



Homeland and Host Land in the Diaspora Poetry of Panna Naik

ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study: To study the diaspora Gujarati poetry of Panna Naik and bring it to the notice of rest of the world that she is prominent feminine voice of Gujarati diaspora poetry. To evaluate: i. How poetry have been a healing factor in the process of migration and settlement of Panna Naik in U.S.A. ii. How did she employ poetry as a medium to express her heterogeneous multi-regional, linguistic, religious and cultural identity. iii. How did she sustain and develop self- maintained Indian American identity through her poetry. iv. How traditions and customs played part in shaping and strengthening her poetry.

Methodology: Theories and concepts of diaspora are studied and poems of Panna Naik are studied evaluated as diaspora writing on its basis.

Main Findings: Poetess is thriving and establishing her identity in host land through poetry. The variance between the two divergent fondness – homeland and host land - is clearly evident in the poems of Panna Naik.

Applications of this study: This study can open new horizons of studying and translating less known but exclusive Gujarati diaspora literature. In this way Gujarati literature and its particular flavours can be known by rest of the world.

Novelty/Originality of this study: Panna Naik has written very significant poetry in Gujarati living in USA. Her contribution is threefold her work added to feminist literature, diaspora literature and Gujarati literature. Critical evaluation of her work is almost unexplored. This study will open new vistas of study of her poetry it can also lead to comparative study of Panna Naik with other diaspora literature, feminist poetry, cultural study so on and so forth.'

Keywords: Born, Dead, Diaspora, Two, Worlds, Panna Naik.

INTRODUCTION

May it be Amreli or my relationship with America or Australia, or my warm-hearted admiring readers who live around the world, my linkage with them is through my poetry, I keep on writing due to their extended hand of benignity. Though I live in America and I have not left India. Frequently I visit India but I cannot leave America. Had I not continued writing poetry, I couldn't have survived in America. Poetry has retained my Indianess and my Gujarati identity. And yet, I sometimes feel that I am not completely an Indian. After the passage of all these years, I feel that I am not even entirely American. I keep on constantly cleaving by the saw between homeland and foreign land. Therefore I feel I am Videshini- foreigner wanderer of two worlds, one already dead and the other powerless to be born. (<http://pannanaik.com>)

Panna Naik is an audible and perceptible feminine voice in Gujarati diaspora writing. She was born in 1933 in Mumbai to Dhirajlal Modi and Ratanben. Resourceful creative writing is inherited by her from grandfather Chhaganlal Modi who gave us popular historical fiction, Irawati. Her family were from Surat. Her mother Ratanben had recited her Gujarati and Sanskrit religious and secular poems which made her fascinated with poetry reading and writing. She completed her B.A. in 1954 and her M.A. in 1956 with Gujarati and Sanskrit from St. Xavier's College affiliated with the University of Mumbai). In 1960, she moved to the United States as a bride. I intend to focus mainly on her two worlds in her two poems viz Be Mala (Two Necklaces) and Be Saher (Two Cities) which equates to two identities in one persona. One Indian and other American.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The early stage of Gujarati literature (12th to 14th centuries) is characterized by artistic forms associated with folk celebrations songs of the seasons and round dance songs as well as religious didactic poems (rasas) by Jain preachers, Poem of Neminatha (1140) by Vinaychandra, is one of the



Education Quarterly Reviews

Desai, Falguni P. (2020), Teaching English through Drama to Tribal Students of Undergraduate Level at Remote Area of South Gujarat Region in India. In: Education Quarterly Reviews, Vol.3, No.4, 521-537.

ISSN 2621-5799

DOI: 10.31014/aior.1993.03.04.159

The online version of this article can be found at:
<https://www.asianinstituteofresearch.org/>

Published by:
The Asian Institute of Research

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Special Issue on Feminism

Panna Naik an Audible and Perceptible Feminine Voice in Gujarati Diaspora Poetry

ABSTRACT

The paper perceives the study of illustrations exceptional diaspora Gujarati feminist poetry of Panna Naik. Paper focuses on the aspects of how she is a prominent feminine voice of Gujarati diaspora poetry. Poetry has been a healing factor in the process of migration and settlement of Panna Naik in the U.S.A. Poetry is an effective medium for the poetess to express her feminine heterogeneous multiregional, linguistic, religious and cultural identity. Her poetry reveals how she sustains and develops her feminine self-maintained Indian American identity through her poetry. Some poems are selected for this study keeping in sharp contrast the above mentioned realities. Poetess is thriving in establishing her identity as the voice of women in host land through poetry. The fact of being a woman writer and variance between the two divergent fondnesses – homeland and host land - is clearly evident in the poems of Panna Naik. This study can open new horizons of studying different aspects of Gujarati feminist as well as diaspora literature. Gujarati literature and its flavours are drawn to the Global platform.

