

**Secondary Education Society's
Arts and Science College, Bhalod
Taluka-Yawal, Dist- Jalgaon 425304**

NAAC Reaccredited "B" Grade

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

Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to the recognition in UGC enlistment of the Journal
01. Study Of Growth And Characterization Of Cobalt Tartrate Crystals	P. A. Savale	Physics	Engineering and Scientific International Journal (ESIJ)	Jan – Mar 2022	2394-7187(Online) DOI: 10.30726/esij/v9.i1.2022.91004	DOI link: https://irdp.info/esij-v9-i1-04-study-of-growth-and-characterization-of-cobalt-tartrate-crystals.html
02. Contemporary Government, Public Policies And Rise Of Neo Nationalism In India	Dr. Sunil Madhukar Neve	Political Science	International Journal of Advance and Innovative Research	January - March, 2022	2394 - 7780	No
03. Institutional Repositories Of Pharmacy Colleges Affiliated To Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune: A Study	Dr. Digambar Khobragade	Library	GRADIVA REVIEW JOURNAL	March, 2022	0363-8057	https://mjl.clarivate.com/search-results
04. Participation Of The Common People In Dharagaon Taluka In Individual Satyagraha & Quit India Movement	Dr. D. R. Mahajan	History	B.Aadhar Peer Reviewed & Refereed Indexed Multidisciplinary International Research Journal	Sept. 2021	2278-9308	No

05. Vasudeo Vitthal Alis Annasaheb Dastane`S Contribution To The Extremist Nationalist Movement	Dr. D. R. Mahajan	History	GALAXY LINK, Peer Reviewed Refereed & UGC Listed Journal	Nov.-April 2021-2022	2319-8508	No
06. Meer Shukullah`S Contribution To Khilafat Movment & Hindu-Muslim Unity	Dr. D. R. Mahajan	History	Ajanta An International Peer Reviewed refereed & UGC Listed Journal	Jan. -March 2022	2277-5730	No
07. Coupling Reactions Of Aryldiazonium Salt. Part-Xii: Review On Coupling Of Aryldiazonium Salt Of Aminobenzothiazoles With Aromatic Or Heteroaromatic Mofits	Amol N. Dhake , Chandrashekar J. Patila, Ganesh R. Chaudhari	Chemistry	Heterocyclic Letters	February -April, 2022	2231-3087	https://mjl.clarivate.com/search-results
08. Advances And Perspectives Of Fe Metal Nanoparticles Synthesized In Ionic Liquid And Their Applications	S. R. Bhirud, G. R. Gupta, G. R. Chaudhari	Chemistry	Heterocyclic Letters	Nov. -Jan., 2022	2231-3087	https://mjl.clarivate.com/search-results
09. Coupling Reactions Of Aryldiazonium Salt. Part-XI: Review On Coupling Of Aryldiazonium Salts Of Aminobenzothiazoles With Aromatic And Heterocyclic Components.	Amol N. Dhake , Chandrashekar J. Patila, Ganesh R. Chaudhari	Chemistry	Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Rev. Res.	Sept. - Oct 2021	0976-044X DOI:10.47583/ijpsrr.2021.v70i02.011	DOI link: http://dx.doi.org/10.47583/ijpsrr.2021.v70i02.011

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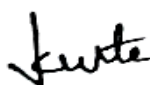
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Acting Principal
S.E. Society's
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Study of Growth and Characterization of Cobalt Tartrate Crystals

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Abstract — In present investigation, single crystals of cobalt tartrate were grown by using silica gel as a growth medium. These single crystals were grown by simple gel technique using diffusion method. The optimum growth conditions for these crystals were optimized by varying various parameters. The circular shaped, opaque and brown colored crystals were observed. The crystalline nature of grown crystal was confirmed by using powder X-ray diffraction technique which shows that cobalt tartrate hydrate has crystallized in orthorhombic structure. The functional groups present in the crystals were identified by using Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis which shows that the presence of O-H bond, C-H bond and metal-oxygen bond. The SEM study reveals that the crystals having flat, rectangular and orthorhombic shapes of different sizes and structures embedded in rock like structure. The analysis of EDAX has shown the presence of Cobalt and Oxygen. The values of energy gap and band gap energy were calculated from UV-visible absorption spectra and these values were determined as 8.45 eV and 5.27 eV respectively. The Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC) was done to find the thermal properties of the crystal which manifest the water of hydration in the crystal.

