A3.2.1

Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the year 2023-2024

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3.2.1 Number of papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the year

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal
Green Synthesis of Poly(vinyl alcohol)-Silver Nanoparticles Composite Using Kendu (Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb) Fruit Peel Extract and Its Antibacterial Activity	Kanta Mohan Kisku,[a] Pinaki Mandal,[a] Samaresh Ghosh,*[a] and Partha Sarathi De[b]	Botany	ChemistrySelect	2023	ISSN 23656549 e202303455	www.chemistryselect.org Research Article doi.org/10.1002/slct.202303455
Equity or Equality: An Indian Approach to the Constructive Feminist Foreign Policy	Dayangzi Sherpa	Political Science	Anvesak (Sardar Patel Institute of Economic & Social Research (SPIESR)	2024	ISSN 0378-4568	https://www.spiesr.ac.in ANVESAK
The Post Colonialist Reading of the Graphic Novel Bhimayana (Experiences of Untouchability)	Supriya Saha	English	INSIGHT	2023	ISSN:2582-8002	https://universitypublication.in/about-insight/
Portrayal of 'Topophilia' in 'The Collaborator' of Mirza Waheed	Supriya Saha	English	INSIGHT	2024	ISSN:2582-8002	https://universitypublication.in/about-insight/

13/09/24

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Unveiling the surface morphology of Retractocephalus raphidopalpae Halder and Chakraborty, 1976 (Apicomplexa, Eugregarinida) parasitizing the Aulacophora foveicollis ,Lucas, 1849 (Colioptera: Chrysomelidae): a scanning electron microscopic approach	Susobhan Mondal and Biplob Kr Modak	Zoology	Records of Zoological Survey of India		Online 2581-8686; Print 0375-1511	https://mjl.clarivate.com:/search-results?issn=0375-1511&hide_exact_match_fl=true&utm_source=mjl&utm_medium=share-by-link&utm_campaign=search-results-share-this-journal
Clerodendrum inerme (L.) Gaertn.: a critical review on current progress in traditional uses, phytochemistry, pharmacological aspects and toxicity.	Manabendu Barman, Anuva Barman, Sanjib Ray	Zoology	Phytochemistry Reviews	2024	NA	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11101-024-09934-y
शब्दार्थचित्रविनिर्माणे श्रीहर्षस्य कृतित्त्वम्	Dr. Sadhan Kumar Patra	Sanskrit	Kiranavali, Vol. - XV	2023	ISSN 0975-4067	https://sites.google.com/view/kiranavalionline/home

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Green Synthesis of Poly(vinyl alcohol)-Silver Nanoparticles Composite Using Kendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb*) Fruit Peel Extract and Its Antibacterial Activity

Kanta Mohan Kisku,[a] Pinaki Mandal,[a] Samaresh Ghosh,*[a] and Partha Sarathi De[b]

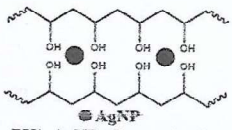
Greenly synthesized silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) are gaining attention as potential antimicrobials. We report on the green method for the synthesis of poly (vinyl alcohol) (PVA) – silver nanoparticles (PVA-AgNPs) composite **1** using Kendu (Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb) fruit peel (KFP) aqueous extract. The use of KFP extract for the synthesis of AgNPs in the composite has been investigated for the first time. UV – visible spectroscopy and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) are employed to characterize the prepared AgNPs. The FTIR and ^{1}H NMR spectral analyses reveal the involvement of phytochemicals of the KFP extract in the composite synthesis. The composite exhibits strong antibacterial activity against both Gram- negative *Escherichia coli* and Gram-positive *Staphylococcus aureus* bacterial pathogens and action increases with AgNPs content.

