

Justice

2021-2022



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Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

Participation of Students in Legal Awareness Program



OUR GUIDE AND INSPIRATION



Padmashri Deshbhakta Dr. Ratnappa Kumbhar

Founder President, Council of Education
Kolhapur

Birth : 15-09-1909

Abode : 23-12-1998





Goals and Objectives

- ❖ To fulfill long-felt need of legal education and legal awareness in the society.
- ❖ To impart legal education and to inculcate the principles of justice, equity, liberty, equality, fraternity, dignity in the mind of students.
- ❖ To be a centre of excellence in the field of legal education by adopting modern teaching and training techniques.
- ❖ To impart high quality of legal education and to develop overall personality in a disciplined environment.
- ❖ To make its law graduates capable of pursuing a career at Bar, competing for judicial services, civil services and so on.
- ❖ To imbibe high sense of legal, social and moral values among students and also to discover the hidden talents of law students in various subjects.
- ❖ To create legal awareness especially in the weaker sections of the society by providing free legal services.
- ❖ To develop and promote national integration.





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FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK



Dr. Rayadurgam Narayana

M.A., B.Ed., LL.M., NET, M.H.R., Ph.D., D.Litt
Triple Gold Medalist

Dear Readers,

In this issue of JUSTICE would like to mention regarding the Medical Negligence in the context of Indian Legal System in the back drop of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The Right to Health care is an age-old phenomenon. It is said that "HEALTH IS WEALTH" and a healthy body is the foundation of all human activities. Health services are not a mere a charity or the privilege of a few but a right to be enjoyed by all. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that, "everyone has the right to a standard living, adequate for the health and well being of himself and his family". The Constitution of the World Organization also affirms that, 'the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being.'

Law plays a very important role in the regulating the health care. One may trace its origin from the common law principles under the 'Law of Torts' which provide for compensation to the victim for the negligent acts of a doctor. Likewise, Indian Penal Code 1860 prescribes punishment for the rash and negligent acts of the doctors causing the death of a patient. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 covers health services to a very large extent.

The Constitution of India under Article 39 mandates the State, among others, to secure the health an strength of workers, men and women. Article 47 imposes an obligation upon the State to raise the level of nutrition

and the standard of living and to improve the health. The Supreme Court, while interpreting Article 21 of the Constitution ruled that the expression 'life' does not connote mere animal existence or continued drudgery through life but includes, inter alias, the opportunities to eliminate sickness and physical disability. Indeed, the health of the person is an integral facet of right to life. Moreover, denial of medical facilities even to accident victims requiring immediate medical aid is violation of the Right to life.

Having lived with the pandemic for more than two years now, it is important to recognize that while it has been a disruptive and challenging time for us, we have not faced the brunt of it the way the medical fraternity has. While medical professionals and related staff have worked around the clock to manage the crisis, on the other hand there have been reports of mismanagement, patients being denied due care and medical assistance and in certain cases, non-observance of safety protocols, ultimately endangering the lives of both health care professionals and patients like. These issues bring forth the topic of Medical Negligence and the role played by Law and Judiciary to curb.

The sudden rise of Covid-19 cases altered nations against a global health emergency. As a result, every country has its efforts to stop the increase of infection. Despite these preparations, no one can deny that medical system exposed its vulnerabilities, pushing many into the cobweb of illegal medical practices, which cost heavily on patients. Further, it will bring to light the malpractices that raise a concern on the commercialization at the hands of health care providers.

It is my pleasure to say that the college got permission from Shivaji University to start the Certificate course in Human Rights from the academic year 2021-2022.

JUSTICE is the first virtue of social institutions, as truth is of systems of thought. It is the perpetual and constant will to render to each one his ideas. It contains legal articles, activities of the college during the academic year. I extend my best wishes to magazine committee, staff and students for the success of this magazine in the right manner.





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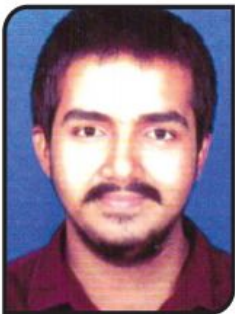
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Guest Lecture by Mr. Amit Tanksali



Guest Lecture by Adv. Asim Sarode



Participation in Lok Adalat



Special Talk by Alumni Adv. Kelly Thiirah
(Director, Legal Counsel Harvard Clinical Research Institute, USA)



Interaction with Secretary, DLSA, Sangli



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Visit to Bhudargad Court



Visit to High Court Bombay at Goa



Interaction with Hon'ble. Kiran Bagi



Visit to Family Court, Kolhapur



Visit to Industrial Court, Kolhapur



Court Room, High Court Goa



Visit to Shahupuri Police Station, Kolhapur



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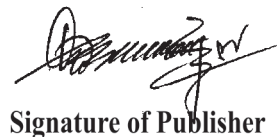
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Kolhapur
2021-22



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Gymkhana Report



NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL LAWS

Manjiri H Kulkarni
LL. B. - I



Introduction:

Noise is emerging one of the main pollutants of the environment in this era of technology and industrialization. Excessive noise is an inescapable and unavoidable product of industrialization which is a high rate. The ever increasing problem relating to noise in multifarious direction with the advancement of science, technology and high speed of life has become a matter of great concern. It is rightly said that 'Man is born with noise and dies with that'.

Noise has become the part of human life and a natural product of human activities and environment. Moreover, we Indians seem to have a special liking for noise. We express almost all our happy and sad moments of life by making one or other sorts of noise. As such in India apart from technology even religious and social aspects are also contributing in aggravating the problem of noise pollution.

There are innumerable sources of pollution which ranges from small pin to big machineries. Some of such sources which are responsible for causing noise pollution include, Radio, television, loudspeakers, transportation means like motor vehicles, airplanes, trains, trams etc, industrial machineries, construction works, firecrackers, use of explosives etc. Apart from those natural sounds created by nature like river, sea, thundering, air etc. also in one or other way adds the problem.

The noise pollution has adverse effects both on living and non-living

things. In human beings it generally causes disturbances in sleep which lead to number of side-effects. Noise may cause;

1) Psychological effects; and

2) Physiological effects:

1) Psychological Effects:

As a result of exposure to excessive noise behavioural changes is reported to have taken place not only among the human beings but also in animals. The high-level noise creates interruptions in speech communications which can affect performance resulting in lowering of effective output. Excessive noise also causes tension in muscles, nervous irritability and strain.

2) Physiological Effects:

The prolonged exposure to excessive noise produces varying degree of inner ear damage which is initially reversible. When a stage is reached at which hearing loss no longer returns to its original level, it is called 'noise induced hearing loss' or 'permanent threshold shift'. High level of noise can stimulate the vestibular receptors situated in the inner ear with an effect of vertigo and vestibular nystagmus, as reported in Jet aircraft personnel exposed to noise levels higher than 120 db.

The psychologists and psychiatrists have noted the connection between excessive undesired noise and mental disorder. The noise to which most of us are exposed day and night are recognised as a major factor in the so-



called tension-related diseases ranging from stomach ulcers to neuroses. The exposure to noise may interfere with speech communications, cause annoyance and distract, reduces output and efficiency and affects morale, cause fatigue and affect mental health. The physiological effects of noise pollution are more serious and dangerous.



Noise Pollution: Definition

There is no universally accepted criteria as to what constitutes noise pollution or excessive noise. However, many sources give definition as to what constitute noise.

- Britanica Encyclopaedia defines noise, 'as an excessive, offensive, persistent or stoutling sound.'

- American Jurisprudence defines noise as, 'unwanted sound that produces unwanted effects.'

However, it is very difficult to define as to what constitutes noise pollution in exact terms since the noise which is pleasant to a person at one point of time may cause annoyance to him at some other point of time depending on the circumstances and his psychological status. Noise is measured in decibel. Research have shown that continuous noise level exceeding 90 decibels can cause loss of hearing and irreversible

damages to nervous system. World Health Organisation (WHO) has fixed 45 decibels as the safest noise level for a city. Unfortunately, all the metropolitan cities in India have registered an average of extent exceeding 90 decibels.

Magnitude of problem:

Noise pollution is a direct manifestation of increasing industrialisation, urbanisation, vehicular traffic and other commercial activities. Though the problem relating to noise pollution is as severe as any other issues relating to environment like water, air and soil pollution etc., its seriousness is not much felt in the public mainly due to the unawareness among them as to its adverse effect. This is the reason why sound levels all around have increased over the time to such an extent that it seems to be irreversible.

How Sound is measured:

Sound is measured by many complex systems, but the best-known unit of measurement is Decibel, A unit named after Sir Alfred Bell. Human ear is known to be sensitive to an extremely wide range of intensity from 0 to 180 decibels. Though these estimates vary from person to person, but generally people start feeling pain and discomfort at the noise level of 100 decibels. The Central Pollution Control Board has been regularly conducting noise pollution surveys in major Indian cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai etc and the data has been compiled. It shows that the noise level in all of these cities are on the threshold (on an average above 77 dB(A) Leq.). This alarming figure alerts us to take immediate appropriate steps to reduce noise at source before the situation goes beyond the control.

* Few of the measures which can be

taken in this regard include to take steps to design and fabricate silencing devices and to make their use in aircraft engines, trucks, cars, motorcycles, industrial machines and home appliances.

- * Give protection to workers by providing them the devices such as earplugs and earmuffs in order to protect them from the extreme noise.

- * Making a change in design and operation of machines, vibration control, soundproof cabins and sound absorbing materials.

- * Noise can also be reduced by prescribing noise limits for vehicular traffic, ban on honking of horns in certain areas and planning main traffic arteries, industrial establishments, amusement areas, residential colonies, creation of silent zones near school.

However, these changes and measures can be brought in only if the appropriate law in this regard is drafted. The chapter thus deals with such legal measures taken to reduce the magnitude of noise pollution to certain extent.

Legal Control of Noise Pollution

Earlier all the cases pertaining to noise pollution that came up before the courts addressed the issue under Law of Torts and Indian Penal Code under the heading Public nuisance.

Nuisance as a Tort has been defined as “unlawful interference with a person's use or enjoyment of land, or some right over, or in connection with it.” This definition thus conveniently includes all types of personal inconvenience, annoyance, or discomfort caused through noise.

Indian Penal Code provides certain sections dealing with offences affecting

public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals. These provisions again are very well used in past by the Indian judiciary to address the problem of noise pollution.

One of the Sections which is extensively used in this regard is Section 268 of Indian Penal Code which defines the term “public nuisance.”

According to this Section, “A person is guilty of public nuisance who does any act or is guilty of any illegal omission which causes any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public or to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right.”

Further Section 278 of IPC provides that whoever voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere in any place so as to make it noxious to the health of person in general, dwelling or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing along a public way, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.'

One of the difficulty in invoking the provisions of public nuisance under the law of tort and IPC is that the decision of the court in particular given situation is unpredictable since there is no set of standard or guidelines as to which type of act committed can exactly fall under the purview of nuisance. Thus, there is always a scope for the judges to exercise their discretionary power and it is well known fact that where there is a scope for exercise of discretionary power, the judgment will be influenced by various factors. An act which may seem to be a nuisance for one judge may not be so for some other judges

as the influence of facts on different judges may be different. This makes the law on that particular matter ambiguous.

The confusion of such law can very well be noticed in following decisions of courts.

Ivour Hayden V State of Andhra Pradesh

The court held that playing the radio loudly at a particular time did not constitute public nuisance because it was too trivial for being pursued in a court of law.

Dhanna Lal V Chittar Singh

The court issued injunction restraining the defendant from operating a flour mill close to the plaintiff's house on grounds of noise pollution. The court, deduced the principle governing the nuisance caused by constant noise.

Ram Rattan V Munna Lal

The addition of two power looms in a locality where several such looms had already been working, was not held to be any serious addition to the existing noise.

Apart from nuisance cases, the issue of noise pollution is also addressed by under constitutional provisions in various apex courts. Article 19(1)(a) of Indian Constitution grants fundamental right to every citizen to freedom of speech and expression with reasonable restriction of decency, morality, security of state, defamation, incitement of offence, etc and Article 25 gives fundamental right to freedom of religion. These Articles are used both for defending as well as in restricting the acts causing noise pollution.

Some of the important decisions given by the apex court on this matter are discussed under:

Dutta Mal Chiranjit Lal V Ladli Prasad

The defendant pleaded Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(g) for running a flour

mill that was causing noise pollution. It was held that Article 19 had not abrogated the law relating to nuisance, and, as such, the restriction on the right not to carry on a trade in a manner that it was producing objectionable noise was reasonable.

State of Bombay V Narasu Appa Mali

The court drew a distinction between religious faith and belief and religious practices. The court while referring to the noise created by the loudspeakers during Navaratri and Ganesh festivals observed that "religious ceremony nowhere provides that during celebration of any festivals loudspeaker should be used and without it festivals cannot be observed. These festivals can be enjoyed even without loudspeakers.

Om Birangana Religious Society V The State

The Petitioner a religious organization prayed for a writ of mandamus directing the District Magistrate to accord the necessary permission to use loudspeakers in their daily prayers. The petitioners were aggrieved by the respondent's refusal to permit microphones and loudspeakers during the daily poojas and other religious activities. The court in this case observed that freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution includes right not to listen and/or to remain silent. As such the court ruled that exercise of rights of a person or religious organization shall not result in suspension or deprivation of these rights of others. Further on the issue that right to propagate religion includes right to use loudspeakers and microphones, the court observed that, "The religion that has been observed by the petitioners and

others, is not of a recent origin but has been there since time immemorial and continued to be observed without any technological use of loudspeaker or other electrical equipments. It cannot thus be argued that the religious teachers or the spiritual leaders who had laid down these tenets, had in any way desired the use of microphones as a means of performance of religious rites”. Thus, the court in this case looked into non-absolute character of freedom under Art. 25 in the light of freedom of speech and expression and the right of other citizens to leisure, right to sleep, right not to hear, right to speak with others, right to read and think.

Moulana Mufti Syed Barkali V State of West Bengal

The court repelled a challenge of the petitioner claiming Adhan/ Azan (the Islamic Prayer), an integral to Islam through loudspeakers as a right under Article 25 of the Constitution. The court observed that, the use of loudspeaker is a technological development and restrictions on its use did not amount to violation of Fundamental Right to Religion.

Other Legislations dealing with Noise Pollution

Amendment brought to Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 in the year 1987 specifically extended the provisions of the Air Act, including increased penalties and the issuance of injunction by magistrate to noise pollution.

The definition of 'fair pollutant' was expanded to include noise. Apart from this other central statutes like Motor Vehicles Act, Railways Act, The Aircrafts Act; Factories Act etc. also contain provisions to address the problem of noise pollution.

Besides these central statutes, local municipal legislation and the police Acts also regulate certain types of activity which generates noise. Motor Vehicles Rules framed by certain states like Bihar, Orissa, Delhi etc. contains provisions regulating the use of Horn and need for adopting the silencers and a way contribute in the prevention of noise pollution.

Environment Protection Act, 1986 like the Air Act, recognizes noise pollution to be a source of environmental pollution. However until 2000 there was no rule/law directly dealing with the hazard of noise pollution. As such the Central Government, using its powers under Section 3(2)(ii), Section 6(1) and (2) (b), and Section 25 of EPA enacted Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules in the year 2000.

Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000.

Keeping in view the deleterious effects of increasing ambient noise levels on human health and psychological well being of the people Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000 was passed in 14th February 2000 by Ministry of Environment and Forests with the aim of maintaining the ambient quality air quality. Under the rules, a responsibility is imposed on the state government to categorize the areas into industrial, commercial, residential or silence areas/zones for the purpose of implementation of noise standards for different areas. Each state is under an obligation to take all measures for abatement of noise within their jurisdiction. The Rules prescribes the standards of ambient air quality in respect of the noise under schedule I which is reproduced below;

Area Code	Category of Area/Zone	Limits in DB(A) Leq*	
		Day time	Night time
(A)	Industrial area	75	70
(B)	Commercial area	65	55
(C)	Residential area	55	45
(D)	Silence Zone	50	40

The state government under the rule shall ensure that the existing noise levels in the state do not exceed the standards specified in the above table. Further the rule also imposes a responsibility on all development authorities, local bodies and other concerned authorities who are responsible for planning a developmental activity and to carry on functions relating to town and country planning to take into consideration all aspects of noise pollution as a parameter of quality of life in their decision making. The Rules imposes restrictions on the use of loud speakers between 10.00p.m. to 6.00 a.m. except in a closed premises for communication within. However, there is a scope for using of loudspeakers during these restricted hours on obtaining written permission from the concerned authority under the Rules.

The Rule defines 100 meters surrounding hospitals, educational institutions and courts as a silence a real zone and imposes penalty for doing of any of the following acts.

- Playing any music or using any sound amplifier;
- Beating a drum or tom-tom or blowing a horn either musical or pressure, or trumpet or beating or sounding any instrument;
- Exhibiting any mimetic, musical or

other performances to attract crowds.

The Rules however, does not contain any provision as to the do's and don'ts in the industrial area, commercial area and residential area nor it prescribes any punishment in the case if any violation of rules takes under the rules in respect of these areas.

Church of God (Full Gospel) in India V. K.K.R.M.C. Welfare Association
The Supreme Court concretized the legal principle in this sphere. The petitioner in this case is a minority institution who were practicing use of musical instruments such as drum set, triple ganga, guitar etc. in performance of their daily prayers and rituals. Disturbed by the same an action was taken by moving H.C. which directed the petitioner to bring down the noise level. Aggrieved by the decision of the court the petitioner moved the S.C. The court here held that in a multi-religious society no particular community has the right to add to noise pollution. In a civilized society in the name of religious activities no person has got the right to disturb old, infirm persons, students, children sleeping in the early hours or during day or other persons carrying on other activities.

Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) (Amendment) Rules, 2002.

Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 got amendment in

2002 whereby a new provision is added which gave a power to the concerned authority under the rule to permit use of loud speakers or public address systems during night hours (Between 10.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight) on or during any cultural or religious festive occasion for a period not exceeding 15 days in all during a calendar year.

The validity of this amendment was questioned in Forum, Prevention of Environment and Sound Pollution Vs. Union of India (UOI) and Another.

The present writ petition was filed initially by the petitioner in the High Court of Kerala. After the dismissal of the same by the Kerala High Court, the aggrieved petitioner has appealed it before Supreme Court of India.

Petitioner herein contended that the impugned sub-rule (3) of granting exemption of applying sub-rule (2) between 10 p.m. to 12 midnight is violative of Art. 21 of the Constitution. Pointing out the judgment given by the Supreme Court in earlier cases he argued that freedom from noise pollution is a part of the right to life under Article 21. Noise interferes with the fundamental right of the citizens to live in peace and to protect themselves against forced audience. Thus, sub-rule (3) to Rule 5 thus runs counter to the law laid down by the court.

While the opponent on the other hand contended that insertion of the impugned sub rule (3) which allows state government to permit use of loud speakers or public address system during night hours between 10.00p.m. to 12.00 midnight on or during any cultural or religious festive occasion is a reasonable restriction placed in public interest. The rule provides relaxation for only 2 hours

and that too for a maximum of 15 days in all during a calendar year confined to cultural or religious occasions. Moreover since the power has been conferred on the state government by the Central Government it cannot further be delegated. Further the state Government can exercise its powers under sub rule 3 only in the interest of the entire state population.

After hearing to both the parties the court came to following decision:

“Having Look into the diversity of cultures and religions in India, we think that a limited power of exemption from the operation of the Noise Rules granted by the Central Government in exercise of its statutory power cannot be held to be unreasonable. The power to grant exemption is conferred on the State Government. It cannot be further delegated. The power shall be exercised by reference to the State as a unit and not by reference to districts, so as to specify different dates for different districts. It can be reasonably expected that the State Government would exercise the power with due care and caution and in public interest. Further under the impugned Rule there is no scope provided to the state government to widened the exemption either by increasing the number of days or by increasing the duration beyond two hours.

Further the court also made a note that the State Government should generally specify in advance, the number and particulars of the days on which such exemption will be operative, in order to avoid arbitrariness in the exercise of power. The exemption, when granted, shall not apply to silence zone areas. With these observations the court dismissed the petition and upheld the H.C. Order.

Conclusion:

Successful noise management should be based on the fundamental principles of precaution, the 'polluter pays and prevention.' The noise abatement strategy typically starts with the development of noise standards or guidelines, and the identification, mapping and monitoring of noise sources and exposed communities. A powerful tool in developing and applying the control strategy is to make use of models. These models need to be validated by monitoring data. Noise parameters relevant to the important sources of noise must be known. Indoor noise exposures present specific and complex problems, but the general principles for noise management hold. The main means for noise control in buildings include careful site investigations, adequate building designs and building codes,

effective means for addressing occupant complaints and symptoms, and building diagnostic procedures.

Noise control should include measures to limit the noise at the source, to control the sound transmission path, to protect the receiver's site, to plan land use, and to raise public awareness. With careful planning, exposure to noise can be avoided or reduced. Control options should take into account the technical, financial, social, health and environmental factors of concern. Cost-benefit relationships, as well as the cost-effectiveness of the control measures, must be considered in the context of the social and financial situation of each country. A framework for a political, regulatory and administrative approach is required for the consistent and transparent promulgation of noise standards.