Keywords — Gel growth; Cobalt Tartrate; XRD; FTIR; SEM; EDAX; UV-Visible; DSC

1. Introduction

Several researchers have grown materials of great interest by gel technique [1]. They have modified such materials by suitable substitution for determination of the effect of modification of the composition. They have focus on the characteristics of the modification of the composition [2-5]. This growth process is free from convection, a systematic study of crystallization in gels begins with Lissegang's famous discovery of periodic crystallization in gel. This method has received a lot of attention because of its simplicity and efficiency in growing a single crystal of a particular compound. This process is one way to address growth through controlled distribution. This growth process has no convection [6-9].

Crystal habit of various crystals, grown under different conditions and also by different methods such as, melt growth, vapour phase growth, solution growth and gel growth were described by H.E. Buckley [10], P. Hartman [11], K. Kern [12], A. A. Chernov [13], W. K. Burton [14] and J. Mullin [15]. A number of factors such as concentration of reactants, pH of gel, impurities in the solvent, gel setting time, gel aging time etc. have considerable effect on growth rate. Growth and Characterization of some tartrate crystals were reported by Henisch and Henisch et al [16], Patel and Rao [17]. Growth of some crystals of tartrate compounds like calcium tartrate [18], barium tartrate [19], ammonium tartrate [20], zinc tartrate [21], sodium tartrate [22], and cadmium tartrate [23] were reported by earlier researchers. The compounds of tartaric acid find numerous applications in semiconductor and optics industries with the invention of lasers. The

tartrates find many applications in science and technology such as ferroelectric applications, ferroelectric-Ferro elastic applications and dielectric applications. Some tartrate compounds are used as tracers for military purposes [24-27]. They are also used for construction of transducers, many linear and non-linear mechanical devices [28, 29].

In the present investigation, single crystals of cobalt tartrate were grown by a simple gel technique using diffusion method. The optimum conditions were established by varying various parameters such as pH, concentration gel solution, setting time of the gel solution and concentration of the reactance. The optimum growth conditions for these crystals were determined. These crystals were characterized by using XRD, FTIR, SEM, EDAX, UV-visible and DSC.

2. Experimental Analysis

Cobalt tartrate crystals were grown by single diffusion method in silica gel medium at room temperature. The Sodium Meta Silicate (Na_2SiO_3) solution and acetic acid (CH_3COOH) was prepared by dissolving 22gm (Na_2SiO_3) into the 250ml distilled water and 15ml (CH_3COOH) dissolving into 250ml distilled water respectively. Then (Na_2SiO_3) was added into 6ml (CH_3COOH) drop by drop by maintaining the pH 4.2 with continues till the solution becomes milky. After that 15ml solution of Cobalt chloride (CoCl_2) with 1M added into the gel solution. This mixture was then transferred to the test tube of 15 cm \times 2.5 cm dimension. The open end of the tub was sealed with cotton, preventing evaporation and contamination of the exposed area and stored tubes at room temperature.

CONTEMPORARY GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC POLICIES AND RISE OF NEO NATIONALISM IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Nationalism was an inevitable product of Indian Freedom Movement against the British Colonial government. It was based on Patriotic Foundation However the concept of "Nationalism" is not only concerned with the pride of historical glorious events but also with the collective efforts done for the eradication of hindrances to this National heir Dom. The feeling for the reshaping of the nation into more capable, smarter stronger and an ideal unit, is closely associated with the Nationalism: The bifarious decisions taken by the present Indian Government regarding the Demonetization, Terrorism, Cleanliness, erection of National monuments, recent removal of Article 370 of the Constitution P.M. Narendra Modi's straight dialogue with the NRIs and Indian citizens in regional or National language has convinced Neo Nationalism to the multicultural heterogeneous Indian society.

In this paper emphasis is given on the examination of the intensity of the spirit of Neo-Nationalism within the various communities, groups of masses, based on age gender religion, income and education and also to examine how the Neo Nationalism itself is used in building the new image of India in the globalized scenario

Online survey was distributed across the country. Respondents were randomly divided into the groups based on the above mentioned Criterion Analysis of the responses demonstrated that extensive feelings are associated with Nationalism and vital public opinion that the existing government has accelerated the process of Neo Nationalism in India

Keywords: Neo Nationalism, Demonetization, Heterogeneous National heir Dom, Public Opinion.

