

Impact Factor : 5.132

UGC Serial No. 42685

Registration No. 206

ISSN :- 2348-6228

CURRENT JOURNAL

Journal For All Research

An International Peer Reviewed Research Refereed Quarterly Journal

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Volume 8

No. -21

(Jan.-March. 2022)

Published by

**Vishal Bharat Sansthan
Varanasi (U.P.) India**

CONTENT

→	CONCEPTION OF MOCK-EPIC SATIRE IN LITERATURE <i>Ashwani Kumar Gupta</i>	.....	1-3
→	THE EXPANSION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA <i>Dr Madan Mohan Sharma</i>	.....	4-7
→	WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT <i>Dr. Prasanna Tripathi</i>	.....	8-11
→	EM. FORSTER'S VIEW ABOUT 'MAN-WOMAN RELATIONSHIP' <i>Dr. Brijendra Rai</i>	.....	12-14
→	STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA : A LEGAL STUDY <i>Dr. Vinod Kumar</i>	.....	15-19
→	ETHICAL ISSUES IN GENE MAPPING STUDIES AND CANCER TREATMENT <i>Dr. Samridhi Lal</i>	.....	20-21
→	THE SWEDISH OMBUDSMAN: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY <i>Kumari Snigdha</i>	.....	22-27
→	THE ORIGIN AND THE GOAL OF THE PROPAGATING BUDDHISM IN SARNATH AND THE SITUATION IN THE MODERN WORLD <i>Phramaha Thongkeb Yanapalo</i>	.....	28-32
→	आदिम युग में सार्वजनिक अपराध के प्रमुख स्वरूप (ओपेनहीमर के विचारों के सन्दर्भ में) <i>डॉ० सौम्या यादव</i>	....	33-38
→	A Comparative Effect of Selected Ayurvedic Medicine on Muscular Endurance of Sportsperson <i>Abhijeet Singh</i> <i>Prof.O P Singh</i>	....	39-45
→	Nana Sahib in the French imagination <i>Ms. Suparna Nandy</i>	.....	46-49
→	Strategic Improvement of English Language Speaking Skills: A Case Study of Mokokchung District, Nagaland <i>Madhuri Verma</i>	....	50-60
→	A Review On Technology Advancement for Entrepreneurship and Rural Developmen <i>Kavita Singh</i> <i>Dr Divya Rani Singh</i>	.....	61-64
→	Current Prespective Of Yoga And Namaz: An Overview <i>Kapil</i> <i>Meenu</i> <i>Dr. Ajai Kumar Pandey</i>	.....	65-69
→	A review study: Method of Designing and validation of questionnaire <i>Dr. Vivek Kumar</i>	....	70-74
→	Women Empowerment and its Status in Society <i>Manjula Prasad</i>	....	75-81

THE EXPANSION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA

Dr Madan Mohan Sharma *

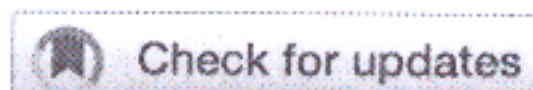
The rise of the British power in India is divided into two periods, sharply distinct, but slightly overlapping. The first is the period of struggles for supremacy among the European Commercial Companies, and the second is the period of British expansion and the establishment of the British Empire in India. The magnitude of the English exploits and the remarkable ease with which they were performed cannot be a surprise since political conditions in the country were unstable. In the words of James Mill, who was in India for twenty years in the middle of the eighteenth century, 'the whole country of Hindustan, or empire of the Great Moghals is, and ever has been in a state so feeble and defenceless that it is almost a miracle that no prince of Europe with a maritime power of command, has not as yet thought of making such acquisitions there as at one stroke would put him and his subjects in possession of infinite wealth. The policy of the Moghal is bad, his military worse, and as to a maritime power to command and protect his coasts, he has none at all'. Inroads were made into the Moghal empire by the Afghans in the north-west and the Punjab, and Marathas in the south-west. The invasion of Nadir Shah in 1738, wrenching away from the imperial crown all its possessions west of the Indus, inflicted a death blow on the Moghal government. Ahmed Shah Abdali after Nadir Shah's assassination had conquered Afghanistan and from there had seized the whole of the Punjab between 1748 and 1751. The Marathas from the south-west were spreading like a devastating flood. Under Balaji Baji Rao, the Maratha dominion considerably extended. His brother Raghunath had seized Delhi and marched swiftly to Lahore where he drove the Afghan governor out. With the Deccan horses quenching their thirst in the waters of the Indus, the trial of strength between the Marathas and the Afghans was inevitable. The crucial battle of Panipat in 1761 swept the Marathas cleanly out of Northern India for a time, but Abdali, instead of consolidating his hold over the Punjab and Delhi, retired to his country with a heavy booty. North India slipped out of his grip and the Punjab relapsed into confusion. Ahmed Shah Abdali's withdrawal more or less synchronised with the establishment of the English rule in Bengal. The political situation in Northern India was conducive to the expansion of the English dominion. Jealousies and religious animosities of the Indian powers helped the English to strengthen themselves in peace for nearly forty years. The English were left free to deal with the political forces individually. The period from Warren Hastings to Wellesley is the next phase in the story of territorial expansion by the English.

Affairs in the North² :

In spite of their defeat at Panipat, the Marathas continued to be a strong force, most active and dangerous of the native powers. The dread of their predatory incursions proved advantageous to the English who drew away those powers which were under the influence of the Marathas. The Vezir of Oudh and the Moghal emperor had come to terms with the English. The wars of 1764-65 had been disastrous to the former who lost the strong fortress of Allahabad, but Oudh was allowed to remain as a strong friendly state interposed between Bengal and northern India. Time was not yet ripe to drop commerce for conquest. The English Company was interested in consolidating its hold over Bengal, and immunising the frontiers of Bengal from any danger. Hence Oudh was made friendly. Another object of this new alliance during the time of Warren Hastings and Wellesley was to secure more and more funds from the Nawabs. The succession to the Nawab Vezirship was more or less to the highest bidder in the time of Sir John Shore. Since the policy of territorial expansion was not actively pursued for thirty years after the battle of Buxar in 1764, the English Company was interested in helping Oudh for financial reasons and also for retaining it as a buffer state. In the war between Oudh and the Rohillas, the Afghan usurpers in the Moghal province, the English supported the former with supplying forces on the plea of helping their faithful ally. Rohilkhand was annexed to the possessions of the Vezir. Earlier, the resale of Kara and Allahabad to the Nawab of Oudh saved the Company from paying annuity to the Moghal emperor, and brought safety from the Marathas. A series of measures taken by Warren Hastings, including forced contributions from Chet Singh, and the Begums of Oudh, improved the financial position of the Company. From the strategic point of view the subsidiary alliance with Oudh was for the defence of Bengal. The balance of power in India during the last quarter of the eighteenth century rested upon a kind of triangular equipoise between the English, the Marathas and the Sultans of Mysore.

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PAPER

View Article Online
View Journal | View IssueCite this: *Dalton Trans.*, 2020, 49, 13840

Versatility of the bis(iminopyrrolylmethyl)amine ligand: tautomerism, protonation, helical chirality, and the secondary coordination sphere with halogen bonds in the formation of copper(II) and nickel(II) complexes†

Rajnish Kumar,^a Tapas Guchhait,^a Vasudevan Subramaniyan,^a Carola Schulzke^b and Ganesan Mani^{*a}

The reaction of *N,N*-di(2,6-bis(isopropyl)phenylimino-pyrrolyl- α -methyl)-*N*-methylamine **H₂L1** with copper(II) sources such as CuX (X = Cl (**1**), Br (**2**), and I (**3**)) afforded bis(chelated) ionic copper(II) complexes of the type [CuL1H]X. A similar type of mononuclear structure was obtained with Cu(NO₃)₂·(H₂O)₃. Conversely, binuclear copper(II) complexes [Cu₂(μ -L1)(μ -OOCCH₃)(μ -OH)](**4**) and [Cu₂(μ -L1H)(μ -OOCPh)(μ -O)] (**5**) were obtained from the reaction of Cu(O₂CR)₂·H₂O with **H₂L1**. Notably, these reactions in the presence of a base yielded the neutral copper(II) complex [CuL1] (**6**). This product was also obtained from the reaction of complex **2** or **4** with NaOH in methanol. All structures feature a dianionic imino-pyrrole motif and a protonated central amine function except **4**. The reaction of **H₂L1** with NiCl₂·DME gave the mononuclear complex [NiCl₂(L1H₂)] (**7**). In contrast to this, the reaction of the newly synthesized sterically less encumbered ligand *N,N*-di(phenylimino-pyrrolyl- α -methyl)-*N*-methylamine **H₂L2** with NiCl₂·DME gave the binuclear complex [NiCl(L2H₂)(HOMe)]₂(Cl)₂ (**8**). Both **7** and **8** show the amine-azafulvene ligand form and coordination of the central amine. The reaction of complex **7** with NaHBEt₃ yielded a neutral complex [NiL1] (**8**) containing the imino-pyrrole form. In the molecular structures, interesting secondary coordination spheres incorporating guest molecules such as CHCl₃ and MeOH in the crystal lattices and the presence of helical enantiomers were observed and analysed. In one case, CHCl₃ was found inside an unusual cage-like structure supported by halogen bonds. Preliminary DFT calculations on the geometry of the nickel complex with **H₂L1** showed that the pentacoordinated tbp geometry is more stable than the square planar geometry.

