (2-Cl), 2c (4-Cl), 2f (4-F) and 2j (3-OPh) exhibited comparable activity of 500 µg/ml against *C. albicans* when compared to the standard drug Griseofulvin.

INTRODUCTION: Coumarin is a versatile compound which exhibits excellent activity as antibacterial¹, as a continuous work on the synthesis of bioactive coumarin-containing analogs² herein this article we have reported the synthesis of coumarin based heterocyclic compounds having a wide range of pharmacological activities such as antimalarial³, antioxidant⁴, antiplatelet and antithrombotic⁵, antifungal⁶, herbicidal⁷, antiviral⁸, anticoagulant⁹, anti-inflammatory¹⁰, antitumor¹¹, anti-oxidant activity¹² and anti cancer¹³.

In addition, 4 & 7 - hydroxy and nitro-coumarins are also potent antimicrobial¹⁴ and antioxidant and very important for the synthesis of other coumarin derivatives¹⁵. Antimicrobial activities of 4-methyl-7-hydroxycoumarin are enhanced by nitration. It was then reacted with chloro acetyl chloride to give chloro acetate derivative of 4-methyl-6-nitro-7-hydroxycoumarin.

Oxazines as well as 2-amino oxazines are well known moiety of heterocycles having a wide variety of biological activities and their uses as medicines are well established. Oxazines derivatives are reported to exhibit diverse biological activities as antitubercular¹⁶, anticoagulant¹⁷, antimicrobial¹⁸, antioxidant-anticancer¹⁹ and antifungal agents²⁰. In view of these finding and in continuation of our work on

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Synthesis and biological evaluation of coumarin clubbed thiazines scaffolds as antimicrobial and antioxidant

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Abstract

A new series of 4-methyl-6-nitro-2-oxo-2*H*-chroman-7-yl-2-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-phenyl-2*H*-1,3-thiazin-2-yl-amino)acetates **5a–j** were synthesized from 6-nitro-4-methyl coumarinyl chloroacetate (**5**) and 2-amino thiazines (**IIIa–j**). The structure of the final compounds was adequately confirmed via spectroscopic techniques (IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, Mass) and characterization of physical properties. Final compounds were screened for their antimicrobial, antitubercular, and antioxidant activities. Compounds **5c** and **5h** found to have antibacterial potency against *E. coli* with MIC values 50 µg/mL compared to standard drugs. Compound **5d** demonstrated better antifungal potency (MIC = 200 µg/mL) against *C. albicans* when compared with griseofulvin. Compounds **5b** and **5h** found to be encouraging antitubercular (MIC = 62.5 µg/mL with 98–99% inhibition) against *M. tuberculosis H₃₇Rv*. The newly synthesized **5h** and **5b** were appeared to have high radical scavenging efficacies as 33.99 ± 0.301 and 35.35 ± 0.470 µg/mL ± SD of IC₅₀ values, respectively, in DPPH and ABTS bioassay.

Keywords 1,3-thiazine-2-amines · Coumarin · Antibacterial · Antioxidant and antitubercular

Introduction

The natural compound such as coumarin has served as valuable leads for the development of newer biological potent analogs (Kostova et al. 2011; Patel et al. 2017). Coumarins form an elite class of compounds, which exhibit a variety of therapeutic activities including antibacterial (Bhat et al. 2009; Muratovic et al. 2013), antimalarial (Patel et al. 2012), antioxidant (Kostova 2006; Nagamallu et al.

2016), anticancer (Sashidhara et al. 2010; Thakur et al. 2015), antiplatelet (Roma et al. 2003), antithrombotic (Kontogiorgis et al. 2015), analgesic (Keri et al. 2010), antifungal (Al-Amiery et al. 2012; Rehman et al. 2005), antiviral (Hassan et al. 2016), anticoagulant (Rost et al. 2005), anti-inflammatory (Bansal et al. 2013), and anti-tumor (Chen et al. 2013). On the other hand, the nitrogen and sulfur heterocyclic ring families are very interesting due to their physicochemical properties, especially in the sense of design of new drugs and new materials. The core moiety of 1,3-thiazines has N-C-S linkage have been used as antimicrobial activity (Koketsu et al. 2002), antitumor (Wang et al. 2012), antituberculosis (Tiwari et al. 2016), analgesic and anti-inflammatory (Jupudi et al. 2013), and antioxidant (Jeleń et al. 2015).