INTRODUCTION

India is a parliamentary Democratic Republic in which the President of India is the head of state and the Prime Minister of India is the head of government. The organs of government include the legislative (law making); the executive (enforcement of law) and judiciary (interpretation of law).

The three tiers of government are: the federal, state and local governments. These tiers of government are known/identified with a federal system of government.

The core duty of any government is to provide the citizens of ex country all the basic public policies such as health, education, food & water. Public policies in India is in a state of Flux.

The nature of the policy process has changed dramatically due to changing government .A case is made to listen to the multiple voice that are emerging in governance processes; it is argued that are emerging in governance processes; It is argued that it is necessary to create a space for dialogue among civil society and citizens. The demand for stronger link between research and policy has grown. Emerging Demographic trends at national level, such as urbanisation-and environmental trends at the global level – such as climate change have redefined the contours of public policies.

In India, Public policies are upgraded continuously as per the need of public and new policies come up day to day to serve the country.

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi (assumed office in 2014) and his Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) have been referred to as new nationalist. Modi is a member of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), a right-wing paramilitary organisation aligned with the BJP, which has also been said to advocate a new nationalist ideology. Modi's nationalist campaigns have been directed by BJP strategist Amit Shah, who currently serves as the Indian Home Minister (assumed office in 2019), and has been touted as a potential successor to Modi as Prime Minister.

The new nationalism has become a highly controversial issue by the consecutive electoral successes of new types of nationalist parties in various parts of the world. It should be acknowledged that the profile and discourse of the leaders of these parties played an important role in this increased interest. Politicians such as Vladimir Putin, Donald Trump, Viktor Orban, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Rodrigo Duterte, and most recently Jair Bolsonaro display only partly similar profiles; however, develop an almost similar discourse, pointing to the rise of a complex and diversified phenomenon. They increasingly resort to national references in political rhetoric in

Institutional Repositories of Pharmacy Colleges Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune: A Study

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Abstract: *This research paper deals with analysis of Institutional Repositories of Pharmacy Colleges affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. Detail study of institutional repositories analyzed & findings are exposed. Different criteria's formed & used for the analyses of data. The study of this research paper focused on different aspects of contents of IR. Data Collected from total 29 Pharmacy Colleges affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University has been analyzed on the basis of different criteria's. Outcome of this research study exposed very strange & unexpected picture of institutional Repositories service. Findings of study compel to think on improvement of IR according to modern age & establish new platform to design IR*

Key words: Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pharmacy Colleges, Institutional Repository, Information & Communication Technology

(Abbreviations: IR – Institutional Repository, ICT –Information & Communication Technology)

1 Introduction:

Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune one of the premier universities in India, is positioned in the North-western part of Pune city. It was established on 10th February, 1949 under the Poona University Act. The university houses 46 academic departments. It has about 307 recognized research institutes and 612 affiliated colleges offering graduate and under-graduate courses. There are 29 Pharmacy colleges. The Institutional repositories in the library of that college will be studied.

This is an electronic era & information & communication technology occupied all the fields of knowledge. Everyone is using computer, laptop, tab or mobile & involved to get knowledge on his fingertips. User want to information without wasting time & money. As an adaption with current generation every educational institutes is changing their services to user with the help of ICT. These institutions using different web technologies to retrieve information.

As a results institutions using to providing their institutional repositories for users to show their prosperity of knowledge. IR playing a vital role to provide information resources to user & display richness of institutions in the field of knowledge. So it is important to study about existence of this IR service status. IR enable researchers to self – archive their research output & can improve the visibility, usage & impact of research conducted at institution.

2. Repository:

A place where or receptacle in which things are or may be stored.

A place where something's especially a natural resource is found in significant quantities.

A central location in which data is stored & managed the metadata will be aggregated in a repository.

3. Institutional Repository:

An institutional repository is an archive for collecting, preserving & disseminating digital copies of the intellectual output of an institution, particularly research institution

4. Contents of Institutional Repository:

An institutional repository can be viewed a set of services that a university offers to members of its community for the managements & dissemination of digital materials created by the institution & its community members.

For a university, this includes materials such as monographs, reprints of academic journal articles- both before (reprints) & after (post prints) undergoing peer review as well as electronic theses & dissertations An institutional repository might also include other digital assets generated by academics such as datasets , administrative documents course notes, learning objects or conference proceedings. Deposit of materials in institutional repository is sometimes mandated by institutions.