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श्री. विनायक पोयट कुंभार



श्रीमती स्मिता जगन्नाथ पेंडे



श्री. जुबेर शब्बीर मकानदार



श्रीमती वहिदा अस्लम मकानदार

रुमेलुक: कौन्सिल ऑफ एज्युकेशनचे सर्व पदाधिकारी, प्राचार्य, महाविद्यालयातील प्राध्यापक, कर्मचारी आणि विद्यार्थी

The Age Of Globalization And Its Effects On The Legal Profession In India

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LL. B. - I



Abstract

Prior to independence, the goal of the law was solely to keep the peace by punishing wrongdoers and resolving legal disputes. However, with the creation of constitutional sovereignty in India following independence, the state is now compelled to ensure social, economic, and political justice for all sections of the community, as well as equality of status and opportunity. As a result, the legal profession became a topic of national debate, and globalization fueled this argument on a worldwide scale. India is compelled to globalize its legal industry as a signatory to the General Agreement on Trade and Services.

However, due to fierce opposition from Indian attorneys' representative organizations, it has been unable to make any progress in this regard. Against this backdrop, this article explored the feasibility of legal services deregulation in India.

Keywords – Globalization, India, Justice, Law, Legal, Profession.

I. INTRODUCTION

"Globalization" is a popular topic these days. It's difficult to read a newspaper,

study a magazine's business section, or watch the evening news on television without coming across the term as a colloquial expression for the synergistic entwinement of complex economic, cultural, and political events.

Globalization is commonly used to refer to the rising internationalization of markets for goods and services, production methods, financial systems, competition, corporations, technology, and industries. Numerous new participants from every market in the globe are now competing in every market at the same time, and the Legal Sector is no exception.

This global transformation has a significant impact on each country's legal system, fuelling an increasing demand for new laws, rules, and administrative machinery to support this new economic activity and interface with the broader global economic and political environment. As a result, there is a growing demand for lawyers who can practice law in this new legal and regulatory environment, particularly in corporate law fields such as mergers and acquisitions, project finance, securities,

and initial public offerings, which are increasingly being demanded by the growing number of foreign and domestic companies operating in these jurisdictions. Although each of these countries has, to varying degrees, relying on foreign law firms eager to serve these new markets to supply the requisite knowledge, each has also created a significant domestic corporate legal sector.

II. WHY INDIA?

Before diving into the core of this problem, many of our readers may be wondering, "Why India?" On the most basic level, India is, of course, a very huge country with a massive population, significant natural and economic resources, and growing global importance. While all of these reasons are valid, they just scrape the surface of India's worldwide significance. To set the scene for why we should all care—and care deeply—about India and the Indian legal profession, University of Michigan School of Law Professor Vikramaditya S. Khanna highlights the country's "4 D's":

Development: India is a developing country, and the law and attorneys play an important role in that process (e.g., via opening up the country for foreign direct investment or lifting other sorts of regulatory restrictions).

Democracy: India is the world's

largest democracy, and unlike many other growing countries, it has avoided military dictatorships. As a result, it serves as an essential litmus test for how the legal profession responds to globalization pressures in an environment where the state and its institutions remain largely open to democratic governance.

Diversity: India is the world's most diverse country, with innumerable languages (23 of which are "official"), several religions, and significant regional variation. Because of this diversity, reaching an agreement on legal reform is difficult—but necessary.

Demography: India's population is getting younger by the year, with around 750 million individuals under the age of 40. Depending on one's point of view—and the number of jobs created—this demographic might be either a huge boon or a huge calamity. What is certain is that it creates a strong sense of urgency for progress.

All four of these factors are negotiated through the use of the law. And, of course, this means that the legal profession is essential to India's current and future development. For these reasons, whether you live in Delhi, Abu Dhabi, London, New York, San Francisco, Hong Kong, or Singapore, whether you have a direct stake in India or not, its success is vital.

Aside from these fundamental characteristics, India's historical and cultural background made it a perfect location for studying the interaction between lawyers, globalization, and state development like :

1. An ingrained social system based on caste, clan, and familial networks that coexists with official governance and exchange procedures.

2. A colonial legacy that results in complex and contradictory responses to foreign influence.

3. Within the legal profession, there is deep stratification and division, which leads to the ongoing debate regarding the profession's legitimate position in society.

4. A legal and regulatory framework that aims to both create and control change.

III. I M P A C T O F GLOBALIZATION ON THE LEGAL PROFESSION

Globalization has a wide-ranging impact on the legal profession. It promotes international trade and commerce by allowing the free movement of capital, labor, goods, and services across national borders, hence stimulating economic growth and increasing the demand for qualified legal professionals.

Globalization necessitates the development of a new type of legal

practitioner. As specialized sectors such as project finance, M&As, and arbitrations are increasingly industry-specific and less about local legislation, the new-age lawyer, whether a corporate lawyer or a criminal defense attorney, should be an industry expert or an authority on the law. The lawyers who work for global clients must be able to conduct themselves in a foreign language and be well-versed in international standards and usages.

Client expectations are being rewritten as a result of globalization. Clients nowadays are more demanding than their predecessors, forcing law firms to reconsider their traditional methods of operation. The legal industry is being transformed by technology. Knowledge management systems are increasing client interactions and lowering costs, but social media is changing the way clients interact. The balance of power is moving into the hands of clients as a result of these advancements. As a result of globalization, global norms in professional liability, ethics, and non-discrimination rules have been adopted. Legal companies are progressively attuning themselves to global practices in order to fulfill the needs of global clients and remain competitive in the global economy.

Legal firms are going worldwide by combining with larger competitors,

making acquisitions, and forming strategic alliances. The internet explosion, legal procedure automation, and new technology tools are driving this surge in internationalization. Globalization will continue to impact the legal industry environment in the coming years as law firms attempt to expand their global footprints.

The need for legal services in India, China, and Brazil is changing as a result of globalization. Since the 1990s, these nations' gradual liberalization has resulted in significant foreign investment and privatization, unleashing competitive market forces like never before. The feverish economic activity has fueled demand for new laws and legal institutions including investment and securities legislation, trade and competition bodies, and new lawyers. As a result of these economies, the corporate legal industry has emerged, consisting of huge law firms and skilled in-house legal departments.

The use of virtual law firms is becoming more common. Legal practitioners can now work remotely from home or a virtual law office thanks to mobile devices and web technology. Virtual law offices offer more flexible working hours and a better work-life balance for lawyers. Clients can also access competent legal services from anywhere in the world thanks to the power

of the virtual world.

To meet the demands of the global economy, there is a growing tendency toward specialist small companies and firms concentrating on a certain field of law, such as international law, intellectual property, patents, and family law. Legal firms are establishing themselves as geographically specific specialized experts.

Globalization has altered the rules of the game, requiring the legal sector to reflect on where it is now and where it is going in order to prepare for a more interconnected world. Legal systems in various countries must learn from one another in order to bring about the required institutional adjustments and legal progress.

IV. THE INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Globalization has had an impact on the administration of justice in nations all around the world. It disseminates legal advancements occurring around the world, such as the creation of laws, concepts connected to human rights, intellectual property rights, competition laws, media laws, and so on. Globalization has linked the nation's economies, which have no geographical or territorial linkages.

India has opened up its economy by

removing restraints during Economic Liberalization, resulting in competition from both within and beyond the country. As a result, there was a need for robust legislation that could dispense justice in commercial concerns, which resulted in the 2002 Competition Act. The Competition Commission of India is a quasi-judicial organization tasked with implementing competition act regulations.

The laws connected to Human Rights that have been formed around the world provide insight into how globalization has impacted the delivery of justice related to Human Rights laws. Various conventions and conferences are taking place around the world to address human rights breaches as well as to improve the situations of human beings and their dignity.

V. GLOBALIZATION HAS MADE IT DIFFICULT FOR THE INDIAN LEGAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Global programmes and international experiences:

Indian universities must increase and expand their international links by establishing programmes such as student exchange programmes in other countries, as well as providing education that meets international standards and norms.

Inadequate Infrastructure:

Maintaining a strong, well-structured infrastructure is essential in

shaping a student's legal education. India's universities lag considerably behind those of international law schools. Good infrastructure helps shape a student's general life and provides full information into the insights of legal education. Ample resources for both instructors and students play an important role in shaping skill development. Legal practitioners and lawyers from around the world have set a high standard for legal education. India still has a long way to go in terms of giving sufficient resources to widen the reach of the law and accommodate the ability to compete with the aforementioned worldwide lawyers who have been working and studying under the tutelage of educated legal specialists and well-equipped colleges. Due to a lack of money, several law universities in India are unable to provide the minimum essential infrastructure and specialized law professors.

Education-based on research and a continuous legal approach:

Any school can teach theoretical knowledge, but in law school, having merely theoretical knowledge is insufficient. It is only via superior research abilities that one can gain an advantage over other students. Continuing legal education (CLE) is an important component of the legal profession's professional development and quality

delivery of legal services, as well as a measure of the profession's accountability. Under the Indian legal education system, law students lack the skills of observation and active participation. The capacity to do better research and publication among academics is the most common skill among top-ranked faculty, however, in India, less attention is placed on a student's or faculty's research skills.

Foreign direct investments in education systems: Globalization has brought about many changes in society, politics, and professionalism, ushering in a new era of transition. Due to the globalization of trade and business, legal education in India has undergone a radical turn in the last 30 years. The automatic method allows for 100 percent FDI in the Indian legal education system.

FDI has given the Indian legal system a competitive advantage as well as a challenge-giving element. To keep up with the pace of globalization, emerging countries such as India have focused more on constructing a global curriculum and standardized legal education for high-quality legal education. FDI has instilled a feeling of fierce competition among the institutions. As a result, Indian law schools are focusing not just on Indian laws, but also on teaching and researching international laws.

Law students participate in moot

courts, conferences, and webinars on a national and international level. Faculty members are also expected to impart knowledge that would broaden students' legal perspectives.

VI. CONCLUSION

The majority of individuals are unaware of their country's laws. They must seek the opinion of an expert lawyer who is well-versed in the subject matter. In order to tackle any difficulty that a person may confront around the world, our legal education must take a multidisciplinary approach and be versatile. The legal education system must be designed in such a way that when dealing with a case, a law student examines political, technological, sociological, psychological, and other factors. If we want to have a position in the worldwide world of law, the lawyers generated must be honest, diligent, skilled, passionate, and committed to their work, as well as to adapt to global developments.

Foreign corporations must be allowed to file 'wakalatnama' in Indian courts, which will allow them to work in full capacity in Indian courts. For this, the Advocates Act of 1961 must be amended, and phrases such as "must be an Indian citizen" must be reconsidered. The prestige of the legal profession is directly related to the quality of legal education. The legal education delivered at law schools must focus on the current needs of

the legal profession. The places where there are flaws must be recognized and fixed to satisfy the changing needs of the period. Legal education will be more useful to the nation if it is viewed as an investment.

There is a need to harmonize the legal systems of numerous countries that operate globally in order to arrive at an acceptable legal structure for all countries participating. This has resulted in a continual transformation in the legal world, which has had an impact on the lives of lawyers in the profession. The legal profession must always evolve because it has a direct impact on the world's social, political, and business environments. The law generally controls and guides human activities in order to ensure that there is justice for all of humanity.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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WOMEN LAWYERS AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA

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LL.B. - III



Introduction

Throughout humanity, women have played a vital role in making history. Women's status in society and their employment in society reflect the nation's overall development. A country's social, economic or political progress will deteriorate and stagnate as long as women do not participate actively in national activities. It is ironic and tragic, however, that women generally are not taken seriously by their superiors, colleagues, or society at large. Women entering the legal profession have to face a multitude of obstacles to pursue a successful career. "Few issues continue to be the biggest obstacles to a woman's advancement in the legal profession. Due to their family responsibilities, women have a difficult time balancing home and career.

The perception is that gender discrimination against working women starts at the recruitment stage. In Indian society, most men do not accept the possibility that women can work alongside men in all fields, except for a few narrow ones such as teaching, nursing and clerical work. In general, Indian women, even those with highly qualified skills, opt for

low-demand jobs because of undervaluation. The responsibility of women lies in effectively managing their multiple roles, both domestically and professionally.

Challenges In Courts

The court's infrastructure is not conducive to women's needs, such as the restrictive availability of washrooms and the feeling of unwelcomeness in the common working areas. Women feel the pressure to the rap of the work before it gets dark because as a woman she feels unsafe. In fact many woman lawyer sometimes chooses cases based on the safety and infrastructure of the court and persistent discrimination is regularly faced in the male-dominated field by women. Even the clients often prefer male representatives because women may not appear in court because of their family commitments or personal issues.

Gender Discrimination

It's almost a law of nature that women lawyers are judged and compared a lot to their male counterparts. In a lower court you can see women active but as you move up the ladder the number of women diminishes as seen up to the apex court.

There is a change in situation from what was 30-40 years ago, now there is an equal ratio of males and females in Law schools and somewhere females are more than male candidates in Law School, But we can see women lawyers are dropping out of practice due to either non-encouragement or because of the environment being so vulnerable.

Gender-Wage Gap

Women are equally represented at the most prestigious law schools and the very beginnings of their legal careers, but they do not enjoy the same representation at their workplaces or in higher positions after graduation. Systemic discrimination hinders their upward mobility. It is often pointed out by critics that women are given unchallenging work and that there are gender biases present in the fraternity. Women are less likely to receive investment by law firms, for fear that they may leave the profession for other reasons later on. Women lawyers are less likely to be invested in by employers at critical points in their careers because of this mind-set.

Despite the availability of women's talent, most corporations are reluctant to invest in it. The cost of maternity leave and benefits is viewed negatively by many companies. It should come as no surprise then that 84% of women in law firms and companies thought their employers

performed below average on childcare assistance programs and that 74% thought they did below average in terms of promoting or mentoring women within the corporation. Litigation does not fare any better. As the court system is structured, women in litigation don't have 12 weeks of maternity leave.

Work-Life Balance

Female lawyers face more challenges in bringing a balance between their career and their family. Many working women, women lawyers are forced to choose between careers and children. Researchers interviewed 81 women lawyers over nine months and uncovered some unsurprising findings. 75% of women in law firms, 43% of women in companies and 52% of those in the litigation said that maternity leave adversely affected their careers. The worst affected seem to be women in law firms, followed by women in litigation. The loss of promotion was experienced by 21% of women in law firms despite being deserving it.

Conclusion

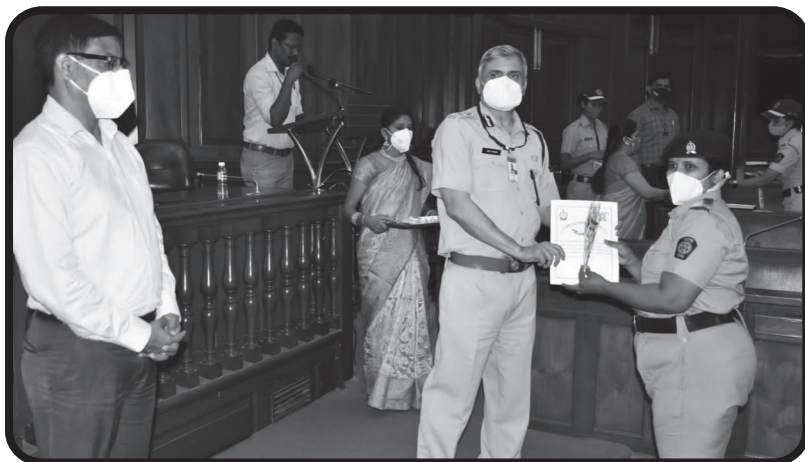
Women have a very distinct choice between their personal life and professional life and at one point she is expected to choose and it is not a matter of concern for a man. As an associate, women have to face the choice of getting married or getting a promotion where there is a

very tangible choice a woman has to make or battle to be a woman lawyer and the country's is expected to make because social top judge agrees to this. The country's chief connotations come with being a woman. As a justice acknowledged that the country's result, it implies that women face an courtroom are still not inclusive nor are impenetrable barrier that prevents them from there enough women in the Higher Judiciary. moving upward. The glass ceiling will only be broken if

Legal firms and senior lawyers have women of different classes and different the preference for hiring men. It is an upheld religions are promoted at all levels.



Celebration of International Women's Day



**Felicitation of Vedika Patil, I LL.B.
(Bronze Medal in Riffle Shooting)**

Transgender social inclusion and equality : a pivotal path to development

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Introduction

The rights of trans people are protected by a range of international and regional mechanisms. Yet, punitive national laws, policies, and practices targeting transgender people, including complex procedures for changing identification documents, strip transgender people of their rights and limit access to justice. This results in gross violations of human rights on the part of state perpetrators and society at large.

Transcended people's experience globally is that of extreme social exclusion that translates into increased vulnerability to HIV, other diseases, including mental health conditions, limited access to education and employment, and loss of opportunities for economic and social advancement. In addition, hatred and aggression towards a group of individuals who do not conform to social norms around gender manifest infrequent episodes of extreme violence towards transgender people. This violence often goes unpunished.

Discussion

For a reader who is not trans, imagine a world in which the core of your being goes unrecognized – within the family, if and when you step into school, when you seek

employment, or when you need social services such as health and housing. You have no way to easily access any of the institutions and services that others take for granted because of this denial of your existence, worsened by the absence of identity documents required to participate in society. Additionally, because of your outward appearance, you may be subject to discrimination, violence, or the fear of it. In such circumstances, how could you possibly partake in social and economic development? How could your dignity and wellbeing – physical, mental, and emotional – be ensured? And how could you access crucial and appropriate information and services for HIV and other health needs?

Trans people experience these realities every day of their lives. Yet, like all other human beings, trans people have fundamental rights – to life, liberty, equality, health, privacy, speech, and expression, but constantly face denial of these fundamental rights because of the rejection of the trans person's right to their gender identity.

Trans people who express their gender identity from an early age are often rejected by their families. If not cast out from their homes, they are shunned within households

resulting in a lack of opportunities for education and no attempts to ensure attention to their mental and physical health needs. Those who express their gender identities later in life often face rejection by mainstream society and social service institutions, as they go about undoing gender socialization. Hostile environments that fail to understand trans people's needs threaten their safety and are ill-equipped to offer sensitive health and social services. Such discriminatory and exclusionary environments fuel social vulnerability over a lifetime; trans people have few opportunities to pursue education, and greater odds of being unemployed, thereby experiencing inordinately high levels of homelessness and poverty. Trans students experience resentment, prejudice, and threatening environments in schools, which leads to significant drop-out rates, with few trans people advancing to higher education.

Workplace-related research on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and trans (LGBT) individuals reveals that trans workers are the most marginalized and are excluded from gainful employment, with discrimination occurring at all phases of the employment process, including recruitment, training opportunities, employee benefits, and access to job advancement. This environment inculcates pessimism and internalized transphobia in trans people, discouraging

them from applying for jobs. These extreme limitations in employment can push trans people towards jobs that have limited potential for growth and development, such as beauticians, entertainers, or sex workers. Unemployment and low-paying or high-risk and unstable jobs feed into the cycle of poverty and homelessness. When homeless trans people seek shelter, they are housed as per their sex at birth and not their experienced gender, and are subject to abuse and humiliation by staff and residents. In these environments, many trans people choose not to take shelter.

Towards sustainable development: time for change

Although there are other examples of human rights progress for trans people, much of this change is isolated, non-systemic, and insufficient. Trans people continue to live in extremely hostile contexts. What is required is change and progress at scale. The international community's recent commitment to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) presents an opportunity to catalyze and expand positive interventions.

Preventing human rights violations and social exclusion is key to sustainable and equitable development. This is true for trans people as much as other human beings, just as the achievement of all 17 SDGs is of paramount importance to all people, including trans people. Of these SDGs, the

underpinning support for trans people's health and human rights is contained in SDG 3 –“Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages,” SDG 10 – “Reduce inequality within and among countries,” and SDG 16 – “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.”

Specifically regarding trans people, the SDGs are a call to immediate action on several fronts: governments need to engage with trans people to understand their

concerns, unequivocally support the right of trans people to legal gender recognition, support the documentation of human rights violations against them, provide efficient and accountable processes whereby violations can be safely reported and action taken, guarantee the prevention of such violations, and ensure that the whole gamut of robust health and HIV services are made available to trans people. Only then can trans people begin to imagine a world that respects their core personhood, and a world in which dignity, equality, and wellbeing become realities in their lives.



Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Krutadnyata Parva Upakram

SENIOR CITIZENS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Kumbhar Dhanashri Popat
LL.B. -III



INTRODUCTION

Ageing is a universal biological fact and natural process, which inevitably occurs in human life cycle. In India, it has been part of our culture that society and family take care of older persons and they are held in high esteem and are given priority in all aspects.

