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Dr. Roshani Mishra
Principal

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the details of Number of research papers in the Journals notified on UGC CARE year wise during the last five years are given below:

Academic Year	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
Number of Research paper	0	0	2	1	0

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3.3.1 Number of research papers published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC CARE website during the last five years

Sr. No.	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number
2022-23					
	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2021-22					
	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2020-21					
1	A REVIEW ON THE LITERATURE OF INDIAN AND IRANIAN FICTION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE	ROSHNI DUBEY	IJARIE	2020	2395-4396
2	A SHORT STUDY ON THE HISTORY OF INDIAN AND IRANIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE	ROSHNI DUBEY	IJARIE	2020	2395-4396
2019-20					
3	PHARMACOGNOSTIC AND PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA (ROTH) WALL. EX A. DC	TURENDRA LILHARE	GLOBAL JOURNAL OF BIO-SCIENCE AND BIOTECHNOLOGY	2019	2278-9103
2018-19					
	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

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A review on the literature of Indian and Iranian fiction in English language

Roshni Dubey

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ABSTRACT

Literary fiction can be criticized and analyzed through different approaches and literary schools. Meanwhile, the most attention has been devoted to realism, as the most important and permanent intellectual concern of many writers. Iranian modern literary fiction has shown its affection to realism from the beginning, and most of Iranian writers have tried to illustrate the social-political situation of their period; however, their realism has occasionally been moderated by some features surrealism and symbolism. In present essay, after explaining the main principles of realism in fictional literature, we would have a critical review and analysis on the impact and presence of realism in Iranian fictional literature from its rise up to the end of 1970s. We emphasize on the quality and the amount of famous Iranian writers attention to realism; so it can be said that the expansion of the subjects has been accomplished upon each of the writers approach to realism and his perseverance in creating realistic novels and fictions.

Key words : Literature, Indian, Iranian, novel, culture, English, fiction.

Introduction

Through the contribution of several writers, literature became a product of Indo-English relationships. Indian Literature has commenced from Vedas and spread its rich and pleasant light. Some writers extended the area of friendship, self-respect and admiration. After independence Indian writing in English achieved new level. It has been steadily growing since independence. English was recognized as official language for national, international purposes and medium of instruction for higher education, law courts and learned journals. To reduce the gap Indians used common medium of instruction and introduced scientific techniques. Through this achievement Indian spirit wanted to meet the values of modern science and the civilization of the west. There was a close association between the modern Indian literatures and English literature. The renaissance in modern India began with Rajarammohan Roy who was a bridge between India and England. He was not only a great humanitarian but also a great social reformer. He was an ignorant of English. Later he became the living embodiment of human unity through the realization of God. After his death his chief disciple Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission. Prabudha Bharata is the monthly English journal of the Mission. Rajam Iyer's 'Vasudeva Sastri' is an illustration of good Indian prose writing in English. Thus a large number of persons took part for Indian writing in English to protect our culture and heritage by adopting techniques from the west.

Theme of novels written by Anita Desai

Anita Desai first novel 'Cry, The Peacock' has a visionary authentic which makes it a spiritual experience. It is no doubt the most poetic and evocative Indo-Anglian novel. It covers the subliming aspect of Indian life and reality. It very well illustrates Desai's ability to closely combine fun with content. The novel is divided into three unequal sections. The first section focuses our attention on tensions and conflicts between two characters of contrary temperaments. The large middle section which is rendered in the first person presents the tragedy of the central character but interestingly enough the story is narrated from her own point of view. The last section of the novel narrated in the third person and ironic comment on the world of sane and rational people. Gautama's mother and daughter have always 'Dreaded' passion as wise men dread their flesh. And they do not really understand why Maya

A Short Study on the History of Indian and Iranian English Literature -

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ABSTRACT

Indian literature from the early times to till now have been known and recognized just as one of the oldest literature. India possesses 22 officially languages with large diversity of literature that is produced and reproduced in all these languages. History of Indian literature understood with the variety of stories and its facts from the old to the modern times. History of Indian literature near about the Hindu epic like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata treatises such as Vaastu Shastra and Arthashastra by Kautilya and Chanakya for his political science and devotional Hindu poetry, play and songs. The period of the ancient Indian literature can be described by the valuable guru-shishya mode revived in the Vedic Period. The Bhakti Movement was the responsible for a break with the ancient Golden Moments. Historical movement and different inventions considered as concerning Indian literature. The phase had come for literature to observe its change from contemporary Indian literature.