Received 24th August 2020,
Accepted 10th September 2020

DOI: 10.1039/d0dt02964e

rsc.li/dalton

Introduction

Imino-pyrrolyl ligands have attracted attention as they can act as multielectron donor, flexible, multidentate anionic ancillary ligands. Hence, a series of ligand systems that effectively stabilize a wide range of metal ions across the periodic table have been reported.¹ Belonging to the imino-pyrrole ligand class, dipodal² and tripodal³ ligands containing two or three imino-

pyrrole moieties, respectively, bridged by a *meso*-carbon and tertiary amine nitrogen have also attracted attention, which is fueled by their distinctive tautomerization ability resulting in the amine azafulvene form.⁴ By this, notably, the hydrogen bond acceptor (imine nitrogen) becomes a hydrogen bond donor (amine NH) (see Chart 1). Consequently, these ligands readily create a somewhat flexible secondary coordination sphere, which has been implicated in the activation of dioxygen^{3e} and was realized in the progress of bio-inspired catalysts.⁵ In addition, these ligand systems possess a variability in nitrogen donor coordination, which is exceptional; they can utilize the neutral dative bonding pyrrole ring, pyrrolide, imine, and amine nitrogen atoms or distinct combinations thereof.^{2,6} Furthermore, their metal complexes might exhibit a certain twist around the *meso* position based on bis(pyrrolide-imine) chelation leading to helicity,⁷ and therefore comprise chiral species.^{2a,7b,c}

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†Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: NMR, IR, crystallographic data (CIF). CCDC 2017163–2017172 for 1–10. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/D0DT02964E

‡These authors have equal contribution to this work.



The Influence of Polysulfide Solvent on the Performance of Cadmium Sulfide Sensitized Zirconium Dioxide-Based Quantum Dots

Ravi V. Ingle, Abhijit T. Supekar, Vikram P. Bhalekar*, Bikram Prasad and Habib M. Pathan*

Abstract

The effect of two different types of polysulfide solvents (i.e., distilled water and methanol) was investigated for zirconium dioxide (ZrO_2) based quantum dots sensitized solar cells (QDSSCs). This was mainly depending upon how easily the injection of electrons in the conduction band of CdS particles to the ZrO_2 photoanode. Compared to that with methanol solvent-based polysulfide, distilled water-based polysulfide ($\text{S}^{2-}/\text{S}_n^{2-}$) electrolytes have efficient electron transportation characteristics at the interface of ZrO_2/CdS photoanode and carbon counter electrode. Solar cell efficiency using distilled water-based polysulfide for ZrO_2/CdS reaches 1%. The catalytic reaction due to incorporation of polysulfide solvents positively affects the solar cell performance as evident from Nyquist plots. Distilled water-based polysulfide electrolyte has significant impacts on the overall performance of QDSSCs.

Keywords: Zirconium dioxide; Cadmium sulfide; Electron transport; Polysulfide.

Received: 13 April 2020; Accepted: 26 August 2020.

Article type: Research article.

1. Introduction

Last two decades, several metal oxides and chalcogenide semiconductors such as titanium dioxide (TiO_2),^[1] zinc oxide,^[2] tungsten oxide,^[3] zinc sulfide^[4] and cadmium sulphide^[5] were applied for the solar cells, supercapacitors and quantum dots application perspective. Zirconium dioxide or zirconia (ZrO_2) is one of the newly explored metal oxides used as photoanodes in dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) and quantum dots (QD) SSCs.^[6] However, ZrO_2 shows prolonged stability for QD based solar cells compared to the dye-based SCs even at the high temperature of oxidation.^[7]

The reported band gaps of ZrO_2 can be stretched between 3.35 to 5.11 eV depending upon the synthesis process and phase of the crystal structure.^[8] The reported porous structure and crystallinity nature of ZrO_2 provide surface sites for the reactants to satisfy all requirements for the light-harvesting photoanodes.^[9] On account of all these characteristics, ZrO_2 becomes a new class of photoelectrode for photovoltaic

applications.^[10, 11] Due to wide bandgap nature, ZrO_2 is capable of absorbing only ultraviolet (UV) range of photons; however, these are only a small fraction of the solar spectrum. For harvesting visible light, it is necessary to extend their absorption range in the visible regions. Thus, it needs to combine two semiconductors films, i.e., one for UV light absorber (ZrO_2) and one with the visible light absorber or sensitizers (CdS). Among the sensitizers, CdS is one of the efficient QD sensitizers for the application of QDSSCs because of its suitable bandgap (2.25 to 2.42 eV depending upon the synthesis process and phase of the crystal structure) for harvesting broad visible range of photons from the solar spectrum.^[12-14]

Although ZrO_2 is a direct band gap metal oxide having an optical band gap around 5.11 eV, it is transparent for the visible range of photons, possesses high refractive index, good adhesion to the substrates and exhibits high thermal stability.^[15-18] After the deposition of CdS QDs over ZrO_2 photoanode, a boundary layer in between energy levels of CdS QDs and conduction band of ZrO_2 is formed.^[19] For easy transition or injection of electrons, the conduction band edge of photoanodes must be at the lower level than the conduction band edge of sensitizers or window materials. However, in this case of ZrO_2/CdS , the conduction band edge of ZrO_2 is almost

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Journal of Education : Rabindra Bharati University

ISSN : 0972 - 7175

Vol. : XXIII, No. :5, 2020 - 2021

Special Issue



Rabindra Bharati University

Emerald Bower Campus

56A B.T. Road, Kolkata - 700 050

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Published By

Department of Education, Rabindra Bharti University, Emerald Bower Camp B.T. Road
Kolkata: 700050

Editorial Office:

Jorasanko Campus 6/4, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Kolkata - 700007

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S.No.	Title of Article	Page No.
1.	IMPACT OF WORKFORCE DIVERSITY ON EMPLOYEE'S MORALE Pooja Pawriya, Dr. Rajkumar	101
2.	EXPLORATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF DIFFERENTLY-ABLED PERSONS IN INDIA Dr. Niraj Kumar Singh	115
3.	SOCIAL WORK PHILOSOPHY OF SELF: AN INVESTIGATION OF VINOBA BHAVE'S METAPHYSICS Dr. Gautam Kalotra	125
4.	ROLE OF YOGA PRACTICES ON COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS: A REVIEW Arti Yadav	133
5.	OPTIMIZATION OF VIRTUAL LABS IN PHYSICS INSTRUCTIONAL TRANSACTION AT HIGHER SECONDARY STAGE IN INDIA Mamta Pal	138
6.	LEGAL PROTECTION OF SEAFARERS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES WITH INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM Sarita, Harsh Kumar	155
7.	CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT ACT 2019: AN ANALYSIS Guriqbal Singh	165



Journal of Education

Rabindra Bharati University

ISSN: 0972-7175
A Peer Reviewed Journal

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

Exploration of Socio-Economic Dimensions of Differently-Abled Persons in India

Authored By

Dr. Niraj Kumar Singh

Published in

Journal of Education: Rabindra Bharati University

ISSN : 0972-7175

Vol. : XXIII, No. :5, 2020 – 2021

UGC CARE Approved, Peer Reviewed and Referred Journal



Journal of Education

Exploration of Socio-Economic Dimensions of Differently-Abled Persons in India

Author: Dr. Niraj Kumar Singh¹

Abstract

A large number of disabilities in India are preventable, including those arising from medical issues during birth, maternal conditions, malnutrition, as well as accidents and injuries. Children are also found to be more prone to disability because they are easily attacked by communicable and non-communicable diseases. These infectious and non-infectious diseases lead to mental, locomotor, verbal, sensory and perceptual disability. However, those who have suffered from disability since birth and belong to the deprived sections of the society are less likely to seek help from health care services. Despite years of governmental interventions, only a few of them have accessed the aids and appliances and other support services, although, most of them were neglected and denied the basic necessities.

INTRODUCTION:

There are many types of disabilities with a host of causes for each of them. It is well known that a majority of differently abled young persons have been excluded from educational, economic, social and cultural opportunities (Groce, 2004). Differently abled persons are generally amongst the poorest of the poor. It has been documented in several research studies that living in poverty increases the likelihood of suffering from physical or health impairment; differently abled persons generally experience higher rates of poverty than the able bodied (Yeo, 2001). Poverty is both a cause and consequence of disability. Poverty and disability reinforce each other. It increases the vulnerability among them (DFID, 2000). Differently abled persons are the most oppressed and marginalised section in every country. They are deprived of all opportunities of socio-economic and political development mainly because they have minimal share in access to basic facilities like health, education and employment. It is noted that around seventy percent of the differently abled persons are unemployed and the rate of their employment is falling down radically in India (Chaudhari, 2006).

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Asian Journal of Organic & Medicinal Chemistry

Volume: 4 Year: 2019
Issue: 4 Month: October–December
pp: 277–279
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14233/ajomc.2019.AJOMC-P212>

Received: 21 October 2019
Accepted: 24 December 2019
Published: 31 December 2019

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Available online at: <http://ajomc.asianpubs.org>

Acoustical Properties of multicomponent Solutions (Sucrose-Citric Acid-Water)

Ghanshyam Upadhyay^{1,✉}, Bablu Kumar²,
Ajendra Kumar³ and Rajesh Ranjan Pandey^{4,✉}

ABSTRACT

This paper studies the acoustical properties of multicomponent solutions (sucrose-citric acid-water). The ultrasonic velocities of the ternary solution have been measured at different concentrations at 40 °C. The experimental values of ultrasonic velocity have been utilized to calculate other acoustical parameters such as the adiabatic compressibility, acoustic impedance, molar sound velocity, intermolecular free length, apparent molar and molar sound compressibilities. The ultrasonic velocities of the multicomponent solutions increase with the increase in the concentration of its any individual component. The value of acoustical parameters also increases with the increase in total molarity of the ternary solutions.

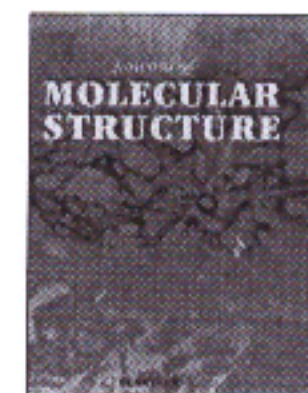
KEYWORDS

Ultrasonic velocity, Intermolecular free length, Molar sound velocity, Acoustic impedance, Bachem's relationship.

INTRODUCTION

Ultrasonic wave propagation in liquids and liquid mixtures is crucial for establishing the nature of intermolecular and intramolecular interactions [1-3]. Ultrasonic velocity measurements can be combined with other experimental data like density and viscosity to calculate various acoustical parameters like adiabatic compressibility, free length, acoustic impedance, relaxation time, free volume, and internal pressure, which are useful in understanding the acoustical properties of a fluid. Ultrasonic velocity is an important physical property that is affected by structural variables [4-7].