Keywords: Born, Dead, Diaspora, Two, Worlds.

INTRODUCTION

Panna Naik has written very significant poetry in Gujarati living in the USA. Her contribution is threefold her work added to feminist literature, diaspora literature and Gujarati literature. Critical evaluation of her work is almost unexplored. This study will open new vistas of study of her poetry. It can also lead to comparative study of Panna Naik with other diaspora literature, feminist poetry, cultural study so on and so forth.

May it be Amreli or my relationship with America or Australia, or my warm-hearted admiring reader who live around the world, my linkage with them is through my poetry, I keep on writing due to the extended hand of benignity. Though I live in America and I have not left India. Frequently I visit India but I cannot leave America. Had I not continued writing poetry, I couldn't have survived in America. Poetry has retained my Indianness and my Gujarati identity. And yet, I sometimes feel that I am not completely an Indian. After the passage of all these years, I feel that I am not even entirely American. I keep on constantly cleaving by the saw between homeland and foreign land. Therefore I feel I am a Videshini- foreigner wanderer of two worlds, one already dead and the other powerless to be born (http://pannanaik.com)

THE INIMITABLE BLEND OF POETICS AND POLITICS: READING NARENDRA MODI AND PABLO NERUDA AS THE POETS OF PEOPLE**Falguni Desai***

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ORCID ID:<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6342-4554>**Abstract**

This research explores and contributes to knowledge pool of poetry and polity in the creative literary work of Narendra Modi and Pablo Neruda. It traces the course of discovering the poet's expression as the journey within, a divine communion with cosmic consciousness an idea of nation building and collective harmony. This quest of comparative reading of Narendra Modi and Pablo Neruda as poets of people began long back in 2011. I am glad to present this study after working on it gradually for long, I have selected to study few poems from Modi's *Blessed are these Eyes/ Ankh Aa Dhanya Chee* and Neruda's *Spain in Our Hearts/ Espana En El Corazon*, as a more radical investigation into the possibilities and limits of poetics and politics as field of human activity. Focal points of the paper are:

- How and why poet Narendra Modi and leader Narendra Modi, is promising. Why and how poet Pablo Neruda and leader Pablo Neruda appeals.
- Their works reflect that the poet in their individuality chant about internal order of man, while the leader relates to the external well being and ordering of men.
- A quest for internal order in a given epoch coincides with the external ordering and this finally leads to construction of better society, newer nation and a novel world.
- An anatomizing of Narendra Modi's and Pablo Neruda's sensitiveness towards Nation, it's people and the vocalization of their devotedness through literature.

Key Words: poetics, politics, public, harmony, nation building.

Expression of Life in Art: A Study of Biographical Drama on Jayant Khatri

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Abstract:

Ideologically, Satish Vyas' Dhulno Sarah is read as a life story of Jayant Khatri, a multi-talented modern short story writer. Dramatically, it's well-received as a play with two separate acts. This paper attempts to read Vyas' play as a deliberately written disguised multifaceted personality and his significance in the literary canon. This study analysis a drama written by Satis Vyas in 2009 entitled Dhulno Suraj (The Sun of Desert). The initial analysis is to delineate life and art in miniature form. This topic is fascinating to discuss since it depicts the brilliant and variegated persona of Jayant Khatri. Throughout the drama, we can see that Khatri is gifted by multi-talent and a substantial humanitarian heart. The life story of Jayant Khatri, a pathbreaking writer of Gujarati literature, herewith may be persuaded by endless details of life and creativity. This analysis aims to focus on equality to the play's representation of Khatri's acute persona, between fact and fictional universe where the reader's imagination can be blurred. The play centrally concerned with Khatri's dedicated acts turned to the real droplets that flowed like a stream in the realm of Gujarati literature when the era began its high time in the literary world. He begins with the early years of Khatri's life throwing light on the family's move to Bhuj and Mumbai, his personal life with the absence of his father, his career in the medical firm and literary world and his staggering success later on. The book moves swiftly, blending the professional and personal aspects of his life together thus bestowing it a unified theme.