4.1 Published Materials: - Journal papers book chapters, conference papers.

4.2 Unpublished Materials:- working papers, minutes, theses dissertations technical reports progress reports committee reports presentations, multimedia materials etc.

**वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रह व छोडो भारत चळवळीत धरणगाव (जळगाव) तालुक्यातील****जनसामान्यांचा सहभाग****प्रा.डॉ.दिनेश रामदास महाजन**

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१९३९ साली दुसरे महायुद्ध सुरू झाले तेव्हा ब्रिटनने भारत आपली वसाहत या नात्याने 'भारत आपल्या बाजूने युद्धात उतरत आहे.' असे जाहीर केले. त्यामुळे संपूर्ण भारतात ब्रिटिशांच्या या कृतीचा निषेध करण्यात आला आणि तेथूनच खऱ्या अर्थाने स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीच्या शेवटच्या पर्वाला सुरुवात झाली. महात्मा गांधींनी वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रहापासून या आंदोलनाला सुरुवात केली.

सप्टेंबर १९३९ च्या काँग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटीच्या बैठकीत असा प्रस्ताव मांडण्यात आला की, 'हिंदुस्थानच्या शांततेचा व युद्धाचा प्रश्न हिंदी जनतेने ठरविला पाहिजे.' काँग्रेसच्या या प्रस्तावाला इंग्रज सरकारने प्रतिसाद दिला नाही म्हणून काँग्रेस वर्किंग कमिटीने विविध प्रांतातील काँग्रेसच्या मंत्रिमंडळांना राजीनामे देण्याचा आदेश दिला. या आदेशाप्रमाणे मुंबई इलाख्यातील बाळासाहेब खेर यांच्या मंत्रिमंडळाने राजीनामा दिला.

मार्च १९४० च्या बिहारमधील रामगढ येथील काँग्रेसच्या अधिवेशनात स्वातंत्र्याच्या मागणीचा पुनरुच्चार करण्यात आला व घटना समितीची मागणी करण्यात आली. जुलै १९४० मध्ये काँग्रेस कार्यकारणीच्या बैठकीत अधिक आक्रमक भूमिका घेऊन इंग्रजांना स्पष्ट शब्दात सांगण्यात आले की, महायुद्ध संपताच ब्रिटिशांनी भारताला स्वातंत्र्य द्यावे. तत्पूर्वी केंद्रात राष्ट्रीय सरकार स्थापन करावे. परंतु एवढ्याने भागणार नव्हते कारण ब्रिटिश सरकार स्वातंत्र्य चळवळ दडपून टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न करित होते. अशा परिस्थितीत काँग्रेसने वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रह चळवळ सुरू केली.

ब्रिटिशांच्या अडचणीच्या परिस्थितीत कायदेभंग चळवळ सुरू करून शासन यंत्रणा मोडून काढणे अशी काँग्रेसची इच्छा नव्हती. इंग्रजांच्या धोरणांचा निषेध करावा, मात्र त्यांच्या युद्ध प्रयत्नात अडथळे निर्माण करू नयेत यासाठी काँग्रेसने वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रहाचा निर्णय घेतला. वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रह याचा अर्थ गांधीजी सांगतील त्या स्वयंसेवकाने एकट्याने इंग्रजांचा कायदा मोडावा व इंग्रज ठोठावतील ती शिक्षा स्वीकारावी असा होता.

सत्याग्रह महात्मा गांधींनी निर्धारित केलेल्या पध्दतीप्रमाणे करावयाचा असल्याने सत्याग्रहींची निवड करण्यात येत असे. पूर्वखानदेश जिल्हा काँग्रेस कमिटीचे चिटणीस केशव गोविंद लेले यांच्यावर वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रह संचलनाची जबाबदारी असल्याने ते सत्याग्रहींची नावे गांधीजींकडे पाठवून मान्यता मिळवित असत.

वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रहासाठी पूर्वखानदेशचे सत्याग्रही शिबिर यावल येथे ८ ते १२ सप्टेंबर १९४० या काळात आयोजित करण्यात आले होते. या शिबिरास वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रहात अपेक्षित असलेल्या कार्याची चर्चा करण्यात आली.^१ त्यानंतर जिल्ह्याभरात वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रहाला सुरुवात झालेली दिसून येते. या वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रहात धरणगावातील सत्याग्रहींनी व व्यापाऱ्यांनीही सहभाग घेतलेला दिसतो.