However in recent times, technological advancement accompanied with rapid urbanization, migration of population, compulsion in working conditions, impact of mass media etc have led to the disintegration of traditional joint family system as a result of which a section of the family, primarily the elder, are exposed to somewhat emotional neglect and a lack of physical support. Moreover better medical facilities have enhanced the lifespan and as per 2001 census, the number of older persons in 2001 was 70.6 million and is estimated to rise to 173.1 million by 2025.

The study of the trend of population ageing in India shows that the older persons face a number of problems ranging from, economic problems, health problems, lack of social security, loss of a productive social role and recognition, non availability of opportunities etc.

Analyze how far legislative measures adopted by the state protect human rights of senior citizens. Focus is also made on draft rules 2009 on senior citizens framed by the state of Kerala in this regard.

United Nations Principles for Older Persons:

The General Assembly on 16 December 1991 adopted the United Nations Principles for older people's based on the International Plan of Action on Ageing. These principles are to be incorporated by the Governments in their national programmes. These principles may be described as follows:

A. Principles of Independence:

Following principles should be observed in order to enable the older persons to maintain their independence:

i) Older persons should have access to adequate food, water, shelter, clothing, and health care through the provision of income, family and community support and self help.

ii) Older persons should have the opportunity to work or to have access to other income-generating opportunities.

iii) Older persons should be able to participate in determining when and at what pace withdrawal from the labour force takes place.

iv) Older persons should have access to appropriate educational and training programmes.

v) Older persons should be able to live in environments that are safe and adoptable to personal preference and changing capacities.

vi) Older persons should be able to reside at home as long as possible.

B. Principles of Participation:

Following principles should be observed to enable the participation of older persons:

(I) Older persons should remain integrated in society, participate actively in the formulation and implementation of policies that directly affect their well-being and share their knowledge and skills with younger generations.

(ii) Older persons should be able to seek and develop opportunities for service to community and to serve as volunteers in positions appropriate to their interest and capabilities.

(iii) Older persons should be able to form movements or associations of older persons.

C. Principles of care:

Following principles provide for the family and community care:

(I) Older persons should benefit from family and community care and protection in accordance with each society's system of cultural values.

(ii) Older persons should have access

to health care to help them maintain or regain the optimum level of physical, mental and emotional well-being and to prevent or delay the onset of illness.

(iii) Older persons should have access to social and legal services to enhance their autonomy, protection and care.

(iv) Older persons should be able to utilize appropriate level of institutional care providing protection, rehabilitation and social and mental stimulation in a humane and secure environment.

(v) Older persons should be able to enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms when residing in any shelter, care or treatment facility, including full respect for their dignity, beliefs, needs and privacy and for the right to make decisions about their care and the quality of their lives.

D. Principles of Self-fulfilment:

(I) Older persons should be able to pursue opportunities for the full development of their potential.

(ii) Older persons should have access to the education, cultural spiritual and recreational resources of society.

E. Principles of Dignity:

(I) Older persons should be able to live in dignity and security and be free of exploitation and physical or mental abuse.

(ii) Older persons shall be treated fairly regardless of age, gender, racial or ethnic background, disability or other status and be valued independently of their

economic contribution.

International Concern

The question of ageing was first debated at the United Nations in 1948. The issue was again raised in 1969. In 1971, the General assembly asked the secretary general to prepare a comprehensive report on the elderly and suggest guidelines for national and international Action. In 1978, the assembly decided to hold a world conference on ageing. Accordingly the world assembly on ageing was held in Vienna from July 26th to August 6th 1982, wherein an international plan of Action on ageing was adopted. In 1990, the general assembly designated October 1 as the international day for older persons.

The general assembly on December 16, 1991, by a resolution adopted a set of 18 principles for older persons. These principles were related to the independence, participation, care, self fulfilment and dignity of the older persons. The assembly on October 1992, convened a special international conference and later the general assembly adopted a proclamation on ageing by which it decided to observe 1999 as the international year of older persons.

However, following are some of the International and Regional Human Right Instruments which recognize the rights of the older people and also which can be used to protect the rights and liberties of older persons. Some of these have emerged from

conventions or treaties, and they are considered legally binding for states that have ratified them.

(I) Charter of the United Nations (1945) Article 55;

(ii) Universal Declaration of Human Right (1948) Article 2,3,22,25 & 27;

(iii) Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) Article 24;

(iv) International Covenant on Economic, social and cultural Rights (1966) Article 6,9,10,11,12,13;

(v) Declaration on the Rights of Disabled persons (1975) Article 5,9,10 & 12;

(vi) ILO Recommendation No. 162 concerning older workers (1980) Section 5, paragraph II

(vii) Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women (1993)

(viii) International covenant on civil and political Rights (1966) Article 1,6,7,9,10 & 26;

(ix) Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (1979) Article 2,12;

(x) Convention against torture and other cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or punishment (1984) Article 2,4;

(xi) Vienna International Plan of Action on ageing (1982);

(xii) Madrid International Plan of Action on ageing (2002);

(xiii) United Nations, General Comment 6 on the Rights of older persons,

adopted by the committee on economic, social and cultural rights (1995)

(xiv) Principles for older persons (1991) principle 7, 14 and 16;

(xv) General Comment 14 on the Right to the Enjoyment of physical and mental Health (2000).

Some other regional instruments

I] American Convention on Human Rights (1969) and rules of procedure of the Inter American Commission on human Rights (2000);

II] Inter American convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against persons with Disabilities (1999);

III] Inter American convention to prevent and punish Torture (1985);

IV] African Charter on human and people's Rights (1981) Article 18;

V] European Social Charter (1961) Article 11, 12, 13, 14;

VI] Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000) Article 25, 34, 35;

VII] Arab Charter of Human Rights (1994) Article 30 and 38;

VIII] The Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam (1990) Article 17, 18 etc.

Indian Position:

(a) Constitutional Protection

Directive principles of state policy has made it obligatory on the part of the state make effective provisions for securing the right to

work, education, and assistance in cases of unemployment, old age etc. It is also mandated that the state shall Endeavour to promote educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Apart from these, protection of elderly is also guaranteed by the constitution under Article 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India.

(b) Legal Protection

Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, imposes an obligation on the children to maintain their parents Code of Criminal Procedure also provides older persons right to be maintained by their children 'Supreme court in India', in the right to food case observed that, what is of utmost importance, is to see that food is provided to the aged, infirm, disabled, destitute men and women who are in danger of starvation and pregnant and lactating women and destitute children, especially in cases where, they are members of the family who do not have sufficient funds to provide food for them.

(c) Governmental Protection

Government of India announced the national policy on older persons in 1999 to reaffirm its commitment to ensure the well being of older persons. This policy has brought the concern for older persons on the top of the National Agenda. The policy while promising to safeguard their interest in terms of financial security, health, legal, social and

psychological security, also envisages a productive partnership with them in the process of development by creating opportunities for their gainful engagement and therefore lays emphasis on empowerment of community as well as individuals to adequately meet the challenges of the process of ageing.

Government of India has also come up with National social assistance program for poor households and the national old age pension scheme covering older persons and destitute having little or no regular means of subsistence and the age of applicant must 65 years or above. Annapurna scheme has also been introduced, covering all elderly below poverty line who are not covered by National Old Age Pension Scheme. Concession, tax rebate and other incentives are also provided for the benefit of elderly.

Legislation on Older Persons – A boon

In spite of several programs enunciated by government for older persons, it was felt that lack of legislation imposing legal obligations to take care of older persons was inevitable and hence central government enacted, the maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens act, 2007.

As per the Act, parent means, father or mother, whether or not they are senior citizens. A wider definition is given, taking into consideration, the impact of assisted reproductive technologies in the society.

Senior citizen means, a citizen of India, who is more than 60 years of age. However one of the drawbacks of this Act is that it do not address the needs of senior citizens who do not have children or property.

The act defines children as, including son, daughter, grandson and grand daughter who is not a minor.

For the relative to be liable he shall be the legal heir of the senior citizen and he shall not be a minor and must either be in possession of or shall inherit the property of the senior citizen after his death. If there are more than one relative, who are entitled to inherit the property, the maintenance shall be payable by such relative in proportion in which they would inherit the property.

The section defines maintenance as the provision for food, clothing, residence, medical attendance and treatment. Thus the act imposes, legal obligation upon children and a relative to maintain their parent or a senior citizen so that they may lead a normal life.

The act as well as the draft rules provide for the establishment of maintenance tribunal in each revenue division of the state. It shall be presided over by the Revenue Divisional Officer. The tribunal shall consist of three members of which one shall be a woman. The constitution of the tribunal is provided in the rules.

The draft rules provide the procedure



for filing the application, and the presentation and scrutiny of the application. However it is submitted that the rule which provides for rejecting the application if the applicant fails to rectify the defect within reasonable time is quite deplorable and goes against the very object of the legislation.

When the maintenance tribunal receives the application, it may order the children or the relatives as the case may be, to make a monthly allowance for the interim maintenance till the final disposal of the application.

The rules also provide that during the entire proceeding there can be only four adjournments and that every application shall be heard and decided within six months of the date of presentation.

Once the maintenance order has been made, the death of one of the parties will not absolve others from paying interest.

For the purpose of securing attendance of the parties, the maintenance tribunal shall have the power of a first class judicial magistrate as provided under criminal procedure code. The evidences shall be taken and recorded in the manner prescribed for summons case. If the tribunal is satisfied that the party is wilfully avoiding service or wilfully neglecting to attend the tribunal, it may determine the case ex parte.

The tribunal shall have all the powers of a civil court for the purpose of taking evidence on oath, and for enforcing the

attendance of witness, and of compelling the discovery and production of documents and materials objects. In holding enquiry, the tribunal may follow summary procedure. Tribunal may also choose, one or more persons, possessing special knowledge of any matter relevant to the enquiry to assist in holding the enquiry.

The maximum maintenance allowance which may be ordered by the tribunal shall not exceed Rs. 10000/- per month. The draft rules provide that in case of childless and indignant parents and senior citizens having no property of any kind claiming maintenance from the state, there shall be a minimum award of Rs. 1000/- per month.

From the order of the maintenance tribunal, an appeal shall be filed to the appellate tribunal, by the senior citizen or the parent within 60 days from the date of order of the maintenance. The appellate tribunal may entertain the appeal, even after 60 days if there is sufficient cause for the delay.

The act has provisions as to the care and protection of life and property of senior citizens. As per the enactment, if any senior citizen has transferred his property subject to the condition that the transferee shall provide the basic amenities to the transferor and if the transferee fails to provide such amenities, then the whole transfer shall be deemed to be void and the property shall revert to the senior citizen.

Another significance step is that, if a senior citizen who is entitled to care or protection is exposed and abandoned, then the persons who are under the obligations to take care of them shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or a fine which may extend to Rs. 5000/- or both and this offence under section 24 is cognizable offence.

SUGGESTIONS:

The author suggests the following measures for the protection of the older people of the society.

- (i) Moral education should be made compulsory subject at schools, colleges, and at University levels.
- (ii) Problem of the elderly must be addressed urgently and with outmost care.
- (iii) With the degeneration of joint family system and loss of respect for the aged person, the family is no safer place for old persons. It is the compulsory obligation of the state to enact legislation for the protection of older persons and also for providing old age home to them.
- (iv) Universal social pensions, free health care and non-discriminatory legislation and practice should be started immediately.
- (v) A special identity card should be issued to the old age persons so that their identity is clearly proved.
- (vi) Older people should be given an opportunity to advocate their rights.

(vii) Older peoples voices need to be better heard within the U.N. Human Right System if the U.N. Rights mechanisms are to influence different national governments to protect older people's rights.

(viii) Various states should take steps to enact legislation to protect the rights of older people keeping in mind the international human rights instruments.

(ix) Steps should be taken to aware and conscious the older persons themselves about their human rights and fundamental freedoms and also the domestic, regional and international mechanisms available to promote and protect them.

(x) State authorities should take steps to raise and spread mass consciousness and awareness about the rights of older persons and their possible abuses or misuses.

CONCLUSION:

The biggest issue is that whether the parents would take their children to the tribunal amidst social pressure. Therefore instead of avoiding its responsibility and shifting the burden to its responsibility and shifting the burden to its citizens, the state shall design a social security scheme including financial products like pension schemes, reverse mortgage scheme, health care including palliative care and other forms of support for the elderly so that they may lead a dignified life. Precedent may also be taken from other countries especially from Singapore, where legislation is backed

by government programs. There is an urgent need to amend the constitution so as to make special provision for the protection of the aged and it shall be the constitutional duty of the state to act for the welfare and protection of older persons who are the assets of our society.

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ageing

2. Article 41 and Article 46 of Constitution of India.
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Awareness Program on Pre-Institution Mediation & Settlement in Commercial Dispute

Women and Advertising

Sangita Ghodake
LL.B. - III



Advertising has always reacted to changes in society, so it follows that the transforming roles of women would have implications for advertisers. This exhibit explores how the ad world reacted and evolved in response to demographic and social change, the strategies they used to target women, and the new misleading stereotypes they created in the process.

We often demand for equality in society. How can equality be enough for education, job, business, career enough? No. The above areas are not enough for equality to be rooted in the society. Media is an effective medium in our society. Today, the media has created so much awareness that everyone has the right Right to information. The rights of women in property, exploitation, raising voice against injustice, etc. should reach the grassroots. For that, we have to get the feeling of men versus women. It is necessary to cultivate children around us. Today, girls are engineers, pilots, even presidents. Thanksgiving is upon us, which means the holiday season is in full swing. It's all about advertising. So why such rites as a child? I don't want a boy to play with a car robot, Aeroplane and a girl to play Bhatukali and doll.

The early 1970s, advertisers who

recognized the importance of the changing roles of women were more of an exception than the norm. Although news of demographic changes in the workforce and the Women's Liberation Movement had begun to enter the public consciousness, advertisers were slow to adapt. While critics believed depictions of women as household drudges were outdated, agencies were reluctant to change their marketing strategies. The woman in the role of doctor till 2018 was saying that I use Domex in the house, that is to show a woman wiping the floor despite being in the position of doctor. Advertisers swapped out the outdated housewife for "superwoman," who was characterized by the idea that "women today really do insist they can do it all. They firmly believe that they can handle marriage, family, and a career all at the same time and do it well." A whole new market of product emerged "designed to help liberate them from their chief enemy, the clock.

Due to advertisement she attracted towards fashion world her attention to her appearance and large discretionary income, the career woman became the target of beauty industry marketers. Since a woman's appearance was considered incredibly important in the professional world,



Another example is that Kinder Joy Chocolate Pink is for girls and Blue is for boys, and the toys in it are stereotype toys for girls and Spiderman Batman for boys

But after 2018 atmosphere change Women are being honored in advertisements. In the advertisement like Wheel, the message that the two should work together to take care of the house, while in Vim dish bar has shown how easy it is to wash the utensils.

The advertisement in the Gemini oil says that growing up by cooking and changing the culture by sitting on one's own and taking one's mother to eat with him says a lot.

In this advertisement, not only honors are being given but also respect given by children to adults. An advertisement of Woman Horlicks which says that she should

take care of everyone's health as well as advertisement. It is through such small roles that women are exposed to the society that both of these areas handle responsibilities very well. Women in our lives are recognized for their achievements in their respective fields, she could be an Artist, a Teacher, in Health Care, or an Administrative Leader. Now a days woman is on the top most positions and growing day for day

Naturally, her problems are due to the respect she gets. Respect for each other should be rooted in the society. Then the discrimination will automatically disappear. We are all the same. There are only two forms, male and female, and in the whole of creation, the difference between male and female is the same



Young Inspirators Network - Sakal Media



Shri. Rohan Sharbide, State Marathi Language Minister & Shri. Anup Kulkarni, President, Zilla Parishad Dist. Kolhapur.

CYBER CRIME : DETECTION AND PREVENTION MECHANISM

Patil Vasudha Satish
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CYBER CRIME:

Law enforced experts and legal commentators are divided. Some experts believe that computer crime is nothing more than ordinary crime committed by high-tech computers and that current criminal laws on the books should be applied to the various laws broken, such as trespass, larceny, and conspiracy. Others view cyber-crime as a new category of crime requiring a comprehensive new legal framework to address the unique nature of the emerging technologies and the unique set of challenges that traditional crimes do not deal with; such as jurisdiction, international cooperation, intent, and the difficulty of identifying the perpetrator. Another source of confusion is the meaning of “hacker” and “cracker” and the distinction behind their motivations.

TYPES OF CYBER CRIME :

Cyber Crime refers to all activities done with criminal intent in cyberspace. These fall into three slots.

- Those against persons.
- Against Business and Non-business organizations.
- Crime targeting the government.

Types:

Cyber laundering –



It is electronic transfer of illegally-obtained monies with the goal of hiding its source and possibly its destination.

Cyber Theft –

It is using a computer to steal. This includes activities related to: breaking and entering, DNS cache poisoning, embezzlement and unlawful appropriation, espionage, identify theft, fraud, malicious hacking, plagiarism, and piracy. Example includes:

Advertising or soliciting prostitution through internet- It is against the law to access prostitution through the internet (including in the state of Nevada in the United States) because the process of accessing the internet crosses state and sometimes national borders. This is a violation of the federal Digital Millennium Copyright Act.

1. Drug Sales: Both illegal and prescription drug sales through the internet are illegal except as a customer through a state licensed pharmacy based in the United States.
2. Computer-based fraud: Fraud is a lie. If someone leads you on or allows you to believe something that is false to benefit them, they are lying and this is fraud. You become a victim when you voluntarily

surrender monies or property based on their misrepresentation or lie. Examples are: scams and altering data to get a benefit, such as removing arrest records from the police station server, changing grades on the school computer system or deleting speeding tickets from driving records.

3. Online Gambling: Gambling over the internet is a violation of American law because the gambling service providers require electronic payment for gambling through the use of credit cards, debit cards, electronic fund transfers which is illegal with the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act.

Cyber Stalking- Is express or implied physical threats that create fear through the use of computer technology such as email, phones, text messages, webcams, websites or videos.

Child Pornography- The use of computer networks to create, distribute, or access materials that sexually exploit underage children.

Cyber Terrorism- Premeditated, usually politically-motivated violence committed against civilians through the use of, or with the help of, computer technology. Assault by Threat- Is threatening a person with fear for their lives or the lives of their families or persons whose safety they are responsible (such as employees or communities) through the use of a computer network such as email, videos, or phones.

Cyber Contraband- Is transferring illegal items through the internet (such as encryption technology) that is banned in some locations.

Intellectual Property Crimes :

These includes software piracy, copyright, infringement, trademarks violations etc.

E-mail bombing: Email bombing refers to sending a large amount of e-mails to the victim resulting in the victims' e-mail account or mail servers.

Salami attacks : Those attacks are used for the commission of financial crimes. The key here is to make the alteration so insignificant that in a single case it would go completely unnoticed e.g. a bank servers that deducts a small amount from the account of every customer.

Denial of Services : This involves flooding computer resources with more requests than it can handle. This causes the resources to crash thereby denying authorized users the service offered by the resources.

Virus/worm : Viruses are programmes that attach themselves to a computer or a file and then circulate themselves to other files and to other computers on a network. They usually affect the data on a computer, either by altering or deleting it. Worms, unlike viruses don not need the host to attach themselves to.

Logic bombs : These are dependent

programs. This implies that these programs are created to do something only when a certain event occurs, e.g. some viruses may be termed logic bombs because they lie dormant all through the year and become active only on a particular date.

Trojan horse : A Trojan as this program is aptly called, is an unauthorized program which functions from inside what seems to be an authorized program, thereby concealing what it is actually doing.

Internet Time Theft : This connotes the usage by unauthorized persons of the Internet hours paid for by another person.

Financial Claims : This would include cheating, credit card frauds, money laundering etc.

Sale of illegal articles : This would include sale of narcotics, weapons and wildlife etc., by posting information on websites, bulletin boards or simply by using e-mail communications.

Forgery : Counterfeit currency notes, postage and revenue stamps, mark sheets etc., can be forged using sophisticated computers, printers and scanners.

GLOBALASPECT:

According to the report, 33 out of 52 Countries surveyed have not yet updated their laws to address any type of cyber crime. Of the remaining countries, 10 have enacted legislation to address five or fewer types of cyber crime, and 9 have updated their laws to prosecute against 6 or more of

the 10 types.

Of those Countries, only the Philippines indicated that updated legislation is currently in place to prosecute a future perpetrator of all identified types of crime. This legislation was enacted following the Country's recognition that it had no laws suitable to prosecute for the Love Bug Virus which was released from the Philippines causing damage to computer systems around the world. Only 9 out of 52 countries studied have laws to cover most types of cyber crime, according to a report released today by UN-supported policy and technology consulting firm.

Data Interception : Interception of data in transmission.

Data Modification : Alteration, destruction, or erasing of data.

Date Theft : Taking or copying date, regardless of whether it is protected by other laws, e.g., copyright, privacy, etc.

Network Interference : Impeding or preventing access for others. The most common example of this action is instigation a distributed denial of service (DDOS) attack, flooding web sites or Internet Service Providers.

Network Sabotage : Modification or destruction of a network or system.

Unauthorized Access : Hacking or cracking to gain access to system or data.

Virus Dissemination : Introduction of software damaging to systems or data.

