



THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION'S
SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR

NAAC Cycle III

Criterion No.: 1.3

Metrics No.: 1.3.1

SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE

NAAC Cycle III

CRITERION NO.: 1.3

METRICS NO.: 1.3.1

1.3.1 Cross Cutting Issues

SR. NO.	CONTENT
1.	Constitutional Law I & II
2.	Family Law I & II
3.	Environmental Law
4.	International Human Rights
5.	Personality Development
6.	Professional Ethics
7.	Democracy, Elections and Good Governance
8.	DLSA Activities

DSC – 102: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- I
(Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles of State Policy)
(Paper – II)

Object:

India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the Principles of the democratic government. A good understanding of the Constitution and the constitutional amendments, judicial decisions, constitutional practice and conventions, is therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features of the Constitution and be-aware of the social, political and economic influence on it. A student must learn how various interpretations of the constitution are possible and how do they influence the growth of constitutional law. Judicial review is an important aspect of constitutional law. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive actions is an interesting development of Indian constitutional law.

Methods of teaching-learning:

Lecture and Case-study method shall be the main method of learning to be followed. Dialectic system of learning would provide better appreciation of the constitutional governance in India through class room debate and moot court exercise after the basic issues are identified by lecture and discussion. Research of issue based conflict of interest through court cases may be an added advantage.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation: 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

30 Marks

SYLLABUS:

UNIT I: MAKING OF CONSTITUTION AND FEATURES

- 1.1 Making of Indian Constitution
- 1.2 Nature of constitution
- 1.3 Salient Features of the Indian Constitution
- 1.4 Citizenship-under constitution and Citizenship Act 1955
- 1.5 Preamble

UNIT II: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS- JUSTICIABILITY- STATE OBLIGATION- ART 12-13

- 2.1 Fundamental Rights – meaning and scope of
- 2.2 Definition of 'State' for enforcement of fundamental rights
- 2.3 Justiciability of fundamental rights
- 2.4 Definition of law for constitutional law purpose
- 2.5 Doctrine of eclipse, severability, waiver.

UNIT III: RIGHT TO EQUALITY (ART 14-18)

- 3.1 Equality before law and equal protection of law
- 3.2 Classification for differential treatment- Constitutional validity
- 3.3 Protective measures –gender discrimination
- 3.4 Protective discrimination in favor of certain sections of the society
- 3.5 Untouchability and abolition of titles

UNIT IV: FREEDOMS AND SOCIAL CONTROL UNITS (ART 19-22)

- 4.1 Freedoms and restrictions under (Art.19)
- 4.2 Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Art.20)
- 4.3 Right to life and personal liberty (Art.21)
- 4.4 Right to education (Art. 21 A)
- 4.5 Protection against arrest and Preventive Detention (Art.22)

UNIT V: RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION (ART 22-23)

- 5.1 Prohibition of traffic in human beings,
- 5.2 Forced labours – bonded labour
- 5.3 Trafficking of women and children
- 5.4 Prohibition of employment of children
- 5.5 Right of children a free and compulsory education

UNIT VI: RIGHT TO RELIGION AND MINORITY RIGHTS

- 6.1 Concept of Secularism- Historical perspective.
- 6.2 Freedom of Religion-nature, scope and limitations.
- 6.3 Right to Freedom of Religion- use and misuse- Indian scenario.
- 6.4 Minority Rights
- 6.5 Relationship between Religion and minority

UNIT VII: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REMEDIES (ART 32)

- 7.1 Writ of Habeas Corpus
- 7.2 Writ of Mandamus
- 7.3 Writ of Certiorari
- 7.4 Writ of Prohibition
- 7.5 Writ of Quo-warranto

UNIT VIII: DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES, FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES AND SOCIAL JUSTICE (ART 35-51A)

- 8.1 Underlying object and significance of Directive Principles.
- 8.2 Classification of Directives.
- 8.3 Fundamental Right and Directive principles- Interrelationship and Judicial balancing.
- 8.4 Fundamental Duties--- Need, Source and enforcement of fundamental duties.
- 8.5 Relation of Fundamental Duties with Directive Principles and Fundamental Right

Reference Books

1. T,K, Tope : Constitutional of India.
2. G.Austin, History of Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience(2000) Oxford.
3. D.D. Basu : Shorter Constitution of India : (1996) Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.
4. Constituent Assembly Debates Vol. 1 to 12 (1989).
5. H.M. Seervai : Constitution of India. Vol.-1-3 (1992), Tripathy, Bombay.
6. M.P. Singh (ed) V.N. Shukla : Constitutional Law of India (2000) Oxford.
7. G.Austin: Indian Constitution:- Cornerstone of a Nation (1972)
8. M.Glanter: Competing Equalities – Law and the Backward Classes in India (1984) Oxford.
9. B. Sivaramayya : Inequalities and the Law (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.

(ed.) – Kenny’s Outlines of Criminal Law Jw Cecil Turner - Russel on Crime
 Smith and Hogan – Criminal Law
 A.P. Simester & G.R. Sullivan – Criminal Law Theory and Doctrine
 R. C. Nigam – Principles of Criminal Law Asia Publishing House, Lucknow. Prof. K.N.
 Chandranshekharpillai – Essay’s on Indian Penal Code
 R. C. Srivastava – Law Relating to Crima Punishment Andrew Ashworth –
 Principles of Criminal Law
 P.S/Achuthunpillai, Criminal Law (1995) Eastern, Lucknow.
 Prof K.D Gaur - Criminal Law Cases and Material(1991), Butterworths India. Dr. Hari Singh Gaur
 – Penal Law of India (4 volumes)
 R. A Nelson – Indian Penal Code
 Prof. K.N. Chandranshekharpillai – Essay’s on Indian Penal Code RatanLal and
 DhirajLal – Indian Penal Code
 Prof. Raghavan – Indian Penal Code
 B.M.Gandhi, Indian Penal Code (1996), Eastern, Nagpur
 K.D.Gaur, a Text Book on the Indian Penal Code (1998), Universal Delhi

DSC – 105: FAMILY LAW – I (Paper – V)

Object :

The course structure is designed mainly with three objectives in view. One is to provide adequate sociology perspectives so that the basic concepts relating to family are expounded in their social setting. The next objective is to give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the foundational inequalities writ large in the various family concepts. The third objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religions but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code. Such a restructuring would make the study of familial relations more meaningful.

To evaluate the strength of family system in India and the extent of legal support provided to the same and also to examine when and how and to what extent a Uniform Civil Code to regulate a religious part of family life, if any, may emerge!

Method of study: Lecture method and tutorial form of learning is the best method. Case study and research for self learning may also be truly effective. Paper writing and presentation may be gainfully employed to maximize the teaching-learning devise. There are a lot of scope of innovation and new interpretation.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks
 Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS

UNIT I : FAMILY RELATIONS- HINDUS, MUSLIMS, CHRISTAINS AND PARSIS

- 1.1 Natural and sources of Hindu Law
- 1.2 Schools of Hindu Law
- 1.3 Nature and sources of Muslim Law
- 1.4 Schools of Muslim Law

UNIT II: MARRIAGE AND KINSHIP

- 2.1 Evolution of the institution of marriage and Family
- 2.2 Role of Religious rituals and practices in molding the rules regulating to marital relations
- 2.3 Types of family based upon
 - 2.3.1 Lineage – patrilineal, matrilineal
 - 2.3.2 Authority structure – patriarchal; matriarchal
 - 2.3.3. Location patrilocal, matrilocal
 - 2.3.4 Number of conjugal units – nuclear, extended, joint and composite
- 2.4 Emerging concepts – maîre – sambhand and divided homes.

