

**‘शिवज्ञान’**  
 युवा, शिक्षण व कृषी  
 वर्ष ५ वे , अंक-१, जुलै २०१५

**Courses Offered**

**Junior College**

- Science
- Electronics
- Computer Science
- Electrical Maint.
- Fishery
- HSC Vocational (MCVC)
- Building Maint.
- Auto Engg. MIREDA
- Opth. Tech
- Bakery & Conf.
- Arts
- Commerce
- Eng./Mar Medium

**Under Graduate (U.G.)**

- B.A. Eng, Marathi, Hindi, Eco, Soc., Geography, Music, His., Pol.Sci., Yoga, Home-Eco., Psychology, Philosophy, Eng.Lit., Mar.Lit., Hin.Lit
- B.Com (Eng./Mar. Medium)
- B.B.A.
- Chemistry
- Botany
- Physics
- Zoology
- Mathematics
- Biotechnology
- B.Sc. (Eng., Mar., Hindi, Urdu)
- Geology
- Computer Sci.
- Microbiology
- Biochemistry
- Electronics
- Home Science
- Forensic Science
- Statistics

**Post Graduate (P.G.)**

- M. A.
- Economics
- English
- Marathi
- Sociology
- Music
- Physiology
- Philosophy
- Political Science
- M.Sc.
- Chemistry
- Physics
- Zoology
- Pharmaceutical Chemistry
- Geoinformatics
- Computer Sci.
- Microbiology
- Biotechnology
- Botany
- Mathematics
- M.Sc. (Home Science)
- Human Development
- Textile & Clothing
- Nutrition
- M. Com

**UGC Sponsored Career Oriented Courses : Certificate/Diploma/Adv. Diploma**

- Fashion Designing
- Functional English
- Tourism
- Human Rights
- Analytical Chemistry
- Biotechnology
- Information & Computer Sci.
- Clinical Laboratory Technology
- Biomedical Instrumentation
- Library & Office Automation
- Assembly and Manufacture of Electronic Kit
- Insurance
- E-Commerce

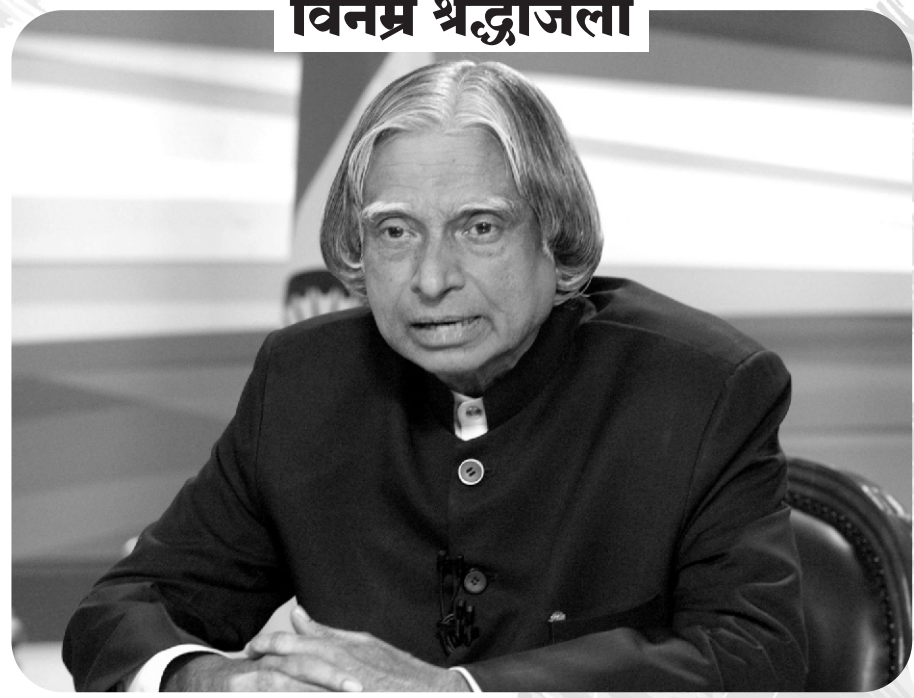
**Research (Ph.D.)**

- Chemistry
- Zoology
- Microbiology
- Biochemistry
- Botany
- Home Science
- Commerce
- Economics
- English
- Marathi
- History
- Political Science