However, very little attention has been paid to the solutions having three components or more. In chemical industries and physiological process of body fluids, multicomponents solutions are generally seen. Studies of these solutions with reference to the measurement of ultrasonic velocity will certainly provide a base to know different types of interactions occurring in these solutions [8]. This will be helpful in shortening a large number of problems associated with industries and human body. Citric acid and sucrose are generally consumed by human beings. Different types of interactions and change of in these interactions due to addition of some materials will be useful in knowing some facts for upgrading the qualities of these solutions. With this view, we have selected sucrose-citric acid-water solutions in the present study.



Mixed ligand Cu(II) complexes: Square pyramidal vs trigonal bipyramidal with the pyrrole-based dipodal ligand having hydrogen bond acceptors

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 4 February 2019

Received in revised form

20 May 2019

Accepted 21 May 2019

Available online 26 May 2019

Keywords:

Copper(II)

Mixed-ligand

Square pyramidal

Trigonal bipyramidal

DFT calculations and five-coordinate

ABSTRACT

The condensation between *N,N*-di(α -formylpyrrolyl- α -methyl)-*N*-methylamine **LH₂** and ethanolamine or picolylamine afforded the [1 + 2] acyclic Schiff base in an excellent yield. The reaction between **LH₂** and [Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O] yielded a bis(aqua)-bridged binuclear copper(II) complex [Cu{MeN(CH₂-C₄H₂N-CHO)₂- κ N,N,N)}(μ -H₂O)]₂ **1**. The same product was obtained from the reaction between acyclic, cyclic or bicyclic Schiff base of **LH₂** and [Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O] or [CuCl₂·2H₂O] via hydrolysis of the Schiff-bases. Complex **1** readily reacts with diimines such as 2,2'-bipyridine (bipy), 1,10-phenanthroline (phen) and 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline (dmp) to give mixed ligand mononuclear Cu(II) complexes [Cu{MeN(CH₂-C₄H₂N-CHO)₂- κ N,N,N)}(bipy)] **2**, [Cu{MeN(CH₂-C₄H₂N-CHO)₂- κ N,N,N)}(phen)] **3**, and [Cu{MeN(CH₂-C₄H₂N-CHO)₂- κ N,N,N)}(dmp)] **4** in very high yields. In all structures, **L**²⁻ retains its original coordination mode and the geometry around the copper atom in **1**, **2** or **3** is best described as a distorted square pyramidal (sp); on the other hand, the copper atom assumes a distorted trigonal bipyramidal (tbp) geometry with dmp in **4** owing to the steric bulk of methyl groups. DFT calculations gave the energy difference between sp and tbp geometries of different copper(II) complexes containing bipy and phen ligands bearing sterically encumbered substituents. As the steric bulk increases, tbp becomes the preferred geometry.

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1. Introduction

Copper atom is well known for its flexibility to adopt different coordination geometries depending upon the steric congestion rendered by co-ligands. For instance, the five coordinate Cu(II) atom can have the trigonal bipyramidal (tbp), square pyramidal (sp) or a geometry in between these two extremes. To understand the cause of deviation from the ideal geometries, Addison, Reedijk and co-workers first introduced the trigonality parameter τ_5 in 1984 [1]; following this Houser and co-workers introduced τ_4 geometric parameter for the four coordinate transition metal complexes in 2007 [2]. Mixed ligand complexes can be an arena to study the gradual change in geometry dictated by steric factors. In addition, mixed ligand Cu(II) complexes have attracted attention of researchers not only because of their interesting structural features very relevant to the understanding of photophysical properties of copper complexes [3], but also their excellent anticancer activity

having the potential to replace expensive platinum based drugs [4]. Further, many mono- and multi-nuclear copper complexes have been found in promoting several catalysis reactions such as activation of the C–H bond of both aliphatic [5] and aromatic [6] compounds, C–C and C–X (X = N, O, and S) coupling reactions [7]. Furthermore, several copper(I) complexes are emissive which are tunable with the help of ligand environments [8]. Because of these attractive attributes of copper metal, we have become interested in studying its coordination chemistry using pyrrole based ligands [9].

N,N-Di(α -formylpyrrolyl- α -methyl)-*N*-methylamine **LH₂** is a versatile starting compound for synthesizing different types of Schiff bases such as macrocycle **2**, and macrobicycle **3** featuring the acidic pyrrolic NH groups (Chart 1) for recognizing anions [10]. In addition, the acyclic Schiff base, bis(iminopyrrolylmethyl)amine containing 2,6-diisopropylphenyl groups, has been shown to exhibit the Brønsted acid-base character when forming catalytically active, fluxional palladium(II) complexes [11]. In pursuit of synthesizing an extended iminopyrrolyl ligand, two piperazine linked regioselective dialdehyde molecules, *N,N'*-bis(5-formylpyrrol-1-ylmethyl)piperazine and *N,N'*-bis(5-formylpyrrol-2-ylmethyl)piperazine and their Cu(II) complexes have been

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UGC Serial No.: 64664

Impact Factor : 5.97

ISSN : 9726-001X

Journal of Current Science

Journal for All Research

Volume-20

Issue-1

(January, 2019)

Editor In Chief

Dr. Harendra Singh

Co-Editor

Dr. R.K. Singh

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Published by

Deptt. of Sanskrit, L.S. College,

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☞	Study the Achievement Motivation and Self-concept among Attacker, Setter and Liberos of Volleyball Players Mr. Nagesh N. Kamble		175-180
☞	Creation process of contemporary abstract art and artist (A psychological study) Sandip Singh	....	181-183
☞	Question of Cultural Identity in V. S. Naipaul's <i>A House for Mr. Biswas</i> Madhu Yadav	....	184-187
☞	21वीं सदी के समाज में समाचार पत्रों की भूमिका प्रभात कुमार	....	188-189
☞	अयोध्या का राजनीतिक इतिहास (प्राचीन भारत के सन्दर्भ में) संदीप कुमार सिंह	....	190-193
☞	An Analysis of Trends in Growth of Medical and Public Health Expenditure in Uttar Pradesh Dr. Devanand	....	193-203
☞	प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता व निष्पक्षता को बनाये रखने में प्रेस परिषद् की भूमिका डॉ० मो. ज़फ़रुल्लाह	....	204-207
☞	Archaeology of Bargadwa Urf Ganwariya Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Chaubey	....	208-212
☞	वैश्वीकरण एवं नेहरू का समाजवाद डॉ० जगदीश	....	213-215
☞	वेदेषु आयुर्वेदस्य वर्णनं तस्य महत्त्वञ्च डॉ० भगवान्दास शास्त्र	....	216-218
☞	Colonialism and Indian Forests Prashant Tripathi	....	219-222
☞	Performance of National Income and its Component under the Two Eras: UPA vs. NDA Manish Kumar Singh	....	223-230
☞	सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन विश्वविद्यालय भोपाल (म०प्र०) महात्मा बुद्ध एवं बौद्ध धर्म प्रिया मिश्रा	....	231-232
☞	उच्च शिक्षा में दायित्व बोध की समस्या डॉ० किरन सिंह	....	233-235
☞	शिक्षा का वास्तविक अर्थ डॉ० संध्या उपाध्याय	....	236-238
☞	RABINDRANATH TAGORE-THE VOICE OF HUMANITY Dr. Madan Mohan Sharma	....	239-242
☞	आदिवासियों की शासन-व्यवस्था शैलेन्द्र कुमार	....	243-245

RABINDRANATH TAGORE-THE VOICE OF HUMANITY

Dr. Madan Mohan Sharma*

"When I speak, I speak with my surroundings and not to my surroundings" (LART 137). In the very beginning of his speech *The Voice of Humanity*, collected in *Lectures and Addresses* by Rabindranath Tagore, the speaker says the above sentence. Here Tagore admits that the European mind is free from superstitions, narrowness and the darkness of illiteracy and that is the reason of the growth and advancement of the country, whereas the most parts of the East is shaded with darkness at that period though the past tradition of the East is rich. He says, "Sometime in 1921 I felt a great desire to make my pilgrimage to the shrine of humanity, where the human mind was fully awake, with all its lamps lighted, there to meet face to face the Eternal in man" (138). Tagore mentions that the spirit of great Asia is going through an age-long slumber in the depth of night and so he has the longing to come to Europe and see the human spirit in the full blaze of its power and beauty. Tagore says that he has heard of the great poets and heroes of the ideal Europe of literature, which is full of the love of freedom and of humanity and the poet surely feels that its heart is open to him, to welcome the boy poet, who though young has even been in those days a dreamer. Broadminded poet accepts the goods and admits those qualities of the western culture. The nature greets him there. As he visits England he pays the homage of his heart to the country that shows the broadness of his mind. The poet pays the same to the greatness of graceful England.