UNIT III: MATRIMONIAL REMEDIES

- 3.1 Marital conflicts
 - 3.1.1 Non- judicial resolution of marital conflicts
 - 3.1.2 Customary dissolution of marriage – unilateral divorce, divorce by mutual consent and other modes of dissolution
 - 3.1.3 Divorce under Muslim personal law – talaq and talaq-e-tafweez
- 3.2 Judicial resolution of marital conflicts : the family court
- 3.3 Nullity of marriage
- 3.4 Option of puberty
- 3.5 Restitution of conjugal rights
- 3.6 Judicial separation
- 3.7 Desertion : a ground for matrimonial relief
- 3.8 Cruelty: a ground for matrimonial relief
- 3.9 Adultery : a ground for matrimonial relief
- 3.10 Other grounds for matrimonial relief
- 3.11 Divorce by mutual consent under :
 - 3.11.1 Special Marriage Act 1954
 - 3.11.2 Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - 3.11.3 Muslim law (Khula and Mubaraat)

UNIT IV : BAR TO MATRIMONIAL RELIEF

- 4.1 Doctrine of strict proof
 - 4.1.1 Taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability
- 4.2 Accessory
- 4.3 Connivance
- 4.4 Collusion
- 4.5 Condonation
- 4.6 Improper or unnecessary delay
- 4.7 Residuary clause – no other legal ground exists for refusing the matrimonial relief.

UNIT V: LAW OF MAINTENANCE (HINDU AND MUSLIM LAW)

- 5.1 Claim of spouses
- 5.2 Claim of parents and children
- 5.3 Alimony (pendent and permanent)

UNIT VI MINORITY AND ADOPTION

- 6.1 Adoption under the Hindu Law
- 6.2 Acknowledgement under the Muslim law
- 6.3 Minority and Guardianship

UNIT VII : CONVERSION AND ITS EFFECT ON FAMILY

- 7.1 Marriage
- 7.2 Adoption
- 7.3 Guardianship
- 7.4 Succession

(In view of the conflict of inter-personal laws, conversion is causing problems. How conversion affects the family and whether it is compatible with the concept of secularism and to what extent such problems would stand resolved with the enactment of a uniform civil code needs to be examined.)

UNIT VIII : CUSTOMARY PRACTICES AND STATE REGULATION

- 8.1 Polygamy
- 8.2 Concubine
- 8.3 Child Marriage
- 8.4 Sati
- 8.5 Dowry

References :

- 1) ParasDiwan, Hindu Law
- 2) S.T. Desai (ed) Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, (1998) Bitterorths , India
- 3) ParasDiwan, Family law : Law of Marriage and Divorce in India, (1984)
- 4) A. M. Bhattachargee, Muslim Law and Constitution(1994(Eastern Law House, Calcutta
- 5) A. M. Bhattachargee, Hindu Law and Constitution(1994(Eastern Law House, Calcutta
- 6) ParasDiwan, Law of Adoption, Minority, Guardianship and Custody (2000), Universal
- 7) A.A.A. Fyzee, Outline of Muhammadam law, (1986)
- 8) J.D.M. Derrett, Hindu Law : Past and present
- 9) J.D.M. Derrett, Death of Marriage Law
- 10) J.D.M. Derrett, a critique of modern Hindu law

Suggested Books:

- 1)ParasDiwan, Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession (1998), Universal
- 2)Basu, N. D. Law of Succession (2000), Universal
- 3)Kusem, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual (2000), Universal
- 4)Malchandu, S.C. Law and Practice of Divorce in India (2000), Universal
- 5)P.V. Kane, History of Dharmasastras Vol. 2 pt. 1 at 624-632 (1974)
- 6)A. Kuppaswami (ed.) Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage ch. 4 (1986)
- 7)B. Sivaramayys, Inequalities and the Law, (1985)
- 8)K.C. Daiya, "Population control through family planning in India," Indian Journal of Legal studies, 85(1979)
- 9)J.D.M. Derrett, Hindu Law, : Past and Present
- 10) J.D.M. Derrett, Death of Marriage Law
- 11) A.A.A. Fyzee, Outline of Muhammadan Law, (1986)

12. Mulla, Negotiable Instrument Act, Tripathy

Case Law (by way of illustration)

1. AmritlalGoverdhanLal v. State Bank of Travancore AIR 1968 SC 1432
2. Morvi Mercantile Bank v. Union of India AIR 1965 SC 1954
3. VasireddiSeetharamaiah v. Srirama Motor Finance Corporation 1977 AP 164
4. Wheels India Ltd., Mount Road v Khem Chand Raj Kumar 1970 MLJ 648

201

5. Maganbhai v Union of India AIR 1969 SC 785Madhav Rao v. Union of India AIR 1971 SC 530
6. Delhi Science Forum & Others v. Union of India JT 1996 (2) SC 295
7. Canara Bank v Canara Sales Corporation & Others AIR 1987 SC 1603
8. Indian Airlines Corporation v MadhuriChoudhury AIR 1965 Cal 252
9. Gatewhite Ltd & Another v. Iberia Lineas de Espana SA (1989) 1 All E.R. 944

✓ **DSC-202: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II (Paper – II)**

Object :

To understand the political, social and economic value structure of the Constitution of India and the protection of human rights of individuals and balancing with the positive responsibility of the state to establish a economy of growth, social justice and political aspiration of all sections of the Indian Society through constitutional governance.

Method of study: Lecture method and interactive sessions of learning is the best method. Case study and research for self learning may also be truly effective. Paper writing and presentation may be gainfully employed to maximize the teaching-learning devise. There are a lot of scope of innovation and new interpretation

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level :10 Marks

30 Marks

SYLLABUS

UNIT I. PARLIAMENT

1. Composition, Election, qualifications, disqualifications and tenure of members.
2. Functions of Parliament.
3. Privileges of Members, Parliamentary Privileges and fundamental rights
4. Relationship between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
5. Officers of the parliament – Speaker, Chairperson, powers and functions

UNIT II. PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT AND UNION EXECUTIVE

1. Westminster Model- Choice of Parliamentary Form-Council of Minister and Prime Minister, Cabinet system, collective responsibility- individual responsibility.
2. Co-alition Government
3. President of India- Election, qualification and Impeachment

4. powers (specially the ordinance making power) privileges and constitutional position
5. Governor of the State- Appointment, tenure etc., position and status of Governor.