युद्ध विरोधी वातावरण पूर्वखानदेशात हळुहळू जोर पकडत होते. या वैयक्तिक सत्याग्रहात धरणगाव येथील व्यापाऱ्यांनी अशांत: हरताड पाडला. ३ जानेवारी १९४१ रोजी हरताड पाडण्यात आला.^२

पूर्वखानदेश जिल्हा कलेक्टरच्या गोपनीय पत्रानुसार, ६ जानेवारी १९४१ रोजी धरणगाव येथील व्यापाऱ्यांनी हरताळ पाळून ब्रिटिशांच्या युद्धविरोधी धोरणाचा निषेध केलेला दिसतो.^३

पूर्वखानदेश कलेक्टरच्या गोपनीय पत्रानुसार, धरणगावचे सुर्यकांत मधुसूदन भोळे यांनी ३१ जानेवारी १९४१ रोजी सकाळी १० वा.सत्याग्रह केला. त्यांना ताबडतोब अटक करण्यात आली. व त्यांना एरंडोल येथील दंडाधिकारी वर्ग-१ यांच्या न्यायालयात खटल्याच्या कामकाजाच्या पाठपुराव्यासाठी पाठविण्यात आले. त्यांना सदर आरोपाखाली दोषी ठरविण्यात आले. व त्यांना कलम ३८(५) नुसार एक दिवसाची कैद व २५ रु.दंड ठोठावण्यात आल्या व दंड न भरल्यास १५ दिवसाची कैद भोगावी अशी शिक्षा ठोठावण्यात आली. त्यांना वर्ग-३ चा दर्जा देण्यात आला.^४

सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळीत भुसावळ तालुक्याचे योगदान

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भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीच्या इतिहासात १९३० मध्ये महात्मा गांधींनी सुरु केलेली सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळ अभूतपूर्व होती. मिठाचा कायदेभंग करायचा या पासून सुरु झालेली ही चळवळ संपुर्ण भारतभर प्रचंड वेगाने पसरली. बहुतांश जिल्ह्यांच्या ठिकाणी सत्याग्रह छावणी सुरु करून तेथे सत्याग्रहींनी प्रशिक्षण देऊन गटागटाने त्यांना समुद्रजि-नाच्यांवर पाठविण्यात आले. महाराष्ट्रात जुहू, विले पारले, धारासणा, मालवण याठिकाणी पूर्वखानदेशचे सत्याग्रही जाऊन सत्याग्रह जरीत असत. तेथून लुटून आणलेल्या मिठाची गावागावात विक्री करण्यात आली. तर पाऊसाळयानंतर गावाबाहेर असलेल्या जंगलात जाऊन जंगलाचा कायदा मोडून कायदेभंग करण्यात आला. सत्याग्रहींवर मोठ्या प्रमाणावर अत्याचार करण्यात आले परंतु त्यांनी आपल्या प्राणाची पर्वा न करता. हसत हसत ब्रिटिशांच्या लाठ्या काठ्या खाल्या, तुरुंगवास भोगला. यात पूर्वखानदेश जिल्ह्यातील भुसावळ तालुका अग्रेसर असलेला दिसून येतो.

२२ ते २९ मार्च १९३० या आठवड्यात जळगाव तालुजा काँग्रेस कमिटीकडून कायदेभंग चळवळी संबंधी ७-८ वक्त्यांची व्याख्याने आयोजित करण्यात आली. २३ मार्च १९३० रोजी मध्य प्रांतातील पुढारी भगवानदासजी देशमुख व भुसावळचे पूनमचंद राका यांची प्रभावी व्याख्याने झाली. बुधवार २५ मार्च १९३० रोजी शंकरराव देव, कमलाकर सुमंत, रामकृष्ण संगमनेरकर व श्रीमती सत्यभामाबाई कुवळेकर यांची परिणामकारक व्याख्याने झाली. वक्त्यांनी आपल्या भाषणात, 'महात्मा गांधींनी गुजराथमध्ये जो मिठाचा सत्याग्रह चालविला आहे. त्याकरिता सर्वांनी तिकडे जाऊन सत्याग्रहाचे कार्य यशस्वी करावे. या जिल्ह्यातून ५०० स्वयंसेवक पाठविण्याचा संकल्प जिल्हा काँग्रेस कमिटीने केला आहे तो पूर्ण करावा' असे आवाहन वक्त्यांनी केले.^१