**Proposed Courses (2015-16)**

- B. A. (Eng Medium)
- B. P. A.
- M. Com (English Medium)

**विनम्र श्रद्धांजली**



ई-कॉमर्स (करिअर ओरिएन्टेड प्रोग्राम)

**श्री शिवाजी कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, अकोला**

NAAC Re-Accredited Grade 'A' with CGPA-3.11 UGC Status of College with Potential for Excellence



# World Tigre Day

Organized by Green Planet Nature Club



## ‘शिवज्ञान’

विद्यार्थी संपादक मंडळ

कुंदन बोरकुटे, अजय ओईम्बे, प्रविण उंबरकार  
सचिन शर्मा, विशाल भोजने, अमोल कुकडे  
प्रेम पाठक, मोहन मोहे, शुभम पौळ

## E-Commerce Activities

(Career Oriented Programme)

Skill Development Programmes & Work Shops

- “Earn & Learn Scheme” for E-Commerce (Career Oriented Programme) Students:
- E-Scholarship Form Filling Programme , Data Entry, DTP Work.
- “Shivdnyan” Monthly Magazine
- Communication Skill In English
- Web Designing
- Screen Painting
- “Aptitude Test” By Prof. Nitin Mohod
- “Self introduction Technique”
- “Computer Literacy Programme For Slum Area People” Golden Jubilee Year Activity
- Shiv Graphics



'impression', the report said, is an estimate of the number of people a post is reaching and the number of times where the post appears is shown. The report said. FDI inflows during October 2014-March 2015 were 23.33 billion dollars, an increase of 37 per cent from 17.05 billion dollar in the same period a year ago. Since a key objective of the campaign is to attract more FDI inflows, it is "resonating with the right audience as over 60 per cent of discussions (on MII) have happened outside India," the report stated. In the region-wise analysis, the US topped with 44,355 mentions (meaning, a particular post, tweet, retweet and reply where keywords mentioned are related to the MII campaign) and 96.7 million impressions, followed by UK (13,073 mentions and 45.5 million impressions). Within India there were 291,565 mentions and 1.3 billion impressions with the maximum from Delhi (34,006 and 388.7 million). The project also featured in KPMG's '100 Most Innovative Global Projects' as one of the world's most innovative and inspiring infrastructure projects. In fact, the 'Make in India' campaign was instrumental in promoting the idea of "competitive federalism" in the country as states are competing with each to provide a better suited ground for setting up manufacturing facility. For instance, in far off north eastern state Sikkim, the government is busy designing a policy based on its organic

products to attract investment to set up manufacturing facility which could produce packaged organic products. Himachal Pradesh has chosen environment and is pushing for investment in the sector. Encouraged by this trend, Centre has decided to rank states on the basis of 'ease of doing business' The positive engagement of the Centre and state on the ambitious campaign is indicative of the fact that things are moving in the right direction and the pro-manufacturing policy is certainly making a noise. Government has also aggressively promoted the ambitious campaign globally. In April, Mr Modi unleashed the 'Make in India' logo Lion in Hannover Messe in Germany- the world's largest trade fair where traders and investors got a first glimpse of the campaign. Mr Modi promised a "predictable, stable and competitive" tax regime as he pitched his 'Make in India' agenda. "I want to thank you for allowing us to unleash our lions in this city... the lions are a symbol of new India," the PM had said, referring to the 'Make in India' logo of a lion made of cogs to depict manufacturing