UNIT III. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNION AND STATES

I- LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS

1. Legislative powers of the union- extent and width- seventh schedule
2. Provision as to introduction and passing of ordinary bills
3. Joint sitting of both the houses
4. Parliament's power to legislate on State subjects
5. Principles of interpretation of Lists

UNIT IV – RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNION AND STATES

II- ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL

1. Administrative relationship
 - a) Co-extensive powers of administrative organ- Art 73
 - b) Obligation of states- assistance and coordination
 - c) Inter state council
 - d) All India Services
 - e) Grants in aid.
2. Financial Relations---
 - a) Distribution of Revenue between Centre and State.
 - b) Money Bill- finance bills
 - c) Finance Commission

UNIT V.- FREEDOM TRADE-COMMERCE AND SERVICES UNDER THE STATE

1. Freedom Trade-extent and relationship with fundamental rights
2. Restrictions on Trade and Commerce
3. Doctrine of Pleasure
4. Constitutional safeguards to Civil Servants
5. Public Service Commission

UNIT VI. - EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

1. National emergency- imposition and implications
2. Constitutional amendments relating to national emergency
3. Failure of constitutional emergency in the state- grounds
4. Misuse of state emergency -safeguards by judicial pronouncements
5. Financial emergency – grounds and implications

UNIT VII. - JUDICIARY UNDER CONSTITUTION

1. Supreme Court- composition, Appointment procedure- collegium system- removal
2. Jurisdiction of supreme court- original, appellate, advisory and curative
3. High Court-Composition, Appointment, jurisdiction etc.
4. Independence of Judiciary
5. Doctrine of Judicial Review- Nature and scope

UNIT VIII. - CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS OF ADAPTATION AND ALTERATION

1. Amendment- meaning and Methods of Constitutional amendment
2. constitutional Limitations upon constituent power
3. Doctrine of Basic Structure- emergence and expansion
4. Amendment of fundamental rights

5. Content and controversy of basic structure theory

Reference Books:

- 1) T.K. Tope: Constitutional of India.
- 2) G. Austin, History Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience (2000) Oxford.
- 3) D.D. Basu : Shorter Constitution of India (1996) Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.
- 4) Constituent Assembly Debates Vol. 1 to 12 (1989)
- 5) H.M. Seervai: Constitution of India Vol. 1-3 (1992), Tripathi, Bombay.
- 6) M.P. Singh (ed) V.N. Shukul : Constitutional Law of India (2000) Oxford.
- 7) G. Austin : Indian Constitution : Cornerstone of a Nation (1972)
- 8) M. Glanter : Competing Equalities- Law and the Backward Classes in India (1984)
- 9) B. Sivaramayya : Inequalities and Law (1984) Eastern Lucknow.
- 10) S.C. Kashyap : Human Rights and Parliament (1978) Metropolitan.
- 11) Dr. Pandey J.N. : Constitutional Law of India. (2007) Central Law Agency.

BSC – 203: FAMILY LAW – II (Paper – III)

Object:

Succession is one every important way of transfer of property, of course after the life of the owner of the property. The study shall not only examine the law as it is and is interpreted by Courts in fact situation, it also shall aim at understanding the differences in the law of succession, both testamentary and intestate, amongst various religious groups.

Methodology of teaching-learning: Lecture method, Case study and presentation shall be dominant method. But research and paper-writing is also important. There shall be comparative studies in all presentations and lectures. Discussion and issue-based round table shall be emphasized instead of issue-based lecture.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks
Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS:

UNIT I : JOINT FAMILY

- 1.1 Mitakshara joint family
- 1.2 Mitakshara coparcenary – formation and incidents
- 1.3 Property under Mitakshara law – separate property and coparcenary property
- 1.4 Dayabhaga coparcenary – formation and incidents
- 1.5 Property under Dayabhaga law
- 1.6 Karta of the joint family – his position, powers, privileges and obligations
- 1.7 Alienation of property – separate and coparcenary
- 1.8 Partition and reunion
- 1.9 Joint Hindu Family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu gains of Learning act and various tax laws on it

1.10 Matrilineal joint family

UNIT II : INHERITANCE – HINDUS

- 2.1 Historical perspectives of traditional Hindu law as a background to the study of Hindu Succession act 1956
- 2.2 Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession act 1956
- 2.3 Devolution of interest in Mitakshara coparcenary with reference to the provisions of Hindu Succession act 1956
- 2.4 Succession to property of a Hindu female dying intestate under the provisions of Hindu Succession act 1956
- 2.5 Disqualification relating to succession
- 2.6 General rules of succession
- 2.7 Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana laws governing people living in Travancore – Cochin and the districts of Malabar and South Kanara.

UNIT III : INHERITANCE – MUSLIMS

- 3.1 General rules of succession and exclusion from succession
- 3.2 Classification of heirs under Hanafi and IthnaAshria schools and their shares and distribution of property
- 3.3 Christians, Parsis and Jews
- 3.3.1 Heirs and their shares and distribution of property under the Indian Succession Act 1925

UNIT IV : WOMEN'S PROPERTY

- 4.1 Stridhan – concepts and characteristics, sources
- 4.2 Principles of succession
- 4.3 Comparative analysis of right to property of women under different religious and statutory law

UNIT V : TESTAMENTARY SUCCESSION

- 5.1 Power of testamentary succession under various religious and statutory law under Hindu, Islamic, Christian and Parsi Law
- 5.2 Competence of the testator, limitation to testamentation
- 5.3 Abatement of legacy, Will and administration of will – Probate, Codicil, execution of Privileged and unprivileged will
- 5.4 Attestation, alteration and revival of will

UNIT VI : RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION:

- 6.1 Pre-emption, meaning, nature, constitutionality, classification
- 6.2 Who can claim the right, formalities and legal effect
- 6.3 legal devices of evading right of pre-emption, when is the right lost

UNIT VII : GIFT UNDER THE ISLAMIC LAW

- 7.1 Hiba – nature and characteristics, kinds of hiba
- 7.2 Conditional and future gift, types of Hiba, Death-bed gift
- 7.3 Revocation of gift

UNIT VIII : RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS

- 8.1 Wakf
- 8.1.1 Meaning, character, formalities for creation
- 8.1.2 Administration, power of Mutawali, Muslim Religious Institutions and offices
- 8.2 Hindu Religious Endowment

- 8.2.1 Traditional religious principles of creation, administration and offices
- 8.2.2 Statutory methods of creation of trust
- 8.2.3 Powers and functions of the trustees

References:

- 1) Mulla, Hindu Law, Vol I and II, Butterworth
- 2) Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage, Bharat
- 3) Diwan, Modern Hindu law, Universal
- 4) Tyabji, Muslim Law, Tripathy
- 5) Mulla, Principles of Mohammedan Law, Tripathy
- 6) Amer Ali, Mohammedan Law, Vol I and II, EBS
- 7) TahirMohammad, Family Law reforms in Muslim world, tripathy
- 8) TahirMohammad, Islamic Law in Modern india, Tripathy
- 9) Derret Hindu Law, Past and Present, Universal
- 10) Derret, Introduction to modern Hindu Law, Universal
- 11) Ghosh, the law of endowments, S.C. Sarkar
- 12) Row, Sanjiva, The Indian Succession Act, Law book Co
- 13) Basu, Indian Succession Act, eastern
- 14) Gaur, hindu code Vol i and II, Law Publisher
- 15) Diwan, law of Intested and testamentary Succession, wadhwa
- 16) Mukherjee, Hindu law of religious and charitable trust, eastern
- 17) Desai Kumud, Law of Marriages and Divorce
- 18) Mayne's Hindu law and usage
- 19) Parasdiwan, Family law
- 20) Dr. T. V. Subbaroa Familt law in India
- 21) Mulla, principles of Mahommedan law

DSC – 204: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (Paper – IV)

Object:

The Environmental law programme, in contrast to other law curricula, has certain characteristics which make it unique and is one of the best instruments for breaking the ice of colonial legal education. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that the problems it raises do not relate merely to specific individuals but about such matters as national development, industrial policy, policies concerning natural resources, injustice to communities, inter generational equity and prevention of pollution. All these issues related to problematic about construction of a just, humane and healthy society.