पूर्वखानदेश जिल्हा काँग्रेस कमिटीचे अध्यक्ष वासुदेव विठ्ठल दास्ताने यांच्या विनंतीवरून वऱ्हाडातील प्रसिध्द पुढारी भगवानदास, बाबासाहेब देशपांडे व पूनमचंद राका यांनी कायदेभंग व सत्याग्रह चळवळीचे मार्ग लोकांना समजावून सांगण्यासाठी पूर्वखानदेशात नशिराबाद, जळगाव, फतेहपूर, पाचोरा, भुसावळ याठिकाणी दौरा केला. याचा परिणाम होऊन साने गुरुजींनी नोकरी सोडून कायदेभंग चळवळीत उडी घेतली व महात्मा गांधींचा संदेश खेडोपाडी पोहोचवा यासाठी त्यांनीही दौरा केला. त्याचबरोबर सत्यभामाबाई कुवळेकर, पार्वतीबाई ठकार व शरयुबाई धोत्रे यांनी सुध्दा वासुदेव दास्ताने यांच्या विनंतीवरून पूर्वखानदेशात दौरा करून लोकांमध्ये कायदेभंग चळवळीबाबत जागृती घडवून आणली. याचा मोठा फायदा चळवळीला झाला.^२

जुलै ५ जून १९३० रोजी पूर्वखानदेशातील ४३ स्वयंसेवकांची एक तुकडी धारासना येथे सत्याग्रहासाठी जात असताना त्यांना भुसावळ स्टेशनवर अटक करण्यात येऊन त्यांच्यावर खटले भरण्यात आले. यातील तिघांना सोडून देण्यात आले व राहिलेल्या ४० स्वयंसेवकांना तीन महिन्यांपर्यंत शिक्षा देण्यात येऊन त्यांची धुळे येथील तुरुंगात रवानगी करण्यात आली.^३

१. मीर शुक्रुल्ला यांचे खिलाफत चळवळ व हिंदू-मुस्लिम ऐक्यासाठी दिलेले योगदान

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महात्मा गांधींनी १९२० मध्ये असहकार चळवळ सुरु केली ही चळवळ अतिशय आगळी वेगळी अशी होती. जगावर सत्ता असलेल्या ब्रिटीशांशी लढण्यासाठी गांधीजींनी सत्य, अहिंसा व असहकाराचा मार्ग निवडला. यातून ब्रिटीश सरकारला गांधीजींनी मोठा धक्का दिला. ब्रिटीशांशी लढण्यासाठी असहकारासोबत राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण, सरकारी नोक-या, पदव्या, मानसन्मानाच्या जागा यांचा त्याग करायचा होता. तसेच असहकार चळवळीला मुस्लिम लिंगचे सहकार्य मिळाले असल्याने खिलाफत चळवळीला महात्मा गांधींनी पाठींबा दिलेला होता. एवढेच नव्हे तर काँग्रेसने खिलाफत चळवळ आपली मानुन गावागावांमध्ये खिलाफत कमिट्या स्थापन करुन हिंदू-मुस्लिम ऐक्यासाठी प्रयत्न सुरु केले होते. पूर्वखानदेश जिल्हयातील जळगाव येथील मीर शुक्रुल्ला हे खिलाफत चळवळीपासून काँग्रेस पक्षात सक्रिय होऊन त्यांनी खानदेशात खिलाफत चळवळीचा मोठा प्रचार-प्रसार केला. एवढेच नव्हे तर आयुष्यभर त्यांनी काँग्रेस पक्षात राहून स्वातंत्र्याच्या विविध चळवळींमध्ये झोकुन दिलेले आपल्याला दिसून येते.

मीर फर्जत अली १८५७ च्या स्वातंत्र्य युद्धाच्या वेळी इंग्रजांशी लढा देतांना अत्याचार सहन करीत कुटूंबीयांना नेपाळच्या बस्ती जिल्हयातून कसेबसे धरणगाव येथे आणले. त्यानंतर जळगावला स्थायिक झाले. आपल्या पूर्वजांचे बलिदान व देशप्रेमाणे प्रभावित मीर शुक्रुल्ला जीवनभर देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी लढले.^१