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**Important Days In July**

Compiled by : **Ajay Oimbe, M. A. II (Eco.)**

**How to Prepare for Competitive Examinations**

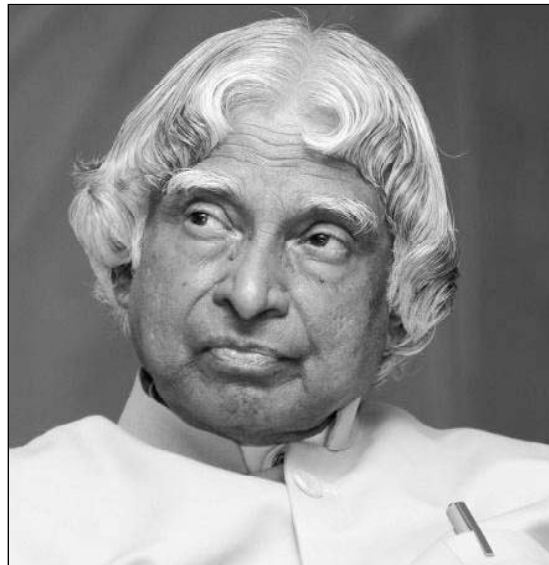
Compiled by : **Amol Kukde, M.Sc I (Maths)**

**Make in India**

Compiled by : **Sachin Shirma, B.Com II**

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Noida. The India specific 'Make in India' campaign, industry sources say, is not restricted to a few states but all are getting enquiries irrespective of region and party in the power there. It does not matter whether Industry come up in UP, West Bengal or anywhere else, the main thrust point is that they are reaching out to India. In order to get a higher slot in the World Bank's ranking of ease of doing business, the Union government has briefed senior WB officials about a series of reforms implemented in the last twelve months. A series of meetings between the World Bank team and officials of different Departments in Commerce and Finance Ministry will cover range of issues as the multilateral institution has begun work on coming out with next ranking in 2016. Official sources said the NDA government has carried out a number of reforms to speed up investments which include removal of minimum paid-up capital requirement for companies, single window clearance of projects and single step incorporation of companies. The World Bank team appreciated the efforts and promised to take note of initiatives taken by the government. Industry observers say not all cats roar, but those that do fascinate us with their mysterious and loud sound. A lion's roar is used as a means of communication, for example to announce their availability to a mate or warn of predators. In similar fashion, the

'Mechanical Lion' emblem of 'Make in India' campaign has been set out to do exactly the same to announce to the world the promanufacturing policy of NDA government, which promises to take manufacturing activity in the country to 25 per cent from existing 15 per cent of the total GDP and also create 100 million jobs. Within a day of Mr Modi's announcement of the policy in September last year, the nation boasted of successful mission to Mars and credit rating upgradation by Standard and Poor's and suddenly it seemed lot of things were going India's way. However for 'Make in India,' there were lot of hurdles. The campaign, which mainly focused, on promoting manufacturing activity, was not easy to deliver considering the poor infrastructure, archaic labour laws, red tapism and subdued investor confidence in the Indian economy. Official sources contest these perception and claim the foreigners are lured by a slew of incentives – cheap labour, land and less red–tapism. Nearly eight months after the launch, government's effort to promote the country as a global 'manufacturing destination' has somehow managed to create a buzz if not a roar. According to Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) the nodal agency for implementing the scheme in a report said nearly every hour, 105 posts are put on MII by people in the 21-35 age group online In its first six months, the campaign garnered a whopping 4.6 billion global digital 'impressions'. An







# How to Prepare for Competitive Examinations

Compiled by:  
Amol Kukde  
M.Sc

If you are preparing for a competitive exam and are looking for some useful preparation tips, you can find them here. Apart from the tips, you will also get here everything you need to know about competitive exams.

## What is a competitive exam?

Competitive Exams are organized by various public and private sector organizations for recruitment of human resources. There are basically two methods of recruitment: competitive exams and interview. An interview is usually the second step of a recruitment process following an examination. A competitive exam is organized to assess the technical and subject knowledge of the candidates.

Apart from job recruitment, competitive exams are also organized for admission in various graduation and post-graduation programs.

## Are you eligible?

Most of the competitive exams ask for graduation as their basic requirement, but some others have their own eligibility criteria. Thousands of competitive exams are organized every year. You can find the updates and details of these exams either from the official website or from a job or career portal.

You will know the eligibility criteria and other exam related details from the official exam notification. If you are eligible and interested in a particular post, you can apply for the same.

## How to prepare for a competitive exam?

As mentioned above, thousands of exams are organized throughout the year and millions of

students appear in those exams. It is not an easy task to crack an exam when the competition is too high, but it is not impossible if you try in the proper manner.