Originally the world-song of the victory of humanity is sung by the great philosophers Shakespeare, Victor Hugo and Goethe; but Tagore has no less important role than they have. He is such a kind of personality who lays stress on the utmost love and faith to humanity (Bhattacharya 79). This Poet Laureate was born at Kolkata, in the state of West Bengal in India. He is an eminent writer, dramatist, poet, novelist, translator, painter and composer of innumerable songs too. This multifaceted talent is also a participant of many nationalist movements. He is a dear friend of the father of the Indian nation, Mahatma Gandhi and an eminent figure of India. With his several visits, speeches and with the translation of some of his writings, his essays, articles and specially poems (one erings), Tagore becomes a loving personality in the West too. In fact, gradually he becomes the voice of India across the four corners of the world and is regarded as a great living institution of Bengal. He propagates brotherhood and sense of humanity. For this he lays emphasis on the festival of Raksha Bandhan. In regard to his love for children and mankind, we can say that Tagore has deep feelings and aspirations for the children. His love for future generation seeks way in his words:

Life's aspirations come [EWRT Vol-1 (473)]

In the guise of children (235, FIREFLIES)

Tagore Says, "Whilst I was in the midst of my creative work, there came to me an inner message asking me to come out of my seclusion and seek like in the heart of the crowd. I knew not what I could do. I had a love for children, so that I called them round me, in order to rescue them from the dismal dungeons of the educational department, and find for them that atmosphere of sympathy and freedom which they needed most. I chose a beautiful and secluded spot where, in collaboration with Mother Nature, it was possible to bring up these boys in a spirit of wisdom and love". (LART 141)

Rakhi-utsav or the festival of Raksha bandhan which has an age-old historical background is first popularized by Tagore to promote the feeling of unity and a commitment to all members of society to protect each other and to encourage a harmonious social life. Tagore's vision of celebrating Raksha Bandhan is totally different. According to his Rakhi is not only a festival of the siblings but it is a celebration of mankind and of humanity. He promotes the concept of unity and harmony among all the members of the society. He believes that it is the responsibility of all the members of the society to help and protect each other and encourage a harmonious social life among themselves. It is his vision to spread the nationalist spirit among people from different ethnic groups for which he used the platform of this festival to spread the feeling of fraternity or brotherhood. In his Bengali poem

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Mechanochemical Synthesis

Synthesis of Phosphine Chalcogenides Under Solvent-Free Conditions Using a Rotary Ball Mill

Rajnish Kumar,^[a] Saurabh Kumar,^[a] Madhusudan K. Pandey,^[a] Vitthalrao S. Kashid,^[a] Latchupatula Radhakrishna,^[a] and Maravanji S. Balakrishna^{*[a]}

Abstract: The mechanochemical technique of ball milling has been applied to the solventless and eco-friendly synthesis of chalcogenides (sulfide and selenide) of a variety of tertiary and aminophosphines. In most of the cases, the products are obtained in almost quantitative yields with high purity by applying a simple workup procedure without using chromatographic techniques or any other purification methods. The scope of this methodology was explored by using a range of phosphines (mono, di and tetra) to synthesize partial as well as mixed chalcogenides. The use of almost equimolar amounts of starting

materials and the absence of any byproducts significantly simplifies the product isolation compared with the standard solution state reactions, thus providing a highly atom economic (100 %) method with an ideal *E*-factor (*E* = 0). The solid-state reactions were monitored by ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectroscopy. The structures of some of the products are also confirmed by single-crystal X-ray analyses. Although most of the reactions were carried out on ca. 100-mg scale, the scaling up of the reaction did not affect the course of the reaction.

Introduction

In recent years, synthetic chemists have paid much attention to developing methodologies that are inexpensive, eco-friendly and recyclable, mainly as a result of growing environmental concerns. A reaction under solvent-free conditions or solid support provides many advantages over the conventional solution phase synthesis^[1] in terms of product yield, reaction time, benign conditions, ease of purification and recyclability of the support,^[2] minimizing the generation of toxic and nontoxic waste and disposal of the solvents. Another emerging field of research in this regard is the employment of techniques such as mixing, grinding or ball milling, to carry out chemical reactions in the absence of a solvent,^[3] which considerably decreases the *E*-factor^[4] of the reactions. Exploring the low cost eco-friendly methods for the ease and simple preparation of compounds by ball milling, also known as mechanochemistry,^[5] is a challenging task especially to reduce the reaction time, the temperature and simplifying the workup procedures. Mechanochemistry has been exploited for the derivatization of biological molecules, for example, synthesis of amino acids,^[6] amino esters,^[7] peptides^[8] and functionalization of nucleosides or carbohydrates.^[9] Reactions such as anhydride opening,^[10] oxidative

2-naphthol dimerizations,^[11] Heck-type cross-couplings,^[12] the protection of diamines,^[13] the preparation of phosphorus ylides,^[14] cyclodiphosphazane derivatives,^[15] the metal-free reductive benzylation of malononitrile,^[16] the functionalization of fullerenes^[17] and catalysis^[18] have also been carried out using the ball milling method, which involves lesser reaction times, high yields and simplified workup procedures compared with the conventional solution phase reactions. The synthesis of chalcogenides, in particular sulfides and selenides of phosphines and bisphosphines, is often carried out at high temperatures, using high boiling solvents such as benzene, toluene or xylene, which are considered as hazardous.^[19] In addition, the reaction time also varies between 3 to 18 hours depending on the substrate. Further, isolation and purification in the case of partially oxidized bisphosphines is a tedious task owing to the formation of bischalcogenides and the presence of unreacted bisphosphines in the reaction product. In view of this, we sought to develop a more convenient and environmentally benign method for the synthesis of chalcogenides. Ball milling has been proven to be an excellent alternative for the green synthesis of many organic compounds^[20] but has never been employed in the synthesis of phosphorus chalcogenides despite their utility in coordination chemistry. Herein, we report the solid-state synthesis of phosphorus chalcogenides using the rotary ball mill, which does not require any solvent for the synthesis, and the products formed also do not need any further purification as the yields were almost quantitative in most of the cases. The absence of byproducts in the reaction makes it a highly atom economic (100 %) method with an ideal *E*-factor of zero and can be termed as a green chemical method.

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Supporting information and ORCID(s) from the author(s) for this article are available on the WWW under <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejic.201701414>.

Inorganic Chemistry

Reaction of PdCl₂ with Diphenylacetylene Revisited: Effect of Solvents and Ball Milling on Cyclization and Crystal Structures of Dimeric Cyclobutenylpalladium Chloride ComplexesRajnish Kumar, Madhusudan K. Pandey, Dipanjan Mondal, and Maravanji S. Balakrishna^{*[a]}

In an attempt to establish the structures of the product formed in the reaction of PdCl₂ and diphenylacetylene in polar organic solvents, the reactions were carried out in alcohols, acetonitrile and tetrahydrofuran at room temperature. The reactions in protic solvents such as primary and secondary alcohols resulted in the cyclic dimerization of diphenylacetylene to yield the corresponding dimeric *endo*-4-alkoxy- π -1,2,3,4-tetraphenylcyclobutenylpalladium(II) chloride complexes 1–4 in good yields. In these complexes the tetraphenylcyclobutenyl moieties are coordinated to palladium atoms in η^3 -mode and are bridged by two chlorides as confirmed by the single crystal X-ray analysis of complexes 1, 2 and 4. In all these complexes, the

coordination of cyclobutenyl moieties to palladium atoms are similar but a marked difference was observed for the Pd₂Cl₂ core which is planar in complex 1 but puckered in complexes 2 and 4 resulting in shorter Pd...Pd distances. The same reaction under solvent free ball milling condition yielded hexaphenylbenzene by the cyclic trimerization while that in the presence of ethanol and *n*-butanol produced complexes 1 and 3, respectively, as major and hexaphenylbenzene as minor product. An efficient catalytic synthesis of hexaphenylbenzene using PdCl₂ was developed using ball milling condition which has several advantages over the existing catalytic systems.

Introduction

The first report on the reactivity of acetylenes with PdCl₂ by Malatesta *et al.* in 1960^[1] opened the gateway for such reactions followed by a series of studies by Maitlis's group.^[2] In these reactions, the nature of the products depended largely on the type of solvents and the temperature employed in the reaction.^[3] For example, the reaction of diphenylacetylene with bis(benzonitrile)palladium chloride in benzene gave mainly hexaphenylbenzene, whereas the same reaction when carried out in ethanol-chloroform mixture or that of Na₂[PdCl₄] with diphenylacetylene in aqueous ethanol resulted in [C₃₀H₂₅OPdCl]₂, which was found to be a dimer of *endo*-4-ethoxy- π -1,2,3,4-tetraphenylcyclobutenylpalladium(II) chloride^[4] as confirmed by X-ray analysis.^[5] This complex on further reaction with hydrogen halides produced π -tetraphenylcyclobutadienepalladium dimers, [(π -Ph₄C₄)PdX₂]₂. Initially it was assumed that this reaction would lead to a general method for the synthesis of cyclobutadiene-palladium complexes. However, it was observed that acetylenes react with palladium(II) compounds to give a wide variety of oligomers and complexes,

the nature of which depends largely on acetylenes and the reaction conditions employed.^[2–3] These studies have been performed in dichloromethane, chloroform, benzene, ethanol and also in a mixture of ethanol-chloroform/dichloromethane with [Pd(NCPh)₂Cl₂] as the palladium source; in a few cases PdCl₂ was also used. However, a systematic study to unravel the effect of solvent polarity on the cyclization of acetylenes using PdCl₂ was missing. Further, the structures of most of the products were based only on spectral (NMR, IR) and analytical data (CHN analysis) and in only a few instances with single crystal X-ray analysis.^[5–6] The recent trends to apply mechanochemical techniques in synthetic chemistry is mainly due to its environmentally benign nature, not involving organic solvents and ease of purification. It also reduces the generation of toxic and nontoxic waste and minimizes the problems associated with the disposal of the solvents and significantly decreases the E-factor of the reactions.^[7] This approach to chemical synthesis has been used for the functionalization of fullerenes,^[8] Heck-type cross-couplings^[9] and several other catalytic reactions^[10] as well. The mechanochemical synthesis of organometallic complexes are relatively unexplored^[11] and recently James *et al.* have reported the synthesis of inorganic compounds using mechanochemical methods.^[12]

In this context, we revisited these reactions and herein, we report our findings on the role of solvents on the course of the reaction and X-ray structures of the products formed. We also describe an alternate method for the synthesis of these complexes using ball milling. The ball milling method was also used for the catalytic synthesis of hexaphenylbenzene via 2 + 2 cycloaddition reaction.

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Supporting information for this article is available on the WWW under <https://doi.org/10.1002/slct.201702673>

UGC Serial No. 47741

ISSN: 2456-4303

Impact Factor: 3.273

IJMLSS



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT,
LAW & SCIENCE STUDIES
Quarterly International Referred Journals

Volume 01

Issue 04

Dec. 2017-Feb. 2018

Editor- In- Chief
Dr. R. K. Singh

Editor
Dr. Anju Sonkar



ACADEMIC SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT
(ASERD)

Village- Bandepur, Post – Bachchhaon, District- Varanasi, (U.P.) India -221011

CONTENTS...