Introduction

The silver nanoparticles (AgNPs), due to their unique physicochemical and biological properties, have received considerable attention to their applications in diverse fields, including catalysis, bio-sensing, antimicrobials, biomedical, water treatment, and household appliances.[1–8] Owing to the extremely small size and high surface area-to-volume ratio, nanoparticles exhibit unique chemical and physical properties, which are different from their bulk counterparts. However, there is great concern regarding their aggregation tendency that really deteriorates their properties. The combination of AgNPs with organic polymers [chitosan, poly (vinyl alcohol) (PVA) and others] as stabilizing matrices and protective agents forming composites[9–13] has attracted attention to address this concern. In particular, PVA works as an excellent host matrix for AgNPs (filler) on account of its abundant hydroxyl groups, water solubility, biodegradability, biocompatibility and extremely low cytotoxicity, and composites comprised of such bio-friendly polymer have received significant attention.[14–17]

Compared to different methodologies employed for the production of AgNPs nano-filler, the green synthesis using naturally occurring reagents that utilize microbes, plant biomass or extracts from the plants (flower, leaf, bark, fruit etc.) has drawn much attention in nanotechnology.[18–22] This technique is simple, economic, sustainable and eco-friendly alternative to traditional methods. In addition, non-toxic and natural materials (extract and by-products) are safe for the resulting AgNPs-based materials being employed in biological systems. Although the green fabrication of AgNPs by plants has been reported by several researchers, the potential of other plants for this purpose is yet to be fully explored.

Kendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb*) is a seasonal sweet tasting consumable fruit available during the month of May-June. This fruit belonging to Ebenaceae family and *Diospyros* species is native to India and Sri Lanka. It is also known as Tendu, Malabar ebony, Coromandel ebony and East Indian ebony.[23] Of particular interest is to find application of the waste of kendu fruit, i.e., kendu fruit peel residue. Therefore, this article reports the green method for synthesis of PVA-AgNPs composite **1** using an aqueous extract derived from kendu fruit (*Diospyros melanoxylon Roxb*) peel (KFP) waste and its antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (*S. aureus*). To the best of our knowledge, this paper is the first to use KFP extract in the synthesis of antibacterial composite **1**.



PVA-AgNPs Composite 1

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Supporting information for this article is available on the WWW under https://doi.org/10.1002/slct.202303455

Results and Discussion

The phytochemicals present in Kendu fruit peel extract were responsible for the reduction reaction to yield AgNPs. Several studies have reported that phenolic compounds are more abundant in the peel than in the pulp of fruits and vegetables.[24–26] KFP was reported to be rich in carbobydrate

Partha Sarathi De

Anvesak

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Equity or Equality: An Indian Approach to the Constructive Feminist Foreign Policy

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Abstract

In a multi-ethnic pluralistic society like India to ensure that everyone has an equal chance when policies are being formulated, whether they are domestic or international policies (foreign policy), the gendering approach in policymaking has always been critical. To prioritise inclusive feminist foreign policy first among South Asian nations, this paper will concentrate on women's representation, engagement, and participation in gender equality in India and, will argue that more women should be considered in all elements of foreign policy decisions made. Yet, India has made considerable strides in increasing the participation of women and incorporating a gender perspective into the process of formulating public policy *space. However, it is also clear that,* even though the numbers may be rising, applying a gender or broader human rights lens is still in its infancy and is still mostly ad hoc. *In this milieu, the paper delves into the position of India, in comprehending the gendering approach to foreign policy and the major challenges and opportunities associated with it.*

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The Post colonialist Reading of the Graphic Novel *Bhimayana (Experiences of Untouchability)*

Supriya Saha
Assistant Professor of English, Sonamukhi College

Abstract: In spite of its claim, Indian society has now become a classless society; it goes without saying that the traditional Hindu social order forcefully exempts the Dalits from almost all the major important spheres of human life. This article wants to justify the above view in the graphic novel *Bhimayana* written and illustrated on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's life and it goes without saying that it generates a postcolonial critical literacy. Srividya Natarajan and S.Anand write and Durgabai Vyam and Subhas Vyam beautifully illustrate *Bhimayana*, a graphic novel on the life of Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891-1956), a significant thinker, a great revolutionary and the father of the Indian Constitution. *Bhimayana* gives a picturesque narration of the real facts and the incidents from the life of Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, a Dalit icon. Instead of using conventional sequential art, the novel uses new form of art which is a juxtaposition of traditional Gondi art and modern graphic art. It is surely an attempt to reclaim as well as to rebuild an alternate version of cultural memory for the Dalit community. The novel vividly manifests the struggles and bitter experiences of Ambedkar and connects it to the experiences of Dalits in modern India. The text highlights the struggle, hardship, deprivation, denial, debasement and despotism of the so-called untouchables known as Dalits.