The development of coumarins as antioxidant agents has attracted much attention in recent years. Coumarins afford an opportunity for the discovery of new antioxidants with truly novel mechanisms of action. The present article deals with the rational design of coumarin clubbed thiazine motif with an understanding of the mechanisms of existing synthetic and natural coumarins. Antimicrobial activity of 4- and 7-hydroxy and nitrocoumarins has been reviewed extensively (Debeljak et al. 2007; Dekić et al. 2011) and it has been observed that when it has been nitrated, its antimicrobial activities is

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'DIASPORIC CONCERNS IN THE BOOKER WINNER INDO-ANGLIAN NOVELISTS'**AMIT KAPOOR**Head, Department of English,
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A recent development of the contemporary times is that the writers who have been uprooted from their nation of nativity are able to portray a far clearer picture of their nation than its indigenes. The discourse of the diaspora entails so many aspects, such as loss of homeland and longing for it, alienation in new land, fixities, sacrifices, adversities, compromises and redefining identity; therefore it needs to be approached from different stances. It is no doubt that the Diasporic Indian writers are making Indian writing more visible through the world. They truly highlight the various problems resulting due to immigration. There are several expatriate writers who are writing about India from various nooks and corners of the world. There are certain commonalities to be found in their writings which weave them all in one single thread. It is the researcher's endeavor to identify such diasporic concerns as they get voiced in the novels of the four Booker-winner Indian English novelists – Salman Rushdie's 'Midnight's Children' (1981), Arundhati Roy's 'The God of Small Things' (1997), Kiran Desai's 'The Inheritance of Loss' (2006) and Aravind Adiga's 'The White Tiger' (2008).

Index Terms: Diaspora, Expatriate, Exile, Homelessness, Hybridity, Immigration, Identity, Post-Colonial

Introduction:

A *diaspora* is a large group of people with a similar heritage or homeland who have since moved out to places all over the world. The Indian Diaspora is a generic term to describe the people who migrated from territories that are currently within the borders of the Republic of India. The discourse of the diaspora entails so many aspects, such as loss of homeland and longing for it, alienation in new land, fixities, sacrifices, adversities, compromises and redefining identity; therefore it needs to be approached from different stances. And post-nationalism raised questions about what and who India is. India is presently made up of around 1.25 billion people, more than 2,000 ethnic groups, 18 official languages, and a plurality of religious groups, India is truly a diverse nation. As a result there can be several ways through which its cultural and linguistic hybridity can be viewed.

The present research paper is the researcher's attempt to present an in-depth study of the diasporic concerns as reflected in the novels of the four Booker Winner Indian English

'Life lessons in select English Novels'

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Abstract

The purpose of education is to instill in the learner lifelong values that aid the promotion of civic behavior, nation building and social cohesion. Education is the most valuable and an omnipresent incident which caters to the holistic development of an individual. It is the sole force that can uphold our civilization and culture. An outcome of value-based education is to help humanity to transcend to a higher level of consciousness. A *life lesson* is a lesson dressed in the form of an experience or situation, which tellingly conveys something instructive or highly valuable about life or principles on which life can be led. Life lessons could be found in any field or discipline known to mankind. In our lives, we learn several things every single day. A fictional work of literature tickles the emotions of the readers. It constantly challenges his perceptions about life and resultantly helps mould his moral vision. In the present research paper the researcher has selected some renowned works of fiction from all over the world and has tried to show how they can usher in a moral awakening among the readers.

Index Terms: life lessons, literature, moral, novel, ethical

Introduction:

The purpose of education is to instill in the learner lifelong values that aid the promotion of civic behavior, nation building and social cohesion. Education is the most valuable and an omnipresent incident which caters to the holistic development of an individual. It is the sole force that can uphold our civilization and culture. An outcome of value-based education is to help humanity to transcend to a higher level of consciousness.

A *life lesson* is a lesson dressed in the form of an experience or situation, which tellingly conveys something instructive or highly valuable about life or principles on which life can be led. These lessons signify the most memorable and defining moments that an individual has experienced in his/her life. Life lessons could be found in any field or discipline known to mankind. In our lives, we learn several things every single day. While learning or experiencing them, we fail to realize that some of these experiences could affect our behavior and transform it completely for the rest of our lives. This is what distinguishes a life lesson from all the other things that we learn.