Keeping the above thing in mind, we are here with some best and unique exam preparation tips and tricks.

**Know the things:** There are things you must know before you start preparing for a competitive exam. Competition is always high in such exams and you must never give up the hope and confidence. If you start something, do not stop until unless you complete it. If one door closes, another one opens.

**Know your Exam:** Before start studying, you must know everything about the exam for which you are preparing. It is even more necessary if you are applying for the first time. Collect some details of that particular exam and the concerned organization. Explore previous year exam syllabus, details and other statics. Also, read the syllabus carefully and understand everything you must know.

**Analyze yourself:** Once you know everything about the exam, analyze yourself to know where you stand right now. You can take the help of sample papers, previous year question papers and mock tests. This analysis will help you finding out the things you are strong at and the things you need to study more. Make a list of the topics and subjects accordingly.

**Make a plan:** A plan is the most important part of your preparation. Make a study

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for his political career. He developed the institution into a university college after founding the Deccan Education Society (1884), which aimed at educating the masses, especially in the English language; he and his associates considered English to be a powerful force for the dissemination of liberal and democratic ideals. The life members of the society were expected to follow an ideal of selfless service, but when Tilak learned that some members were keeping outside earnings for themselves, he resigned. He then turned to the task of awakening the political consciousness of the people through two weekly newspapers that he owned and edited: *Kesari* ("The Lion"), published in Marathi, and *The Mahratta*, published in English. Through those newspapers Tilak became widely known for his bitter criticisms of British rule and of those moderate nationalists who advocated social reforms along Western lines and political reforms along constitutional lines. He thought that social reform would only divert energy away from the political struggle for independence.

Tilak sought to widen the popularity of the nationalist movement (which at that time was largely confined to the upper classes) by introducing Hindu religious symbolism and by invoking popular traditions of the Maratha struggle against Muslim rule. He thus organized two important festivals, Ganesh in 1893 and Shivaji in 1895. Ganesh is the elephant-headed god worshipped by all Hindus, and Shivaji, the first Hindu hero to fight against Muslim power in India, was the founder of the Maratha state in the 17th century, which in the course of time overthrew Muslim power in India. But, though that symbolism made the nationalist movement more popular, it also made it more communal and thus alarmed the Muslims.

**Annabhau Sathe (1 August 1920 – 18 July 1969)**

Annabhau Sathe was a social reformer, folk poet, and writer from Maharashtra, India. Sathe was a Dalit born into the Mang (caste), and his upbringing and identity were central to his writing and political activism.

**Writings**

Despite lacking formal education, Sathe wrote 35 novels in the Marathi. They include *Fakira* (1959), which is in its 19th edition and received a state government award in 1961. There are 15 collections of Sathe's short stories, of which a large number have been translated into many Indian and as many as 27 non-Indian languages. Besides novels and short stories, Sathe wrote a play, a travelogue on Russia, 12 screenplays, and 10 ballads in the Marathi powada style.

Sathe's use of folkloric narrative styles like powada and lawani helped popularise and make his work accessible to many communities. In *Fakira*, Sathe portrays Fakira, the protagonist, revolting against the rural orthodox system and British Raj to save his community from utter starvation. The protagonist and his community are subsequently arrested and tortured by British officers, and Fakira is eventually killed by hanging.

**Politics**

Sathe was initially influenced by communist ideology and later shifted toward Dalit activism following the teachings of B. R. Ambedkar, and used his stories to amplify the life experiences of Dalits and workers. Sathe inaugurated a Dalit Sahitya Sammelan (Literary Conference) held at Mumbai in 1958; in his inaugural speech he said that "The earth is not balanced on the snake's head but on the strength of Dalit and working-class people," emphasising the importance of Dalit and working-class people in global structures.

Sathe's stories were testaments to Dalit self-respect and resistance, and he is quoted as saying that Dalit literature and "Dalit writers are entailed with the responsibility of liberating and shielding Dalits from the existing worldly and Hindu tortures as the long standing conventional beliefs cannot be destroyed instantly."

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You only Live Once ?  
 False, You Live Everyday  
 You Only Die Once

- eco-tourism.
- \* Avoid littering around during travel.
- \* Appreciate nature and keep vigilance on surrounding nature destruction, inform concerned authorities.