Keywords:

Jayant Khatri, drama, biography, narration, work of art.

INTRODUCTION

If we are talking about human life and society in literature, it is penetrating

through the use of various literary forms including novels, novellas, short stories, poems, plays, anecdotes, essays, and



Anticorrosive properties of *Eucalyptus (Nilgiris)* leaves extract on 2S grade aluminium in acid solutions

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

AFM
Corrosion
Eucalyptus
EIS
Inhibitors
Nilgiri
Polarization
SEM

ABSTRACT

The study is on the application of Eucalyptus leaves extract (ELE) as anticorrosive properties for aluminium alloy in 0.5 M HCl by using potentiodynamic polarization (PDP), gravimetric weight loss, and Electrochemical impedance spectroscopic (EIS) methods. The corrosion inhibition characteristics of ELE on aluminium in HCl solution have been examined. This investigation showed the finest inhibition efficiencies of 95.0%, 92.0% and 89.3% that were obtained from weight loss, PDP and EIS at concentration of 0.5% ELE at 303 K respectively. As per Langmuir adsorption isotherm models, an extract of Eucalyptus leaves was adsorbed on the metal surface. The effect of the temperature on the corrosion behaviour with adding of the best concentration of ELE was studied in the temperature range 313–333 K. It was found that inhibition efficiency is independent of temperature. The negative Gibb's free energy and activation parameters of the ELE were recorded and the results indicated that the adsorption rates were spontaneous. The results obtained from PDP and EIS shows that the corrosion inhibition procedure is charge transfer controlled, and the ELE works as a mixed-type inhibitor. The findings of SEM (Scanning electron microscopy) and AFM (Atomic force microscopy) studies support the adsorption inhibition mechanism. The results of all the experiments conduct are consistent. The functional groups of the ELE were identified using Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy.

1. Introduction

The food and packaging sectors make extensive use of aluminium. Aluminium is lightweight and a superconductor of electricity. It is also given precedence for the fabrication of automotive and marine components, fast ocean-going boat hulls, military hardware for submarines, liquified natural gas cargo tanks, etc., because of its better corrosion-resistant qualities [1]. Aluminium has been able to replace copper in many situations because of these features combined with other inherent properties. Due to the increased daily usage of alloys and metals in modern life, the issue of metal corrosion is of utmost concern. In aqueous solutions, aluminium has been seen to demonstrate passive behaviour. The processes that the passivating surface oxide layer, including ion movement in the oxide film, electron transfer from the metal to acceptor species, and metal ion transfer to the oxide/metal interface in solution, are thought to be responsible for metal corrosion [2].

HCl solutions are often utilized for aluminium's electrochemical and chemical etching, which frequently results in significant metal dissolution. H₂SO₄ and HCl are two cleaning agents often used in industrial applications to remove unwanted rust and scale. Several kinds of inhibitors are often utilized to limit acid consumption and metal dissolution. Most commonly utilized acid inhibitors are organic molecules made of sulfur, oxygen, and nitrogen, yet most of these compounds are poisonous and hazardous to the environment [3–5]. Inhibitory properties of the synthesized heterocyclic compounds have been discovered, and more research is being done on the heterocycles [6]. Although many synthetic compounds show strong anti-corrosive properties, there is a worldwide concern about their toxicity to both people and the environment, whether this toxicity occurs during the synthesis of the chemical or during its usage [7,8]. Because they are biodegradable, non-toxic, renewable resources of materials, affordable, and ecologically acceptable, the study is focused on using plant products as favourable

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apsadv.2023.100414>


Received 9 February 2023; Received in revised form 2 May 2023; Accepted 15 May 2023

Available online 7 June 2023


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Implementation of New Education Policy in India and the Prospects of Transformational Female Leadership in Indian Higher Education

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Abstract: Aim: To investigate to what extent the stakeholders believe in females having attributes of transformational leadership to rise at higher positions in institutions of higher education in India while implementing New Education Policy in India. To know where we are right now and where we need to go in terms of promoting female leaders in Indian higher education. Methods: Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used. Qualitative responses from 10 Indian women leaders are collected from those 03 qualitative responses are quoted in the paper and considered in the analysis. MLQ* tool (Multifactor leadership Questionnaire) used to collect responses of 51 different stakeholders of higher education. Findings: The study shows that female leadership can be trailblazing in organizational management in institutions of Higher Education in India while implementing the New Education Policy. The results anticipate providing insights to initiate Indian policymakers and recruiting bodies to motivate women to take up leadership positions. Originality and Cognitive Value: The area of the prospects of transformational female leadership in Indian higher education in the context of implementation of New Education Policy in India is a novel exploration as education policy is implemented recently in 2020 and gender equity is a major aspect of concern in achieving Sustainable development Goals.