Life lessons and literature:

Literature has been very aptly defined by R. J. Rees in his seminal book *English literature: An Introduction to the Foreign Readers:*

"Literature is a writing that expresses and communicates thoughts, feelings and attitudes towards life." (Rees: 2)

Literature thus abounds in life lessons which enhance the moral fabric of our personality. Works of literary fiction represent a creative and formal linguistic commitment—in the shape of an oral or written artifact—with the historically- and geographically-situated socio-political tensions found at the level of individual experience. A literary text is a formal representation that relates the author's perception of life and the reader's perception of life. A fictional work of literature tickles the emotions of the readers. It constantly challenges his perceptions about life and resultantly helps mould his moral vision. The novel has remained the most popular form of literature right since its inception and hence the researcher has chosen the novel form.

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ABSTRACT

In Shakespearean society, it was men who held exclusively the official posts of authority and power, and men who possessed the agency and influence to direct the outcome of events. Women did not enjoy political, economic, or social parity with men during Shakespeare's time and this historical reality is important to keep in mind when analyzing the variety of female characters in the plays of Shakespeare. Nevertheless, the careful reader notices a curious trend in many of Shakespeare's plays: many of Shakespeare's female characters exercise a rather great deal of subtle forms of power and influence, and often do so in unusual and even subversive ways that challenge traditional gender roles. Although the male characters generally fail to notice or refuse to acknowledge women's authority and influence openly, they are affected by it, often significantly so, and although Shakespeare himself might not have been aware of the dissonances he created. The contemporary reader cannot help but be aware of them and in many cases, to view many of the characters present in several plays by Shakespeare as some of the main motivators of action as well as some of the most complex characters overall. In this Research Article the author intends to prove that the female character is just as significant and full of meanings and symbols as the male character in some of the most important Shakespearean plays.

Keywords: Women, Gender, Margin, Patriarchal, Role Reversal

Introduction

Literary and historical scholars affirm that women did not enjoy political, economic, or social parity with men during Shakespeare's time and this historical reality is important to keep in mind when analyzing the variety of female characters in the plays of Shakespeare. In this Shakespearean society, it was men who held exclusively the official posts of authority and power, and men who possessed the agency and influence to direct the outcome of events. Despite the relative insignificance of women in Elizabethan social order, Shakespeare uses them in many significant ways. He seems to be extremely sensitive to the importance of women in society even though they are often overlooked.

Female characters play an important role for the dramatic run of events in Shakespeare's plays. Just as in reality, women of Shakespeare's dramas have been bound to rules and conventions of the patriarchal Elizabethan era. Therefore, it was very common back in Elizabethan England to compel woman into marriages in order to receive power, legacy, dowry or land in exchange.

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Challenges and Shifting Paradigms in Teacher Education

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Abstract

Education is pivotal to the socio-economic development of the society because “*education is not a preparation for life; education is life itself*” (John Dewey)

We live in a world in crisis, in a knowledge society, and in an era, in which time is fluid, nothing lasts, everything changes and is unstable. There are a series of challenges that Teacher Education is facing today. The challenges relate to the international, national and institutional levels. Most of these stakeholders agree that teacher education needs to change to meet the needs of digital age learners and the challenges of a rapidly changing knowledge and technology-based global society.

In the article that follows, the researcher analyzes the specific challenges that higher education faces and the need for a paradigm shift in education in today’s society. Changes need to be introduced in three possible areas – teacher effectiveness, teacher education programmes and integration of technology in the curriculum of teacher education.

Index Terms:

teacher education, challenges, paradigm shifts, technology, innovations

*‘Challenges and Shifting Paradigms in
Teacher Education’*

Research Article

Introduction

Education is pivotal to the socio-economic development of the society because “*education is not a preparation for life; education is life itself*” (John Dewey)

We live in a world in crisis, in a knowledge society, and in an era, in which time is fluid, nothing lasts, everything changes and is unstable. There are a series of challenges that Teacher Education is facing today. The diverse and heterogeneous society of the new millennium is characterized by a series of internal crises in the welfare state: the social crisis, the environmental crisis and unsustainable practices, the crisis of states, the threat posed by globalization, and finally, the crisis of democracy. Most of these stakeholders agree that teacher education needs to change to meet the needs of digital age learners and the challenges of a rapidly changing knowledge and technology-based global society.