आपल्या पूर्वजांचे बलिदान व देशप्रेमाने प्रभावित मीर शुक्रुल्ला जीवनभर देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्या करीता लढले. महात्मा गांधीजींची खिलाफत चळवळ फोफावत असतांना जळगावलाही तिचा प्रसार झाला. मीर शुक्रुल्ला १९२० पासून महात्मा गांधीसोबत खिलाफत चळवळीसह स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीत सहभागी राहिले. या आंदोलनामुळे मीर शुक्रुल्ला यांचे सोबत सर्वसामान्य मुस्लिम समाजही राष्ट्रीय प्रवाहात उतरुन असहयोग आंदोलनात सहभागी झाले. मीर शुक्रुल्ला यांच्या प्रयत्नाने हिंदू-मुसलमानांमध्ये अभूतपूर्व असे ऐक्य घडुन आले. खिलाफत चळवळीत सहभाग असल्याने मौलाना शौकत अली जोहर, हकीम अजमल खान, मौलाना अब्दुलबारी, अब्दुल्ला बरेलवी, बी अम्मा, मौलाना हसरत मुहानी यांच्याशी मीर शुक्रुल्ला यांचे जवळचे संबंध होते.^२

खिलाफत चळवळीच्या काळात वासुदेव दास्ताने यांनी हिंदू-मुस्लिम ऐक्याचा प्रचार करीत असताना अनेक मुस्लिम कार्यकर्ते मिळविले. त्यात जळगावचे मीर शुक्रुल्ला कडूर इस्लाम धर्मीय, परंतु सालस वृत्तीचे गृहस्थ. वासुदेव दास्ताने यांच्या



COUPLING REACTIONS OF ARYLDIAZONIUM SALT. PART-XII: REVIEW ON COUPLING OF ARYLDIAZONIUM SALT OF AMINOBENZOTHAZOLES WITH AROMATIC OR HETEROAROMATIC MOFITS

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ABSTRACT: The Aminobenzothiazole-azo compounds are industrially very important for technical purposes. Azo group compounds are commonly used in preparation of or as synthetic colour molecules. They are prepared beginning with primary aromatic amines by diazotization and coupling on aromatic moieties. The compounds were studied to arrive at their skeleton using different type of data (spectroscopic and the analytical) using spectroscopies such as UV-Vis., FT-IR, ¹H-NMR. Azo compounds of amino benzothiazole have varied applications in pigments, many used in food, cosmetics and drug industry as well.

KEYWORDS: Aminobenzothiazole, azo, diazotization, dyes, Antibacterial and Antioxidant Activity

INTRODUCTION:

The compounds of azo class or dyes are analyzed by occurrence of the azo (-N=N-) moiety in their skeleton, conjugated with different or identical, mono or bicyclic aromatic, polycyclic aromatic or hetero-aromatic systems. Due to their precise physio-chemical properties and biological activities, they have found a broad application viz. in cosmetic, pharmaceutical, dyeing or textile, food industry and also in analytical field.

The diazonium compounds, epitomize a main group of organic compounds having functional formula R-N≡N⁺X⁻ in which R = alkyl or aryl and X = organic or inorganic anion such as a F, Cl, Br and or I group. Diazonium salts, where R is an aryl group, are precious intermediates and have many applications in organic chemistry synthesis. Since, their discovery in 1858¹ many protruding named reactions associated with diazonium salts of arene moiety and have evolved throughout development of one century plus. In 1884, Sandmeyer found out that by treating with copper chloride, benzene diazonium salt was converted into



ADVANCES AND PERSPECTIVES OF FE METAL NANOPARTICLES SYNTHESIZED IN IONIC LIQUID AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT:

Green chemistry and Sustainable development in the field of synthetic organic chemistry is central in the advancement of environmentally friendly strategies towards the synthesis of molecules of commercial and biological relevance. There are large numbers of efficient methodologies have already been disclosed under the guidelines of green and sustainable chemistry. However, as a novel catalytic system i.e metal nano-particles in ionic liquids have recently been gaining popularity as a state-of-the-art solution for organic transformations. Metal nano-particles in ionic liquids offers miraculous promises as it is an exceptional catalytic system that have a potential to replace the conventional methods of organic synthesis, and besides that are found labile in the field of pharmaceuticals, biochemistry, molecular biology, and process and technology as well. In this review, our aim is to investigate the recent developments in the synthesis of fe metal nanoparticles synthesized in ionic liquid which refers to the catalytic system, of choice, and offers exceptional functional group tolerance as well as delivers highly specific organic transformations which provides considerably improved eco-friendly, cost effective and sustainable alternatives to the conventional catalytic processes.