Secondly environmental law necessarily demands an inter – disciplinary approach. Thirdly, uniqueness of the subject is borne out by the new epistemological outlook which ecology – related knowledge has brought about in recent times. The development of ecological knowledge has necessitated an overall change not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal explorations. This approach to the growing dimensions of environments law is essential.

Method of study: Lecture method and tutorial form of learning is the best method. Case study and research for self learning may also be truly effective. Paper writing and presentation may be gainfully employed to maximize the teaching-learning devise. There are a lot of scope of innovation and new interpretation.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation : 20 Marks

Viva Voce College Level : 10 Marks

: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS

UNIT I - CONCEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND POLLUTION

- 1.1 Meaning and definition of environment and pollution under different Acts
- 1.2 Kinds of pollution
- 1.3 Effects of pollution

UNIT II -- HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION

- 2.1 Indian tradition : Dharma of environment
- 2.2 British Raj – Industrial development and exploitation of nature
Nuisance : penal code and procedural codes
- 2.3 Free India – continuance of British influence

UNIT III – CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES

- 3.1 Constitution making – development and property oriented approach
- 3.2 Directive principles
 - 3.2.1 Judicial approach
- 3.3 Fundamental rights - Right to clean and healthy environment, Pollution Free Atmosphere etc.
- 3.4 Environments v. Development
- 3.5 Enforcing agencies and remedies
- 3.6 Emerging Principles
 - 3.6.1 Polluter pays and Precautionary Principle : Public Liability Insurance
 - 3.6.2 Public Trust Doctrine
 - 3.6.3 Sustainable Development

UNIT IV – WATER AND AIR POLLUTION

- 4.1 Water and Air Pollution - Meaning and standards
- 4.2 Culprits and victims
- 4.3 Offences and penalties
- 4.4 Judicial approach
- 4.5- Noise Pollution and Control
 - 4.5.1 Legal control
 - 4.5.2 Courts of balancing : permissible and impermissible noise

UNIT V -- ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

- 6.1 Protection means
- 6.2 Protection agencies : Power and functions
- 6.3 Emerging protection through delegated legislation
 - 6.3.1 Hazardous waste
 - 6.3.2 Bio – medical waste
 - 6.3.3 Genetic engineering
 - 6.3.4 Disaster emergency preparedness
 - 6.3.5 Coastal zone management
- 6.4 Judiciary : complex problems in administration of environmental justice

UNIT VI -- FOREST AND GREENERY

- 7.1 Greenery conservation laws
 - 7.1.1 Forest Conservation Act
 - 7.1.2 Symbiotic relationship and tribal people
 - 7.1.5 Denudation of forest : judicial approach
- 7.2 Wild life Protection Act

UNIT VII -- INTERNATIONAL REGIME

- 8.1 Stockholm conference
- 8.2 Green house effect and ozone depletion
- 8.3 Rio Conference
- 8.4 Bio – Diversity
- 8.5 U. N. Declaration on right to Development

UNIT VIII -- PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

- 9.1 Animal welfare Board
- 9.2 Cruelty to Animals Generally
- 9.3 Experimentation on Animals
- 9.4 Performing animals

Reference Books

1. Ball and Bell, Environmental Law
2. ShyamDivan : Armin Rosencranz Environmental Laws and Policy in India - Cases, Materials and Statutes
3. BaxiUpendra, The Bhopal Case
4. Aggarwal Anil, The State of India's Environment
5. Lal's Commentaries on Water and Air Pollution and Environment Protection Laws
6. Pal Chandra, Environmental Pollution and Development, ed 1999
7. Iyer V R Krishna, Environment Pollution and the Law
8. Malaviya, Environment Pollution and its Control under International Law
9. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India 1986
10. The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and Rules 1986

Select Bibliography :

- 1) AarminRosencranz, et al, (eds.), Environmental Law and Policy in Indian, (2000), Oxford
- 2) R. B. Singh & Suresh Misra, Environmental Law in India (1996), Concept Publishing, New Delhi.
- 3) Kailash Thakur, Environment Protection Law and Policy in India (1997), Deep & Deep publications, New Delhi.
- 4) Richard L. Riversz, et.al. (eds.), Environment Law, the economy and other Sustainable Development (2000), Cambridge
- 5) Christopher D. Stone, Should Trees Have Standing and other Essays on Law, Morals and the Environment (1996), Oceana
- 6) Leelakrishnan, P et. al. (eds.), Law and Environment (1990), Eastern, Lucknow
- 7) Leelakrishnan, P, The Environmental Law in India (1999), Butterworths – India
- 8) Department of Science and Technology, Government of India Report of the Committee for Recommending Legislative Measures and Administrative Machinery for Ensuring Environmental protection (1980) (Tiwari Committee Report).
- 9) Indian Journal of Public Administration, Special Number on Environment and Administration, July – September 1988, Vol. XXXV, No. 3, pp. 353 - 801

UNIT –VIII - INTERPRETATION WITH REFERENCE TO SUBJECT MATTER AND PURPOSE:

8.1. With reference to Subject Matter –

- Penal Statutes
- Taxing Statutes
- Welfare Legislations

8.2. With reference to Purpose –

- Substantive and Procedural Laws
- Directory and Mandatory Provisions
- Codifying and Consolidating Statutes
- Enabling Statutes - Conferring Rights
 - Conferring Powers

Reference Books:

G.P. Sing, "Principles of Statutory Interpretation", Wadhava & Co., Nagpur

P.St. Langan (Ed), Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes, N.M.Tripathy, Mumbai.

N.S.Bindra's Interpretation of Statutes, M.N.Rao & Amita Dhanda(Ed), ButterworthWadhawa, Nagpur

V.P.Sarathy, "Interpretation of Statutes", Eastern Book Co., Lucknow

Dr. M.P.Tondon, "Interpretation of Statutes", Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad.