INNOVATING RESEARCH THROUGH THE USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT

The primary purposes of research is documentation, discovery, interpretation, or the research and development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. There are several forms of research such as medical, technological, scientific, economic, social, business, marketing, etc. Research is a means of adding to the stock of global knowledge. It provides the source of new ideas, methods, techniques and innovations across a whole range of disciplinary and multi-disciplinary areas. There was a time when tools such as the printed text, telephone and the radio were considered as the appropriate tools for research. With the passage of time due to the advancement in the field of science and technology, the tools for research need to undergo change since research is a process of continual evolvement. With a view to contemporize one's research, the researcher should adapt to the newer tools that are being added to the field of research. In the present research paper, the researcher has highlighted the use of ICT tools in the field of academic research so as to lead to the construction of knowledge.

Keywords: ICT, Computers, Blogging, Podcast, MOODLE, MOOC

Introduction

The word "research" is etymologically derived from the French word "recherche" where "re" means "again" and "cherche" means "to discover". The Oxford English Dictionary defines research thus:

"Research is a careful study of a subject, especially in order to discover new facts or information about it"

Research, thus consists of taking into consideration the stash of knowledge that exists around us and discover novel ways of applying that knowledge. The primary purpose of research is documentation, discovery, interpretation, or the research and development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. There are several forms of research such as medical, technological, scientific, economic, social, business, marketing, etc. Research is a means of adding to the stock of global knowledge. It provides the source of new ideas, methods, techniques and innovations across a whole range of disciplinary and multi-disciplinary areas.



Pyridine clubbed coumarin analogues: Their synthesis and biological studies as antimicrobials and antioxidants

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The major aim of this study is to develop the new class of coumarin candidate clubbed with dihydropyridine-3-carbonitrile with an improved potency as an antimicrobial and antioxidant agent. The key intermediate 6-nitro-4-methyl coumarin-yl chloro acetate 5 have been linked to the 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxo-4-phenyl-1,2-dihydro pyridine-3-carbonitrile IIa-j derivative to afford 4-methyl-6-nitro-2-oxo-2H-chromen-7-yl-2-(3-cyano-6-(4-fluoro phenyl)-4-(substituted-phenyl) pyridin-2-yl-oxy) acetates 7a-j via efficient organic transformations. All the new derivatives have been characterized by spectral studies (IR, ¹H and ¹³C NMR and mass spectroscopy). *In vitro* antimicrobial activity have been carried out using the broth microdilution method and antioxidant potency using DPPH bioassays. Bioassay results reveal that compound 7e are equipotent against *E. coli* with MIC value 50 µg/ mL compared to standard drug ciprofloxacin. A final analogue 7c with 4-chlorophenyl substituent indicated better antifungal potency against *C. albicans* with MIC value 100 µg/ mL compared to standard drug griseofulvin. In addition, newly synthesized analogues have been found to be significant scavengers of DPPH radical with IC₅₀ values of 32.11 µg/mL. It has been observed that the potent antibacterial candidate has proved to possess significant antioxidant activity. The presence of chlorine and hydroxy group on phenyl ring plays an important role for the potency in above mentioned biological assay.

Keywords: Coumarin, cynopyridine, antibacterial, antifungal, antioxidant

The increasing resistance of pathogenic microorganisms to conventional drugs has become a serious problem in healthcare. This requires the urgent need to replace existing therapeutics with better alternatives. Heterocyclic hybridization approach to design new bioactive molecule is an emerging tool in drug discovery because it allows integrating two or more pharmacophore into one molecular scaffold with an improved pharmacological activities. Among a large variety of heterocyclic compounds, coumarin, a condensed heterocycle of benzene and pyran-2-one, recognized as an important pharmacophore. It is widely reported that natural¹ and synthetic coumarin² analogous shows a significant pharmacological effect. Novobiocin and Chlorobiocin are well known antimicrobials containing a coumarin nucleus³. Presence of coumarin nucleus in numerous categories of therapeutic agents such as antibacterial⁴, antifungal⁵, antitubercular⁶, antiviral⁷, antimalarial⁸, analgesic⁹, antiparasitic¹⁰, antitumor¹¹, anti-inflammatory¹², antioxidants¹³, anticoagulants¹⁴,

antidiabetics¹⁵, etc. has made it a valuable lead for the development of new therapeutic agents. Antimicrobial activity of nitro coumarins has been reviewed extensively^{16,17} and it has been observed that when the nitro group has been incorporated with coumarin, its antimicrobial activities is enhanced. The derivatives contain pyridine core are versatile and used as active pharmaceutical ingredients¹⁸. Among the varied pyridine derivatives, 3-cyanopyridines comprise a very interesting class of compounds because of their significant and versatile biological activities^{19,20}, viz, neurotropic activity²¹, anti-inflammatory, analgesic²², antioxidant²³, Tyrosine kinase inhibitors²⁴, etc.