**Premchand (July 31, 1880)**

Premchand, also spelled Prem Chand, pseudonym of Dhanpat Rai Srivastava (born July 31, 1880, Lamati, near Varanasi, India—died October 8, 1936, Varanasi), Indian author of novels and short stories in Hindi and Urdu who pioneered in adapting Indian themes to Western literary styles.

Premchand worked as a teacher until 1921, when he joined Mohandas K. Gandhi's Noncooperation Movement. As a writer, he first gained renown for his Urdu-language novels and short stories. Except in Bengal, the short story had not been an accepted literary form in northern India until Premchand's works appeared. Though best known for his works in Hindi, Premchand did not achieve complete fluency in that language until his middle years. His first major Hindi novel, *Sevasadana* (1918; "House of Service"), dealt with the problems of prostitution and moral corruption among the Indian middle class. Premchand's works depict the social evils of arranged marriages, the abuses of the British bureaucracy, and exploitation of the rural peasantry by moneylenders and officials.

Much of Premchand's best work is to be found among his 250 or so short stories, collected in Hindi under the title *Manasarovar* ("The Holy Lake"). Compact in form and style, they draw, as do his novels, on a notably wide range of northern Indian life for their subject matter. Usually they

point up a moral or reveal a single psychological truth.

Premchand's novels include: *Premashram* (1922; "Love Retreat"), *Rangabhumi* (1924; "The Arena"), *Ghabana* (1928; "Embezzlement"), *Karmabhumi* (1931; "Arena of Actions"), and *Godan* (1936; *The Gift of a Cow*).

**Bal Gangadhar Tilak**

**Tilak**, byname **Lokamanya** (born July 23, 1856, Ratnagiri [now in Maharashtra state], India—died August 1, 1920, Bombay [now Mumbai]), scholar, mathematician, philosopher, and militant nationalist who helped lay the foundation for India's independence by building his own defiance of British rule into a national movement. He founded (1914) and served as president of the Indian Home Rule League. In 1916 he concluded the Lucknow Pact with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, which provided for Hindu-Muslim unity in the nationalist struggle.

*Early life and career*

Tilak was born into a cultured middle-class Brahman family. Although his birth place was Bombay (Mumbai), he was raised in a village along the Arabian Seacoast in what is now Maharashtra state until the age of 10, when his father, an educator and noted grammarian, took a job in Poona (now Pune). The young Tilak was educated at Deccan College in Poona, where in 1876, he earned bachelor's degrees in mathematics and Sanskrit. Tilak then studied law, receiving his degree in 1879 from the University of Bombay (now Mumbai). At that point, however, he decided to teach mathematics in a private school in Poona. The school became the basis

was able to elude the police and its informants for several years. According to Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography, it was during this period of underground existence that Azad met Nehru in early 1931 to enquire whether—under the discussions being held that resulted in the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in March—the revolutionaries could expect a fair deal leading to their honourable rehabilitation.

Determined never to be captured by police, Azad was constantly on the move. On February 27, 1931, Azad arranged to meet a revolutionary at Allahabad's Alfred Park (now Azad Park). He was betrayed to the police, who surrounded him as soon as he entered the park. A gun battle ensued, in which two police officers were wounded, and Azad was fatally shot.

### **26 July : Kargil Memorial Day**

Kargil, portion of the western Ladakh region, northwestern Jammu and Kashmir state, northwestern India. The sector, centred on the town of Kargil, lies in the Zaskar Range of the Himalayas and abuts the line of control between the portions of the Kashmir region administered by India and Pakistan. Kargil town, located roughly equidistant between Srinagar (southwest) and Leh (southeast), is considered the gateway to Ladakh. Kargil's landscape is mountainous, rugged, and high, the minimum elevation being some 8,000 feet (2,440 metres). The climate is cold and dry, with scanty precipitation that falls mainly as snow in winter. One locality, Dras (Drass), is reputed to be one of the

world's coldest permanently inhabited places, with winter temperatures falling to as low as "40 °F ("40 °C) or colder. Vegetation, mainly grasses and shrubs, is largely confined to river valleys at lower elevations, as the higher places are rocky and largely barren. Most of the residents of Kargil are of Balti origin, and the large majority are Shī'ite Muslims.