Keywords: Metal nanoparticles, ionic liquids, green and sustainable development, catalytic system.

1. INTRODUCTION

The myriad applications of nanomaterials have led to increasing demand in the chemical industry. Hence, quite a large number of chemicals, for instance solvents, raw materials, reagents, and template materials, have successfully been utilized for the production of nanomaterials. In addition, it has been evidenced that the creation of toxic or hazardous intermediates and products, as well as chemical wastes has increased through the chemical transformation which are aiming to prepare desirable chemicals. In order to control or reduce or eliminate the generation of undesirable products and to minimize the use of hazardous materials in chemical processes, the concept of green and sustainable development in chemistry was introduced to chemical science and industry. ⁱ⁻ⁱⁱ



Coupling Reactions of Aryldiazonium Salt. Part-XI: Review on Coupling of Aryldiazonium Salts of Aminobenzothiazoles with Aromatic and Heterocyclic Components.

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ABSTRACT

The azo compounds synthesized from substituted 2-aminobenzothiazoles were scientifically significant for sensor, nano chemistry and pharmaceutically useful applications. Azo-dyes were very important and useful class of synthetic organic compounds, that have a huge variety of applications.

Keywords: 2-Aminobenzothiazole, azo dyes, diazotization, coupling, Biological Activity.

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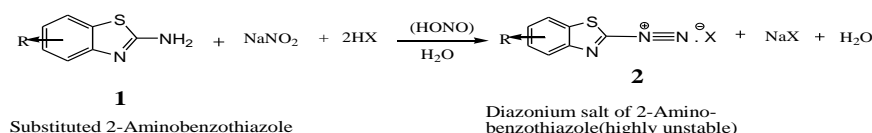
INTRODUCTION

Azo compounds have good fastness and high dyeing properties, also wide applications such as dyeing of textile fibers, cosmetics, plastics, paper, leather and bio-medical studies. Azo compounds were synthesized from aminobenzothiazole and different aromatic or heteroaromatic anilines or phenols. Azo class of compounds or dyes were peculiarly characterized by analysis of the azo group (–N=N–) in their skeleton with aromatic or hetero-aromatic systems. The physio-chemical properties and biological activities makes them useful in variety of applications and in analytical field.

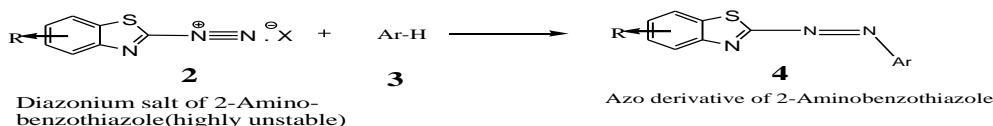
Since, their discovery in 1858¹ many protruding named reactions associated with diazonium salts of arene moiety and have evolved throughout development of one century plus. In 1884, Sandmeyer found out that by treating with

copper chloride, benzene diazonium salt was converted into chlorobenzene². The azo compounds are also valuable in the pharmaceutical and medicinal fields³ and possibly the azo-imine linkage would be accountable for biological activities showed by some Schiff bases as reported⁴. Preparation of most of the azo compounds includes diazotization of a primary (aromatic or heteroaromatic) amine, along with by coupling with coupling agents⁵ viz. pentane-2,4-dione (or acetylacetone)⁶, phenols⁷⁻¹¹.

Literature shows studies on the derivatives in order to explain the newer aptitudes of similar type of compounds. Sometimes azo compounds are frequently described as a chromogen in the literature¹¹. The hydroxy⁷⁻¹¹ or amino-¹² groups are common functional group of organic compounds used as coupling agents¹³. The appearance of various classes of synthetic dyes¹⁴ containing azo dyes occurred due to constant effort. Recently, from our laboratory a review is published¹⁵ pertaining to the reaction of varied diazonium salt with salicylic acid and phenolic compounds, coupling reactions of aryldiazonium salt of various substituted 2-aminobenzothiazoles with Aromatic or Heteroaromatic motifs formed azo dyes¹⁶, the diazotization proceeds with easy processes and ecologically benign situations with high yields of the products¹⁷.



Scheme 1: Typical reaction Mechanism of Diazonium salt synthesis.



Scheme-2: Coupling Reaction of Diazonium salt with aromatic or hetero-aromatic compound.