With this consideration and continuation²⁵ of our ongoing interest in the synthesis of the pyridine clubbed coumarin derivatives, we have been prompted to synthesize possibly more potent pharmacologically active compounds. The present article deals with the design and synthesis of coumarin clubbed pyridine-3-carbonitrile analogous. We have condensed chloro acetate of 4-methyl-7-

Large Negative Magnetoresistance in Non Magnetic Tin Monoselenides

S. M. Bharthaniya, Ajay M. Agarwal, Kunjal Patel, G. K. Solanki

Abstract

Layered IV metal chalcogenide SnSe has been grown by a direct vapour transport technique. Cu has been used as a dopant to grow SnSeCu_{0.02} single crystals. Variation of Hall parameters: Hall resistivity, carrier concentration, Hall mobility and Hall coefficient with magnetic field has been studied. The crystals show a large negative magnetoresistance (nMR) at field above 1T. Dopant Cu has negligible effect on the magnetoresistance property of SnSe.

 PDF

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Section
Articles

Structural Characterization of Layered Tin Mono-Selenide Crystals doped with Copper Grown by DVT Technique

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Abstract. Crystals of SnSe and SnSe doped with Cu have been synthesized by a direct vapour transport technique. The grown crystals have shiny faces and they do not suffer from the contamination of the transporting agent. The characterization of the crystals has been done by using the techniques of X-ray diffraction, Energy dispersive analysis of X-rays (EDAX), Scanning electron microscope (SEM), Transmission electron microscope (TEM) and electron diffraction. An estimation of crystallite size, dislocation density and lattice strain has been made. In order to understand the mechanism of growth of the crystals, scanning electron microscope and transmission electron microscope have been employed. The crystallinity of the grown crystals has been confirmed by electron diffraction pattern. The implications of the results have been discussed.

INTRODUCTION

In the last two decades there has been a lot of interest in the development of alternative renewable energy sources [1]. Among these sources, Thermoelectric materials have particularly witnessed a renewed interest since thermoelectric effect can be used to convert thermal energy into electrical energy. They provide an alternative for power generation from waste heat and can also be used for refrigeration [2]. The efficiency of thermoelectric

materials is given by dimensionless figure of merit (ZT) defined as $ZT = \frac{S^2 \sigma T}{\lambda}$ where S, σ , λ and T are the seebeck coefficient, electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity and absolute temperature respectively[3]. Therefore excellent thermoelectric performance requires a high power factor ($S^2 \sigma$) as well as low thermal conductivity (λ). After the initial observation of high thermoelectric performance in SnSe samples in the high temperature range 723-923 K [4], there has been a large number of research papers on SnSe samples [5]. Favourable thermoelectric properties in SnSe are not limited to high temperature phase alone, but can also be obtained in the low temperature region by suitable doping [6]. Now doping in SnSe can be done either at cation site or at anion site. Singh et al [7] tried Al, Cu, Pb and In as dopants at Sn site and synthesized $\text{Sn}_{(1-x)}\text{M}_x\text{Se}$ in the polycrystalline form. Their study showed that Cu doped SnSe alloys resulted in enhancement of power factor ($S^2 \sigma$) & figure of merit (ZT) and could work as potential and cost effective thermoelectric (TE) material. Since SnSe in single crystal form gives a better thermoelectric performance [8, 9], it was thought worthwhile to grow Cu doped SnSe in single crystalline form. The present paper describes a complete structural characterization of the as grown samples of $\text{SnSeCu}_{0.02}$.