*Source : Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire by Bernard M. Bass and Bruce J. Avolio (1995)

Keywords: Female Leaders, Higher Education, Transformational Leadership, Organizational Management

Citation: Desai, F. P. & Desai, P.S. (2023). Implementation of New Education Policy in India and the Prospects of Transformational Female Leadership in Indian Higher Education. In M. Koc, O. T. Ozturk & M. L. Ciddi (Eds.), *Proceedings of ICRES 2023-- International Conference on Research in Education and Science* (pp. 1445-1470), Cappadocia, Turkiye. ISTES Organization.

Introduction

"I am the queen, the gatherer of treasures, established in/as ultimate reality, the primary object of worship. The luminous divine powers have dispersed me in many places, having many abodes, causing me to be all-pervasive.



Mini review

An overview of sustainable green inhibitors for aluminum in acid media

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Abstract: Metal corrosion is a significant and growing area of study in industrial problems, which has found productive research ground in the field of green chemistry. In the last 10 years, green chemistry has been highlighting the importance of safeguarding human as well as the environmental well-being, in an economically advantageous way aiming at keeping away from reducing waste hazardous toxins, and pollutants. The era of metal degradation, commonly faced due to the usage of hazardous chemicals became very relevant and useful in the research area of chemistry. Even though several experiments have been conducted and, several research articles were published on this topic of nature-friendly green and clean inhibitors still there are yet a lot of things to be explored in this field for sustainable eco-friendly existence of human and natural interconnected existence. The main aim of the study is to provide a summary and describe the past authentic research that accounted in the research literature to employ eco-friendly corrosion inhibitors, especially extraction from leaves, stems, seeds, and fruits of the plants for aluminum alloy in acid solutions in the past decade. Weight loss and electrochemical approaches are among the most often utilized methods to measure corrosion rate and to evaluate the effectiveness of green corrosion inhibitors. The relevance of the area prompted the further study, leading to a large number of substances being evaluated.

Keywords: green inhibitor; aluminum; acid; adsorption; green solvent

कच्छ के रबारी समाज में पशुओं के शृंगार का योगदान

परेशभाई बाबुभाई देसाइ

पीएच.डी. (स्कोलर, इतिहास), हेमचंद्राचार्य उत्तर गुजरात यूनिवर्सिटी, पाटण

पशु इलाज-सजावट से आय :

खेती और कृषि को मानव जाति की पहली सभ्यता माना जाता है। आदिकाल से ही सभ्यता का उदय हुआ और कृषकों के पदचिह्न सुने जाने लगे। तब से, मानव समाज ने जानवरों को पालतू बनाना और उनका बोझ हल्का करने के लिए उनका उपयोग करना शुरू कर दिया है। वैदिक काल में भी, गाय, बैल, हाथी, घोड़े आदि जैसे घरेलू जानवरों को गाड़ियां, हल, दूध लाने और सामान लाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता था। वहीं से इंसान और जानवर के बीच प्रेम-प्रेम बंधन बनता है। उस समय जानवरों का सम्मान किया जाता था। वह अपने प्राणों की भाँति प्रिय पशुओं के प्रति अपना प्रेम प्रकट करते थे और समय-समय पर पशुओं को सजाते और पूजते थे। इसमें लोक जीवन में पाए जाने वाले पशु अलंकरण की परंपरा का पता वैदिक काल से लगाया जा सकता है। इस परंपरा को हम आजादी के बाद भी देख सकते हैं। कच्छ और सौराष्ट्र में जानवरों को सजाने की परंपरा अधिक प्रचलित है।

रबारी समुदाय के लोगों ने अपने शुष्क वातावरण को रंगीन बनाने के लिए इस क्षेत्र को अलग-अलग रंगों से देश और दुनिया में प्रसिद्ध किया है। इस क्षेत्र की इन जनजातियों ने भी कई हस्तशिल्प जैसे जानवरों और पक्षियों की सजावट के लिए अपना जीवन समर्पित कर दिया है।