Keywords : History, literature, Indian, Iranian, fiction,

1. Introduction

Among the best works in the history of Indian literature are Kalidasa and Tulsidas in the ancient and medieval times. Medieval period, during Muslim rule, Indian Muslim literature was in Persian and Urdu poetry. The history of Indian literature is the enhancement of writing skills and its intension to provide education, entertainment guidance to the readers. Indian literature is actually one and a half centuries old. History of Indian English literature guides readers. The first book in English was written by an Indian named Sake Dean Mahomet, titled Travels of Dean Mahomet; Mahomet's travel treatise was published in 1793 in England. The main historical intension of English Indian literature is an attempt to raise the growth and rise of this generation from its start to its present-day. This is because India had served as a colony to the then British, for near to 200 years, thus calling for a very clear and exact solid reason for history of Indian English literature. Broadness of English language along with the territory in India was not a bolt from the blue, but a much desired feature. English replaced Persian as the court language in e 19th century, taking to English proved a question of survival for the urban. History of Indian English literature related to Rabindranath Tagore, Michael Madhusudan Dutt, Rishi Aurobindo Ghosh, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sarojini Naidu who contributed profoundly to the historical English literature in India and serving as the pre-Independent voice to these hapless men. That needed the life blood to English literature with their crisp. The history of Indian English language and literature starts with the arrival of the East India Company in India. The East India Company was formed in 1599. Indians started to read, speak and to understand English, so they soon started to write also. Indian writing in English had to range from the prose to the most verse-epics. On the other hand, Indian writing in English was the original support in India

2. History of Indian Literature

The study of English literature inspired literary formation in many Indian languages like: Bengali, Marathi, Telegu, Gujrati etc. In India Indo-Anglian literature had the similar start as the other modern literature. To know clearly the nature of the growth of Indo-Anglian literature and it is necessary to


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PHARMACOGNOSTIC AND PHYTOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON *HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA* (ROTH) WALL. EX A. DC

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ABSTRACT

Holarrhena antidysenterica (Roth) Wall. Ex A. DC belongs to the family Apocynaceae, is commonly known as kuda in Marathi. Plant parts like Root, stem, bark and seeds of *H. antidysenterica* are reported to be used in many traditional systems of medicine including Ayurveda and Unani. However, there are no reports of medicinal application of flowers and fruits of this plant which are in use as wild vegetable in most of the part of central India. Hence, the study is undertaken to understand pharmacognostic and phytochemical characters of *H. antidysenterica*. In the microscopic studies, T.S. of stem shows outermost thick cuticle layer and epidermis made up of thin rounded and iso-diametric cells. Surface of leaves showed the presence of trichomes and anisocytic type of stomata, internally cup shaped vascular bundle in midrib region, spongy parenchyma and palisade cells are also present. Physicochemical parameters such as total ash, moisture content, dry matter content, fluorescence analysis have been studied. Phytochemical evaluation revealed the presence of flavanoids, steroids, volatile oils, alkaloids, glycosides, and saponins. The results of the study could be useful in setting some diagnostic indices for the identification and preparation of a monograph of the plant.

KEYWORDS: Medicinal plants, pharmacognosy, phytochemistry, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*.

INTRODUCTION

Holarrhena antidysenterica (Roth) Wall. Ex A. DC (Syn: *H. pubescens* Wall. Ex G. Don), a member of family Apocynaceae, is commonly called as Kuda or Pandhra Kuda in Marathi. The plant is found in tropical and subtropical regions of Asia and Africa. In India, it is reported throughout the country, especially in deciduous forests of tropical Himalayas, at altitudes ranging from 900 to 1250 m. The plant is widely cited in literature for various medicinal preparations especially dysentery related matters which signifies from its species name also i.e. antidysenterica. The use of various parts of *H. antidysenterica* viz. bark, root, stem and seeds in medicine are reported in many traditional systems including Ayurveda and Unani. Based on those reports various pharmacological studies had been conducted and confirmed by many researchers. Various parts of *H. antidysenterica* have been reported to possess antibacterial activity (Jolly and Mechery 1996; Ganapathy et al. 2008). The bark has been reported to possess stringent antidiarrheal properties (Chopra et al., 1982), while leaves are used to cure scabies (Prajapati et al., 2004). The seeds of this plant are also used in hyperglycemic condition (Mana et al., 2010). Though the literature on therapeutic values of *H. antidysenterica* are available in large, however, there are no reports of medicinal application of flowers and fruits which are also in use as wild vegetable in some part of Vidarbha i.e. Central India. Even there are

no reports regarding their nutritional analysis. The tribes of these regions collect flowers and fruits from forest in young condition and cooked as a dish. Hence, a study is planned to understand pharmacognostic and phytochemical analysis of *H. antidysenterica* with special emphasis on flowers and fruits.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Collection of plant material

H. antidysenterica is available in most of the part of Gondia district. Its flowering occurs in the month of April - July and fruiting immediately after that i.e. from May to August. Mostly plants are observed in bushy habit while at some places it is in tree form also. Leaf, stem, fresh flowers and fruits of *H. antidysenterica* were collected from forest area. The plant is identified by using flora of Maharashtra and flora of Marathwada (Singh and Karthikeyan 2000, Naik 1998). Specimen of herbarium sheets are deposited at Department of Botany, D.B. Science College, Gondia Herbarium. The Collected stem and leaves are used freshly for anatomy and stomatal studies, while flowers dried at room temperature under shade. The dried flowers then crushed in the form of powder with the help of mixer grinder and stored in air tight container, where as the other part of the plant were collected from the forest area and stored in 4% formalin for further use (Fox H, Frank B. Johnson et al, 1985).

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