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Research Paper

On

The Web Tools – Language Teaching Interface

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Abstract

Language has a deep impact on the life of an individual. It is a means of expressing one's emotions, feelings, thoughts and doubts. It is through language alone that we are able to harness our innate ability to form a lasting bond with one another, thereby distinguishing mankind from the animals. Language teaching is the process and practice of acquiring a language, be it a second language or a foreign language. We need language to learn, to retain and to recall our knowledge. It is the primary need of mankind. The traditional method looked upon language teaching only as a product of transmission. In this teacher-centric method, the teacher was looked upon as the centre of knowledge while the learner was only a passive recipient. In the recently designed student-centered model, both student and teacher are active participants who share responsibility for the student's learning. Instructor and students work together to identify how students expect to use the language. The instructor models language use and students then apply the language themselves in practice activities that simulate real communication situations. The use of technology in various fields has been so successful and beneficial for teachers to reach some particular goals especially in education and for those who are learning language. Through this research article, the



Indian nation in the Booker-Winner Indo-Anglian Novelists

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Abstract

In the bygone ages the concept of a nation was more or less taken for granted – a fixed and an unchangeable entity. But in the recent times the concept of a nation is constantly being promoted as the thrust area of collective identification which is ever changing and hence questionable. The idea of nationalism is not new to India. We find this idea in the Vedas in the form of two concepts - 'Bharatavarsa' and 'Sanskriti'. The Indo-Anglian novel has been the most powerful medium for the representation of the Indian nation. It has always been used as a tool to present the social, religious, economic and political conditions of the nation. The deep impact of globalization on the Indian subcontinent can be found in the novels written by the Booker-winner Indo-Anglian writers. They represented an Indian nation where traditional value systems had been replaced by a new set of values. The Booker-Winner Indian English novelists represent such a group of novelists who are global Indians. The present research paper seeks to find out how novelists like Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, Kiran Desai and Arvind Adiga debunk the colonial tradition of representing the Indian nation and present it in a new light. The research paper is confined to the texts of *Midnight Children* (1981), *The God of Small Things* (1997), *The Inheritance of Loss* (2006) and *The White Tiger* (2008).

Index Terms: Indian, nation, post-colonial, hybridization, native, representation

Nation: An Introduction

In the bygone ages the concept of a nation was more or less taken for granted – a fixed and an unchangeable entity. But in the recent times the concept of a nation is constantly being promoted as the thrust area of collective identification which is ever changing and hence questionable. As a result of the continuously shifting political reorganization, newer national divisions keep appearing. Hence there is an urgent need to interrogate the concept of a nation in this new context of growing ethnicity.

The Indian Nation

The idea of nationalism is not new to India. We find this idea in the Vedas in the form of two concepts. On the one hand there is a reference to 'Bharatavarsa', which could be interpreted as a single unit or entity, and on the other hand we have a set of values, which the people belonging to different caste, creed and community and using different languages, very loyally follow, which we call 'Sanskriti'. 'Bharatavarsa' could thus be considered the bone and flesh of India and 'Sanskriti' its soul. In the 19th century, when India had been a British Colony, the very experience of subjugation, aroused a feeling of national consciousness among the people of the nation. However the real concept of a nation was only brought to light in the post-colonial period, when the histories of the colonies were revisited and

‘Globalization: It’s Impact on the Literature of the Third World’

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Abstract

Globalization is the new buzz word of the present times. It is a multidimensional concept incorporating the economic, social, political and legal aspects. There were certain specific political and economic transformations that were responsible for the victory of the Western liberal economic thoughts. In the present times the concept of Globalization has metamorphosed into a multidisciplinary term which includes several mixed and antithetical strains such as cultural hybridity, homogenization, plurality, migration, displacement, relativism, liberalization and innovative concept of “Glocalization”. Globalization is not only something that limits itself to the social, political, economic and the cultural world, but also has the world of literature in grip. Globalization has been able to develop literature into a platform for evoking, supporting and interpreting different social, political, literary, and cultural concepts. Globalization has had a deep-rooted and long lasting impact on the literature of the Third World. In the present article the researcher has tried to study the impact on globalization in the literature of the Third World on the basis of four important aspects – the concept of a literary creation, the concept of nation, the concept of home and the concept of language.

Keywords: globalization, Third World, literary text, nation, home, language

Introduction: The Concept of Globalization

Globalization is the new buzz word of the present times. It is a multidimensional concept incorporating the economic, social, political and legal aspects. Being an umbrella term, it can be defined in various ways. To begin with, a layman’s definition of Globalization is:

“Globalization is the rapid expansion of technologies, products, information human beings and cultural practices across national borders in an integrated and seamless manner.”