Because of its close proximity to the line of control, Kargil has often been the site of border conflicts between India and Pakistan. The largest and deadliest of these clashes took place in 1999. In early May the Indian military learned that Pakistani fighters had infiltrated Indian-administered territory.

### **28 July : World Nature Conservation Day**

World Nature Conservation Day is observed on 28<sup>th</sup> July all over the world with the objective of increasing awareness about and protecting the natural resources that the Earth is bestowed with. It is necessary to understand what 'Sustainability' truly means and also it is important to inculcate environment-friendly habits to lead a Green Lifestyle. Some simple practices that can make your lifestyle green if followed in daily life are –

- \* Help in conservation activities in your area /surrounding natural areas.
- \* Participate in the environment awareness activities.
- \* Wise use of resources like paper, fuel etc.
- \* Efficient use of water & energy at home.
- \* Try to avoid use of plastic bags while shopping.
- \* Be a responsible tourist by practicing

Compiled by:  
**Ajaykumar D. Oimbe**  
M. A.II (Eco.)

## **Important Days In July**

### **1 July : National Doctors Day**

National Doctors day in India is a big awareness campaign offering great opportunities to all to get aware about the roles, importance and responsibilities of the doctors as well as promote medical professionals to come closer and follow the responsibilities of their profession very dedicatedly. This day is celebrated in the memory of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy in order to pay honor to the entire medical profession.

Doctor's Day in India was established by the Government of India in 1991 to be recognized and celebrated every year on 1<sup>st</sup> of July as National Doctors day. It is celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> of July on the birth and death anniversary of the most famous physician of India Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy (Dr. B C Roy) to pay lots of honor and tribute. He was honored with the great Indian civilian award called Bharat Ratna on 4<sup>th</sup> of February in 1961. He was born on 1<sup>st</sup> of July in 1882 in the Patna, Bihar. He had completed his medical graduation from Calcutta and returned to the India in 1911 after completing his MRCP and FRCS degrees in London and began his medical career as a physician in India in the same year.

Later he joined the Calcutta Medical College as a teaching staff and afterward he moved to the Campbell Medical School and then to Carmichael Medical College. He was a most famous physician and renowned educationist as well as a freedom fighter as he

joined the Mahatma Gandhi during Civil Disobedience Movement. Later he became Indian National Congress leader and then Chief Minister of the West Bengal. He passed away on his birthday means 1<sup>st</sup> of July in 1962, after 80 years of his great service in this world. Behind his name, Dr. B. C. Roy National Award was instituted in the year 1976 to pay honor, respect and tribute.

### **Why National Doctors Day Is Celebrated**

National doctors day is celebrated every year all across the India on 1<sup>st</sup> of July to provide honor to the most famous and legendary physician as well as 2<sup>nd</sup> Chief Minister of the West Bengal, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy.

It is a great observance in India which helps in fulfilling the actual need of doctors and physicians in the lives of everyone as well as their significant roles and responsibilities. The annual celebration of this awareness campaign helps common public to get aware about the roles, importance and the precious care of the doctors.

Large population crowd of the India depends in many ways on the physicians and their quality treatments which show the remarkable improvements and progress in the cure and treatments methods. Annual celebration of the doctors day has been proved as a way of encouragement and big eye opener for all the physicians and doctors of the India to wake up from their failing career due to the lack of commitment towards their profession.



Sometimes common and poor people get stuck in the wrong hand of irresponsible and unprofessional doctors which becomes the reason of public violence and protests against those doctors. This awareness campaign is the great way of attracting all the doctors and physicians at one place to bring them at one track of responsibility towards the life saving medical profession. National doctors day celebration has been marked as the day of respect for entire professional doctors who have made their great efforts in saving the life of patients. Doctors day means a whole day which has been dedicated to the medical profession especially for doctors and physicians to commemorate their efforts and roles. It is a day to say them vote of thanks for their love, affection and priceless care of their patients. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of July patients greet their doctors by distributing greeting cards, appreciation cards, Ecards, giving them bunch of flowers or bouquets, greeting messages through the mails and etc. Special meetings, party and dinner are organized at the health centers, hospitals, nursing homes or at homes by the doctors in order to commemorate importance of day and contributions of doctors towards medical profession.