Aiding and Abetting : Enabling the commission of a cyber crime.

Computer-Related Forgery : Alteration of data with intent to represent as authentic.

Computer-Related Fraud : Alteration of data with intent to derive economic benefit from its misrepresentation.

PREVENTION:

Prevention Steps for Individuals :

Children : Children should not give out identifying information such as Name, Home address, School Name or Telephone Number in a chat room. They should not give photographs to anyone on the Net without first checking or informing parents guardians. They should not respond to messages, which are suggestive, obscene, belligerent or guardians. They should remember that people online might not be who they seem.

Parents : Parent should use content filtering software on PC to protect children from pornography, gambling, hate speech, drugs and alcohol. There is also software to establish time controls for use of limpets (for example blocking usage after a particulars time) and allowing parents to see which site item children have visited. Use this software to keep track of the type of activities of children.

Preventive Steps for Organizations and Government

Physical Security : Physical security is most sensitive component, as prevention

from cyber crime Computer network should be protected from the access of unauthorized persons.

Using Intrusion Alert Programs : As it is important to identify and close existing security holes, you also need to put some watchdogs into service. There are some instruction programs, which identify suspicious activity.

Finding the Holes in Network : System managers should track down the holes before the intruders do. Organization should work hard to discover security holes, bugs and weakness and report their findings as they are confirmed.

Using Encryption : Encryption is able to transform data into a form that makes it almost impossible to read it without the right key. This key is used to allow controlled access to the information to selected people. The information can be passed on to anyone but only the people with the right key are able to see the information. With the right encryption/decryption software installed, it will hook up to mail program and encrypt/decrypt messages automatically without user interaction.

Access Control : Access Control system is generally implemented using firewalls, which provide a centralized point from which to permit or allow access.

Using Network Scanning Programs : There is a security administration's tool called UNIX, which is freely available on

Internet. This utility scans and gathers information about any host on a network, regardless of which operating system or services the hosts were running. It checks the known vulnerabilities include bugs, security weakness, inadequate password protection.

DETECTION

Cyber Crime is the latest and perhaps the most specialized and dynamic field in cyber laws. Some of the Cyber Crimes like network Intrusion are difficult to detect and investigation even though most of crimes against individual like cyber stalking, cyber defamation and cyber pornography can be detected and investigated through following steps:

After receiving such type of mail:

- 1) Give command to computer to show full header of mail.
- 2) In full header find out the IP number and time of delivery of number and time of delivery of number and this IP number always different for every mail. From this IP number we can know who was the Internet service provider for that system from which the mail had come.
- 3) To know about Internet Service Provider from IP number takes the service of search engine like nic.com, macffvisualroute.com, apnic.com, arin.com.
- 4) After opening the website of any of above mentioned search engine, feed the IP

number and after some time name of ISP can be obtained.

5) After getting the name of ISP we can get the information about the sender from the ISP by giving them the IP number, date and time of sender.

6) ISP will provide the address and phone number criminal can be apprehended by using conventional police methods.

CONCLUSION

1. Reliable on terrestrial laws is an untested approach. Despite the progress being made in many countries, most countries still rely on standard terrestrial law to prosecute cyber crimes. The majority of countries are relying on archaic statutes that predate the birth cyberspace and have not yet been tested in court.

2. Weak penalties limit deterrence. The weak penalties in most updated criminal statutes provide limited deterrence for crimes that can have large-scale economic and social effects.

3. Self-protection remains the first line of defence. The general weakness of statutes increase the important of private sector efforts to develop and adopt strong and efficient technical solutions and management practices for information security.

4. A model approach is needed. Most countries, particularly those in the developing world, are seeking a model to follow. These countries recognize the

importance of outlawing malicious computer-related acts in a timely manner in order to promote a secure environment for ecommerce. But few have the legal and technical resources necessary to address the complexities of adapting terrestrial criminal statutes to cyberspace. A coordinated, public-private partnership to produce a model approach can help eliminate the potential danger from the inadvertent

creation of cyber crime havens.

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Tunnel

Your image lingers my mind as I stand
here,

As I stand here in this endless tunnel of
darkness

You were the only ray of sunshine I
ever saw

But you vanished as I closed my eyes
I wandered here for years

Looks like I will for years to come
You gave me hope but I wonder were
you real

I wonder whether you were ever near
I'm tired of this darkness that made my
soul bleed

I'm tired I have decided to close my
eyes

Hoping to find you inside me
But I couldn't see

Maybe it wasn't meant to be
You were hope that I wanted to see
Not inside not outside you were just
piece of my mind

Should I accept should I refuse
I wander as I wonder
In this lifeless tunnel.

- Pratiksha Netke
NLC V

Punishment under IPC

Dhanashri Kumbhar & Patil Vasudha
LL.B. - III



Introduction

Crime is an act committed or omitted in violation of public law forbidden or commanding it. Thus crime is an act or omission done with guilty intention, which is forbidden by public law.

The practice of awarding punishments is a very important part of the criminal justice system as it a form of society's manifestation of the admonition of the crime by a collective conscience as specified by Durkheim. The object of the punishment in Manu's words is- “punishment governs all mankind; punishment alone preserves them; punishment awakes while their guards are asleep; the wise consider the punishment as the perfection of justice.”

Chapter III Section 53 to 75 of IPC deals with the kinds of punishments. The punishments are awarded in various forms for various offences. The main object of punishment is the prevention of offence and the measure of Punishment must vary from time to time. It is depending upon particular form of crime and other circumstances. The amount of severity may be appropriated at one time and which would be uncalled at another time.

Definition

In Philosophy-

Conditions commonly considered necessary properly to describe an action as punishment are that -

It is imposed by an authority,

It involves some loss to the supposed offender,

It is in response to an offense and The human (or other animal) to whom the loss is imposed should be deemed at least somewhat responsible for the offense .

In Psychology-

Punishment is the reduction of a behavior via application of an unpleasant stimulus (positive punishment) or removal of a pleasant stimulus (negative punishment)

In Socio-biology-

Punishment is sometimes called retaliatory or moralistic aggression. It has been observed in all species of social animals, leading evolutionary biologists to conclude that it is an evolutionarily stable strategy, selected because it favors cooperative behavior.

Object of Punishment

The main goals of criminal justice system can be divided into the following categories:



- Preventing crimes;
- Punishing offenders and criminals;
- Rehabilitating offenders and criminals;
- Compensating victims as much as possible; and
- Maintaining law and order in society.

Four Objectives of Punishment-

1. Reparation: Punishment should compensate the victim(s) of a crime.
2. Protection: Punishment should protect society from the criminal and the criminal from themselves.
3. Retribution: Punishment should make the criminal pay for what they have done wrong.
4. Reformation: Punishment should reform the criminal.

Four Goals of Punishment-

1. Protection: Punishment should protect society from criminals and protect criminals from themselves.
2. Reform: Punishment should reform criminals.
3. Retribution: Punishment should make criminals pay for what they did wrong.
4. Compensation: Punishment should compensate the victim of the crime.

Theories

There are majorly four theories of punishment. These theories are the deterrent theory, retributive theory, preventive theory, and reformatory theory.

1. Deterrent theory- Deterrence in

relation to criminal offending is the idea or theory that the threat of punishment will deter people from committing crime and reduce the probability and/or level of offending in society.

2. Retributive theory- Retributive justice is a theory of punishment that when an offender breaks the law, justice requires that they suffer in return, and that the response to a crime is proportional to the offence.

3. Preventive theory- The preventive theory is founded on the idea of preventing repetition of crime by disabling the offender through ways such as imprisonment, suspension of licences, death punishment and forfeiture.

4. Reformatory theory- The reformation theory of punishment emphasizes the reformation of criminals through individualized methods. It is based on the principle of humanity, that is, if the offender commits a crime, he is no longer a human being.

Case Law for Reformatory theory-

Musa Khan Vs. State of Maharashtra

It was held by the Supreme Court that the purpose of any social legislation and is to reform juvenile offenders. A reformatory system will prevent juvenile offenders from becoming hardened criminals.

Kinds

The five different kinds of punishments awarded by Indian Penal Code 1866 under



Section 53.

- i) Death Punishment / Capital Sentence
- ii) Imprisonment for life
- iii) Imprisonment
 - a) Rigorous Imprisonment
 - b) Simple Imprisonment
- iv) Forfeiture of Property
- v) Fine

i) Death Punishment / Capital Sentence :

It is extreme form of punishment, where the accused is executed to death after found to be guilty of criminal offence. The question has never been settled between the Jurist and the Moralist that the State has the right to take away man's life which it is not within anybody's power on earth to give.

Under IPC, the Death sentence prescribed in the following cases-

1. Waging war against Govt. of India and for abatement mutiny [Sec. 121 to 132]
2. Prejudice resulting in conviction and death of an innocent person [Sec. 194]
3. Murder [Sec. 300 to 303]
4. Abetment of suicide of minor or insane person [Sec. 305]
5. Attempted murder by life convicts [Sec. 307 (2)]
6. Decoy with murder [Sec. 396]

Capital punishment is based on the Retributive Theory of Punishment. According to this theory, "an Eye for Eye, Tooth for Tooth, Blood for Blood and Life for Life is complete and self sufficient rule of natural justice."

Case Law –

In *Bachan Singh Vs. State of Punjab*,

The Court Of India held that the death penalty is constitutional only when applied as an exceptional penalty in "the rarest of the rare" cases.

ii) Imprisonment for Life :

This is a punishment where in the accused person is confined in penitentiary. The appropriate government may commute without consent of the offender a sentence of imprisonment for life to imprisonment not exceeding 14 years.

Imprisonment for life is awarded for offence of

1. Waging war [Sec. 121]
2. Conspiracy against state [Sec. 121 (2)]
3. Murder [Sec. 302]
4. Rape [Sec. 376]
5. Murder in dacoity [Sec. 396]

iii) Imprisonment other than Life :

a) **Rigorous Imprisonment-** Under this rigorous imprisonment the prisoner is subjected to hard labour such as grinding of corn, breaking of metal, pressing of oil etc.

Rigorous Imprisonment should be awarded in following cases

1. Offence of giving and Fabricating False evidence in a capital offence [Sec. 194]
 2. House trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with death [Sec. 449]
- b) **Simple Imprisonment-** In this kind of imprisonment the offender is confined to jail and not put to any kind of work.



Simple imprisonment awarded in following cases-

1. Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade [Sec. 168]
2. Wrongful restraint [Sec. 341]
3. Defamation [Sec. 500]
4. Indecent behaviour [Sec. 509]
5. Misconduct by drunken person [Sec. 510]

iv) Forfeiture of Property :

Formally conviction for serious offence meant the deprivation of the property of the criminal along with his personal freedom. It was really an added punishment on the relatives like wife, children etc. who ever dependent upon him and who were to inherit his property.

This was felt to be not consistent with the modern Liberal Principle of punishment. Therefore the punishment of forfeiture of property or offenders is now abolished except in following-

1. Committing depredation on territories of power at peace with the Government Of India [Sec 126]
2. Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in Sec. 125 and 126 of Indian Penal Code [Sec. 127]
3. Public Servant unlawfully buying or bidding for a property [Sec. 169]

v) Fine :

Fine is forfeiture of money by way of penalty when no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, amount of fine to which offender liable is unlimited but cannot

be excessive.

There are four parts of the fine-

1. Offences are which fine is the only punishment and amount is limited.
2. Offences in which fine is an alternative punishment but its amount is limited.
3. Offences in which it is an additional punishment but amount is limited but
4. Cases in which is both an additional punishment and amount is unlimited.

Conclusion

Under the Law, punishment is providing to cease the wrongdoer from committing the crime again. Punishment is a consequences or result of a wrong committed by a person. Provisions for punishment are provided under section 53 and chapter III of the Indian Penal Code. Punishment aims to protect the society from mischievous elements, by deterring potential offenders and preventing actual offenders from committing further offences, to eradicate evils, to reform criminals and turn them into law abiding citizens.

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आरक्षण..

विक्रान्त बडेकर

LL.B. - I



आरक्षण,... या विषयाच्या खोलात शिरण्याच्या अगोदर आपण थोडे इसवीसनपूर्व १५०० मध्ये जावून येऊया, इसवीसनपूर्व १५०० मध्ये भारतामध्ये द्रविड लोकांचे साम्राज्य होते, अखंड भारत हा द्रविड लोकांच्या वर्चस्वाखाली होता, हेच द्रविड लोक म्हणजे भारताचे मूळनिवासी अशी इतिहासात नोंद आहे, परंतु जशी काय आर्यांची भारतात खैबरखिंडीतून येऊन आपली पाळेमुळे इथे टाकायला सुरुवात झाली, तसे इथे व्यवस्था अस्थिरता निर्माण होऊ लागली. आर्य हे शेती व पशुपालन या गोष्टींसाठी भारतात आले व सिंधू नदीच्या प्रदेशात आर्यांनी वस्ती स्थापन केली या सिंधू नदीच्या नावावरूनच हिंदू हे त्यांचे नामकरण झाले. वर्चस्ववादाच्या लढाईमध्ये सतत आर्य आणि अनार्य यांच्यात संघर्ष होत राहिला आर्य धिप्पाड, गोऱ्या वर्णाचे व इथले मूळचे द्रविड लोक बुटके सावळ्या रंगाचे होते, यांच्या सततच्या संघर्षामुळे द्रविड लोक म्हणजेच अनार्य दक्षिण भारतात सरकत राहिले व संपूर्ण उत्तर भारतामध्ये आर्यांचे वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित झाले.

दरम्यान इसवीसन ३०० मध्ये मनु याने मनुस्मृतीचे लेखन केले, इथूनच खर्या अर्थाने भारतामध्ये प्रखर रित्या जातीयतेची आणि अस्पृश्यतेची पाळेमुळे गाडली गेली. मनूला जातिव्यवस्थेचा जनक म्हटले तर ते वावगे ठरणार नाही..! याच मनूने मनुस्मृति ग्रंथात वर्गसंरचनेची रचना तयार केली, त्यामध्ये ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र, अशी रचना तयार करण्यात आली. विद्या अध्ययन, विद्यादान हे काम फक्त ब्राह्मणांनीच करायचं. तसेच युद्ध ,लढाया ,संरक्षण हे काम

क्षत्रियांकडे आले. व्यापार विषयक क्षेत्र हे वैश्यांकडे आले. आणि या तिघांपेक्षाही हिन दर्जाची कामे ही शूद्र अतिशूद्रांकडे, तसेच वरील तिन्ही वर्गांची सेवा करण्याची जबाबदारी ही शूद्र अतिशूद्रांकडे प्रामुख्याने आली..! आणि इथूनच जातिव्यवस्थेने आपली अन्यायकारी शोषणकारी पाळेमुळे भारतीय समाजात उग्र स्वरूपात पेरली गेली असे मी म्हणून..! उच्चवर्णीय लोकांना शूद्र अतिशूद्र यांचा साधा स्पर्श सुद्धा विटाळ वाटू लागला होता, एखादा शूद्र जर रस्त्याने चालायला लागला तर त्याच्या पायाची धूळ साफ करण्यासाठी सुद्धा त्याच्या पाठीमागे झाडू बांधला जाई, व थुंकण्यासाठी सुद्धा हातात मडके वापरावे लागे. इतका प्रचंड विटाळ शूद्रांचा उच्चवर्णीयांनी केला होता. खरं तर ही माणुसकीला काळीमा फासणारी लज्जास्पद गोष्ट म्हणावी लागेल..! शूद्रांना सामाजिक ,शैक्षणिक ,आर्थिक ,सांस्कृतिक प्रगती पासून वर्षानुवर्षे वंचितच ठेवण्यात आले, व आपोआप शूद्र लोकांची प्रगती की जी वर्षानुवर्षे खुंटतच राहिली व एका प्रकारच्या विशिष्ट अशा जाणीवपूर्वक निर्माण केलेल्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक असमानतेचा प्रभाव हा हजारो वर्षांपासून हा चालतच राहिलेला आपणास पाहावयास मिळतो..!

याच शूद्र अतिशूद्रांना गेल्या हजारो वर्षांपासून त्यांच्यावर ती अन्याय झाला होता ,त्यांच्या प्रश्नांना वाचा फोडण्याचे काम हे डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी केले .ज्यांचे माणूस म्हणून जगण्याचे हक्क ही या व्यवस्थेने हिरावून घेतले होते, अशा या निद्रिस्त समाजाचे नायक डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर झाले, दलित समाजाच्या हक्कांसाठी आणि



संरक्षणासाठी शेवटपर्यंत डॉक्टर बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर लढले व त्यांच्याच अथक कष्टातून, संघर्षातून खऱ्या अर्थाने घटनेच्या माध्यमातून मागासवर्गीयांना आरक्षणाचा हक्क मिळाला..! खरं तर हे आरक्षण हजारो वर्षांपासून समाजात असलेली असमानता नष्ट करण्यासाठी बाबासाहेबांनी घटनेत नमूद केले होते घटना कलम १६(४) सांगते मागासवर्गीयांसाठी नोकऱ्यांत राखीव जागांची तरतूद करण्यासाठी राज्य सरकारला कोणीही बंधन घालू शकत नाही कलम १६(४) अनन्वये आम्हाला शासकीय नोकऱ्यांत आरक्षण प्राप्त झाले, हे आरक्षण कशासाठी होते? तर एकूणच जे समानतेचे तत्त्व जे की भारतीय राज्यघटनेने स्वीकारले होते, ते खऱ्या अर्थाने अमलात आणण्यासाठी होते..! हजारो वर्षांपासून आमच्या पूर्वजांना जो अन्याय सहन करावा लागला त्याचा नाहक बळी आमचाही जाऊ नये, यासाठी मागासवर्गीयांची आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, प्रगती होऊन उच्चवर्णीयांप्रमाणेच एक समतापूर्ण जीवन दलितांनाही जगता येईल, यासाठीच भारतीय राज्यघटनेत आरक्षणाची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे...!

त्यातच, एक जून १९५१साली झालेली पहिली घटना दुरुस्ती, ही प्रामुख्याने सामाजिक चळवळीचा विजयच आहे, असे मी म्हणेन. कारण, तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री नेहरू म्हणाले होते की या देशात जातिव्यवस्थेमुळे सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक मागासलेपण आलेले आहे.. याचाच अर्थ असा की मागासलेपण हा जातीच्या निकषावर आधारित आहे..! तसे घटनेतही नमूद आहे..! याचाच अर्थ असा आहे की एखाद्या घटकाला जर आरक्षण द्यायचेच झाले तर त्यासाठी संबंधित घटकाचे सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक मागासलेपण हे आर्थिक निकषाची सांगड घालून तपासले पाहिजे तरच संबंधित घटकांना आरक्षण प्राप्त होईल..! खरं तर याच निकषांना आधारभूत मानून मागासवर्गीयांना

आरक्षण प्राप्त झाले आहे..!!!

दरम्यान १९९० च्या काळामध्ये आरक्षण विरोधी तीव्र आंदोलने निर्माण झाली, उच्चवर्णीय तरुणांच्या डोक्यामध्ये अनेक समाजकंटकांनी मागासवर्गीयांना राखीव जागा दिल्यामुळे तुमच्या जागा हिरावल्या जातील, अशा प्रकारची तीव्र स्वरूपाची भीती निर्माण करण्याचे षड्यंत्र चालू केले. व आरक्षण विरोधी एक स्वतंत्र गट निर्माण झाला व आजच्या काळामध्येही याची काही प्रमाणात जाणीव आपणास पहावयास मिळत आहे तर अशा लोकांना माझं सांगणं आहे की आरक्षणाला विरोध करण्याच्या अगोदर प्रथमतः आरक्षण कोणत्या निकषांवरती मिळाले आहे, या मंडल आयोगाच्या शिफारशी तुम्ही प्रथमतः वाचून घ्या, आणि त्या शिफारशी वाचूनही तुमचे हृदय परिवर्तन झाले नाही, तर आपल्यात माणुसकी अजिबात शिल्लक राहिलेली नाही, असा मी ठामपणे म्हणेन...!

मागासवर्गीयांसाठी पहिला आयोग हा १९५३ साली स्थापन झाला .त्याचं नाव 'काका कालेलकर' आयोग, या आयोगाने बऱ्याच प्रमाणात मागासवर्गीय म्हणजे कोण ?याच्या शिफारशी सरकारला सादर केल्या पण त्याचा स्वीकार झालेला आपणास दिसत नाही, नंतर शेवटी मागासवर्गीयांसाठी दुसरा आयोग १९७८ मध्ये स्थापन झाला त्या आयोगाचे नाव म्हणजे 'मंडल आयोग' या आयोगाने आपला अहवाल ३१ डिसेंबर १९८० रोजी सरकारला सादर केला या अहवालातील काही तरतुदी पुढीलप्रमाणे.. आयोगाने मागासवर्गीय निकषासाठी सामाजिक गोष्टीसाठी ३ गुण, शैक्षणिक गोष्टीसाठी २ गुण व आर्थिक निकषासाठी १ गुण अशी पद्धत स्वीकारली व ज्या मागास जातींना ११ पेक्षा अधिक गुण मिळाले त्यांना मंडल आयोगाने मागासवर्गीय म्हणून घोषित केले आहे..! तसेच मंडल आयोगाने हलका व्यवसाय करणाऱ्यांचा समावेश हा सामाजिक मागासलेल्यांच्या यादीत केला आहे, यामध्ये मंडल आयोगाने फक्त हिंदू

धर्मातीलच नव्हे तर इतर धर्मातील मागासवर्गीयांची सुध्दा यादी तयार केली, व या सर्वांचे मिळून प्रमाण हे ५२ % होत आहे व सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने आरक्षणाची मर्यादा ही ५० % पर्यंतच ठेवले आहे. मला असं वाटतं की मंडल आयोगाच्या शिफारशीची अंमलबजावणी ही योग्य प्रकारे झाली पाहिजे त्यासाठी कोणत्याच राजकीय पक्षांनी राजकारण करण्याचा प्रयत्न करू नये, नाहीतर समस्त बहुजन समाज अशा लोकांना कधीच माफ करणार नाही...!