The Ambedkarite Impact on Literature

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Introduction:

All nations world-over are distinguished on the basis of their unique social reality. Whereas the social distinctiveness of the other nations appears to be single-tiered, in a polysemic nation like India social reality appears to be multi-tiered. India is a nation having diversified cultures that exist together. The conflict between cultures seems to have interweaved into the Indian culture. The social distinctness in India is not only extrinsic but also intrinsic. In the rest of the world, there are forms of social reality are manifold. They relate to the society, race, gender and religion but in a unique nation like India, which is almost a subcontinent, its social reality rests on caste alone.

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, was a renowned politician, an eminent jurist and a social reformer. He dedicated his life towards the eradication of social evils such as untouchability and caste distinction. He had a genius for understanding the meaning of the Dharma Shastras and hence challenged it. According to his view, Manu Smriti the Book of Hindu law had been the source of the caste system and discrimination against Dalits in India. He vociferously voiced his views by publicly burning copies of Manu Smriti at a Satyagraha held at Mahad, Maharashtra on the 25th of December, 1927. It was Dr. Ambedkar's slogan: "Educate, Organize and Agitate" – which had a sweeping impact on Dalit communities. He was thus a humanitarian and a messiah for the Dalits.

Dr. Ambedkar is and shall always remain the incessant source of inspiration for literature, more so for Dalit literature. Being a revolutionary, he fought for the rights of the marginalized sections of the Indian society. He started expressing his views through his writings. He stood as a role model for all those writers whose voices were unheard. The Dalit writers gained realization that the medium of literature alone could make their voices heard. This gave rise to a horde of writers who represented the pains and sufferings of the underprivileged sections of the society. Most of these writers had themselves been the victims of the class-driven society.

In the present article the researcher has tried to study the impact of Dr. Ambedkar's philosophy, which has been called "The Ambedkarite effect" in select literary works. Some works have been written in English and the others are English translations of the Source languages. The researcher has taken up seven novels which include Bama's *Karukku*, Perumal Murugan's, *Seasons of the Palm*, Om Prakash Valmiki's *Joothan*, Mulk Raj Anand's *Untouchable*, Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*, Rohinton Mistry's *A Fine Balance* and Joseph Macwan's *The Stepchild*.

Bama's *Karukku*

Karukku, a Tamil word meaning a palmyra leaf having serrated edges, is a 1992 award-winning autobiography in Tamil by a Christian Dalit woman, translated into English by Lakshmi Holmstrom. Bama details not only her experiences of prejudice in her village but also within the Christian

INNOVATIONS IN CURRICULUM, PEDAGOGY AND ASSESSMENT

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Abstract

Education, being a social institution serving the needs of society, is indispensable for society to survive and thrive. It should be not only comprehensive, sustainable, and superb, but must continuously evolve to meet the challenges of the fast-changing and unpredictable globalized world. This evolution must be systemic, consistent, and scalable; therefore, school teachers, college professors, administrators, researchers, and policy makers are expected to initiate the theory and practice of teaching and learning, as well as all other aspects of this complex organization to ensure quality preparation of all students to life and work. Educational productivity is the need of the hour. It is time we created the next generation of learners. Innovation is important in order to bring about a shift in educational goals and objectives towards using educational systems to prepare learners as functioning citizens of the twenty-first century. It is needed to inculcate in the learners a desire to learn the basic skills of learning. In the present research paper, the researcher seeks to provide an overview on innovations under the three rubrics – curriculum, pedagogy and assessment. The researcher suggests certain innovative methods which can be adopted in all three – curriculum, pedagogy and assessment. The innovations in curriculum include *valuing diversity, connecting theory to practice, strengthening content knowledge, mentoring and enhancing digital literacy*. The pedagogical innovations include *brainstorming*

techniques, teamwork, storyboarding, role playing, audio-visual tools and puzzles and games. Finally, the innovations in assessment include *interviews, questionnaires, student journals and project-based assessment*. The innovative methods mentioned in the paper are suggestions. The innovations and best practices would help create policies, systems and practices, ensuring quality education in the long run.

Index Terms: education, innovation, curriculum, pedagogy, assessment,

Introduction

The term “*innovation*” has its roots in the Latin word “*innovare*” which means “to renew or change”. Innovation could be described as “*the introduction of something new*” or “*a new idea, method or device*”. It differs from invention or renovation in that it signifies a substantial change or departure from current practice within an existing framework.