### **12 July : Malala Day**

On 12 July 2013, Yousafzai's 16th birthday, she spoke at the UN to call for worldwide access to education. The UN dubbed the event "Malala Day". It was her first public speech since the attack, leading the first ever Youth Takeover of the UN, with an audience of over 500 young education advocates from around the world.

The terrorists thought they would change my aims and stop my ambitions, but nothing changed in my life except this: weakness, fear and hopelessness died. Strength, power and courage was born ... I am not against anyone, neither am I here to speak in terms of personal revenge against the Taliban or any other terrorist group. I'm here to speak up for the right of education for every child. I want education for the sons and daughters of the Taliban and all terrorists and extremists.

Yousafzai received several standing ovations. Ban Ki-moon, who also spoke at the session, described her as "our hero". Yousafzai also presented the chamber with "The Education We Want", a Youth Resolution of education demands written by Youth for Youth, in a process co-ordinated by the UN Global Education First Youth Advocacy Group, telling her audience:

Malala day is not my day. Today is the day of every woman, every boy and every girl who have raised their voice for their rights.

The Pakistani government did not comment on Yousafzai's UN appearance, amid a backlash against her in Pakistan's press and social media.

### **18 July: Nelson Mandela International**

Nelson Mandela International Day (or Mandela Day) is an annual international day in honour of Nelson Mandela, celebrated each year on 18 July, Mandela's birthday. The day was officially

declared by the United Nations in November 2009, with the first UN Mandela Day held on 18 July 2010. However, other groups began celebrating Mandela Day on 18 July 2009.

On 27 April 2009, the 46664 concerts and the Nelson Mandela Foundation invited the global community to join them in support of an official Mandela Day. Mandela Day is not meant as a public holiday, but as a day to honour the legacy of Nelson Mandela, South Africa's former President, and his values, through volunteering and community service.

Mandela Day is a global call to action that celebrates the idea that each individual has the power to transform the world, the ability to make an impact.

The Mandela Day campaign message is: "Nelson Mandela has fought for social justice for 67 years. We're asking you to start with 67 minutes."

"We would be honoured if such a day can serve to bring together people around the world to fight poverty and promote peace, reconciliation and cultural diversity," according to a statement issued on Mandela's behalf.

To mark the first global celebration of Mandela Day on 18 July 2009, Mandela's 91st birthday, a series of educational, art exhibit, fund-raising and volunteer events leading up to a concert at Radio City Music Hall on 18 July were organised by the 46664 concerts and the Nelson Mandela Foundation. In November 2009, the United

Nations General Assembly formally declared 18 July to be "Nelson Mandela International Day".

### **Chandrasekhar Azad (July 23, 1906)**

Chandrasekhar Azad, original name Chandrasekhar Tiwari, Chandrasekhar also spelled Chandrashekhar or Chandra Shekhar (born July 23, 1906, Bhabra, India—died February 27, 1931, Allahabad), Indian revolutionary who organized and led a band of militant youth during India's independence movement.

Azad was drawn into the Indian national movement at a young age. When apprehended by the police at age 15 while participating in Mohandas K. Gandhi's noncooperation movement (1920–22) at Banares (now Varanasi), he gave his name as Azad (Urdu: "Free" or "Liberated") and his address as "prison." Although because of his age he was not imprisoned, he was given a severe flogging by the police. The Indian National Congress (Congress Party) soon lionized him, and he gained popularity among the Indian people.

Azad was disappointed by Gandhi's suspension of the noncooperation movement in February 1922, after several policemen had been murdered by a revolutionary mob at Chauri Chaura. Joining the radical Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), Azad participated in several violent crimes, notably the Kakori train robbery (1925) and the revenge killing of a British police officer (1928).

Known for his organizational skills, Azad played a key role in reorganizing the HRA as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association after most of the HRA's members had been killed or imprisoned. His crimes had made him a wanted man, but Azad