घोड़े की सजावट से आय:

स्वतंत्रता पूर्व युग में घोड़ों का देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में विशेष महत्व था। एक घोड़े की कीमत एक हजार गायों के बराबर होती थी। ऐसे जाटवान घोड़ों को उनके स्वामियों और अवनवा आभूषणों और रंग-बिरंगे फूलों की मालाओं से सजाया जाता था। घुड़दौड़ में अभी भी घोड़ों को सजाने की परंपरा है। हमारे लोक जीवन में घोड़े एक महत्वपूर्ण जानवर रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि मनुष्य अपने शरीर को सजाने का ध्यान रखता है। घोड़े को संवारने में भी यही ध्यान रखा जाता है। घोड़ों की विशेष सजावट में मुँह पर एक पत्ती के साथ एक फूली हुई नाक और लगाम, एक रंगीन पराठा या डोक पर एक धागा और एक चांदी की छड़, डोक के नीचे एक खजांची के साथ एक आगम धागा, पैरों पर एक लांघा शामिल है। पीठ पर एक सूंड, एक डाली, एक खोंगीर, कांठों के साथ एक अदाया रॉड और उस पर एक जीन। कच्छ के विभिन्न प्रांतों और समाजों से कढ़ाई के साथ जैन कुशन। एक घोड़े का अलंकरण एक लट में रस्सी, एक गोदी और पीठ पर मोती जड़े या कशीदाकारी जौल होगा जो कमरबंद और जीन को जकड़ने के लिए होगा। घोड़े की शांभा में सिर को ढकने के लिए एक विशेष कशीर की कढ़ाई वाला कपड़ा तैयार किया जाता था, जब जुलूस या सवारी के दौरान घोड़े को चांदी की जंजीर से बांध दिया जाता था। जिसे मधुमक्खी या अखियो के नाम से जाना जाता है। घोड़े की पीठ पर जिन भी एक रंगीन कपड़े पर कढ़ाई की जाती थी जिसे कच्छी में परछत नाम से भी जाना जाता है। जिस पर भरत भरी हुई थी। वागड़ के रबारी लोगों की तरह रबारी समाज के लोग भी हस्तशिल्प के आधार पर घोड़े की सजावट तैयार करके आय अर्जित करते थे।

सांडों की सजावट से आय:

कच्छ मिट्टी में पत्नी-बढ़ी रबारी समुदाय की महिलाओं ने अपने जानवरों को सजाने में उंगलियों की स्पर्श-प्रेम कढ़ाई को इस तरह व्यक्त किया है जैसे उन्होंने अपने पालतू जानवरों के साथ हीरे और गांठें बांधी हों। कच्छ और सौराष्ट्र में, सांडों को शादी के अवसरों पर मोतियों और कढ़ाई वाले गहनों से सजाया जाता है। बैल की गोफन, सिर पर बंधी हुई रोटियां, सींग की रोटियां, माउथपीस, नेकबैंड मुख्य हैं।

कच्छ में मनाए जाने वाले बड़े यक्ष सहित कई पारंपरिक लोक मेलों में, लोगों को सजी हुई गाड़ियों में बैल की सवारी करते देखना एक और सौभाग्य की बात थी। कच्छ में रबारी समुदाय के लोगों द्वारा सांड की कढ़ाई बहुत अच्छी तरह से की जाती थी, जहाँ कच्छ के जैन समुदाय द्वारा रखे गए चांदी के आभूषणों से विभिन्न सजे हुए बैलों को भी सजाया जाता था।

ऊंट की सजावट से आय:

कच्छ का मरुस्थल होने के कारण ऊंटों की उपयोगिता अच्छी रही है। एक समय में सिंह के साथ सभी संचार ऊंट द्वारा किए जाते थे। खासकर कच्छ के मेमन से किया वागड़ से ऊंटों पर सवार होकर सिंध जाया करते थे। जिस तरह सिंधी मुसलमान सिर्फ ऊंटों के जरिए सिंध के साथ अपना व्यापार करते हैं, उसी तरह कच्छ का रबारी समुदाय भी अपने मवेशी ऊंट को सजाता है। शौकीन परिवार अपनी संथाओं को मेलों में या यहाँ तक कि शादी के अवसरों