Keywords: Dalit, Ambedkar, Postcolonial, Untouchable, Gondi, Graphic

Introduction: The Dalits or Untouchables are excluded from the mainstream Indian social order as they are considered unintelligent, uncreative, unclean, weak and impure. Poverty, struggle, hardship, humiliation are their constant companion. They have no access to the social, cultural, economic, political and artistic fields of life. Again the mainstream writers ignored the personalities belonged to the untouchable community. The few writings in which there is the presence of Dalit personalities, there either they are neglected or their struggle was misrepresented. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is one such personality whose reference we get only on republic day or on the days of election to win the Dalit voters. In fact, his bitter experience in his childhood and adulthood and his "never say die" attitude for the upliftment of the Dalits are intentionally ignored in the mainstream literature. Here in lies the cause of the rise of Dalit literature which besides focusing the suffering and torture of Dalit, exposes the creative urges

Supriya Saha

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Portrayal Of 'Topophilia' In *The Collaborator* of Mirza Waheed

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Abstract: Literature and art are always enlivened by emotions. Emotions have been expressed by different authors through literature which is a form of art. Love is a branch of emotions. There are some authors who expressed their love for their land in their novels. The land becomes their part and parcel. Mirza Waheed is one such kind of author who has expressed his unflinching love for his mother land –Kashmir through his characters. 'Topophilia' is a term used to mean 'love for land'. Mirza Waheed, a Kashmiri author, focuses Kashmir and the plight of Kashmir in their novels. The insurgency in Kashmir broke out for the economic and political developments in the late 1980s. By the early 1980s, an ambitious, educated, younger and politically very conscious generation emerged in Kashmir. This generation had many educated unemployed individuals who became very discontented with the present government for the unemployment and scarcity of economic opportunities. These youth wanted to get job in their land .They were not eager to quit their land as they have excessive love for their land. They wanted to do everything residing in their land. This paper attempts to explore the psychological implication of 'topophilia' or love for land in the novel *The Collaborator* of Mirza Waheed. It also tries to find the fundamental personal question and psychological pressure sustained in the people of Kashmir as projected in the works of Mirza Waheed. The paper again deals with the reconstruction of the Kashmiri people who face double discrimination on the ground of being Kashmiri as well as Muslim. In this paper "Portrayal of 'Topophilia' in *The Collaborator* of Mirza Waheed" primary focus will be on *The Collaborator* of Mirza Waheed which is filled with extreme love for land. The paper will explore the 'topophilic' feeling of the Kashmiri people.

Keywords: 'Topophilia', Kashmir, Emotions, Place, Space, Identity Crisis, Attachment, Conflict.

Supriya Saha

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Unveiling the Surface Morphology of *Retractocephalus raphidopalpae* Haldar and Chakraborty, 1976 (Apicomplexa: Eugregarinida) Parasitizing the *Aulacophora foveicollis* Lucas, 1849 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae): A Scanning Electron Microscopic Approach

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Abstract

The intestinal milieu of insects is a common dwelling place for septate gregarines, a group of parasitic protozoans. *Aulacophora foveicollis* Lucas, 1849 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae), a pest in Cucurbitaceae, exhibits no deviation. Particularly during the rainy season, their prevalence aligns with infection by the septate gregarine *Retractocephalus raphidopalpae* Haldar and Chakraborty, 1976 (Apicomplexa: Eugregarinida: Conoidasida). Till date, research has not been intensified in the scanning electron microscopy (SEM) of these genera. The primary objective of the present study is to explore the surface morphology of *R. raphidopalpae* using SEM. Careful isolation of mature gamonts was followed by fixation in a 2.5% glutaraldehyde solution with Na-cacodylate buffer at a pH of 7.4 in preparation for scanning electron microscopy. The epimerite of the trophozoite, characterised by its globular form, retracts into the protomerite. Most gamonts are biassociative and narrowly elliptoid measuring 89-387 µm. Under SEM, the gamonts exhibit a distinctive striated pattern, delineating the epicytic folds that traverse the entirety of their bodily surfaces. The epicytic folds, reminiscent of ridges, ensheath both protomerite and deutomerite, exhibiting longitudinal, parallel, and straight patterns. The density of epicytic folds approximates 5–6 folds per micron. The anterior end of the protomerite exhibits a distinct, smooth region with a diameter of 4.1-4.7 µm, encircled by epicytic folds. The slightly convex terminus of the primite's deutomerite closely interfaces with the concave, sucker-like apical region of the satellite protomerite. This study represents SEM -based first reporting of surface morphology of this genera that can pave the way towards future interventions.