VISION OF ALEXANDER POPE : HIS IDEOLOGY AND POETRY	:	1-3
<i>Ashwani Kumar Gupta</i>		
ETHICAL ISSUES IN GENE MAPPING STUDIES AND CANCER TREATMENT	:	4-5
<i>Dr. Samridhi Lal</i>		
INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE PROBLEM OF MINORITIES IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE	:	6-10
<i>Dr. Madan Mohan Sharma</i>		
WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN INDIA : A MACRO LEVEL ANALYSIS	:	11-14
<i>Dr. Prasanna Tripathi</i>		
'THE INDIAN EXPERIENCE' IN FORSTER'S NOVEL : "A PASSAGE TO INDIA"	:	15-17
<i>Dr. Brijendra Rai</i>		
BHAVA THE DRIVING FORCE IN MUSIC	:	18-20
<i>Manjurani Mohapatra</i>		
GLOBALIZATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION	:	21-25
<i>Deepika Rawat</i>		
SEASONAL VARIATION IN AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY OF PATIENTS AND MEDICO-LEGAL ASPECTS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS	:	26-30
<i>Mohammad Rashid</i>		
<i>M.N. Siddiqui</i>		
<i>Ausaf Ahmad</i>		
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF NEW FUND OFFERS FLOATED DURING THE RECENT TIMES	:	31-43
<i>Asif Jamal</i>		
CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS V/S SCHEDULE CASTES AND SCHEDULE TRIBES PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES LAWS: AN OVERVIEW	:	44-46
<i>A.R. Pradhan</i>		
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	:	47-54
<i>Pranjya Paramita Panda</i>		
PERFORMANCE OF VIRTUAL BANKING IN INDIA	:	55-61
<i>Shipra Mishra</i>		
<i>Dr. V.S. Sundaram</i>		
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES : A CASE STUDY OF ITC	:	62-69
<i>Snigdha Mishra</i>		
<i>Dr. V.S. Sundaram</i>		
OUR RIGHT TO PROTEST AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE	:	70-77
<i>Subhra Sunayana Purohit</i>		
ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW	:	78-81
<i>Dr. Vinod Kumar</i>		
E-COMMERCE AS A NEED OF PRESENT SCENARIO IN REFERENCE TO INDIA	:	82-84
<i>Dr. Sandeep Kumar Gupta</i>		

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE PROBLEM OF MINORITIES IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Dr. Madan Mohan Sharma*

ABSTRACT- *There is international law and unalterable portion that is derived from the cumulative highpoints of human thought and realization, and that remains outside the reach of anyone state power. Humanity is not capable of constant flux, of a mixing of ceaselessly new truths. Ideas are, to the contrary, rare points of water in the desert of human thought which, once discovered, are forever precious, regardless of the stupidity and ignorance they may engender. Too often in Indian as in all human history, state law has been the toy and instrument of the majority race or ruling elites and their passions. If a wave carries despot or a tyrannical party, class or caste to power, they can deform in the most fantastic fashion that which already no longer has any certain form. The conclusion being that the philosophic factors that go into the creating and maintenance of state law are too open to elite manipulation. Given this understanding of the problems faced by state law, we need no longer question the obligation imposed on international human rights law and institutions to make every effort to intervene in every way legally acceptable to encourage the governments to bring an end to this several thousand year old Dalit and Minorities nightmare.*

KEY WORDS: - *International Law, Minorities, human rights law, minority rights,*

INTRODUCTION:- The problem of minorities is of particular importance to scholars of international human rights law because a major reason for the existence of this discipline is to establish principles whereby rules for the harmonious and peaceful relationship among groups may evolve and be discerned. The sacredness of the minority idea, of the right of a people to remain themselves in all significant ways in which still enjoying equal status relationship with all other peoples who live in the same multi-national state, and found recognition in the principles of 20th century human rights law. It is elaborated in the legal and constitutional instruments for minority protection in most of the progressive modern states, and in the human rights machinery of international organizations, including the United Nations.

Although the principle of minority equal status protection may be said to have only recently (with the work of the U.N. Human Rights Commission and its sub-committee) begin to be recognized in modern international law, its most well-known modern origins can be said to go back to the dismantling of the European empire with the occurrence of European nationalism and the introduction to the world of the concept of nation-states as well as the concept of the right to self-determination. From this moment on, the concepts of the rights of minorities to equal status and self-determination entered the lifeblood of the developing modern world and eventually found its place in domestic and international legal instrumentation.

E. Baker rightly comments - "The self-consciousness of nations is a product of the nineteenth century Nations were already there, but it is not the things which are simply 'there' which matter in human life Apprehended (legally and politically conceptualized) ideas as well as a fact before it can become a dynamic force."¹

True! This European nationalism, this concept of the nation-state, but seldom did it actually lead to the creation of its ideal, the nation-state. Instead, it generally led to the creation of the multinational state, states in which not one but often several ethnically defined nations co-existed. Yet the ideal of the nation-state remained to serve as a force toward which all states and nations were drawn, and as an

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UGC Serial No.: 40965

Impact Factor 2.131

ISSN : 2249-6742

Shodh Pravah

An Multidisciplinary Quarterly Referred International Research Journal

Vol. VIII

No. 2

(October-December 2018)

Chief-Editor
Dr. Shivdeepak Sharma

Sub-Editor
Dr. Keshav Kishor Kashyap

Published by
**Deptt. of Sanskrit, L.S. College,
B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzzafarpur (Bihar), INDIA**

Content.....

○ Modernity and Gender Perception in Vijay Tendulkar's <i>Ghashiram Kotwal</i> Pooja Singh	.....	1-4
○ The Idea of Refinement in Hamlet and Arjuna : A Revision Dr. Rajkumar Mandal	.....	5-7
○ भारत में महिलाओं के प्रति हिंसा : तथ्य एवं आंकड़े निशा देवी	.....	8-10
○ The Congress in Transition, Evolution of the Congress Ideology and Programme (1886-1905) Dr Madan Mohan Sharma	.....	11-18
○ विन्ध्य पर्वत एवं शृंखलाएँ जितेन्द्र नारायण सिंह	.....	19-23
○ मैत्रेयी पुष्पा का साहित्य में सामाजिक योगदान अर्पित कुमार	.....	24-26
○ 'Your Ways Are Not Our Ways': Manifestation of Cultural Confusion in Kamala Markandaya's <i>Nectar in a Sieve</i> Jay Ram Yadav	.....	27-31
○ कार्य संतुष्टि एवं श्रम-कल्याण की सुविधायें रवि प्रकाश मिश्र	.....	32-34
○ बीसवीं सदी के अन्तिम दशक की प्रमुख हिन्दी महिला उपन्यासकार मैत्रेयी पुष्पा के उपन्यास 'अल्मा कबूतरी' उपन्यास में आदिवासी स्त्रियों का जीवन यथार्थ डॉ० श्रद्धा बाजपेई	.....	35-38
○ हिन्दी साहित्य में राष्ट्रवाद डॉ० सायरा बानो	.....	39-43
○ समकालीन हिन्दी कविता की पृष्ठभूमि नितेश कुमार सिंह डॉ० नीरज गुप्ता	.....	44-47
○ हिन्दी दलित साहित्य का विकास : एक दृष्टि रजनी कनौजिया	.....	48-51
○ सारनाथ का वैशिष्ट्य : भगवान् बुद्ध के प्रथम धर्मोपदेश के आलोक में आदित्य प्रताप	.....	52-54
○ वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव/दुष्प्रभाव का विश्लेषण : समाजवादी चिन्तन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में समरजीत सिंह	.....	55-60
○ Educational Status of Women in Indian Union Territories Om Prakash Yadav Dr. Meenakshi Lohani	.....	61-65
○ 17 वीं सदी में हिन्दुओं का सामाजिक जीवन	.....	66-77

THE CONGRESS IN TRANSITION, EVOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS IDEOLOGY AND PROGRAMME (1886-1905)

Dr Madan Mohan Sharma*

When Lytton's viceroyalty ended in April, 1880, the *Bangalee* wrote that to Lord Lytton must belong the credit of having done much by his repressive measures towards stimulating the public life of this country, and for this service certainly his Lordship will be entitled to be gratified of our country.¹ Four years later, Lord Ripon's departure was marked by almost "spontaneous" Indian demonstrations in his honour in all quarters of the country which was "vast impressive and unprecedented in British-Indian history."²

But there are historians who do not see any sharp contrast between the so-called "Conservative Adventure" of 1869-80 and the "Liberal Experiment" of 1880-88. Ripon felt the necessity of making the educated natives the friends, instead of the enemies of the British rule "to expand the circle of Indian collaborators from princes and zamindars to English 'middle class' groups."³ But Ripon's attempts, however short lived, served the useful purpose for the Indian leaders. The repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, the Resolution on Local and Self-Government in 1882 and the Ilbert Bill stirred new hopes among educated Indians, subsequently to be diminished by the countrywide agitation of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association against the Bill in 1883⁴ together with the founding of the Indian Constitutional Association early in 1884 by the leaders of the British Indian Association and the Defence Association to oppose any liberal measures— rural, legal or political. "Ripon's failure to end the Ilbert Bill awoke educated Indian leaders to the fact that no amount of goodwill and effort by him or any other Viceroy could secure for them a place in the sun and that they have to organise and fight", quick series of events in the early 80s helped to accelerate the process of the growth of a united front in the Indian national movement.

But, although the "safety-valve" theory of the origin of the Congress has now been seriously questioned, it is doubtless to say that the meeting of 72 men at Bombay in December 1885, "was little more than an experiment", as the Congress later admitted. The Bombay Presidency Association, which was the main organising force behind the first session of the Indian National Congress, declared in its First Annual Report that the Congress marked "an epoch in the political history of our countrymen.... It was the most visible outcome of the revolution in the political life of the Indians which has been slowly transforming their thoughts and intellects for the last 28 years, and which has evoked the national spirit."⁵ These claims, however, on the first session of the Congress seem a bit larger than justified. Again, the success in launching all India political movement which the Congress later achieved has been wrongly attributed by some scholars to the rather sudden rise of Bombay to political prominence in the early 1880s. Gordon Johnson even stated 'Throughout the period (1885-1915) the Indian National Congress was particularly associated with Bombay Presidency.... and it is doubtful whether any other place in India could have so successfully nurtured the all India movement."⁶ Such views tend to overlook political and cultural forces that had gathered momentum in quite opposite quarter of the country— the Bengal Presidency.