आता आपण सुरुवात करूयात की आरक्षण का असायला हवे? आरक्षण नको म्हणणाऱ्यांना ऐकताय ना? गेली हजारो वर्षे आम्ही भाकरीच्या तुकड्यासाठी संघर्ष केला, परंतु आता मात्र आम्ही माणूस या नात्याने आमच्या स्वाभिमानासाठी संघर्ष करत आहोत ...! आणि हेच आमच्या प्रगतीचे लक्षण आहे ...!!! माझा एक प्रश्न आहे तुम्हाला, गेल्या हजारो वर्षांपासून एका विशिष्ट वर्गाने समस्त बहुजनांना, की जे संख्येने ७५ % आहेत ,त्यांना सामाजिक, आर्थिक शैक्षणिक ,अधिकारांपासून वंचित ठेवून आरक्षण घेत आहेत ...! त्यांचं काय? खरं तर आरक्षणाची मर्यादा फक्त ५० टक्के आहे तर मग याचा अर्थ ७५ % लोकांना ५० % आरक्षण आहे व उरलेल्या फक्त २५% टक्के लोकांना ५० % आरक्षण आहे. अशी आरक्षण मिळून देखील बहुजनांच्या बाबतीतली ही एवढी मोठी तफावत असेल, तर बिनबुडाच्या करंट्यांना, कशाला विनाकारण बोंबलत बसताय आरक्षण नको म्हणून ? आरक्षणामुळे तुमचा तोटा काहीच होणार नाही, मग विनाकारण आरक्षणाला विरोध का? हाच प्रश्न मी उलट तुम्हालाच रोखठोक विचारत आहे...!

चला आता आपण आरक्षणासंदर्भात आजच्या काळातील उदाहरण पाहूयात, समजा 'म' हा उच्चवर्णीय आहे, त्याला बारावीला ८० टक्के मार्क मिळाले आहेत व 'न' हा दलित मागासवर्णीय आहे त्याला बारावीला ५० टक्के मार्क्स मिळाले आहेत, तर

मेडिकल प्रवेशासाठी 'न' ला ५०% पडूनही आरक्षणामुळे ऍडमिशन मिळेल, परंतु व्यावहारिक दृष्ट्या ते ऍडमिशन 'म' ला मिळायला हवे होते असे तुम्ही म्हणाल. व आरक्षणाला विरोध कराल..! पण थांबा, तुम्ही थोडी चूक करत आहात..! या 'न' च्या ५०% पाठीमागची पार्श्वभूमीही समजून घ्या, व ८० % मिळवणाऱ्याच्या पाठीमागची पार्श्वभूमीही समजून घ्या, ८०% मिळवणारा हा सहाजिकच उच्च कुळातील आहे ,त्याला लहानपणापासूनच प्रगतीच्या व सर्वांगीण विकासाच्या संधी मिळाल्या, त्याला पाहिजे त्या प्रकारची पुस्तके मिळाली, क्लासेस मुळे मोठमोठ्या तज्ज्ञांचे मार्गदर्शनही मिळाले, व त्याच्याच सारख्या अन्य मित्रांची चांगली संगती मिळाली, शहरातील चांगल्या दर्जाचे कॉलेजही मिळाले होते, ८०% साठी आवश्यक असणारे सर्व पोषक वातावरण त्याच्या आई-वडिलांनी लाखोने पैसा खर्च करून त्याच्या साठी तयार केले तेव्हा कुठे त्याला ८० टक्के मार्क्स मिळाले आहेत..! तिकडे 'न' 'चे आई-वडील मागासवर्णीय असल्यामुळे अशिक्षित आहेत, वर्षानुवर्षे झालेल्या शोषणामुळे व वंचितपणामुळे त्यांना म्हणावी तेवढी आर्थिक सुबत्ता मिळाली नाही, याच कारणास्तव 'न' याला चांगली पुस्तके मिळाली नाहीत ,तज्ज्ञांचे मार्गदर्शनही मिळाल नाही, चांगले कॉलेजही मिळाले नाही, चांगले पोषक वातावरणही मिळाले नाही, तरी सुद्धा 'न' 'ने स्वतःच्या मेहनतीच्या व जिद्दीच्या जोरावरती ५० % पर्यंत मजल मारली...! व याच 'न' ला खऱ्या अर्थाने परिवर्तनाची एक संधी मिळायला हवी यासाठीच तर आरक्षण दिले आहे ना घटनेमध्ये आपण? वर्षानुवर्षे मागासवर्णीयांवरती झालेल्या अन्यायाच्या तुलनेत ही आरक्षणाची तरतूद करतोय म्हणजे फार मोठं काही करतोय असंही नाही, एवढेच की आरक्षणा द्वारे आपण सर्वांना समानते मध्ये आणण्याचा प्रयत्न करतोय..! याचाच अर्थ एकदा का आमची सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक प्रगती ही तुमच्या

एवढीच झाली, की मग आम्हीही करू की स्पर्धा तुमच्या बरोबर, स्पर्धेला आम्ही कुठे घाबरतोय? पण स्पर्धा ही बरोबरीत व्हायला हवी ना आरक्षण नको म्हणणार्यांना?

आता तुम्ही म्हणाल या आरक्षणाच्या फायद्यामुळे जे सधन झालेले आहेत, ज्यांची आर्थिक सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक प्रगती खऱ्या अर्थाने सर्वोच्च पातळीवर झालेली आहे अशांच्या पाल्यांना सुद्धा आरक्षण मिळावे का? तर व्यक्तिशः माझं मत या गोष्टीवरती नकारात्मक आहे, कारण अशा लोकांनी आपल्या इतर अतिमागास आणि वंचित बंधूजणांना सहकार्य करायला हवे, व त्यांना खर्चा अर्थाने समानतेच्या पातळीवरती येण्यासाठी मदत करायला हवी, हा त्यांचा नैतिक प्रश्न आहे..! परंतु ९९ टक्के मागासवर्गीय हे सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक रित्या अजूनही मागास आहेत हे वास्तव आहे..! हे आपण विसरता कामा नये...! राहिला प्रश्न आमच्यातील जे शिकलेले आहेत आर्थिक सामाजिक सुबत्ता ज्यांच्याकडे आलेली आहे, त्यांना माझं सांगणं आहे की आपण या आरक्षणाचा फायदा घेऊन तिथपर्यंत गेला आहात, त्यामुळे तुमचं नैतिक कर्तव्य आहे की तुम्ही पाठीमागे वळून आपल्या समाजाकडे पाहणं व त्यांनाही आपल्या बरोबरीने आणण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणं..! हे आपलं नैतिक कर्तव्य आहे ते डावलून आपण पुढे जाऊ शकत नाही याचा विसर आपणास पडता कामा नये... आपली ती नैतिक जबाबदारी आहे असं मी म्हणेन...!!!!

खरं तर आरक्षण नको म्हणणार्यांचा दोष नाही त्यांच्या अज्ञानाचा तो दोष आहे..! जोपर्यंत हे लोक आरक्षणाचा खरा अर्थ काय? व ते कोणत्या निकषावर आहे? हे समजून घेत नाहीत, तोपर्यंत त्यांच्या मागची पार्श्वभूमी त्यांना कळणार नाही...! मला वाटतं जाती-जातींतील हा कलह समाजस्वास्थ्याला मारक आहे, ज्यांचा आरक्षणास विरोध आहे त्यांचे हृदय परिवर्तन करणे ही काळाची गरज आहे असे मला वाटते..! दलित मागासवर्गीयांचे खरे नुकसान हे आत्ताच्या

काळात जर जास्त प्रमाणात कोणी केले असेल तर ते उच्चवर्णीयांनी नसून दलितांचे कैवारी असल्याचा आव आणणाऱ्या ढोंगी पुढाऱ्यांनी केले आहे व ते आजही करत आहेत असे मी ठामपणे म्हणेन...!!!! याच लोकांनी दलितांची कधीच एकजूट होऊ दिली नाही...!

आता आपण या लेखाच्या समारोपाकडे प्रस्थान करूयात, खरं तर भारत हा देश विविध घटकांनी मिळून बनलेला देश आहे, यातील प्रत्येक घटकाचा समानतेने विकास करण्यास भारत कटिबद्ध आहे, जसे मनुष्याच्या एकाच हाताची जर वाढ झाली तर ते सुसंगत होणार नाही, तसेच एकाच घटकाचा विकास होणे ही भारताच्या दृष्टीने बरोबर नाही..! याच कारणास्तव जोपर्यंत संपूर्ण मागासवर्गीय समाज स्वतःच्या पायावरती खंबीरपणे उभा राहू शकत नाही तोपर्यंत आरक्षणाची तरतूद असणे आवश्यक आहे यात तिळमात्र शंका नाही..!!! जशी कोंडलेली वाफ ही जास्त वेळ भांड्यात ठेवता येत नाही, ती वाफ कधी ना कधी भांडे फोडून बाहेर येणारच ..! आता हीच गोष्ट दलित मागासवर्गीय यांच्या बाबतीत होत आहे हे कधीच उच्चवर्णीयांनी विसरू नये....!

महीने में एक दिन लॉकडाउन करना चाहिए ,
कुदरत को भी एक दिन जीने का मौका देना
चाहिए !

पैदा होने से मरने तक हम सिर्फ अपने लिए ही
जीते हैं , कुदरत के लिए भी अपने ज़िंदगी के कुछ
पल देना चाहिए !

उजालों में पूरी ज़िंदगी गुजरी है हमने अंधेरे में भी
कुछ वक़्त गुजारना चाहिए !

हवा पानी जमीन आसमान सब को प्रदूषित करते
हैं हम , इन बातों का हमें अफसोस होना चाहिए ,

महीने में एक दिन लॉकडाउन करना चाहिए !

हम जीते हैं वैसे ही कुदरत को भी जीने देना

चाहिए , महीने में एक दिन लॉकडाउन करना

चाहिए ! - मुजाहिद पटेल LL.B. II



जेष्ठ नेते प्रा.एन.डी. पाटील एक संघर्षशील व विवेकी नेतृत्व

साक्षी शिवाजी पाटील
Pre-Law I

हजारो वर्षे कुणाची तरी हुजरेगिरी, मुजरेगिरी करण्यात धन्यता मानणाय, शोषित पीडितांना त्यांच्या मनामध्ये अन्यायाविरुद्ध लढा देण्यासाठी प्रवृत्त करणारे, समतेची पताका खांद्यावर घेऊन समाजामध्ये एकता आली पाहिजे, अस्पृश्यता निर्मूलन झाले पाहिजे, कष्ट करणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांना भांडवलदारांपासून जो त्रास सहन करावा लागतो, त्यांची होणारी पिळवणूक बंद पाडून, स्त्री-शिक्षण, अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन यासाठी प्रामाणिकपणे प्रयत्न करणारे, समाजशील नेतृत्व म्हणून ओळखले जाणारे व्यक्तिमहत्त्व म्हणजे प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील सर होय.

दिनांक १५ जुलै १९२७ रोजी सांगली जिल्ह्या -तील वाळवा तालुक्यातील ढवळी या छोट्याशा खेड्यात पाटील कुटुंबात एका क्रांतिसूर्याचा जन्म, झाला. हा क्रांतिसूर्य म्हणजे नारायण ज्ञानदेव पाटील. आपण निरक्षर असलो तरी मुलांजी निरक्षर राहता कामा नये 'अशी भावना त्यांच्या वडिलांमध्ये निर्माण झाली. म्हणूनच त्यांनी गावापासून १२ मैल दूर असणाऱ्या शाळेमध्ये नारायण यांना दाखल केले. शिक्षकांनी नारायणची बौद्धिक क्षमता ओळखली. मॅट्रीकच्या परिक्षेत उत्तम गुणांनी उत्तीर्ण झाल्यावर नारायण आपल्या पुढील शिक्षणासाठी कोल्हापूरमधील राजराम महाविद्यालयात दाखल झाले. त्यांनी अर्थशास्त्राची एम. ए पदवी संपादन केली. तसेच पुणे विद्यापीठांमध्ये ड.ड.इ. पदवी मिळवली.

प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील शरीराने तसेच विचारांनी देखील भक्कम होते. विवेकवादाचा भक्कम पाया, आयुष्याची दिशा निश्चित, स्पष्टवक्तेपणा, वास्तव स्वीकारण्याची त्यांची सहजवृत्ती असे त्यांचे

व्यक्तित्व होते. वक्तृत्व, कर्तृत्व व नेतृत्व यांचा संगम प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील यांच्या ठायी दिसून येतो. सरांच्या आचार- विचारांवर शाहू-फुले-आंबेडकरांचा फार मोठा प्रभाव होता, 'जीवनात कधीही हार मानायची नाही' असा त्यांचा जीवनविषयक दृष्टीकोन होता. त्यांनी खऱ्या अर्थाने शाहू-फुले-आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांचा वारसा पुढे नेला. महात्मा फुल्यांप्रमाणे स्वतःच्या मालकीचा ढवळीतील आड त्यांनी अस्पृशांसाठी खुला केला. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या विचारांप्रमाणे की शिक्षण हे परिवर्तनाचे माध्यम आहे. समाज शिकेल तरच आपण अंधारातून प्रकाशाकडे जाऊ शकू असे त्यांचे प्रामाणिक मत होणे,

प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील सरांच्या समाजजागृतीच्या कार्याची सुरुवात त्यांच्या वयाच्या अवघ्या १६ व्या वर्षीच १९४५ साली झाली होती. पेंढवडगाव मध्ये एक देशी दारूचे दुकान होते. त्याचा खूप वाईट परिणाम तेथील लोकांवर होत होता. एन. डी पाटील आणि त्यांच्या मित्रांनी १० मैल दूर असणाऱ्या पेंढवडगाव मध्ये जाऊन दुकानासमोर निदर्शने केली. पोलिसांनी एन. डी. पाटील व त्यांच्या मित्रांना अटक करून तुरुंगात टाकले. तो त्यांचा पहिला कारावास ! आज महाराष्ट्रात एकही तुरुंग नाही ज्यामध्ये सत्याच्या लढ्यासाठी एन. डी. पाटील सर गेलेले नाहीत.

'भारतीय समाजाचा विकास हा फक्त 'समाजवादी' व्यवस्थेतूनच होऊ शकतो 'असे त्यांचे मत होते. कोल्हापूरच्या राजकारणात त्यांचा सक्रीय सहभाग होता. शेतकऱ्यांवर होत असलेला अत्याचार, भाताच्या किंमतीबाबत महाराष्ट्र आणि गुजरात राज्यांमधील वाद, सावकारांकडून शेतकरी

कामगारांची होत असलेली फसवणूक त्यांना स्वस्थ बसू देईना. म्हणूनच शेतकऱ्यांना न्याय मिळवून देण्यासाठी, त्यांच्या प्रश्नांवर आवाज उठवण्यासाठी प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील व त्यांच्या सहकाऱ्यांनी ३ ऑगस्ट १९४७ रोजी 'शेतकरी कामगार पक्षाची (शे.का.प.) स्थापना केली.

बिचारांनी पक्के 'मार्क्सवादी' असलेल्या प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील सरांचा धर्माविर, कर्मकांडांवर विश्वास नव्हता. मंत्री झाल्यानंतर देखील 'मी कोणतेही भूमिपूजन अथवा कोणताही धार्मिक कार्यक्रम, विधी करणार नाही अशी त्यांनी ठाम भूमिका घेतली. आपल्या विचारांशी आणि विवेकवादाशी त्यांनी कधीच तडजोड केली नाही. समाजातील विषमता उखडून टाकून समाजाची समतेच्या आधारावर उभारणी करणाऱ्या समाज सुधारकांचा एकच धर्म असतो, तो म्हणजे 'मानवता' होय.

कोल्हापूर शहरातील आमदारकीची निवडणूक जिंकल्यानंतर होळीला नारळ देण्याचे तसेच अंबाबाईचे दर्शन घेण्यास नकार देणारा विवेकवादी नेता महाराष्ट्राला पहिल्यांदाच लाभला असेल. प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील सरांचा सर्वात उत्तम गुण म्हणजे त्यांचे 'बोले तैसा चाले' आचरण होय. राजकारणात प्रदीर्घ काळ वावरणाऱ्या व्यक्तिला असे परखड मत प्रदर्शन व कणखर आचरण परवडणारे नसते. म्हणूनच एन. डी. पाटील सरांच्या या तेजस्वी व्यक्तिमहत्वाकडे पाहताच मला महात्मा फुलेंचे एक विधान अत्यंत समर्पक वाटते,

६ प्रवाहाच्या विरुद्ध दिशेला लेख पोहू शकतात ज्यांचे निर्धार दामन, ज्यांना समाजकांनिचे कयेय गाठायचे असते.

केवळ पदवीचा कागद देणाऱ्या पुस्तकी शिक्षणापेक्षा विज्ञानवादी व विवेकवादी बना असे त्यांचे निर्णायक मत होते. अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलनाचा कायदा व्हावा, यासाठी त्यांनी खूप धडपड केली. कार्ल मार्क्स, मार्टिन ल्यूथर किंग, चावक, महात्मा

फुले, संत तुकाराम यांच्या विचारांचा पगडा असणाऱ्या प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील सरांनी लोकलाजेसाठी, लोकाग्रहासाठी आपल्या तत्वांना बगल देऊन धार्मिक, अनिष्ट रुढी परंपरांना कधीच स्वीकारलं नाही.

प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील सरांच्या ठायी विचारांची स्वच्छता, आकाशाची विशालता, सागराची गंभीरता, नदीची निर्मळता निश्चितच होती. इतका सत्यशोधकी वारसा चालवणारी फारच कमी माणसे महाराष्ट्रात असतील. अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन समितीमध्ये त्यांनी मोलाचे योगदान दिले.

अंधश्रद्धा ही समाजाला लागलेली किड आहे आणि त्याचा समूळ नाश करणे अत्यंत गरजेचे आहे, या ध्येयाने प्रेरित होऊन प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील सर अंनिस च्या प्रत्येक लढ्यात सहभागी झाले. शिंगणापूरचा सत्याग्रह, जादूटोणाविरोधी कायद्यासाठी त्यांनी केलेला संघर्ष, नाणिजच्या नरेंद्र महाराजाचा पर्दाफाश या सगळ्या कार्यात त्यांनी महत्वाची भूमिका बजावली.

नाणिजमधील नरेंद्र महाराज अंधश्रद्धेच्या मदीने अडाणी लोकांची फसवणूक करून त्यांचे शोषण करत होता. त्याच्या या फसव्या भोंदूगिरीला एन.डी. पाटील व नरेंद्र दाभोलकरांनी कडाडून विरोध केला. तेव्हा नरेंद्र महाराजाने 'त्या एन. डी. पाटील आणि नरेंद्र दाभोलकरांचे हातपाय तोडा' असे वक्तव्य केले. तेव्हा एन. डी. पाटील यांनी 'महाराजांच्या कडे जर खरेच दैवी सामर्थ्य असेल तर ते त्यांच्या तंत्र-मंत्राने आमचे हात-पाय का तोडत नाहीत ? ' असे प्रतित्पुर दिले. शेवटी एन.डी. पाटील आणि नरेंद्र दाभोलकरांनी त्या आश्रमात जाऊन नरेंद्र महाराजाची पोलखोल केली.

शनि-शिंगणापूरच्या आंदोलनाच्या वेळी अवघ्या वयाच्या नव्वदीन असताना ते नगरमध्ये ३ दिवस उपोषणाला बसले. यातून त्यांची समाजकल्याणांसाठीची त्यांची तळमळ दिसून येते. ते

त्यांच्या व्याख्यानामध्ये नेहमी म्हणत कि स्वातंत्र्य मिळून ७० वर्षे होत असतानाही आपण अजून अंधश्रद्धेतून बाहेर पडलेलो नाही. ज्यावेळी बाकीची राष्ट्रे सुपरसॉनिकच्या वेगाने प्रगती करताहेत त्यावेळी आमच्याकडे चर्चा काय ? तर राज्यसत्तेवर धर्माचा प्रभाव असावा की नसावा ? जेव्हा राज्यकर्तेच अशी भूमिका घेतात की आमच्यावर धर्माचा अंकुश असायला हवा, तेव्हा आमच्यासारख्या विवेकवादी सर्वसामान्य लोकांचा त्याला कडाडून विरोध आहे.