Education, being a social institution serving the needs of society, is indispensable for society to survive and thrive. It should be not only comprehensive, sustainable, and superb, but must continuously evolve to meet the challenges of the fast-changing and unpredictable globalized world. This evolution must be systemic, consistent, and scalable; therefore, school teachers, college professors, administrators, researchers, and policy makers are expected to initiate the theory and practice of teaching and learning, as well as all other aspects of this complex



Migration: A Gendered Issue

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Abstract

Migration has been there right since the time that Homo sapiens came into existence. Studies reveal that the earliest fossils of the Homo sapiens were discovered in Ethiopia and they are approximately 2, 00,000 years old. It was roughly 60,000 years ago the Homo sapiens dispersed across Eurasia. These migrations were chiefly propelled by environmental factors, climate-caused floods, draughts and shortage of water. With the passage of time migrant tribes became less nomadic. But there were two other reasons that fueled migration were colonialism and war. In the present century, urbanization and globalization have been the factors responsible for migration. The year 2020 and now 2021 have experienced a massive wave of migration. The reason this time is the Corona pandemic. Gender has always remained central to any kind of discussion of the causes and the consequences of migration. Both men and women migrate for a variety of reasons, but they face different sets of challenges and opportunities. In one way it is the gender of the migrant that influences the purpose of migration and also the process of decision-making throughout the cycle of migration. But in another way, migration has a direct impact on gender relations, power structure and behavior. It most often challenges and transforms the traditional set of gender-specific roles. In the present research article, the researcher has undertaken an in-depth analysis of the process of migration and how it is related to gender issues. The various causes of migration and its overall impact on the women migrant have been highlighted.

Index Terms: migration, gender, oppression, exploitation, displacement

Introduction

The word *migration* does not have a clear-cut definition. However, an etymological study reveals that the word has its roots in the Latin word *migrationem* which means *a removal, change of abode*. The Latin word can be further traced back to its Greek root word *ameibein* which is an extended form of the root *mei* meaning *to change, go, move*. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines *migration* as:

“A migrant is a person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (i) the person’s legal status; (ii) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (iii) what causes the movement are; or (iv) the duration of the stay.” (IOM: 2015)

Migration: A brief historical background

Migration has been there right since the time that Homo sapiens came into existence. Studies reveal that the earliest fossils of the Homo sapiens were discovered in Ethiopia and they are approximately 2, 00,000 years old. It was roughly 60,000 years ago the Homo sapiens dispersed across Eurasia. These migrations were chiefly propelled by environmental factors, climate-caused floods, draughts and shortage of water. With the passage of time migrant tribes became less nomadic. But there were two other reasons that fueled migration were colonialism and war. In the present century, urbanization and globalization have been the factors responsible for migration. The year 2020 and now 2021 have experienced a massive wave of migration. The reason this time is the Corona pandemic.

'Parsing Literature in the Context of Trauma Narratives'

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Abstract

*The word **trauma** has its roots in the Greek root **tere** which means **to rub, turn** with derivatives referring to twisting, piercing etc. The term was originally used to refer to a physical wound and more specifically to **a violent disruption of the body's integrity**. Intensive scientific research was undertaken in the last decade of the twentieth-century. The traditional concept of **trauma** was replaced by a more pluralistic approach to the concept. Theorists finally propounded that a **traumatic experience** challenges the limits of linguistic expression, shatters the psyche and disrupts meaning altogether. The idea of a trauma directly impacts identity and memory and results into the splitting of the ego. It could manifest itself in two distinct ways – repression and amnesia. The distinctive causes of Individual trauma are brutality, sexual abuse, domestic violence, employment discrimination, bullying, and predominantly childhood experiences. It has been observed that childhood trauma leads to violent behavior. The causes of universal trauma are catastrophic events, war, treachery, betray and sexual abused. Literature is a phenomenon of reflecting the world in simple artistic medium. It has the power to fictionalize and symbolize and hence can create an appropriate space for the expression of such an inexplicable experience as trauma. Literary texts incorporate characters who are traumatized and are thus they are able to engage the reader's power of emotional and sympathy on the one hand and critical reflections on the other. In the present research paper, the researcher has selected seven novels that exemplify the representation of trauma. The novels explore the various nuances of trauma at the formal as well as the thematic levels.*

Key Words

Trauma, Repression, Silence, Identity, Memory, Solidarity