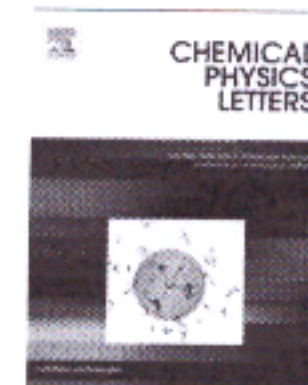
Simultaneously during the first session of the Congress another conference of equal, if more importance was held in Calcutta in 1885 on December 25, 26 and 27, convened jointly by three Associations of Calcutta— the British Indian Association, the Indian Association and the Central Mohammedan Association, with whom also joined the recently formed Indian Union (1884). The first conference had been held in December 1883, backed solely by the Indian Association. The man behind these two conferences was Surendra Nath Banerjee, Ainbika Chaman Majumdar President of the Lucknow (1916) session of the Congress stated that the Calcutta National Conference "anticipated the Congress by two years and in a large measure

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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Chemical Physics Letters

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/cplett

Research paper

Lead sulphide sensitized ZrO_2 photoanode for solar cell application with MoO_3 as a counter electrode

Vikram P. Bhalekar, Prashant K. Baviskar*, Bikram Prasad, Niyamat I. Beedri, Vishal S. Kadam, Habib M. Pathan*

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 4 August 2017

In final form 1 October 2017

Available online 3 October 2017

Keywords:

 ZrO_2

PbS

Surface passivation

Chemical route

 MoO_3

EIS

Solar cells

ABSTRACT

Room temperature Successive Ionic Layer Adsorption and Reaction technique was efficiently used to sensitize PbS on ZrO_2 for device grade application. The chemical approach used in present study to lower down the development cost. UV–Vis study of PbS sensitized ZrO_2 showed good optical coverage over the visible region. Finally, the device fabrication was done for PbS sensitized ZrO_2 as photoanode, polysulphide as electrolyte and MoO_3 as a counter electrode. The effect of surface passivation (ZnS) over PbS is also examined. Surface passivated ZrO_2/PbS device shows the improvement in efficiency of 1.53% which is ~ 3 times higher than ZrO_2/PbS (0.55%).

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1. Introduction

Quantum dots have achieved efficiency over 8% with ZnO [1], whereas, dye sensitized solar cells achieved 13% [2] for a TiO_2 photoelectrode. Generally, TiO_2 is used as a metal oxide semiconducting material in IIIrd generation solar cells. TiO_2 is most favorable candidate because of its wide band gap and band alignments suitable for the easy electron transportation [3,4]. However, researchers are trying for new and different kind of photoelectrodes like ZnO, SnO_2 , Nb_2O_5 , ZrO_2 etc. for the performance enhancement and cost reduction of the cell [5–8]. The performance of the solar cell can also be enhanced by using different type of dopants [9,10]. In present case, we have used ZrO_2 as a photoelectrode for the fabrication of solar cell, due to its high refractive index, wide band gap, low absorption and dispersion in the visible and near infra-red spectral region.

The properties of ZrO_2 are depends on the synthesis method, due to trap states, its band gap decreases up to 2.8–3.7 eV. Here, we have used chemical technique for deposition of ZrO_2 , i.e. doctor blade as it offers simplicity and high quality at low cost.

PbS is a direct band gap semiconductor having a Bohr exciton radius of 18 nm moreover, it also show multiple exciton generation

effect [11,12]. The bulk band gap of PbS is 0.41 eV which can be tuned from 1.6 to 2.4 eV [13]. Plass et al. stated that no electron injection can be observed for PbS QDs in ZrO_2 photoelectrode due to its high conduction band edge [14].

The literature survey including recent reports [15–17] indicates that the photovoltaic studies of PbS sensitized ZrO_2 photoelectrode are not reported earlier. Therefore, for the scientific and technological point of view it is important to explore PbS sensitized ZrO_2 photoelectrode towards solar cell application.

2. Experimental

ZrO_2 powder, Ethyl cellulose, Terpanol, Acetyl acetone, Lead nitrate, Sodium sulphide, Zinc acetate, Sulphur powder and Aluminum molybdate were purchased from SRL Chemicals Ltd. India, where as Ethanol was purchased from C.H. Fine Chemicals Co. Ltd. and were used as it is without any further purification.

2.1. Preparation of ZrO_2 paste

ZrO_2 powder was grinded in ethanol then ethyl cellulose and terpanol was add in the same and the mixture was ultrasonicated for 4 h followed by addition of acetyl acetone to blended ZrO_2 . Fluorine doped tin oxide (FTO) coated glass substrate (resistance 12–18 Ω/cm^2) were cleaned in distilled water and ethanol by ultrasonication followed by drying in furnace at 70 °C till use.

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Impact Factor : 3.963 (IIJF)

Registration No. 1803/2008

ISSN :- 2319-6297

The Original Source

Journal for All Research

An Interdisciplinary Quarterly Research Peer Reviewed Journal

Editor in Chief

Prof. (Dr.) Ashok Kumar Singh

Editor

Dr. Rajeev Kumar Srivastav

Dr. B.K. Srivastav

Founder

Late Prof. S.N. Sinha

Eminent Historian & Former HOD

Dept. of History

Jammia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

Volume 4

No. -16

(April-June 2017)

Published by

**Centre for Historical and Cultural Studies & Research
Varanasi (U.P.) India**

CONTENT

18.	बांझ स्त्रियों की करुणादशाओं का चित्रण डॉ० सतीश चन्द्र श्रीवास्तव	.....	69-74
19.	इतिहास और साहित्य इक्ष्वाकु प्रताप सिंह	.....	75-77
20.	ख्याल गायकी : इन्दौर घराने के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में चन्द्र भूषण	.....	78-80
21.	जयशंकर प्रसाद के नाटकों, पात्र, चरित्र-चित्रण में कल्पना के तत्त्व डॉ० पूजा दूबे	.....	81-87
22.	किसनगढ़ अहेरी उपन्यास का अध्ययन : एक विश्लेषण अनुराधा पाण्डेय	.....	88-89
23.	करुण तथा करुण विप्रलभ शृंगार में अन्तर डॉ० सपना सिंह	.....	90-91
24.	समकालीन महिला लेखिकाओं का विवाह के प्रति दृष्टिकोण डॉ० शैलेन्द्र कुमार राव	.....	92-94
25.	INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE Dr. Madan Mohan Sharma	.....	95-102
26.	ETHNOMEDICINAL PLANTS USED TO TREAT "GASTRO- INTESTINAL DISORDERS & RELATED AILMENTS" BY THE TRIBALS MOUNT PARASNATH OF DISTRICT GIRIDIH, (JHARKHAND), INDIA Dr. Ram Vilas Yadava	.....	103-106
27.	कुमार विकल के काव्य में व्यवस्था विरोधी स्वर रुबी यादव	.....	107-110
28.	भारत में महिलाओं के प्रति हिंसा : तथ्य एवं आंकड़े निशा देवी	.....	111-113
28.	Library and Information Science Education Through Distance Mode: IGNOU Experience Babli		114-121
29.	प्राचीन भारतीय सिक्कों पर अंकित देवी-देवता (प्रारम्भ से गुप्त काल तक) राजकुमार पाल		122-127

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गी नायिका
मिल जुल
चल दिए

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Dr. Madan Mohan Sharma*

When the Second World War ended in 1945 the Indian National Movement was in a deep crisis. The mass upsurge that followed Mahatma Gandhi's call 'Do or Die' in 1942 had been crushed. The underground revolutionary movement had also proved abortive. Ruthless exploitation of the people of India in the interest of an imperialist war had filled their cup of misery to the full. The Indian National Army had been thrown back from the gates of Imphal. On the other hand, sectarian and communal forces gained ascendancy in the midst of all-round political uncertainty and bewilderment. At that crucial moment the shadow of a man descended on the Indian stage like a colossus. Subhas Chandra Bose, in absentia, and his defeated Indian National Army transformed the entire historical situation. Despondency and frustration that had gripped the nationalist ranks disappeared and the message of a lost leader and vanquished army opened the flood gates of an unprecedentedly united national movement for independence. This post-war mass upsurge was truly and completely national in that it involved, as never before, even such sectors of the Indian population as had till then been immune to patriotic appeal, viz., the administrative services of all ranks, police and last but not least, the armed forces. It is now conceded by historians and political scientists that had Subhas Chandra Bose returned to India then, he would have carried everything before him and the history of this subcontinent would have taken a different course.

But then, how did all this come about? What made Subhas Chandra Bose what he was? If such was the finale, where was the beginning?

When Subhas Chandra Bose was born in 1897, the British Empire was celebrating the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign and was at the zenith of its power. On the other hand, the Renaissance in Bengal had set up serious turbulence in our entire social fabric. Young minds were stirred and roused. The Indian National Congress, though yet a fledgling, marked the inauguration of a new political awakening and national consolidation. A deeply introspective child with a profoundly emotional frame of mind Subhas was moved to his bones by the sad plight of his country and the downfall of his religion. But what is of unusual significance is that even as a child he recognised and perceived the historic destiny of Indian and his inborn faith in the religion of man led him to discover divinity in his motherland.