‘भारतात जर वैचारिक, आर्थिक क्रांति क्रांती करायची असेल तर भारतीय जनमनात समानता, एकता, , धर्मनिरपेक्षता, विज्ञानवाद अशी बीजे रुजवायला हवीत’ अशी प्रा. एन. डी. पाटीलांची ठाम भूमिका होती.

शोषणमुक्त आणि समतेवर आधारीत समाजाची निर्मिती करण्याचे स्वप्न उराशी बाळगणाऱ्या प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील सरांनी स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यापासून, गिरणी कामगारांचा लढा, गोवा मुक्ति संघर्ष, संयुक्त महाराष्ट्राचे आंदोलन, एक गाव-एक पाणवठा, भूमिहिनांसाठी संघर्ष, महागाई आंदोलन, धरणग्रस्त विस्थापितांचे आंदोलन, वीज आंदोलन, ‘सेझ’ विरोधी लढ्यासारखे संघर्ष याद्वारे त्यांनी आपले योगदान दिले.

जातीयवाद, असमानता, अंधश्रद्धा, बेरोजगारी, महागाई, धर्माधिता अशा आव्हानांना जर तोंड द्यायचे असेल तर केवळ धर्मनिरपेक्ष असणे गरजेचे नाही तर नवसाम्राज्यवादी धोरणांना विरोध करायला हवा, अशी विचारधारा त्यांनी समाजात रुजवली.

प्रा. एन. डी. पाटील म्हणजे कष्ट, त्याग आणि सत्यशील मार्गाचे प्रतिक होते. एन. डी. पाटील एक व्यक्ती नव्हती तर तो एक कृतीशील विचार होता. जे ठरवीन ते करीन’ असा त्यांचा आत्मविश्वास होता. आज जरी ते हयात नसतील तरी त्यांच्या विचारांचा वारसा आपल्या सोबत आहे.

गरिब शेतकरी कुटुंबात जन्मलेली व्यक्ती आपल्या कार्यकर्तृत्वाने समाजाला विवेकाचा, प्रगतीचा मार्ग दाखवते, हा आदर्शपाठ आजही महाराष्ट्राला तेजाचा प्रकाश देतो आहे. प्रा.एन.डी. पाटील सर हा एक केवळ जीवनप्रवास नाही तर तो एका ध्येयनिष्ठ जिद्दीचा प्रवास आणि असामान्य कर्तृत्वाचा दैदिप्यमान इतिहास आहे. अशा या संघर्षशील आणि विवेकी नेतृत्वाविषयी मी इतकच लिहीन,

॥इतिहास तु वळूनी पाहसी पाठीमागे जरा,
॥झुकवूनी मस्तक करसी तथांना मानाचा मुजरा!

काही माणसं...

काही माणसं...

काही माणसं मोरपिसासारखी आसतात मनाला हळूवार स्पर्श करतात..

काही माणसं साखरेसारखी आसतात छोट्या क्षणातही गोडवा आणतात..

काही माणसं सोबत असतात पाठीशी खंबीरपणे उभी राहतात..

काही माणसं चाफ्यासारखी आसतात आखख आयुष्य सुगंधित करतात..

काही माणसं आनोळखी असतानाही आयुष्यभराची आठवणी देऊन जातात..

काही माणसं समजून घेतात न सांगताही मनातलं ओळखतात..

काही माणसं नाती जपतात दिलेल्या वाचनाना आयुष्यभर जगतात..

काही माणसं चांगली असतात वाईट गोष्टींना विसरायला लावतात..

मलाही यातलच एक व्हायचंय चेहऱ्यावर हास्य ठेऊन जगायचंय..

सुखात नसले तरी एकवेळ पण दुःखात भागिदार व्हायचंय..

दुर असतानाही आठवणीत रहायचंय मलाही यातलं एक व्हायचंय..

- निलम पाटील LL.B. III



लोकराजा राजर्षी शाहू महाराज

गुलशन उत्तम पोखर्णीकर
LL. B. III



सन २०२२ हे लोकराजा राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे स्मृतीशताब्दी वर्ष म्हणून साजरे होत आहे. या योगे महाराष्ट्र शासनाने लोकराजा शाहूंच्या स्मृती शताब्दी वर्षानिमित्त कृतज्ञता पर्व साजरे करण्याचे आयोजिले आहे. संपूर्ण राज्यभर शाहू महाराजांप्रती कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करण्यासाठी विविध कार्यक्रम साजरे होताना दिसत आहे. प्रत्येकजण, विवेकवादी व परिवर्तनवादी माणूस चित्र शिल्प प्रदर्शन, चित्रपट संमेलन, लेखमाला, व्याख्यानमाला, निबंधस्पर्धा इ. माध्यमातून शाहूंच्या प्रती कृतज्ञ होत आहे.

या स्मृती शताब्दी वर्षानिमित्त राजर्षी शाहूंच्या विचारकार्यावर एक दृष्टीक्षेप टाकून या लोकराजाचे आपल्या रयतेविषयीचे प्रेम-जिव्हाळा-आपुलकी, लोककल्याणकारी ध्यास व मानवतावादी बंधाचे स्मरण करण्याचा हा छोटासा प्रयत्न.

कोल्हापूर म्हटले की एकमेव नाव समोर येते ते म्हणजे लोकराजा राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचे. कोल्हापूरचा जुना राजवाडा, न्यू पॅलेस (नवा राजवाडा), रंकाळा तलाव प्रसिद्ध गुळाची बाजारपेठ असलेले शाहू मार्केट यार्ड, छ. शाहू टर्मिनन्स, शाहू सांस्कृतिक भवन, शाहू स्मारक भवन, शाहू स्पनिंग व विव्हिंग मिल, कुस्तीपंढरी म्हणून ओळखले जाणारे खासबाग मैदान- शाहू कुस्ती केंद्र, शाहूपुरी व्यापारपेठ अनेक शिक्षणसंस्था व विद्यार्थी वसतिगृहे, घोड्याचा पागा व शाहू महाराजांचे आवडते ठिकाण सोनतळी कॅम्प, जलव्यवस्थापनाचा उत्कृष्ट नमुना राधानगरी धरण, संगीत-नाट्य कलेच्या जोपासणेसाठी बांधलेले भव्य पॅलेस थिएटर (सध्याचे नाव-केशवराव भोसले नाट्यगृह) या सर्व वास्तू व संस्था शाहू महाराजांच्या कार्यकर्तृत्वाची साक्ष देत. दिमाखात व अखंडपणे उभ्या आहेत.

शाहू महाराज हे लोकांचे राजे होते. सतत लोककल्याणाचा ध्यास मनी बाळगून त्यासाठी अविरत झटणारे रयतेचे राजे होते. म्हणूनच त्यांना लोकराजा म्हणून संबोधले जाते. कारण त्यांनी संपूर्ण आयुष्यभर रयत हाच केंद्रबिंदू मानून राज्यकारभार केला. लोकहितासाठी-जणकल्याणासाठी जे जे करता येईल ते ते या राजाने केल्याचे दिसून येते. याची नोंद इतिहासाच्या पानापानांत आढळून येते. राजर्षी शाहूंच्या कालखंड हा १८७४ ते १९४२ असा फक्त ४८ वर्षांचा आहे. अवघ्या ४८ वर्षांच्या आयुष्यामध्ये राजांनी हिमालयाएवढे उत्तुंग कार्य करून समस्त भारतासमोर एक आदर्श ठेवला आहे. आयुष्य कितीही छोटे असले तरी विधायक कार्य करून आयुष्य अर्थपूर्ण करण्याची किमया राजर्षींनी साधली आहे आणि ही बाब येणार्या कैक पिढ्यांना मार्गदर्शक व प्रेरणादायी ठरेल यात शंका नाही.

‘राजर्षी’ ही पदवी त्यांना सामाजिक व शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात केलेल्या महान कार्यामुळे कानपूर येथे क्षत्रिय परिषदेत बहाल करण्यात आली. तसेच छत्रपती शाहूंचे प्रजेविषयीच्या कर्तव्य निष्ठेचे कौतुक करून ब्रिटीश सम्राज्ञी राणी व्हिक्टोरियाने त्यांना ‘महाराजा’ ही पदवी बहाल केली. त्यामुळे लोकांचे राजे शाहू २४ मे १९०० पासून शाहू महाराज बनले. म्हणजेच लोकराजा, राजर्षी, महाराज ही नामाभिमाने शाहूंच्या अखंड व अविरत कार्यकर्तृत्वाचा वारसा सांगणारी आहेत. ही कोणतीही पारंपारिक नावे नव्हेत. म्हणूनच प्रस्तुत लेखाचे शीर्षक ‘लोकराजा राजर्षी शाहू महाराज’ असे आहे.

राजर्षींची शैक्षणिक क्रांती

‘समतेवर आधारित समाजव्यवस्था निर्मितीसाठी शिक्षणप्रसार’ हे शाहू महाराजांचे शैक्षणिक तत्वज्ञान



होते. या तत्त्वज्ञान प्राप्तीसाठी आपल्या राज्यात त्यांनी शैक्षणिक धोरणे आखली व अंमलात आणली. शिक्षणानेच आमचा तरणोपाय होईल असे राजांचे मत होते. राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांच्या शैक्षणिक विचारांचा आधार पुढील चतुःसुत्रीत आहे.

१. समाजात प्राथमिक शिक्षण सर्वांना उपलब्ध करून देणे. नंतर दुय्यम व उच्च शिक्षणाची सोय करणे.
२. समाजातील प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीतील घटकांना शिक्षणाचा सोयी विशेष बाब' म्हणून उपलब्ध करून देणे.
३. ग्रामीण भागातील विद्यार्थ्यांना शहरात येऊन अल्पखर्चात शिक्षण घेता यावे म्हणून शहरात सर्व जाती-जमातीसाठी वसतिगृह सुरू करणे.
४. प्रथमच शिकून तयार झालेल्यांचा शिक्षणावरील विश्वास दृढ व्हावा म्हणून त्यांच्यासाठी रोजगाराची सोय करणे, नोकरीत राखीव जागा ठेवणे.

या चतुःसुत्रीच्या सहाय्याने शाहू महाराजांनी शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात अभूतपूर्व क्रांती केली. ज्या काळात शिक्षण ही ठराविक समाजाची मक्तेदारी होती. ती राजर्षींनी मोडून काढली व बहुजनांना शिक्षण देण्याची सोय केली. सर्वांना प्राथमिक शिक्षण मोफत व सक्तीचे केले. मुलांना शाळेत न पाठविल्यास मुलगा गैरहजर राहिल्यास पालकांना 'एक रुपया' दंड करावा असा आदेश काढला. यामुळेच बहुजन समाजातील मुले शिक्षण घेवू लागली. शाहू महाराजांच्या काळातील विद्यार्थी भाऊराव पाटील या शिक्षणप्रेरणेतूनच व त्यांच्या कार्यामुळे 'कर्मवीर' बनले. कर्मवीरांनी बहुजनांच्या शिक्षणासाठी रयत शिक्षण संस्थेची स्थापना केली व शिक्षणाची गंगोत्री गावोगावी खेडोपाडी पोहोचवली. शाहू महाराजांच्या 'गाव तिथे शाळा' हा विचार कर्मवीरांनी प्रत्यक्षात उतरवला व महाराष्ट्रभर शिक्षण पोहोचवल्याचे आपणांस दिसून येते.

शाहू महाराजांनी स्थापन केलेल्या वसतिगृहामधून अनेक विद्यार्थी शिक्षणाच्या प्रवाहात आले. ही प्रेरणा घेऊनच सध्या शासनातर्फे विविध वसतिगृहाची सोय करून अनेक विद्यार्थ्यांना शिक्षण घेण्यास प्रवृत्त केले

जाते. वरील चतुःसुत्रीमधील चौथे सूत्र लक्षात घेवून शाहू महाराजांनी १९०२ मध्ये ५० टक्के आरक्षणाचा कायदा शिक्षण व रोजगार यामध्ये केला. असे आरक्षण भारतामध्ये कागदोपत्री देणारे शाहूजी पहिले राजे आहेत. म्हणूनच राजर्षींना 'आरक्षणाचे जनक' म्हटले जाते.

समतावादी राजे

विसाव्या शतकाच्या पहिल्या पंचवीस वर्षात सामाजिक जीवन ढवळून काढणारी, बहुजन समाजाच्या उद्धारासाठी कार्य करणारी व सामाजिक समतेची प्रतिष्ठापना करणारी महत्त्वपूर्ण व्यक्ती म्हणजे राजर्षी शाहू होय.

वर्षानुवर्षे जातीच्या आधारावर बहुसंख्य समुहाला ज्ञान, सत्ता, संपत्ती इतकेच नव्हे तर मानवी मुलभूत अधिकारापासून वंचित ठेवले होते. ही सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करण्यासाठी राजर्षींनी केलेले कार्य अतुलनीय आहे. सर्व बहुजन समाजातील लोकांना एकत्र शिक्षण दिले की ज्यायोगे सर्वजण एकाच छताखाली शिक्षण घेऊन जातीभेद नष्ट करता येईल. कुस्तीच्या आखाडयामध्ये महाराजांनी विविध जातीधर्माच्या पैलवानांनी आश्रय दिला. त्यांना वेगवेगळी नावे देऊन सर्वांना समान कुस्तीचे प्रशिक्षण देऊ केले. सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट करण्यासाठी विविध वसतिगृहे स्थापन केली व शिक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून सर्वांना समतेच्या प्रवाहात आणण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले. गंगाराम कांबळे नावाच्या गृहस्थास हॉटेल काढून दिले व तिथे स्वतः चहा प्यायला जात असत. महाराजांनी सदाशिव पाटील या कुणबी मराठा व्यक्तीस 'क्षात्रजगद्गुरू' म्हणून नेमले होते. जातीभेद संपवण्यासाठी आंतरजातीय विवाहास कायदेशीर मान्यता देणे व तसा कायदा मंजूर करणे. या कायद्याची सुरुवात स्वतःची चुलत बहीण चंद्रप्रभाबाई हिचा विवाह इंदोरच्या यशवंतराव होळकर यांच्याशी घडवून आणला व स्वतःच्या उदाहरणामधून सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचा आदर्श घालून दिला. राजर्षी शाहूंचे सामाजिक क्षेत्रामधील सुधारणा कार्य, समाजात एकात्मता



असावी, न्यायासनासमोर सर्वजण सारखे समजले जावेत. सर्वांना सारखा सामाजिक न्याय मिळावा. वरिष्ठ-कनिष्ठ वर्गातले भेद नाहिसे व्हावे म्हणून बजावलेली भूमिका आदी कारणांमुळे महाराष्ट्र शासनातर्फे शाहू महाराजांचा जन्मदिवस २६ जून हा 'सामाजिक न्यायदिवस' म्हणून साजरा केला जातो.

शेती, उद्योग, सहकार यांत अग्रेसर कोल्हापूर

आज महाराष्ट्रात शेती. उद्योग, सहकार या क्षेत्रात कोल्हापूर जिल्हा अग्रेसर दिसतो. याची पायाभरणी शाहू महाराजांनी केल्याचे दिसून येते. १९०२ मध्ये शाहू महाराजांनी करवीर संस्थानमध्ये पाटबंधारे खाते निर्माण केले व तेथे इरिगेशन ऑफिसरची नेमणूक केली होती. तलाव, विहिरी, बंधारे यांच्या दुरुस्तीची कामे करून घेतली. भोगावती नदीवर राधानगरी धरण बांधले. पाणी अडवा पाणी जिरवा. या संकल्पनेतील जलसंधारणाचे काम शाहू राजांच्या काळात झाले. राजांनी शाहूपूरी व्यापारपेठ, कोल्हापूर व जयसिंगपूर येथे बाजारपेठा उभारल्या, आजही देशातील सर्वात मोठी गुळाची बाजारपेठ म्हणून कोल्हापूरकडे बघितले जाते. परंपरागत पिकांबरोबरच उताराच्या जमिनीवर चहा, कॉफी, रबराचे मळे निर्माण केले. शाहू राजांच्या काळात 'पन्हाळा टी नं ४' हा चहा कोल्हापूरतून बाहेरच्या राज्यात निर्यात होऊ लागला. याचबरोबर सुती कापड उद्योग, मधुमक्षिकापालन उद्योग, सुगंधी तेल, औषध उद्योग सुरू केले. आज आपणांस जिल्ह्यात दिसणार्या सहकारी संस्था, ग्रामीण पाणीपुरवठा संस्था... इ. क्षेत्राची पायाभरणी शाहू महाराजांनी केली आहे.

सर्व जातीय स्त्रियांना संरक्षण देणारे राजे समताधिष्ठित समाजव्यवस्थेसाठी झटणारे राजे सर्व स्त्रियांकडे आदराने व सन्मानाने पाहत. त्यांच्या कल्याणासाठी अनेक कायदे करण्यात आले. शाहू महाराजांनी स्त्रियांना धार्मिक रुढी व परंपरा यांमुळे होणार्या त्रासाची दखल घेवून तो त्रास कमी करण्याच्या दृष्टीने प्रयत्न केले होते. स्वतःच्या सुनेला त्यांनी उच्च शिक्षण दिले. राजाराम कॉलेजमध्ये फी माफ केली. स्त्री

शिक्षणास प्रोत्साहन दिले. महाराजांनी स्त्रियांसाठी पुर्नविवाहाचा कायदा १९१७ साली केला. काडीमोड संबंधीचा कायदा केला. देवदासी, जोगत्या, मुरळ्या प्रतिबंधक कायदा केला. कौटुंबिक हिंसाचार प्रतिबंधक कायद्यानुसार स्त्रीला क्रूरपणाची वागणूक देणार्या अपराध्यास शिक्षेची तरतूद केली. या सर्व कायद्याने समस्त स्त्रियांना आधार मिळाला. स्त्री शिक्षण आणि अनाथ स्त्रियांचे पुर्नवसन या राजांच्या जिव्हाळ्याच्या बाबी असल्यामुळे हिंण्याच्या महिला श्रमाला ते उदारपणे अर्थ सहाय्य करीत.

क्रीडा, कलाप्रेमी शाहूराजे

एखाद्या सुसंस्कृत समाजासाठी कलेचे महत्त्व अनन्यसाधारण आहे. समाजासाठी कला या भावनेतून कलेचा आस्वाद घेणारे आणि कलेला प्रोत्साहन देणारे, राजाश्रय देणारे राजर्षी शाहू यांच्यामुळेच कोल्हापूर नगरीस कलानगरी म्हणून ओळखले जाते. संगीत कलेला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी १८९२ साली कोल्हापूरात देवलकलब या संगीत संस्थेची स्थापना करण्यात आली. नाट्यकलेला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी शाहू महाराजांनी १९१५ साली बांधलेले भव्य राजेशाही पॅलेस थिएटर पाहिले. तर शाहू महाराजांमधील नाट्यवेडा माणूस समजू शकतो. आज या थिएटरचे नाव 'केशवराव भोसले नाट्यगृह' असे आहे.

चित्रपट कलेसाठी थिएटर बांधण्यासाठी बाबूराव पेंटर यांच्या कंपनीसाठी मंगळवार पेठेत जागा दिली. यामुळेच कोल्हापूरची ओळख मराठी चित्रपट सृष्टीचे माहेरघर म्हणून ओळखले जाते.

शाहू महाराज शरिराने बलदंड होते. त्यांनी स्वतः नेमबाजी, कुस्ती, अश्वारोहण या क्रीडाप्रकारात प्राविण्य मिळवले होते. खेळाला प्राधान्य देण्यासाठी त्यांनी कुस्तीसाठी अनेक तालमींची निर्मिती केली. सध्या कोल्हापूर हे कुस्तीचे माहेरघर म्हणून ओळखले जाते. संपूर्ण भारतातून अनेक मल्ल प्रशिक्षणासाठी येताना आपण पाहतो. ही शाहू महाराजांची देणं होय.

समारोप

लोकराजा राजर्षी शाहू महाराज हे अष्टपैलू व



अष्टावधानी व्यक्तिमत्त्व होते. त्यांच्या तेजोवलयाने त्यांनी अखिल भारताला दिपवून टाकले. अल्पावधीत राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांनी केलेल्या शैक्षणिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय क्षेत्रातील कामगिरीने व त्यांच्या कार्यकर्तृत्वाने राज्य व देशाच्या इतिहासात मोलाचा वाटा उचलेला आहे. राजर्षी शाहू या युगप्रवर्तक महापुरुषाने आपल्या २८ वर्षांच्या दैदिप्यमान राज्यकारभात समाजाचे कल्याण साधावे म्हणून अविरत प्रयत्न केले. आयुष्याच्या अंतापर्यंत सामाजिक क्रांतीची मशाल प्रज्वलीत केली. शाहू महाराजांचे कार्यकर्तृत्व पाहिले की हा राजा समग्र क्रांतीचा पुरस्कर्ता होता. हे दिसून येते. कृषी तंत्रज्ञान, समाजसुधारणा कला, क्रीडा, संस्कृती, धार्मिक

जतनाबरोबरच शैक्षणिक कार्य अतुलनीय आहे. शाहू महाराजांची दृष्टी तीक्ष्ण व दूरदर्शी होती. त्यांचे विचार व कार्य आजही समाजाला दिशा देणारे व लोक प्रतिनिधींना मार्गदर्शन करणारे इतके कालातीत आहे. अशा किर्तीवान शाहूंच्या विचारांचा वारसा जपत संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रच नव्हे. तर भारत देश विकसित होत आहे. अशा विज्ञानवादी, विवेकवादी, बुद्धीवादी, कलाप्रेमी, मानवतावादी लोकराजाची स्मृती प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिक आपल्या मनात जतन करून ठेवेल यात शंका नाही.