D.N. Mathur, Interpretation of Statutes", Central Law Publication, Allahabad

Prof. T. Bhattacharya, Interpretation of Statutes", Central Law Agency, Allahabad

M.P.Jain, "Constitutional Law of India", Wadhava & Co., Nagpur

M.P.Sing, (Ed), V.N.Shukla's Constitution of India, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow

N.Baxi, "Introduction to justice K.K. Mathew's Democracy, Equality and Freedom, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow

DSC 402 - INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS – (PAPER –II)

Objectives :

The Concept of Human Rights has become a thought provoking challenge all over the world. The study of Human Rights is contemporary relevant. The main thrust of this course is to explore human rights law, Policy & Practice. This course will examine Human Rights Law at International, Regional & National levels. An attempt is made to introduce important norms of Human Rights at International Level Such as Civil, Political & Economic, Social & Cultural Rights, Protection Mechanism of Human Rights, Regional contribution for protection of Human Rights, Role of Specialized agencies of U.N. & NGO'S an attempt is also made to introduce rights of vulnerable groups.

This course is to be confirmed to deliberation of international law, to the growth of Human Rights law & how international norms & dissections are applied in municipal law of the country.

Learning Outcomes:

- To know the concepts of Human Rights Jurisprudence

- To Study International, Regional and National Perspectives of Human Rights.
- To learn Human Rights Promotion and Protection Mechanism

Teaching Learning Methods: - Lectures, including special lectures of experts may be a good process of learning. Interactive – sessions, tutorials, project and research paper presentation-these are the good forms of teaching and learning.

Evaluation methods:

Theory Examination –	70 Marks
Internal Assessment:	
Assignment / Project Work / Presentation:	20 Marks
Viva Voce College Level:	10 Marks

	30 Marks

SYLLABUS

UNIT – I: CONCEPT AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

- 1.1 Meaning, Definition, Importance and Scope of Human Rights
- 1.2 Kinds and Sources of Human Rights
- 1.3 Theories of Human Rights
- 1.4 Evolution of the Concept of Human Rights- Ancient Times [5th Century B.C., Ancient Greece] Middle Ages [12th Century to 19th Century] Modern Ages - 20th Century
- 1.5 Historical development of Human Rights in India (Ancient, Medieval & Modern)

UNIT – II: ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS:

- 2.1 First World War and Second World War - Consequences and Human Rights
- 2.2 Role of League of Nations
- 2.3 United Nations Charter and Human Rights
- 2.4 Role of Principal Organs of United Nations Organization on Human Rights
- 2.5 Role of UN Specialized Agencies

UNIT - III: INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS:

- 3.1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- 3.2 The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- 3.3 Optional protocols to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- 3.4 The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- 3.5 Optional protocols to the covenant on International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

UNIT – IV: INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON INHUMAN ACTS:

- 4.1 Genocide, Apartheid and Racial Discrimination
- 4.2 Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- 4.3 Slavery and Slave Trade, Forced or Compulsory Labour
- 4.4 Traffic in Persons and Prostitutions
- 4.5 International Humanitarian Law

UNIT – V: HUMAN RIGHTS AT REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES:

- 5.1 Role and Importance of Regional Organisations
- 5.2 European Convention on Human Rights
- 5.3 American Convention on Human Rights
- 5.4 African Charter on Human and People's Rights
- 5.5 Human Rights in South Asia – SAARC

UNIT – VI: HUMAN RIGHTS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS:

- 6.1 Women and Human Rights
- 6.2 Children and Human Rights
- 6.3 Aged Persons and Human Rights
- 6.4 Disabled Persons and Human Rights
- 6.5 Refugees and Human Rights

UNIT – VII: HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION MECHANISM AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL:

- 7.1 Role of Human Rights Commission
- 7.2 Role of Human Rights Council
- 7.3 Role of International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- 7.4 Role of International Criminal Court (ICC)
- 7.5 Role of International NGO's – Amnesty International, etc.

UNIT – VIII: HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION IN INDIA:

- 8.1 The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- 8.2 Role of Judiciary
- 8.3 Role of Non Governmental Organisations (NGO's)
- 8.4 National Commission on Women
- 8.5 National Commission for Minorities and Backward Classes.

Recommended Reading:

- 1. K. C. Joshi, International Law & Human Rights, Eastern Book Company.
- 2. Dr. V. K. Anand, Human Rights, Allahabad Law Publication.
- 3. Dr. H. O. Agarwal – Human Rights, Central Law Publication.
- 4. Human Rights & Humanitarian Law, Developments in India & International Law, South Asia Human Rights documentation centre (Oxford)
- 5. Dr. U. Chandra Human Rights All Law Agency.

Reference books:-

- 1. N. K. Jaykumar, International Law & Human Rights, Lexis Nexis.
- 2. Paras Diwan, Human Rights & the law, Universal & India, Deep & Deep Publications.
- 3. M. P. Tondon, International Law & Human Rights.
- 4. S. K. Kapoor, International Law & Human Rights (Nutshell) 15th Ed.
- 5. Human Rights in Int. Law, Collected Texts – 2nd ed Universal Law Publication
- 6. Human Rights in the world, An introduction to the study of the International
- 7. Protection of Human Rights – 4th ed. A. H. Robertson & J. G. Merrills.
- 8. Ross Mallick, Development, Ethnicity & Human Rights in South Asia.

2. Grammar and composition, A senior course by C.A Sheppard, David Reid – Thoms – Orient Longman.
3. English through Reading – Volume –I by W.W.S. Bhaskar / N.S. Prabhu – The macmillan Company of India Ltd.

Reference Books :

1. A Practical English Grammer by A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet – Oxford University Press
2. English Language course for Colleges – Book – I by L.A. Hill and others (Oxford.)
3. The New English Grammar – by R.A. Close – George Allen and Unwin.
4. Block's Law Dictionary – St. Paul Minn – West Publishing Co.
5. Alyer's Law Terms and Phrases – Law Book Co. Allahabad.
6. Strengthen your English by Bhaskaran and Horsourgh – Delhi, Oxford University Press.
7. Legal Language by Madabhushi Sridhar, 2nd Edition
8. Dr. Anirudh Prasad. Outlines of legal language in India. 4th edition. Central law publications. Allahabad. 2007.

AECC 104: Personality Development & Communication Skill

Ability Enhancement compulsory Course (AECC) of 2 Credits shall be of 50 Marks including teaching workload of 2 lectures per week per AECC. This paper workload shall be shared by existing Full-Time Teachers. The assessment of the Subject Skill Enhancement Course shall be internal assessment. The weightage for the continuous internal Assessment shall be based on the following.

Internal Assessment -For passing this examination, two credits will be assigned to the students. 50 marks examination includes 25 objective type questions with two marks each. The minimum passing criteria shall be 20 marks.

SYLLABUS

UNIT – I PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

- 1.1 Meaning of Personality
- 1.2 Types of Personality
- 1.3 Elements of Personality
- 1.4 Personality Determinants
- 1.5 Parents meet along with students.

UNIT – II SELF IMAGE AND AMBITION

- 2.1 Self – Image and personality
- 2.2 Centre of Personality
- 2.3 Improvement of images
- 2.4 Nature of Ambition person
- 2.5 Nature of Level Person

UNIT – III SELF CONFIDANCE & SELF STUDY

- 3.1 What is Self Confidence
- 3.2 Power of self Confidence
- 3.3 Self Confidence as mental condition
- 3.4 Success in self confidence
- 3.5 Nature and Importance of Self Study.