Writing to his mother at the age of fifteen, Subhas said: "India is God's beloved land. He has been born in this great land in every age in the form of the Saviour for the enlightenment of the people, to rid the earth of sin and to establish righteousness" He adds: "...we have lost our religion and everything else, even our national life. We are now a weak, servile, irreligious and cursed nation!'(1)

Side by side with this realisation, a sense of mission was clearly discernible even at that young age. He told his mother:

"Mother, I wonder if Mother India in this age has one single selfless son! Where are those Aryan heroes who would freely sacrifice their precious lives in the service of Mother India?" His conception of nationalism even as a boy meant not merely his own identification with the nation and country but also collective identification of himself and his mother with the cause. He said:

"You are a mother, but do you belong only to us? No, you are the mother of all Indians"(2)

The Indian pilgrim that was in Subhas started his journey early and his quest of what he called the Divine realisation was unremitting and tireless. Writing to his brother Sarat Chandra in 1913 when was hardly sixteen he appears to have found his mentor:

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Ataraxia

An International Refereed Journal

ISSN 2394-4153 (Print)

Volume-5/ Issue I

June-2017

Editor

Dr. Ramesh Kumar Singh

Sub-Editor

Dr. Ashish Kumar Pandey



www.philosophicalresearchcouncil.com

Ataraxia

Ataraxia

An International Refereed Journal

ISSN 2394-4153 (Print)

Volume-5/ Issue I

June-2017

Articles

- 1 Dr. Madan Mohan Sharma /Land Reforms since Independence With Special Reference to its effects on Zamindars and Peasants 5
- 2 Dr.Preeti Gupta/ Dr. Sanjay Gupta/ Impact of Vedic Education on Modern education 9
- 3 Neel Kamal Mishra /Madhuban Incident in Azamgarh District during Quit India Movement 14
- 4 Neha shukla/ The vicissitude by climate refugee on the Indian Demography and its non circumventing effects By 20
- 5 Kanchan kumari/Prachin Bharta me Hshrwdharan ki Pilkesin Duitiya ke sath Yudha 27
- 6 Kamalesh Kumar/East Indian Company evm Victoria Calin British Niti avm Indian Reyasaten 30
- 7 Anshu Kumari/British Bharat me Adhunik Shiksha ka Vikas 32
- 8 Arjun Bhatia/Bharat me British Punjivad ki Prakriti avm Swarupa 35
- 9 Sweta Kumari /Aupniveshik Prashasanik Pranali ka Aitihasik Pariprekshyn 38
- 10 Ravikant Kumar/Maratha Shakati ka Udai, Utkarsh avm Ast yek Aitihasik Adhyayan 41
- 11 Jitendra Kumar/Bharat me Gathbandgan ki sarkar ka aitihask Vishleshan (1977 to 2009) 43
- 12 सुमन विश्वकर्मा/कुमार विकल की काव्य-चेतना 46
- 13 अंजू यादव/मैत्रेयी पुष्पा की रचनाओं में नारी पात्र एवं उनके सामाजिक अधिकार 49
- 14 डा. अनूप पाण्डेय/१८५७ का विद्रोह एवम् ब्रिटिश समाज सुधार नीति' 52
- 15 दिव्या सिंह राजपुरोहित/आज के संदर्भ में निर्गुण संतों की वाणी का महत्व: कबीर के संदर्भ में 58
- 16 डॉ. उमापति दीक्षित /भारतीय संस्कृति में नारी शक्ति 65
- 17 अमरेश कुमार सिंह /स्वतंत्र भारत में पंचायती राज्य व्यवस्था में ग्रामीण विकास में महिला सशक्तिकरण 71
- 18 डॉ. अरविन्द/भारतीय इतिहास लेखन में आधुनिक काल 81
- 19 डॉ आशीष कुमार पाण्डेय/प्रगति के लिए पुरुषार्थ 85
- 20 श्री अश्विनी पाण्डेय/भूमिशोधन में शल्योद्धार प्रक्रिया 89
- 21 राजेश कुमार रोशन/भारतीय मूर्तिकला के विकास में गुप्तकाल का योगदान 95

Land Reforms since Independence With Special Reference to its effects on Zamindars and Peasants

Dr. Madan Mohan Sharma*

Even before Independence agriculture had come to be recognised as the weakest link in the national economy, and the most important single factor responsible for this state of affairs was the outdated system of land relations. As early as 1933 Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out : "The agrarian system has already collapsed and the new organisation of society is already inevitable". Even economists, who generally avoid drawing attention to social issues in land relations, had to admit the inevitability of a new system of land holding, and short of this they warned, a revolutionary disaster was impending. Professor Radha Kamal Mukherjee, an eminent expert on the land question expressed himself thus in 1933 : "The present deterioration in the position of the peasant fore bides an agrarian revolution." Naturally the question of land reforms was an important plank in the national revolutionary struggle waged by the National Congress against British rule. But in fairness it must be pointed out that prior to the Second World War the Congress did not preoccupy itself with land relations beyond tenancy reforms, and the chief motive was certainly political - that of neutralising the landlord class in the national struggle.

The demand for the elimination of intermediaries between the State and the tiller came only in 1945-46. With the formation of the Interim Government, preparations for drawing up bills for eliminating intermediaries were speeded up. Following Independence, the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee, headed by Dr. J.C. Kumarappa, made the recommendation requiring the immediate abolition of all forms of feudal exploitation of the peasantry and simultaneous extension of rights to peasants. The Committee preferred small and medium sized individual peasant farms, co-operatives for the consolidation of tiny fragmented holdings, and generally opposed the landlord-type capitalist farm. In brief, the Committee wanted "There should be no scope for exploitation of one Class by another". This report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee was the most 'radical' that the Congress had ever formulated since then. Abolition of the system of intermediaries was not the abolition of semi-feudal landholding in general, but landholding of the zamindari type only. Zamindars, the core of the landlord class in India, was least connected with the bourgeoisie, and limiting their holdings was the first step in implementing agrarian legislation. Reforms of the Zamindari System Zamindar landowners were no homogeneous class, but made up of several sub-classes having different legal status; lack of uniformity in the legislation abolishing zamindari system in different States (Provinces) was the inevitable result. Landlord holdings in ryotwari areas, covering about 57 percent of the total area under cultivation in the country, were not affected by these reform measures. Here an important caution is in order : it was the abolition of the zamindari system of landholding which was intended, and not the dispossession of the zamindars; in fact, they retained their sir land. Tenants on sir lands had no occupancy rights. This was an important lacuna, readily seized upon by landlords. A tenant used to enjoy occupancy right if he had to his credit continuous cultivation of a plot for 12 years. Quite apart from the rural unrest it caused in the later half of the '40's, the eviction resulted in huge amount of land lying waste, for zamindars themselves were unable to cultivate the land.

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Humanity-Science Interface

An International Refereed Journal

ISSN 2394-8248 (Print)

Volume 4/ Issue II

July 2017

Editor

Dr. Ashish Kumar Pandey

Sub-Editor

Dr. Ramesh Kumar Singh



Humanity-Science Interface

An International Refereed Journal

ISSN 2394-8248 (Print)

Volume 4/ Issue II

July 2017

Articles

- 1 Anil Kumar/Issus Relating to Noise Pollution and Human Happiness 5
- 2 Dr. Madan Mohan Sharma/ The New Awakening (1905-1906) 11
- 3 Rajesh Kumar Raushan/Bhartiya Murtikala Ke Vikas Me Guptakal ka Yogdana 19
- 4 Kamlesh kumar/East- India Company Eaw Victoriya Calin British Niti Evm Indian Riyastea. 22
- 5 डॉ. उमापति दीक्षित/ स्त्री विमर्श और निराला 24
- 6 डॉ.प्रीति गुप्ता डॉ.संजय गुप्ता/ शिक्षा का व्यवसायीकरण व वर्तमान चुनौतियाँ 30
- 7 सुमन विश्वकर्मा/ इलाचन्द्र जोशी के उपन्यासों में विश्लेषणात्मक शिल्प-विधान 35
- 8 डॉ. अरविन्द/ संयुक्त प्रान्त के मुस्लिम जनसंख्या तथा उनके त्यौहारों का महत्व 38
- 9 डॉ आशीष कुमार पाण्डेय/ जीवन जटिल नहीं है 44
- 10 डॉ रमेश कुमार सिंह/ देशकाल के अनुसार हो पहनावा 49
- 11 दिव्या सिंह राजपुरोहित/निर्गुण संत-साहित्य में आध्यात्मिक मूल्य: विशेषकर कबीर 53
- 12 धर्मेन्द्र कुमार सिन्हा/ शीतकाल एवं उसका अर्थ (एक अध्ययन) 60
- 13 कामिनी भारद्वाज/ खेल की खबरों में स्त्री चित्रण 69
- 14 अश्विनी पाण्डेय/ गृहासन्न रोपणीय वृक्ष एवं वनस्पति 72
- 15 ललन कुमार/ अलका सरावगी के उपन्यासों में ऐतिहासिक संदर्भ 78
- 16 अंशु कुमारी/ ब्रिटिश भारत में आधुनिक शिक्षा का विकास 81
- 17 अर्जुन भाटिया/ भारत में ब्रिटिश पूंजीवाद की प्रकृति एवं स्वरूप 84
- 18 श्वेता कुमारी/ औपनिवेशिक प्रशासनिक प्रणाली का ऐतिहासिक परिपेक्ष 87
- 19 रविकांत कुमार/ मराठा शक्ति का उदय उत्कर्ष एवं अस्त ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन 90
- 20 जितेंद्र कुमार/ भारत में गठबंधन की सरकार एक ऐतिहासिक विश्लेषण 1977 से 2009 ईस्वी तक 93
- 21 शीला कुमारी/ भारत में स्वतंत्रता पूर्व देशी रियासतों में लोकतंत्र आंदोलन 97

The New Awakening (1905-1906)

Dr. Madan Mohan Sharma*

The nineteenth century closed when Lord Curzon was ruling India, and during his rule the curfew sounded the passing of the Victorian era. The end of a particular era may not be important in the spirit of the time, but there was something very significant about Curzon in terms of Indian history that we may call it a watershed, a dividing line, between two ages, two different streams of thinking and above all, two separate patterns of political culture and movement. Much of what we achieved and what we lost at the time of our independence in August 1947 had their beginning during the early years of the first decade of the present century. Knowingly or unknowingly Lord Curzon had initiated a process which forced the contradictions of the British imperial rule to culminate and thereby to lead to an all-India convulsion creating fissures in the Indian National Congress on the one hand, and in the Hindu — Muslim amity on the other.