Keywords: Apicomplexa; Septate gregarine; *Retractocephalus raphidopalpae; Aulacophora foveicollis*

Introduction

Parasitic protozoans, adept at extracting nutrients from their hosts, engender a spectrum of diseases contingent upon species and host susceptibility (Levine, 1988). Insect intestines serve as a preferred habitat for a diverse group of parasitic protozoans, the septate gregarines, where they affix themselves to intestinal epithelial cells, siphoning nourishment from the host's resources (Desportes, et al., 2013). Most septate gregarines are not fatal to their hosts, but they induce significant harm (Lipa, 1967). Infection with septate gregarines slows the growth of red flour beetle larvae and pupae (Gigliolli et al., 2016) and reduces grasshopper body weight and food intake (Johny et al., 2000). The red pumpkin beetle, *Aulacophora foveicollis* Lucas, 1849, a notorious pest of cucurbitaceous crops known for its vibrant red colour and voracious appetite, poses significant challenges to agricultural management strategies worldwide (Kamal, 2014) and exhibits no deviation. During the rainy season, their abundance coincides with the onset of infection by the septate gregarine *Retractocephalus raphidopalpae*

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Clerodendrum inerme (L.) Gaertn.: a critical review on current progress in traditional uses, phytochemistry, pharmacological aspects and toxicity

Manabendu Barman · Anuva Barman · Sanjib Ray

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Abstract *Clerodendrum inerme* (L.) Gaertn., commonly known as garden quinine, is a perennial shrub that belongs to the *Lamiaceae* family. It has been extensively used in various traditional medicinal practices to treat ailments such as rheumatic pain, arthritis, scrofulous, venereal disease, skin diseases, wounds, fever, cough, dysentery, and more. This review aims to critically examine a comprehensive compilation of recent research on *C. inerme*, encompassing its botanical characteristics, ethnomedical applications, phytochemicals, pharmacological activity, and toxicological data, in order to provide insights and inspiration for future research, promote further development, and facilitate the rational application of *C. inerme*. Nearly 95 chemical constituents belonging to different classes have been isolated from *C. inerme*, including diterpenoids, triterpenoids, steroids, flavonoids, phenolic glycosides, lignans, iridoid and megastigmane glycosides. Notably, diterpenoids, triterpenoids, steroids, and flavonoids are the main bioactive substances that have been extensively studied and demonstrated the most significant bioactivity. Pharmacological studies demonstrated that the extract of *C. inerme* exhibits a wide range of biological activities, such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, anticancer, antiinflammatory, insecticidal, antifeedant, neuroprotective, anti-motor tic, and so on, which are closely connected to its numerous ethnomedicinal applications. Nevertheless, some literature have reported the toxicity of *C. inerme*. Therefore, it is imperative to conduct further in-depth studies encompassing toxicology, as well as preclinical and clinical research, to ascertain the safety and efficacy of *C. inerme* for medicinal purposes.