अशा थोर कल्याणकारी लोकराज्याला मानाचा मुजरा...!

॥ पोरक माहेर ॥

वडील गेल्यावर... माहेरचा अंगण ओसाड होतं.
घर ओसरी छप्पर सारं सारं मुरमाड होतं...
फुलत नाही तिथे आता... कौतुकाचे मळे
माहेरवाशिन लेकीसाठी नाहीत डबडबलेले डोळे.
नयनांची फुलवात लावून.... दारी कुणीच उभं
नसतं.
काळजी आणि मायेचं... शब्दातील शिंपण नसतं.
अंगणातल्या तुळशीला... सार आभाळ सुनं दिसतं
घरातल्या माणसां सोबत तिला... एकटेपण टोचत
असतं
मुलीची पाठवणी करणं फार कठीण असतं
लोक म्हणतात...
पण वडिलांची पाठवणी करणं... हेही काही सोपं
नसतं
कसली बिल नी कसल्या याद्या... त्यांच्यासोबत
सोबतीला कोणीच नसतं.
डायरी, पेन, चष्मा, घड्याळ... आतल्या आत
हुंदकत असतं.
जागच्या जागी मांडलेल्या वस्तू... निराधार भासत
असतात.
घरभर विखुरलेल्या आठवणींना... कंठ दाटून येत

राहतात.
एकेक वस्तू आपण आता... पसारा म्हणून आवडत
जातो.
त्यांच्याच वस्तूमधील त्यांचे स्पर्श.... जातो.
पुसत
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सुखाच्या सोहळ्यांना आता खिन्नपणाचं कोंदण
असतं.
वडील गेल्यावर... त्या घरात जाणं ही भयंकर शिक्षा
असते.
भिजलेल्या पापण्यांच्या कडा लपवून... भावजय
निरोप देते.
जबाबदारीचं ओझं खांद्यावर... भावाच्या डोळ्यात
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पाठवणीला कुंकू लावता न येणारी आई... नजर
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अशा माहेराकडे वळून पाहताना... काळजात
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आणि... वडील जाताना... लेकीसाठी अख्ख माहेर
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- विद्याराणी महादेव पाटील LL.B.।

प्रामाणिकपणा



विनायक विठ्ठल पाटील
LL.B. - I

काल परवाचीच गोष्ट सकाळी साडे-आठ ची वेळ. मी माइ-या आवडत्या बुलेट वर स्वार झालो आणि किक मारली. रविवारची सुट्टी संपवून सोमवारी ऑफिससाठी गावाहून कोल्हापूर ला निघालो.

त्या प्रसन्न सकाळी सूर्यदेव त्यांची नित्य परिक्रमा करीत हळू हळू वर सरकत होते. सूर्याची कोवळी किरणे रानातील दवबिंदू वर पडल्यामुळे दवबिंदू हि-या-मोत्या सारखे चमकत होते. पक्षी आपआपल्या घरट्यातून बाहेर पडून आपल्या पिलासाठी अन्न शोधण्यासाठी बाहेर पडत होता. गावाकडच्या शुध्द हवेत गारठा अजून शिल्लक होतो. थंड वारा अंगावर शहारे आणत होता. त्याच वेळी सूर्याची कोवळी उबदारकिरणे थंडीपासून बचाव करण्यासाठी अंगावर पांघरून घालत होती. धुकं हळू-हळू विरळ होत चाललं होतं. शेताकडं जाणाऱ्या शेतकरी माणसांची गडबड रस्त्यावर दिसत होती तर तांबडं फुटायच्या आधी वैरणीसाठी गेलेली गडी माणसं वैरणीची ओझी घेउन परत येताना दिसत होती. सगळं अगदी प्रसन्न वातावरण होतं.

थोडं अंतर पुढे गेल्यावर बुलेटचं चाक थोडं डळमळल्यासारखं वाटलं, म्हणून चाकातील हवा एकदा चेक करण्यासाठी आमजाई व्हरवडेतील पेट्रोल पंपावर गाडी घेतली. पेट्रोल पंपाच्या बाजूला कोपऱ्यात एक छोटांसं पंक्चर काढायचं दुकान आहे. त्या दुकानाच्या दारात गाडी उभी केली आणि गाडीवरून उतरलो. दुकानात एक साठीच्या आसपास पोहोचलेले गृहस्थ उभे होते. छोटेखानी उंची व उंचीला शोभेल अशी छोटेखानी शरीरयष्टी. डोक्यावरचे व दाढीचे केस पिकून पांढरे झालेले. डोळे थोडे खोल. गालावर सुरकुत्यांनी घडी बसवायला

सुरुवात केली होती. काळसर रंग, अंगात खाकी रंगाचा तीन बटणी सैलसर सदरा व खाकी रंगाची सैलसर हाफ पॅन्ट. रोजच्या कामातील कपडे असावेत बहुदा.

कपड्याच्या बदलेल्या रंगावरून ओळखून येत होतं. एकूणच रंग रूपावरून कष्टाळू व्यक्तिमत्व दिसून येत होतं. हवा नीट चेक करता यावी यासाठी मी बाईक मधल्या स्टॅन्डवर लावून न्यूट्रल केली. चाक हाताने थोडसं फिरवून Volve खालच्या बाजूला आणला व समोर उभ्या असलेल्या त्या गृहस्थांना विचारले, 'काका, बाईकच्या चाकातील हवा थोडी कमी वाटतेय, जरा चेक करता का?' 'करतो की, 'काकांनी उत्तर दिले. हवा चेक करण्याचं छोटांसं Tyre Pressure Gauge meter एका हातात घेउन दुस-या हातात हवा भरण्यासाठी Air Compressor ची पाईप घेउन गाडी जवळ आले. पुढच्या चाकातील हवा चेक केली. हवा योग्य होती. भरावी लागली नाही. नंतर पाठीमागच्या चाकातील हवा चेक केली. ती थोडीशी कमी होती. लगेच दुसऱ्या हातातील पाईपने हवा भरली. पुन्हा मीटरने चेक केली. योग्य हवा होईपर्यंत भरली व उतून पाईप ठेवण्यासाठी मागे वळले. मी तोपर्यंत खिशात हात घालून पाच रुपयांचा कॉईन आहे का ते शोधू लागलो. शक्यतो हवा भरण्यासाठी पाच रुपये घेतात हे माहित होतं. पाच चा कॉईन काही

सापडला नाही. पण एक-दोन रुपयांची नाणी सापडलीत. त्या एक-दोन रुपयांची गोळाबेरीज करून पाच रुपये जमवले व काकांना म्हटलो, 'काका, हे घ्या'. काकांनी मी पुढे केलेला हात व त्यावर ठेवलेली नाणी बघितली व त्यांच्या चेह-



यावरील हावभाव बदलले. किती रुपये झाले हे विचाराच्या आधीच मी पैसे काढून दिले हे बहुतेक त्यांना आवडलं नसावं. मी देत असलेल्या पैशापेक्षा जास्त अपेक्षा असणार त्यामुळे काकांना वाईट वाटलं असावं, हे मी ओळखलं. मला चुकल्या चुकल्यासारखं वाटलं. मी पटकन खिशात हात घालून आणखीन सुट्टे पैसे काढू लागलो. तेवढ्यात काका बोलले, 'हयातले फक्त दोन रुपये द्या. क्षणभर कळलंच नाही. मी पुन्हा विचारलं, 'फक्त दोन रुपये?' यावर काकांनी उत्तर दिलं, 'हो'. तेवढेच झालेत. दोन्ही चाकामध्ये हवा भरली तर पाच रुपये घेतो. एका चाकात हवा भरली तर दोन रुपये घेतो आणि हवाच भरली लागली नाही तर काहीच पैसे घेत नाही. तुमच्या गाडीच्या पुढच्या चाकात हवा बरोबर होती. फक्त मागच्या चाकात हवा भरली म्हणून दोन रुपये झालेत.

मी क्षणभर अक्काक झालो. निशब्द झालो. हातातील दोन चा कॉईन काढला व काकांच्या हातावर ठेवला. पुन्हा बाईक सुरु करून प्रवासाला निघालो. नुकत्याच हवा भरलेल्या चाकासोबत माइ-या डोक्यातील विचारांची चाकेही त्याच वेगाने फिरू लागली. काय हा प्रामाणिकपणा ? इतर ठिकाणी, हवा भरावी लागो अगर न लागो फक्त चेक केली तरी पाच-दहा रुपये घेतात. पण हा माणूस खूप वेगळा वाटला. एक तर साठीच्या वयात जिथं लोक कामातून निवृत्ती घेऊन घरी आराम करतात त्या वयातही हा माणूस स्वतःच्या ताकदीवर मिळवलेलं अन्न खाण्यासाठी राबतो आहे. आपल्या घरच्यांवर ओझं बनून राहू नये, म्हणून स्वतः कष्ट करतो आहे आणि त्यातही एवढा प्रामाणिकपणा. विषय फक्त दोन-तीन रुपयांचा आहे. पण त्यातून माणसाची जी वृत्ती दिसून येते ती लाख मोलाची आहे. मी असंही पाच रुपये देत होतो. दहा मागितले तर दहा पण दिले असते. पण फुकटचे पैसे आपल्याला नकोत मग ते लाखो करोडो असोत की फक्त दोन रुपये असोत. एवढा साधा माणूस, पण आयुष्यातील खूप मोठं तत्वज्ञान सांगून

गेली. मोठ्या व्यवहारापेक्षा छोट्या-छोट्या व्यवहारातील दाखवलेला प्रामाणिकपणा हा जास्त मोठा असतो हे शिकवून गेला. वाईट मार्गाने पैसे मिळवून स्टार्च केलेल्या कडक इस्त्रीच्या पांढऱ्या सदऱ्या पेक्षा, कळकट-मळकट घामाने भिजलेल्या त्या कपड्यातील रुबाव जास्त प्रभावित करून गेला. सान्या जगाला Impress करण्यासाठी आपला लुक Cool ठेवण्यापेक्षा त्या साध्या माणसाचा साधेपणा जास्त Impress करून गेला. इतकी प्रामाणिक माणसं या जगात अजून आहेत याचा खूप अभिमान वाटला. या सगळ्या विचारचक्रात गाडीचं चक्र कधी ऑफिसच्या दारात येऊन थांबलं ते कळलंच नाही.

॥ उठ तरुणा आता जागा हो॥

उठ तरुणा ,आता जागा हो.. आता तुझ्या जगण्याचाच प्रश्न आहे,भ्रष्टाचाराच्या या दुनियेत इमानदारीची मशाल पेटवून जरा बघ ,घेऊनी क्रांतीची मशाल हाती, होऊदे भ्रष्टाचाराची रे माती,भेटतील तुला रे आता साथी उठ तरुणा आता जागा हो..!

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या जन्मभूमीतच जन्मलेला तरुण आहेस तू..आहे तुझ्या मनगटात हत्तीचे रे बळ,त्याचा योग्य उपयोग करण्यास समर्थ फक्त बन,..!स्वीकारुनी स्वतः

वरची जबाबदारी शिवार्जींचा मावळा तू बन,कुटुंबाला सांभाळलस तरी जिंकशील रे तू गड..!रडणं सोड रे आता ध्येयवादी बन.. उठ तरुणा आता जागा हो..!

माय बापा वरती आता बनू नको रे बोझ,जमलंच तर त्यांचा आधार तू बन ..व्यसना सारख्या मित्राला आता देऊ नको थारा ,तुझ्या आयुष्याचा दुश्मन आहे तो खरा,सन्मानाने जगण्यासाठी एवढे फक्त कर,ध्येयवादी बनून आपलं आयुष्य सुंदर जग..॥२॥

- विक्रान्त बडेकर LL.B.।



पार्टनर...

जिवा-शिवाची घडली भेट
उघडला त्यांच्या हृदयाचा गेट
उभ्या आयुष्याची पुन्हा गाठ भेट
अन् जिवा ने घेतला शिवाच्या काळजाचा
ठाव थेट ॥
इथे नाही मैत्री तशी इथे नाही दोस्ती अशी,
पण आधाराला मिळतेच एकमेकांची कुशी ॥
नकळत घडते सारे अन शब्दांचाचून
विनते जाळे,
अन् मनाला घातलेल्या कुंपणाला
तोडून टाकते दृष्टीचे मजबूत टिळे ॥
अव्यक्त शब्दांतून दृष्टीच्या किरणातून
चालतो इथे संवाद सारा
आणि नात्यातील गोडवा तुम्हीच मिळवून दिला
न्यारा ॥
आयुष्याच्या वळणावर होतील अनेक
गंमतिजमती,
पण या प्रेमाचा प्रवास सुरू झाला
आता नको पडू दे अंतर ॥
जाणिवेच्या नेणीवेतून झालेली भेट
मी विचार करते हे काय,
अरे ! ही तर खरी ग्यानबाची मेख ॥
पाहिल्यास तुझ्याकडे मिळते अतूट शक्ती
तुला तुझ्या आयुष्यात मिळावी नेहमीच सद्गती ॥
काळजाच्या लकाबीत असलेली ही जीवाची नाव
तुमचं आमचं टायमिंग जुळल की राव!!
- चिन्मयी कुलकर्णी
Pre-Law I

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आईचे महत्त्व शब्दांत कधी सांगता येत नाही ;
तिच्या भावनांच्या प्रवाहाचा अंत कधी होत नाही
तिच्यामुळे प्रत्येक वळणावर एक नवीन दिशा
मिळते ; की जी आयुष्याचं स्थान निश्चित
करते.....
ज्याला असते आई ; त्याला तिची किंमत कधीच
कळत नाही
त्याच्यामुळेच झालेली असताना ती आई,
तिची ममता कधी त्या कर्मनाशिबी ला अनुभवता
येत नाही ;
की जो आईला महत्त्व देत नाही
पोरकेपणाची चाहूल लागल्याशिवाय मन हळहळत
नाही ;
ती नसताना - अंथरुणात ढसढसा रडत
असताना
अश्रू पुसायला शेजारीच कोणीच येत नाही ;
मग ;
एकच कणखर हात पाठीवरून फिरतो ;
त्या खरबरीत बोटांचा स्पर्श हृदयाला जाऊन
भिडतो ;
मग बाप हा शब्द बाहेर पडतो ;
की जो जीवनाला नवीन , खरा असा अर्थ
मिळवून देतो ;
जो उच्चारताना कंठाला ताण पडतो ;
तो व्यक्तीच आयुष्यात खरा आधारस्तंभ असतो ;
की जो आयुष्यभर हवाहवासा वाटतो.....
कधी मायेचं तर कधी अनुभविक शिकवणीच
पारड समतोल असावं लागत
त्यासाठी आईबाप समीकरण भक्कमपणे
पाठीशी असणं गरजेचं असतं.....!!!!!!
- स्नेहल सु. ओंबासे
Pre-Law I

GYMKHANA REPORT 2021-2022

Academic Year 2021-2022

By- Professor Dr. M.C.SHEIKH, Gym Chairperson

Sr. No.		Date	Activity
1		01/08/2021	Opening academic session 2021-2022
2		02/10/2021	Inaugural ceremony of rally “आझादी का अमृतमहोत्सव” organized by District Legal Services Authority, Kolhapur -Co-ordinated by Dr.S.R.Rasam
3		14/11/2021	Felicitation of Moot Court Competition winners by Hble Smt Vaishali Joshi Principal District and Sessions Court Kolhapur act as a Judge along with Hble PDJ Smt Patil Madam and DLSA Secretary Hble Shri Pankaj Deshpande in the District and Sessions Court Kolhapur premises.
4			
5	Guest Lectures	26/11/2021 72 nd Constitution Day	Resource Person: Dr RBK Nayak, Balasaheb Thakare Law College, Mumbai and Shri Vaibhav Kamble, President Samvidhan Jagruti Abhiyan (NGO) Kolhapur Topic : Know the Constitutional Values Co-ordinated by Dr P.B.Patil
		11/02/2022	Resource Person: Dr.G.S. Mehakarkar Topic : ‘Fundamentals of Cyber Laws’ Co-ordinated by Dr M C Sheikh
		11/03/2022	Resource Person: Adv Asim Sarode, लोकराज्य शाहू संविधान संवाद प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, महाराष्ट्र Topic : अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य : पाळत आणि तपास

			Co-ordinated by Dr M C Sheikh
		23/03/2022	Resource Person: Adv Madhavachariyar, Udapi Topic : “Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing” Co-ordinated by Dr M C Sheikh
		19/04/2022	Resource Person: Adv Amit Tanksali (Asth Legal Advisor RBI) Topic : RBI : Composition, Management, Function and Grievance Redressal Mechanism Co-ordinated by Prof S.V.Patki
6	Flag Hoisting	26.01.2021	Republic Day- National flag Hoisted by H’ble Sou Rajanitai Magdum, President, Council of Education, Kolhapur in the presence of H’ble Adv Shri V N Patil, Secretary, Council of Education, H’ble Adv Vaibhav Pednekar, Member Council of Education and H’ble Dr Vishwanath Magdum, Member, Council of Education, Kolhapur
7	Workshop (Lead College Activity)	10.03.2022	One Day Workshop on ‘Prevention of Sexual Harassment-Concept and Application’ Resource Person : Adv Megha A.Thombare
		11.03.2022	One Day Workshop on – ‘Domestic Violence and Covid-19 Pandemic’ Resource Person : Prof Archana Jagatkar, Head of the Department,
		12.03.2022	One Day Workshop on-“ Advocacy Skills” Resource Person : Adv Abhijeet Kapase
		14.03.2022	NAAC-SSR Criteria I to III Resource Person : Prin Dr. Deshpande
		15.03.2022	NAAC-SSR Criteria IV to VII Resource Person : Prin Dr. Deshpande
8	Research		1. “Role of Judiciary in the development of the Right to Privacy in India” International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR), An International Open Access Journal, UGC Approved Journal No. 43602 and Impact

			<p>factor 5.75 E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138 (Dr M.C. sheikh, Associate Professor)</p> <p>2. 'Environment Protection and Preservation Policy in India-A Legal Perspective' SAMBODHI UGC Care listed Journal, ISSN 2249-6661 Vol.-44 No.01(XV) 2021 (Dr M C Sheikh, Associate Professor)</p> <p>3. "Challenges & opportunities in Reservation Policy for Women in India" UGC Care Journal "Samhitahita" ISSN No. 2277-7067 Impact factor – 6.850 (Dr S R Rasam, Associate Professor)</p> <p>4. "Women Empowerment & Protection Policy in India – A Legal Perspective" Peer Reviewed Journal ISSN 2348-7143 Impact Factor – 6.625, (Dr S R Rasam, Associate Professor)</p> <p>5. "A Study of Indian Legal System – A Bird Eye View" International Research Fellow Association Research Journey. Peer Reviewed Referred & Indexed Journal – Special. Issue 285 (B) Swatidhan Publications. Impact factor : 6.625, (Dr S R Rasam, Associate Professor)</p> <p>6. "Women Leadership in 21st century" International Journal of Advance & Applied Research Peer Reviewed Bi-Monthly (IJAAR) Journal Vol.9 Issue 3 ISSN – 2347-7075 Impact Factor 7.328. (Dr S R Rasam, Associate Professor)</p> <p>7. "Constitutional Privileges to the citizens- An outstanding contribution by Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar to the democracy" "Sanshodhak" UGC Care listed Journal ISSN No. 2394-5990 (March 2022), Impact Factor-7.325 (Dr S R Rasam, Associate Professor)</p> <p>8. "Challenges and Opportunities in Patent" International Research Fellow Association Research Journey, Peer Reviewed and Referred and Indexed Journal E-ISSN 2348-7143 Issue 292(B), Impact factor 6.625 (Dr S R Rasam, Associate Professor)</p>
		Paper presented	1. Mr. Chandradeep Udayrao Sardesai