The genesis of the Indian National Congress can be traced back to the suggestion of Lord Dufferin, to the idea of Allen Octavine Hume, to a meeting of about a dozen persons at a private house after the theosophical Convention, to the Industrial Conference in Calcutta, and to the conclave of Indian leaders in Bombay to bid farewell to Lord Ripon. The idea was in the air for about couple of years before the inaugural meeting was held on the 28 December, 1885. But the journey of the Congress was beset with difficulties from the very start. The spokesmen of the party pinned all their aspirations on the liberal members of the British House of Commons and on the concept of England's pledges to India as enshrined in the public utterances of Thomas Munro, Macaulay, Henry Lawrence and above all, upon Queen Victoria's Proclamation. They were delighted at the pro-Indian gesture of Ripon and at the fall of the Conservative Party in the General Elections of 1906 and the appointment of John Morley as the Secretary of State for India. Surendra-nath Banerjea and others went to the extent of flattering Morley by describing him their 'political guru ! Gokhale in his presidential address at Benares Congress, 1905, said that many educated Indians rightly felt that Mr. Morley was their intellectual master. "He, the reverent student of Burke, the disciple of Mill, the friend and biographer of Gladstone— will courageously apply their principle and his own to the government of this country" Much earlier in December 1898, the President of the Madras Congress Ananda Mohan Bose Warmly Welcomed Curzon to the Viceroyalty and said "Let a nation which is Christian endeavour truly to show the ideal of Christ to carry out the divine command of doing to others what they would have wished done to themselves in the exercise of its power, in its attitude towards Indian aspirations".

It is quite clear then that the paladins of Indian nationalism who represented the old political thinking and movement of the Congress misconstrued the nature of the British imperial rule in India. They failed to understand that economic exploitation under colonial administration and representative institutions were not compatible to each other. Indeed it was not only on the basis of the technical superiority of machine industry, but also with the direct State assistance of one-way free trade that the predominance of British manufacturers was built up in the Indian market and the Indian manufacturing industries were destroyed. While machine-made cotton goods from England ruined the weavers, machine-made twist ruined the spinners. The same

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Impact Factor : 2.132

Registration No. 206

UGC Serial No. 42685

ISSN :- 2348-6228

CURRENT JOURNAL

Journal For All Research

An International Peer Reviewed Research Refereed Quarterly Journal

Editor in Chief

Prof. J. N. Singh

Department of Sociology
Faculty of Social Science
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi

Editor

Dr. Rajeev Kumar Srivastava

Dept. of History
Faculty of Social Science
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi

Volume 4

No. -16

(Oct.-Dec. 2017)

Published by

Vishal Bharat Sansthan
Varanasi (U.P.) India

CONTENT

96-107	➤ TOWARDS THE POSSIBILITY OF AN ALTERNATIVE THEORIZATION OF MODERN INDIAN LITERATURE <i>Veeru Rajbhar</i>	: 216-222
108-114	➤ ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: AN OVERVIEW <i>Dr. Gautam Kumar Sinha</i>	: 223-229
115-121	➤ SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS <i>Dr. Madan Mohan Sharma</i>	: 230-236
122-125	➤ ISLAMIC TERRORISM IN AFRICAN REGION: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS <i>Dr. Ranvijay</i>	: 237-243
126-132		

133-142

143-147

148-150

151-156

157-167

168-170

171-182 .

183-202

203-205

206-215

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Dr. Madan Mohan Sharma*

ABSTRACT: - By the second decade of the twentieth century Indian national movement was gathering a new momentum a new phase in its history by becoming widespread slowly engulfing the entire nation. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose being a true nationalist could not insulate him from the on-going national ferment. He joined the Indian National Congress (INC). The ideals of the October Revolution of 1917, which ended the Tsarist Empire, fired the imagination of liberation movements in Asia as several countries were reeling under colonial rule. Subhas Chandra Bose (1897-1945), a socialist and an ardent revolutionary emerged parallel to Mahatma Gandhi, as a leader of the protagonists of armed struggle with foreign aid for the liberation of India from British imperialism. His diagonally opposite views to Gandhi's non-violent struggle for the independence of India, mobilized him to reorganize the Indian National Army (INA) after the assurance of support from the Imperial Government of Japan at the opportune time of breaking of the Second World War for the struggle of India's freedom. The main aim of the paper is to analysis relation between Subhas Chandra Bose and Indian National Congress.

KEY WORDS: Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian National Congress, Freedom Struggle, INA.

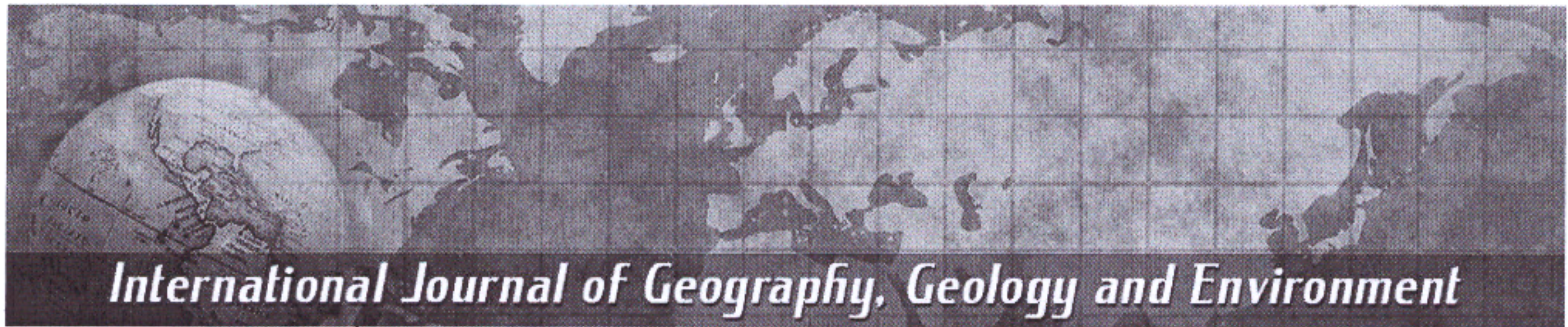
INTRODUCTION- When Subhas Chandra Bose was born in 1897, the British Empire was celebrating the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign and was at the zenith of its power. On the other hand, the Renaissance in Bengal had set up serious turbulence in our entire social fabric. Young minds were stirred and roused. The Indian National Congress, though yet a fledgling, marked the inauguration of a new political awakening and national consolidation.¹ A deeply introspective child with a profoundly emotional frame of mind Subhas was moved to his bones by the sad plight of his country and the downfall of his religion. But what is of unusual significance is that even as a child he recognized and perceived the historic destiny of Indian and his inborn faith in the religion of man led him to discover divinity in his motherland.²

Writing to his mother at the age of fifteen, Subhas said: "India is God's beloved land. He has been born in this great land in every age in the form of the Savior for the enlightenment of the people, to rid the earth of sin and to establish righteousness" He adds: "... we have lost our religion and everything else, even our national life. We are now a weak, servile, irreligious and cursed nation!"³

(I)

The Indian pilgrim that was in Subhas started his journey early and his quest of what he called the Divine realization was unremitting and tireless. Writing

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P-ISSN: 2706-7483
E-ISSN: 2706-7491
IJGGE 2022; 4(1): 30-35
Received: 14-11-2021
Accepted: 18-12s-2021

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Regional disparity in maternal healthcare utilization among the Indian states

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Abstract

Woman's health plays a pivotal role in the development of any society. They are more vulnerable compared to other groups of the society not only due to their low status but also for their biological structure. Each year, more than half a million women die due to pregnancy and childbirth. Therefore, in the context of maternal health, the present study is an attempt to understand regional variation in maternal healthcare among the Indian states. The principal component analysis (PCA) method was applied to fulfil the objective of the study by using data from the National Family & Health Survey (NFHS)-III, 2005-06. The result suggests, over the time, India has tried to change its strategy and approach related to reproductive health to improve maternal and child health and it has also had some impact on their health status but not so as expected. A huge disparity is observed in maternal healthcare utilization among Indian states. In southern states, nearly more than 80 percent of women receive maternal healthcare, whereas, in central and some north-east states it found nearly 10-20 percent for various components of maternal healthcare. The maternal healthcare utilization is observed very low in Empowered Action Groups states (EAGs) and some Northeast states. The present study suggests India requires region-specific policies and programmes for maternal health to achieve its reproductive health goals.

Keywords: Maternal health, regional disparity, NFHS, India

Introduction

World Health Organization (WHO) states "The healthy future of society depends on the health of children and their mothers, who are guardians of their future. However, despite much good work over the years, 10.6 million children and 529,000 mothers are still dying each year, mostly from avoidable causes" (WHO, 2005, p.1) ^[1]. Therefore, every nation tries to provide basic health care services to mothers and children during their pregnancy and childbirth. All over the world, more than 70 percent of child deaths occur in Africa and South-East Asia regions and 50 percent of all child deaths occurred in mainly six countries China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan. (WHO, 2005)¹. Statistics of maternal health shows 358,000 maternal deaths occurred all over the world in 2008, in which 99 percent of maternal deaths were observed in developing countries and 65 percent of mothers died in 11 countries including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan Sudan, and the United Republic of Tanzania (WHO 2010) ^[2]. These statistics reveal India has the worst situation in maternal and child health despite its high economic growth in the last decades.

Maternal and child health status is found extremely low in India compared to other countries in South Asia which is one of the worst regions after the African region. In the South-East Asia region countries like Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka, and DPR Korea antenatal care (ANCs visits) and skilled birth attendance are observed more than 60 percent, whereas, in India, it is observed less than the world's average level and a slow decline observed also in child mortality. The studies suggested that the poor performance in maternal and child health is also related to the low coverage of maternal and child health care interventions, therefore, maternal and child health care interventions are needed to enhance the health of mothers and Children (WHO, 2008) ^[3].

In India, reproductive age (15-49 age) women and children less than 15 years constitute around 60 percent of the total population and this group is more vulnerable than other populations regarding health due to their child-bearing and infant and child mortality.

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