UNIT – IV DECISION POWER AND CREATIVITY

- 4.1 Secret of decision power
- 4.2 Challenge to decision power
- 4.3 Development of decision power
- 4.4 Nature of creativity
- 4.5 Greatest Capability

UNIT – V COMMUNICATION SKILL

- 5.1 Introducing People
- 5.2 Greeting People
- 5.3 Expressing Apologies, condolences
- 5.4 Description, Narration and Elocution

Books Recommended:

- 1) Theories of Personality – Hall Lizardy, Camp Bell, Welevy Publication U.S.A.
- 2) Development Psychology – A Life span approach, - Elizabeth B. Hurlock
- 3) Understanding Psychology – Robert S. Feldman
- 4) Human Development Tata Macgraw Hill Edition USA
- 5) PalakSanjivani, Dr. Y.K. Shinde, BharatiVidyapeeth Publications
- 6) VyaktimatvaSanjeevani, Dr. Y.K.Shinde, Education Research and Rural Development Institute, Posewadi, Sangli.

**FIVE YEARS LL.B. Part I Syllabus (Semester – II)
DSC 201: POLITICAL SCIENCE III
(Organization and Administration of the State Government)**

The Object of Study:

The study of State machinery in Indian union is a key stone of the Governmental system. It throws light in the functions of the state. Governmental administration should be known to the students of law.

Teaching-learning methods: Lectures including special lectures of experts may be a good process of learning. Interactive sessions, tutorials, Project research, paper presentation - these are also good form of teaching-learning.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks .

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation	: 20 Marks
Viva Voce College Level	: 10 Marks

	: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS**UNIT I - INTRODUCTION TO ORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT**

- 1.1 Federal Structure of India
- 1.2 Division of Powers between Centre and state
- 1.3 Organisation of Government at the State level

- 10) Center for Science and Environment, The State of Indian's Environment 1982, The State of India's Environment 1984 – 1985 and The State of Indian Environment 1999 – 2000
- 11) World Commission on Environment and Development, Our Common Future (1987), Oxford.
- 12) Maneka Gandhi et. all Animal Laws of India (2001)
- 13) Iyer V R Krishna, Environment Pollution and the Law
- 14) Lal's Commentaries on Water and Air Pollution and Environment Protection Laws
- 15) Pal Chandra, Environmental Pollution and Development, ed 1999
- 16) Malaviya, Environment Pollution and its Control under International Law
- 17) The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and Rules 1986

DSC – 205: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
(Paper – V)

Object:

Advocates have the dual responsibility of upholding the interests of the client fearlessly while conducting themselves as officers of the court. Accordingly, they are expected to adhere to the highest standards of probity and honour. An advocate's conduct should reflect their privileged position in society which derives from the nobility of this profession. The service of an advocate to the common man should be compassionate, moral and lawful. Indian Legal System can write up the next big success story in professional legal education and consequently higher efficiency in Justice Delivery System if it succeeds in facilitating high professional skills, building up of human resource with proper integration of knowledge to match the growing world standard.

Method of study: Lecture method and tutorial form of learning is the best method. Case study and research for self learning may also be truly effective. Paper writing and presentation may be gainfully employed to maximize the teaching-learning devise. There are a lot of scope of innovation and new interpretation.

Evaluation methods: Theory Examination – 70 Marks

Internal Assessment:

Assignment / Project Work / Presentation	: 20 Marks
Viva Voce College Level	: 10 Marks

	: 30 Marks

SYLLABUS

UNIT I – PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

- 1.1 Development of Legal Profession in India.
- 1.2 Concept, need and importance of Professional Ethics.
- 1.3 Bar Council of India Rules on Standards of professional Conduct and Etiquettes, seven lamps of advocacy
- 1.4 Duties and Obligations of Advocate (Norms of Professional Ethics)
 - Section I -Duty to the Court.
 - Section II -Duty to Client.
 - Section II -Duty to Opponent.
 - Section IV -Duty to Colleagues
 - Duty to Profession

-Duty to Render Legal Aid.

1.5 Restrictions on other employments.

1.6 Senior Advocates and Restrictions on Senior Advocates.

1.7 Form of Dresses or Robes to be worn by Advocate.

1.8 Vakalatnama.

UNIT II – ADVOCATES ACT, 1961 :

2.1 Chapter I (Sections 1 and 2) Definitions-Advocate, Legal Practitioner, Law Graduate.

2.2 Chapter II (Sections 3 to 15) -Bar Councils Functions.

2.3 Chapter III (Sections 16 to 28) -Admission and Enrolment of Advocates.

2.4 Chapter IV (Sections 29 to 34) -Right to Practice.

2.5 Chapter V (Sections 35 to 44) -Conduct of Advocates. Punishment of Advocates for misconduct.

2.6 Chapter VI (Sections 45 -Miscellaneous.)

UNIT III – BAR-BENCH RELATIONS AND CONTEMPT OF COURT.

3.1 Concept and Role of Bar-Bench Relation with reference to administration of Justice.

3.2 The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 Sections 1 to 24.

UNIT IV – ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS.

4.1 Definition, object, Importance and Utility of Book Keeping.

4.2 Principles of Book-keeping and Accountancy, Accounting concepts and Accounting conventions.

4.3 Meaning and Advantages of Double Entry Bookkeeping.

4.4 Classification of accounts and Rules for debiting and crediting the accounts. Journal entries, Ledger Posting, Subsidiary Books.

4.5 Types of Cash Book.

(a) Simple Cash Book.

(b) Cash Book with Cash and Discount columns.

(c) Cash Book with Cash, Bank and discount columns.

4.6 Bank Reconciliation statement.

4.7 Rectification of Errors.

4.8 Preparation of Trial Balance.

4.9 Preparation of Trading, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.

4.10 Preparation of Income and Expenditure Account.

4.11 Assessment of income and expenditure and payment of taxes by Advocates.

UNIT V – CASES & SELECTED OPINIONS PRESCRIBED FOR STUDY.

5.1 Major Judgements of Supreme Court on the subject :

- 1) Pralhad Saran Gupta V/s Bar Council of India & another, AIR 1997, SC, 1338
- 2) Hikmat Ali Khan V/s IshwarPrasd, AIR, 1997, SC 864.
- 3) V. P. Kumarvelu V/s B.C.L., AIR, 1997, SC 1014
- 4) P.D. Gupta V/s Ram Murty, AIR, 1988, SC 283.
- 5) In Re. V.C. Mishra, AIR, 1995, SC 2348.
- 6) Supreme Court Bar Association V/s Union Bank of India, AIR, 1988, SC 1895.
- 7) U.P. Sales Tax Service Association V/s Taxation bar Association, Agara AIR, 1996, SC 98.
- 8) John D' Souza V/s Edward Ani, AIR, 1994, SC 975.
- 9) Dalal, D.S. V/s State Bank of India, AIR, 1993, CRLJ 1478.
- 10) Mr. Roma Banerji V/s UshapatiBanerji, AIR, 1958, CRLJ 1478.