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शब्दार्थचित्रविनिर्माणे श्रीहर्षस्य कृतित्वम्

ड. साधन-कुमार-पात्रः [1]

संक्षिप्तसारः

संस्कृतालङ्कारिकैः व्यङ्ग्यमवलम्ब्य काव्यं त्रिविधमिति कथ्यते। तद्यथा- ध्वनिकाव्यं गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्यकाव्यं चित्रकाव्यञ्चेति। तैरुच्यते यत् व्यङ्ग्यार्थप्रधानं काव्यं ध्वनिकाव्यमुत्तमकाव्यम्बा। काव्येऽस्मिन् व्यङ्ग्यार्थो वाच्यार्थतोऽधिकतरो रमणीयः। किन्तु यस्मिन् काव्ये वाच्यार्थो व्यङ्ग्यार्थेण सह संयुतं भूत्वा सौन्दर्यप्रकर्षं लभते तत्काव्यं गुणीभूतव्यङ्ग्यकाव्यमिति। काव्येऽस्मिन् व्यङ्ग्यार्थस्य प्राधान्यं नास्ति। व्यङ्ग्यार्थेण सह वाच्यचारुत्वमत्र प्रधानम्। किन्तु कुत्रापि कुत्रापि वा व्यङ्ग्यस्यांशिकं संस्पर्शमस्ति। व्यङ्ग्यार्थतोऽत्र वाच्यार्थोऽधिकतरो रमणीयः। पुनरपि चित्रकाव्येऽस्मिन् व्यङ्ग्यार्थोऽस्फुटतरोऽविवक्षितश्च। किन्तु गुणालङ्काराणां चमत्कारित्वं स्पष्टतया परिलक्षितम्। प्रधानतया शब्दालङ्कारैः शब्दगुणैश्चार्थालङ्कारैरर्थगुणैश्च निर्मितं चित्रकाव्यमिदम्। श्रीहर्षविरचितं महाकाव्यमिदं न तु चित्रकाव्यम्। पञ्चमहाकाव्येष्वन्यतममुत्तमकाव्यमिदं विविधशास्त्रसमन्वितम्।काव्येऽस्मिन् प्रधानो रसः शृङ्गारः। अङ्गरसत्वेन करुणवीरहास्यरौद्रादयः रसाः परिदृश्यन्तेऽत्र। अपि चासाधारणव्युत्पत्या श्लोकनिर्माणे कवेः सातिशयं नैपुण्यं काव्यरसरसिकैः समाद्रियते। शब्दालङ्कारैः शब्दगुणैश्चार्थालङ्कारैरर्थगुणैश्च निर्मितानि वहुनि चित्राण्यस्य महाकाव्यस्य सर्गे सर्गे परिदृश्यन्ते। कारणादस्मादत्र शब्दार्थचित्रविरचने श्रीहर्षस्य नैपुण्यं विस्तृतरूपेण यथासाध्यं पर्यालोच्यते।

मुख्यशब्दाः – *वृत्त्यनुप्रासः, छेकानुप्रासः, अन्त्यानुप्रासः, श्लेषः, उपमा, उत्प्रेक्षा, अतिशयोक्तिः, गुणः, पदलालित्यम्।*

संस्कृतसाहित्यजगति समग्रं काव्यकर्म दृश्यश्रव्यभेदेन द्विधा विभज्यते। श्रवणेन यदेव काव्यमामोदयति काव्यरसरसिकैः तदेव श्रव्यत्वेन गृह्यते। पुनरेव दर्शनेनाभिनयेन वा यत् काव्यमामोदयति काव्यरसरसिकैः तदेव दर्शनसुखकरं काव्यं दृश्यमिति परिगण्यते। अतो व्यासवाल्मीकिकालिदासादिभिर्विरचितं रामायणादिकाव्यं युगात् युगेभ्यः श्रवणसुखकरं श्रव्यकाव्यमित्याद्रियते काव्यरसरसिकैः। कालिदासादिविरचितानि अभिज्ञानशकुन्तलादि-काव्यान्यपि दृश्यकाव्यत्वेन चिरं समाद्रियन्ते नाट्यरसिकैः सामाजिकैः।

पुनरपि भाषाभेदेन काव्यस्य विभाजनं परिलक्ष्यते। काव्यादर्शे दण्डिना कथ्यते यत् आचार्यैः संस्कृतं प्राकृतमपभ्रंशो मिश्रञ्चेति चतुर्धा भेदाः स्वीकृताः। दृश्यते काव्यादर्शे -

"तदेतद्वाङ्मयं भूयः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं तथा।

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