			<p>(III NLC), National Seminar (11 Dec 2021) on “Legal Regime relating to Reproductive Rights of Indian Women and Social Reality” – Paper presented on “ Material issues of Girls.</p> <p>2. Mr Jadhav Komal Sardar (III NLC), National Seminar on Legal Regime relating to Reproductive Rights of Indian Women and Social Reality’ - Paper presented on –“ Legal Response to Marital Rape-Need to Rethink’ (Research Incentive granted to the students)</p>
		Books	21 Books written (Dr S. S.Desai)
		Research Project Shivaji University, Kolhapur Lead Research Sensitization Project (Rs 10,000/-)	<p>Lead College – Research Sensitization Scheme for College Students – Project Title – “ An Empirical Study to examine the impact of the Legal Aid Services in Kolhapur District” : Guide : Dr.M.C. Sheikh,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reseacher Students -Priyanka Tawade (IV NLC), Ms Gouri Patil (IV NLC), Urmila Bhupal Kamble (V NLC), Swati Prakash Ghatage (V NLC)
		Ph.D.Awarded	Assistant Professor Shri S.S.Desai – Area “Law and Social Transformation” by North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon
		Shivaji University, Distance Education	<p>Books Co-Author :Dr M.C.Sheikh, Dr S.R.Rasam and Dr Praveen B. Patil</p> <p>Editor :Dr M.C.Sheikh and Dr P.B.Patil</p>
09	Best Practices	नवे विचार नवी संकल्पना	<p>क्रांतीज्योती सावित्रीबाई फुले यांच्या जयंतीनिमित्त शिष्ये येथील करुणालय अनाथ आश्रम मध्ये अनाथ मुलांना वह्या, पेन व खाऊ वाटप तृतीय वर्ष पाच वर्षीय अभ्यासक्रम चे विद्यार्थी ऋतुराज</p>

			सावर्डेकर, सौरभ कांबळे, चैतन्य तांदळे, जुनैद शिकलगार केले.
10	शिवराज्यभिषेक दिन	06.06.2021	शिवराज्यभिषेक दिन celebrated in the campus-by Prin. Dr R Narayana, Asso Prof Dr M C Sheikh, Dr S R Rasam, Shri Makote Administrative staff and students.
11	गुरुपौर्णिमा	23.07.2021	Celebrated Gurupournima virtually - participation of I LL.B students and all teaching staff.
		30/12/2021	सकाळ माध्यम समूह यंग इन्स्पेक्टर नेट वर्क (यीण) कोल्हापूर जिल्ह्याच्या यीन जिल्हा परिषद अध्यक्ष अनुप मिलिंद कुलकर्णी आणि रोहन रामकृष्ण शारबिंद्रे उपाध्यक्ष पदी निवड करणेत आली. (प्रथम वर्ष तीन वर्षीय अभ्यासक्रम)
12	Flag Hoisting	26/01/2022	Flag hoisting ceremony with auspicious presence of Hon'ble Rajanitai Magdum, President Council of Education, Kolhapur, Hble Adv Shri Vaibhav Pednekar, Member Council of Education, Kolhapur and Hble Dr Vishwanath Magdum, Member Council of Education, Kolhapur, Prin. Dr R Narayana and all teaching and non-teaching staff.
13	Moot Court	10/11/2021	In association with District Legal Services Authority, Kolhapur the Moot Court competition is organized in our College. Hble Smt Vaishali Joshi Principal District and Sessions Court Kolhapur act as a Judge along with Hble PDJ Smt Patil Madam and DLSA Secretary Hble Shri Pankaj Deshpande. Hon'ble Rajanitai Magdum, President The Council of Education, Kolhapur, Hble Adv V N Patil, Secretary, The Council of Education, Hble Adv Shri Vaibhav Pednekar, Member Council of Education, Kolhapur and Hble Dr Vishwanath Magdum, Member Council of Education, Kolhapur, Prin. Dr R Narayana, Prin Dr V A Patil, DRK College of Commerce, Kolhapur were present Co-ordinated by

			Dr.M C Sheikh
		23/12/2021	<p>पद्मश्री देशभक्त डॉ रत्नाप्पा अण्णा कुंभार यांची २३वी पुण्यतिथी निमित्त आयोजित आंतर विद्यापीठ अभिरूप न्यायालय (मराठी) स्पर्धा घेणेत आली. सदर स्पर्धेसाठी मा. श्री. तानाजी नलावडे निवृत्त न्यायाधीश, उच्च न्यायालय, औरंगाबाद खंडपीठ न्यायाधीश म्हणून काम पाहिले.</p> <p>पद्मश्री देशभक्त डॉ रत्नाप्पा अण्णा कुंभार यांच्या कार्याची ओळख प्रसिद्ध डॉ बुद्धिराज पाटील यांनी करून दिली. यावेळी मा. सौ. रजनीताई मगदूम, अध्यक्ष कौन्सिल ऑफ एजुकेशन, कोल्हापूर, मा. डॉ विश्वनाथ मगदूम, सदस्य, कौन्सिल ऑफ एजुकेशन, कोल्हापूर मा. विधीज्ञ श्री वैभव पेडणेकर, सदस्य कौन्सिल ऑफ एजुकेशन, कोल्हापूर उपस्थित होते.</p> <p>प्रज्ञा पवार (V NLC) रेवती कुलकर्णी (IV NLC) ऋग्वेदी सावंत (V NLC)</p>
		Achievement	<p>Stood First Rank in the 8th Smt Kashibai Navale National Moot Court Competition, 2022 at Sinhgad Law College, Pune</p> <p>Mootar 1 :Ms Pradnya Pawar- V NLC Mootar 2: Ms Zakiya Maner - II Pre Law Researcher -Ms Anushka Mule - II Pre Law</p>
		Participation	<p>Late Justice P.B. Gajendragadkar Memorial Eighth State Level Moot Court Competition At Ismailsaheb Mulla Law College, Satara Date - Saturday, 30th April, 2022 Participants :</p> <p>Mootar 1 - Hemangi Narsinh Shirshikar III NLC Mootar 2 - Gayatri Rajaram Powar, III NLC Researcher - Kiranmayi Vaibhav Pednekar, III NLC</p>
14	Competitions	Elocution 02/10/2021	<p>I Prize : Ms Narvekar Samrudhi (V NLC) II Prize : Nayakwade Pooja Sunil (II LL.B) III Prize : Lohar Sujata Bhikaji (II LL.B) Kulkarni Sampada Sachin (I Pre Law) Consolation Prize : Bhoite Omkar Rajaram (I LL.B) Porlekar Harshada Ananda (I Pre Law) Co-ordinated by Prof S.V.Patki</p>

		23/12/2021	
		Essay Writing on the eve of Savitribai Phule Jayanti 05/01/2022	I Prize : Shreyash Praveen Patil (I Pre Law) II Prize : Asawari Ulhas Bhalerao (III LL.B.) III Prize : Sakshi Sunil Sutar (II Pre Law) Coordinated by Dr Suchita Suragihalli
		Judgement Writing 11/05/2022	I Prize : Kumbhar Dhanashree (III LL.B.) II Prize : Kanade Trupti (III LL.B.) Raje Rakhe (III LL.B.) III Prize : Bandgar Snehal ((III LL.B.) Kurade Sarang ((III LL.B.) Coordinated by Dr Asmita P. Patil
15	Sports	Carom	Girls : 1 st prize – Lavhate Geetadevi S. 2 nd prize – Patil Vasudha S.
			Boys : 1 st prize – Mandhare Shubham S. (IV NLC) 2 nd prize - Rathod Sagar K. (IV NLC)
		Chess	Girls : 1 st prize – Priyanka nikam (II LL.B.) 2 nd prize – Anushka Mule (II Pre-Law)
			Boys : 1 st prize – Raturaj N. Bhokare (I LL.B.) 2 nd prize – Omkar S. Shevade (II Pre-Law)
		100 Meter Running	Girls ; 1 st prize – Mahalinge Kalyani Y. (I Pre-Law) 2 nd prize – Lohar Sujata (III LL.B.) 3 rd prize – Kshirsagar Amruta S. (IV NLC)
			Boys : 1 st prize – Ghosarwad Gorkhnath S.(I LL.B.) 2 nd prize – Teli Yuvraj C. (V NLC) 3 rd prize – Khatkar Sourabha S. (II Pre-Law)
		Volly Ball	Winner : II LL.B. Runner Up : I LL.B.
		Basket Ball	Winner : II LL.B. Runner Up : III LL.B.

List of full time teaching staff

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Dr. Narayana C. Rayadurgam
M.A., B.Ed., LL.M., NET, M.H.R., NET, Ph.D., D.litt | Principal |
| 2 | Dr. Savita R. Rasam
M.A., LL.M., Ph.D. | Associate Professor |
| 3 | Dr. Moula C. Sheikh
B.Sc., LL.M., NET, ADR, DCL, Ph.D., MBA, | Professor |
| 4 | Dr. Pravin B. Patil
B.A., LL.M., NET, Ph.D., PGDHR | Assistant Professor |
| 5 | Shri. Suhas V. Patki
B. Com., LL.M., NET. | Assistant Professor |
| 6 | Dr. Asmita P. Patil
B.S.L., LL.M., NET, SET, Ph.D. | Assistant Professor |
| 7 | Dr. Shripad S. Desai
B.S.L., LL.M., NET.(Law), M.S.W., NET(Social work), Ph.D.(Law), G.D.C.&A. | Assistant Professor |
| 8 | Dr. Suchita R. Suragihalli
M.A. (Pol. Sci.) SET., Ph.D. | Assistant Professor |
| 9 | Shri. Kailas R. Pawar
M.A., M.Lib. & Isc., NET. | Librarian |

VISITING FACULTY

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Adv. Dr. Santosh Shah | B.A., LL.M., Ph.D. |
| 2. | Adv. Sou. Neelam Gandhi | B.A., LL.M. |
| 3. | Adv. Swapnil Chile | B.S.L., LL.M., NET. |
| 4. | Dr. R.G. Panhalkar | M.A., LL.M., M.Phil, Ph.D. |
| 5. | Prof. Jyoti Shete | B.S.L., LL.M., NET. |
| 6. | Prof. Deepti M. Patil | B.Sc., LL.M., NET. |

Clock Hour Basis

1.	Sou. Megha A. Thombare	M.A., LL.M.
2.	Sou. Swati P. Gavade	BSL, LL.M., NET
3.	Dr. Pritviraj A. Suryawanshi	M.A., Ph.D.
4.	Sou. Kirti K. Pawar	M.A., BSL, LL.M.
5.	Adv. Fatima Mulla	LL.M.
6.	Dr. Kalindi S. Tupe	M.A., Ph.D.
7.	Sou. Shrinidhi H. Bhurke	M.Com, LL.M.
8.	Dr. Vishwaranjan Somanath	M.Sc. (Zool.), Ph.D.(Toxicol),M.Sc.(Commn.inEVS), A.D.C.A., M.Sc.(DM), M.Phil.(D.M.), M.B.A.
9.	Shri. Shivbhushan V. Jadhav	M.A. (English)

List of Administrative Staff

1.	Shri. Vaibhav G. Kale.	B.Sc., M.B.A.	Office Superintendent
2.	Shri. Kuldeep V. Makote	M.Com	Junior Clerk
3.	Shri. Shekhar D. Joshi	B.Com	Junior Clerk
4.	Shri. Meharali B. Fakir.	12 th Class	Library Attendant
5.	Shri. Ananda S. Wagare.	B.A. -I	Library Attendant
6.	Shri. Atul R. Kothavale	B.A.	Peon
7.	Shri. Rahul N. Pandat.	B.Com-I	Peon
8.	Shri. Amol G. Kolap		Peon

**Statement showing for Doner Prize List for the year 2021- 2022
(Academic Year 2020-2021)**

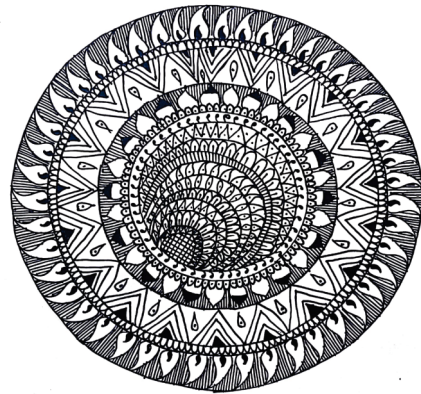
Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Name of the Doner	Class / Subject
1	Bedagkar Reshma	1 Late Barister Shamrao Kelavakar	Memorial L.B.
		2 Late Waman Dattatray Adake Prize	III LL.B.
		3 Late Shri Govind Raghunath Walivdekar Prize	III LL.B.
		4 Late Shri Rajaram Bapu Patil Prize	III LL.B.
		5 Late Shri Jaganath Reghunath Kelkar Prize	III LL.B.
		6 Late Shri R.M.Apate Prize	III LL.B.
		7 Late Shri Pandurang Atmaram Lanjekar Prize	III LL.B.
		8 College Prize Standing I	III LL.B.
2		1 Late B.G.Alias Bapusaheb Karmarkar Prize (Cr.P)	III LL.B.
3		1 Late Dattatray Raghunath Dixit Prize	L.B. (Family)
		2 Late Shri S.R.Potnis Prize	I LL.B. (Family)
		3 Late Shri Kakasaheb Aliance D.N.	I LL.B. (Family)
		4 Shri S.B.Patil Prize	I LL.B. (Family)
4		1 Shri Basawantrao Ganpatrao Prize	II LL.B. (Jurispru)
		2 Late Shri Prin.S.G.Dabholkar Prize	II LL.B. (Jurispru)
5		1 G.N.Gabale Prize	II LL.B. (Property)
6	Patil Uday S.	2 Shri. K. B. Kelkar	II LL.B. (Pub.Int)
		College Prize Standing I	I LL.B.
7	Manwar Bhagwan K	Late Shri Prin.S.G.Dabhokar Prize	I LL.B.(Constitu)
8	Manwar Bhagwa	2 Shri S.B.Patil Prize	I LL.B.
		3 College Prize Standing I	I LL.B.
9	Shelke Ajinkya A	1 Adv. Shri Patil Deepak Ganpatrao Prize	V NLC
		2 College Prize Standing I	V NLC
10	Mane Priyanka R	1 Adv. K.A.Kapase Prize	III NLC
		2 College Prize Standing I	III NLC
11	Gawade Vaishnavi N	Late Shri K.P.Khasbardar Prize	III NLC (Family)

Merit List for the year 2021 - 2022 (Academic Year 2020-2021)

Sr No	Name of the Student	Class	Rank
1	Vichare Revati V.	I LL.B.	College Prize Star
2	Patil Amruta B.	I LL.B.	College Prize Star
3	Mulla Rafik Y.	II LL.B.	College Prize Star
4	Shreya R. Shirulakkar	II LL.B.	College Prize Star
5	Mujawar Nihalah	III LL.B.	College Prize Star
6	Kulkarni Dipak S.	III LL.B.	College Prize Star
7	Harshada A. Porle	Pre-Law	College Prize Star
8	Aditya S. Arekar	I Pre-Law	College Prize Star
9	Tejaswini C. Patil	I Pre-Law	College Prize Star
10	Saniya J. Makham	II Pre-Law	College Prize Star
11	Bhargavi D. Patil	II Pre-Law	College Prize Star
12	Siddhi S. Katkar	II Pre-Law	College Prize Star
13	Komal S. Jadhav	II Pre-Law	College Prize Star
14	Reshma A. Powar	II Pre-Law	College Prize Star
15	Karade Yashashree K.	IV NLC	College Prize Star
16	Tawade Priyanka	KIII NLC	College Prize Star
17	Magdum Prathmesh	V NLC	College Prize Star
18	Mutha Nandita K.	IV NLC	College Prize Star
19	Joshi Nikita S.	IV NLC	College Prize Star
20	Sourabh R. Kapshe	V NLC	College Prize Star
21	Sumitra S. Kawade	V NLC	College Prize Star
22	Chaure Sayali B.	D.I.T.	College Prize Star
23	Bolake Renuka R.	D.I.T.	College Prize Star
24	Khamkar Swati J.	D.L.L.	College Prize Star
25	Khot Shruti A.	D.L.L.	College Prize Star
26	Mudhale Ganesh	T.D.L.L.	College Prize Star
27	Magdum Prasad	Cyber Law	College Prize Star
28	Kulkarni Manjiri	Cyber Law	College Prize Star
29	Acharya Swati G.	Cyber Law	College Prize Star
30	Kurane Amir Z.	Cyber Law	College Prize Star
31	Maskar Ramesh K.	LL.M.	College Prize Star
32	Samant Shreyas S.	LL.M.	College Prize Star
33	Tendulkar Shweta	LL.M.	College Prize Star

Statement showing for Doner Prize List for the year 2021 - 2022 (Academic Year 2020-2021)				
Sr.No.	Name of the Student	Name of the Doner		Class / Subject
1	Bedagkar Reshma R.	1	S. G.Kulkarni Prize (College Standing I)	III LL.B.
2	Shelke Ajinkya A.	1	S. G.Kulkarni Prize (College Standing I)	VNLC
3	Digraje Vardhman S.	1	D.V.Phadnis Prize	D.I.T.
		2	College Prize Standing I	

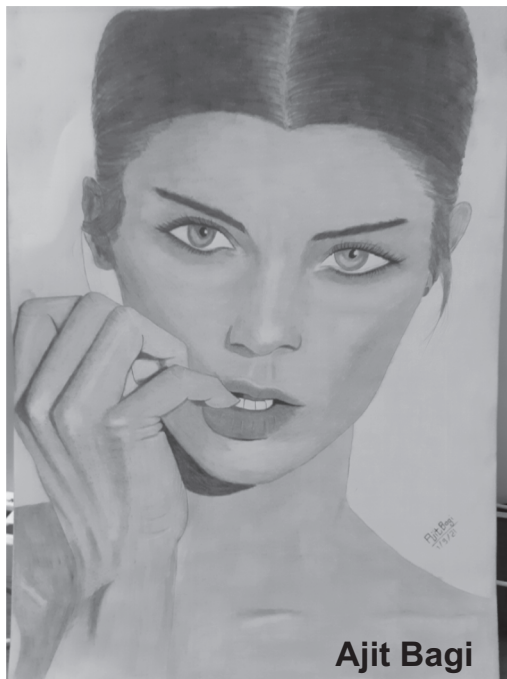
Hand Sketch by Students



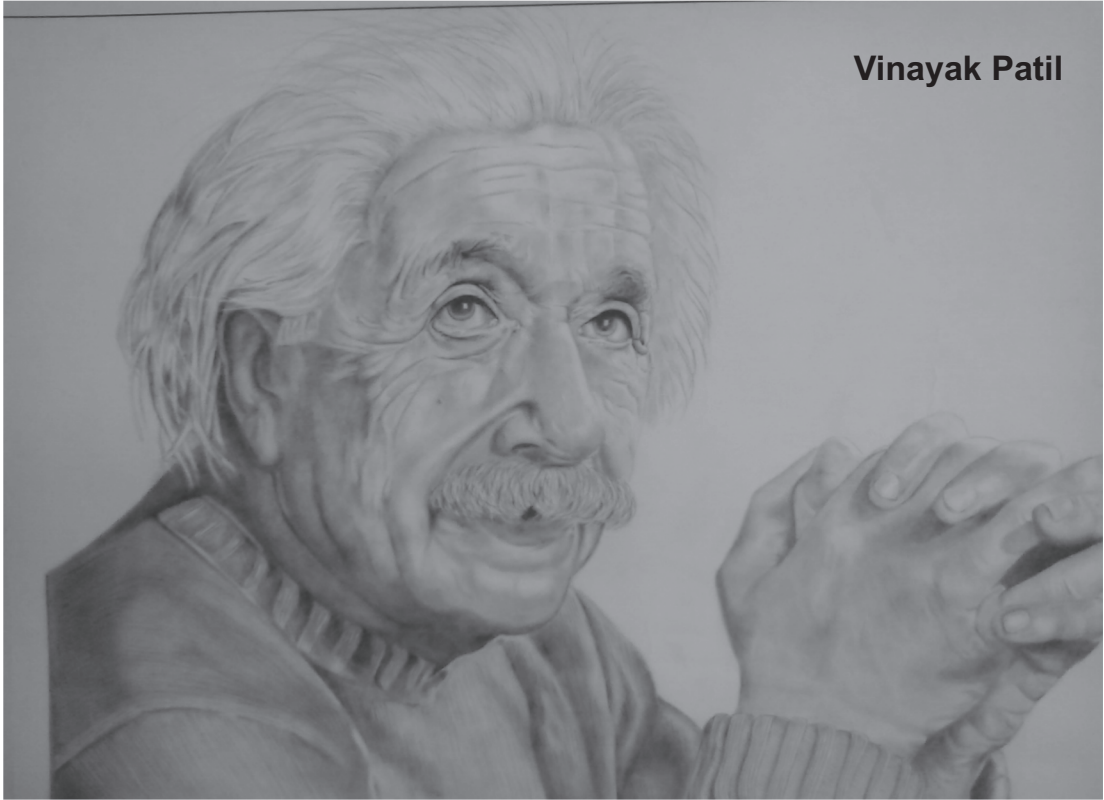
Vasudha Patil



Hand Sketch by Students



Hand Sketch by Students



Vinayak Patil



Shreya Mirajkar



Varsha Patil



SHHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony

Chief Guest Hon'ble Amit B. Borkar (Judge, High Court, Bombay)



Celebration of International Yoga Day





SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