5.2 Selected Opinions Of The Disciplinary Committee Of Bar Council Of India

- 1) B.C.I. TR Case No. 27/1988, Vol. 16(3&4) 1989, I.B.R. Y.V.R. (Complainant) V/s M.K.N. (Respondent).
- 2) B.C.I. TR Case No. 24/1986, Vol. 16(3&4) 1989, I.B.R.C.L. (Complainant) V/s N.T.S. (Respondent).
- 3) D.C. Appeal No. 6/1988, Vol. 16(3&4) 1989, I.B.R.J.E. (Appellant) V/s Smt. A (Respondent).
- 4) D.C. Appeal No. 28/1986, Vol. 15(3&4) 1988, I.B.R.J. (Appellant) V/s Smt. A (Respondent).
- 5) D.C. Appeal No. 35/1987, Vol. 16(3&4) 1989, I.B.R.N.M. (Appellant) V/s V. D. (Respondent).
- 6) D.C. Appeal No. 131975 (Mah.) Vol. 5 (1-3) 1976, Journal of Bar 35 Council of India, A. (Appellant) V/s Bar Council of Maharashtra, (Respondent)
- 7) B.C.I. , TR. Case No. 17/86. Vol. 15(3&4), 1988, I.B.R. M. (petitioner/complainant) V/s Bar Council of Maharashtra, (Respondent)
- 8) B.C.I. , TR. Case No. 63/1983. Vol. 15(3&4), 1988, I.B.R. B. (Complainant) V/s R. (Respondent)
- 9) D.C. Appeal No. 21 of 1985. Vol. 15(3 and 4), 1988, I.B.R.G. (Applicant) V/s T. (Respondent)
- 10) B.C.I. , TR. Case No. 61/1983. Vol. 14(2), 1987, I.B.R. D. (Complainant) V/s B. (Respondent)

Recommended Books

1. Sanjiva Row's Advocates Act, 1961.
2. Iyer's Law of Contempt of Courts.
3. Bar Council of India Trust Selected Judgments on Professional Ethics.
4. Bar Council of India Rules on Standards of Professional conduct and Etiquette.
5. Dr. Kailash Rai-Legal Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relations.
6. Dr. S. P. Gupta-Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench-Bar Relations.
7. M. G. Patkar-Book Keeping and Accountancy.
8. Mrs. Jayashree Kotibhaskar-Book Keeping and Accountancy.
9. Krishnamurti Iyer-Advocacy.
10. Shukla and Grewal-Advance Accountancy.
11. R. L. Gupta-Advanced Accountancy.
12. S. N. Maheshwari-Introduction to Accountancy.
13. Indian Bar Review-Journal.
14. M. P. Jain-Outline Indian Legal History-Chapter Development of Legal Profession.
15. V.K.V. Krishna Swami Iyer-Professional Conduct and Advocacy Chapters 10 to 17.
16. M. R. Mallick-Advocates Act, 1961 with professional Ethics Advocacy and Bar Bench Relationship.
17. P. L. Mehta, Sushma Gupta-Legal Education and Legal Professional in India.
18. Law Reporters-A.I.R., S.C.C. (Relevant cases).
19. J.P.S. Sirohi-Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar Bench Relations.
20. Agarwal A. N.-Practical Aspects of Higher Accountancy.
21. Anand-Professional Ethics of Bar.
22. Jha Shriram Chandra-Selected Judgments on Professional Ethics.
23. Mynen S. R.-Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench Bar Relations.

Shivaji University, Kolhapur
Second year undergraduate compulsory course in
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Syllabus

1. **Nature of Environmental Studies.** (4 lectures)
Definition, scope and importance.
Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies
Need for public awareness.

2. **Natural Resources and Associated Problems.** (4 lectures)
 - a) Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, dams and their effects on forests and tribal people.
 - b) Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams benefits and problems.
 - c) Mineral resources: Usage and exploitation. Environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources.
 - d) Food resources: World food problem, changes caused by agriculture effect of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems.
 - e) Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non-renewable energy resources, use of alternate energy sources. Solar energy, Biomass energy, Nuclear energy.
 - f) Land resources: Solar energy, Biomass energy, Nuclear energy, Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification.Role of an individuals in conservation of natural resources.

3. **Ecosystems** (6 lectures)
Concept of an ecosystem.
Structure and function of an ecosystem.
Producers, consumers and decomposers.
Energy flow in the ecosystem.
Ecological succession.
Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids.
Introduction, types, characteristics features, structure and function of the following ecosystem :-
 - a) Forest ecosystem, b) Grassland ecosystem, c) Desert ecosystem,
 - d) Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries).

4. **Biodiversity and its conservation** (6 lectures)
Introduction- Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.
Bio-geographical classification of India.
Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values.
India as a mega- diversity nation.
Western Ghat as a biodiversity region.
Hot-spot of biodiversity.
Threats to biodiversity habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man- wildlife conflicts.
Endangered and endemic species of India.
Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

biodiversity.

5. **Environmental Pollution** (6 lectures)
Definition: Causes, effects and control measures of: Air pollution, Water pollution, soil pollution, Marine pollution, Noise pollution, Thermal pollution, Nuclear hazards.
Solid waste Management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes. Role of a individual in prevention of pollution.
6. **Social Issues and the Environment** (8 lectures)
Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone, tsunami and landslides.
Urban problems related to energy
Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management
Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns.
Environmental ethics: Issue and possible solutions.
Global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust.
Wasteland reclamation.
Consumerism and waste products.
7. **Environmental Protection** (8 lectures)
From Unsustainable to Sustainable development.
Environmental Protection Act.
Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act.
Wildlife Protection Act.
Forest Conservation Act.
Population Growth and Human Health, Human Rights.
8. **Field Work** (10 lectures)
Visit to a local area to document environmental assets-
River/Forest/Grassland/Hill/Mountain.
or
Visit to a local polluted site - Urban / Rural / Industrial /Agricultural.
or
Study of common plants, insects, birds.
or
Study of simple ecosystems - ponds, river, hill slopes, etc.

References :

- 1) Agarwal, K.C.2001, Environmental Biology, Nidi Pub. Ltd., Bikaner.
- 2) Bharucha Erach, The Biodiversity of India, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad 380013, India, Email:mapin@icenet.net (R)
- 3) Brunner R.C.,1989, Hazardous Waste Incineration, McGraw Hill Inc. 480p
- 4) Clank R.S. Marine Pollution, Clanderson Press Oxford (TB)
- 5) Cunningham, W.P. Cooper, T.H.Gorhani, E. & Hepworth, M.T.2001, Environmental Encyclopedia, Jaico Pub. Mumbai, 1196p
- 6) De A.K., Environmental Chemistry, Wiley Wastern Ltd.
- 7) Down to Earth , Centre for Science and Environment , New Delhi.(R)
- 8) Gleick, H.,1993, Water in crisis, Pacific Institute for studies in Dev., Environment & Security. Stockholm Env. Institute. Oxford Univ. Press 473p

- 9) Hawkins R.E., Encyclopedia of Indian Natural History, Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay (R)
- 10) Heywood, V.H.& Watson, R.T.1995, Global Biodiversity Assessment, Cmbridge Univ. Press 1140p.
- 11) Jadhav, H.and Bhosale, V.M.1995, Environmental Protection and Laws, Himalaya Pub. House, Delhi 284p.
- 12) Mickinney, M.L.and School. R.M.1196, Environmental Science Systems and Solutions, Web enhanced edition, 639p.
- 13) Miller T.G. Jr., Environmental Science. Wadsworth Publications Co. (TB).
- 14) Odum, E.P.1971, Fundamentals of Ecology, W.B.Saunders Co. USA, 574p.
- 15) Rao M.N.and Datta, A.K.1987, Waste Water Treatment, Oxford & IBH Publ. Co. Pvt. Ltd., 345p
- 16) Sharma B.K., 2001, Environmental Chemistry, Gokel Publ. Hkouse, Meerut
- 17) Survey of the Environment, The Hindu (M)
- 18) Townsend C., Harper, J. and Michael Begon, Essentials of Ecology, Blackwell Science (TB)
- 19) Trivedi R.K. Handbook of Environmental Laws, Rules, Guidelines, Compliances and Standards, vol. I and II, Environmental Media (R)
- 20) Trivedi R.K. and P.K. Goel, Introduction to air pollution, Techno-Science Publications (TB)
- 21) Wagner K.D.,1998, Environmental management, W.B. Saunders Co. Philadelphia, USA 499p.
- 22) Paryavaran shastra – Gholap T.N.
- 23) Paryavaran Sahastra - Gharapure

(M) Magazine

(R) Reference

(TB) Textbook



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

- d) **Five Years LL.B. Clinical Courses:** There shall be 4 Discipline Specific Compulsory Course which shall include Practical Training subjects stipulated by BCI.
- f) **Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC):** There shall be 10 Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses. It aims to impart general proficiency and skill enhancement in law discipline.
- g) Each course of Five Year LL.B. may be designed to include Lectures, Tutorials, Field Work, Project Work, Seminars, Practical Training, Assignments, Article / Paper Writing and Report Writing, etc. depending upon the contents and the nature of course. Each AECC subject per semester will be in self-instruction mode under the guidance of class mentor / class teacher and end-semester examinations shall be conducted by the college and marks obtained out of 50 per paper shall be communicated to the University along with internal marks of all subjects.

9. **FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 9: The CBCS System:** All programmes shall be run credit-based semester system. It is an instructional package developed to suit the needs of the students to keep pace with the developments in higher education and the quality assurance expected of it in the light of liberalisation and globalisation in the higher education.

- a) **Credit:** The term credit refers to the weightage given to the course, usually in the relation to the instructional hours assigned to it. For instance, four clock hours theory course and one hour practical work for week is given five credits. However, in no instance the credits of a course can be greater than the hours allotted to it.
- b) Five Year LL.B. Programme comprising of 10 semesters shall be of total 54 courses of minimum 284 credits which include 44 DSC Courses and 10 AECC Courses. (This is applicable to the students who intend/opt to write University examination in ENGLISH).
- c) Five Year LL.B. Programme comprising of 10 semesters shall be of total 55 courses of minimum 290 credits which include 45 DSC Courses and 10 AECC Courses. (This is applicable to only those students who intend to write University examination in MARATHI).
- d) All DSC Courses shall be of 70:30 pattern except 2 clinical papers in the final Year, namely 1) Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing and 2) Moot Court and Internship. Whereas, skill enhancement courses shall be of 50 marks internal written examination at the college level. For passing this examinations 2 credits will be assigned to the students. 50 marks examinations includes 25 objective type questions with 2 marks each. The minimum passing criteria shall be 20 marks.

10. **FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 10: Inclusion of Mandatory Subjects:**

- a) **Democracy, Election and Good Governance (for Semester – I):** As per the recommendations of Government of Maharashtra and the Shivaji University, Kolhapur included in Five Year Law course. Every student is required to obtain minimum passing grade in this course as per the University norms for award of degree.
- b) **Environmental Studies:** The subject of environmental studies shall be mandatory for II year of Five Year Law course (Semester IV). The examination pattern for this paper shall be as per existing norms of Shivaji University.
- c) From Academic Year 2019-2020 as per norms of BCI Part IV, ENGLISH as additional/one more subject/paper as Discipline Specific Compulsory Course shall be compulsory for the students who intend to write University examination in MARATHI.

11. **FIVE YEARS LL. B. Rule. 11: Minimum Period of Internship:**

- a) Each registered student shall have to complete the minimum of 20 weeks internship for Five Year Course stream during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and



SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

Implemented from Academic year 2017-18

Compulsory for First Year D
egree courses under All Faculties
Syllabus for First Year Bachelors

Module: Democracy, Elections and Good Governance

• **Democracy in India**

- Dimensions of Democracy: Social, Economic and Political
- Decentralisation: Grassroots Level Democracy
- Challenges before Democracy: women and marginalised sections of the society

• **Election to Local Self Government Bodies**

- 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts: Institutions at the local level and Role of State Election commission
- Local Body Elections: Urban & Rural
- Duties of an Individual towards electoral process

• Good Governance

- Meaning and concept
- Government and Governance
- Good Governance initiatives in India

Rationale: the rationale of the study is to make the pupils aware of the importance of democracy. What constitute democracy, what is its importance from the point of view of the role of individual and what exactly can a individual get if he performs his role well in the society. This module also aims to make the individual understand the different aspects of democracy and its implications in the overall development of the state. The syllabus is introduced from the point of view that all students upon entering into the college, enroll themselves as voters and encourage and enthuse other members of the society to participate not only in election process but also electoral and political process in general.

I. Democracy

A. Introduction

Democracy is derived from the Greek word *__Krates'* meaning power or rule. Democracy thus means rule of the demos (the demos refereeing to the people, although the Greeks originally used this to mean the *__poor'* or the *__many'*. Thus democracy essentially links to the govt to 2 the people and hence Abhram Lincon's famous definition of —Democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people|| rightly expresses the spirit of democracy.

Very broadly, democracy may mean the following

1. The system of rule by the poor and disadvantaged.
2. A form of government in which the people rule themselves directly and without the need for professional politicians or public officials.
3. A society based on equal opportunity and individual merit rather than hierarchy and privileges.
4. A system of welfare and redistribution aimed at narrow social inequalities.
5. A system of decision making based on the Principe of majority rule

6. A system of rule that secures the right and interests of minorities by placing checks upon the power of the majority.
7. A means of filling public offices through a competitive struggle for the popular vote.
8. A system of government that serves the interest of people regardless of their participation in political life.

Democracy is broadly classified as:

Direct Democracy and

Representative Democracy

Direct Democracy is also called as participatory democracy this was the first ever model of democracy introduced in the Greek city state of Athens in 3rd century BC. In this form of democracy, citizens participated in the affairs of the state directly and had a say in the governance of the city state. Every citizen had a political right in theism state. (women and slaves were not allowed to participate).

Direct democracy thus obliterates the distinction between government and the governed and between the state and civil society.

Features of Direct Democracy

It heightens the control that citizens can exercise over their own destinies as it is the only pure form of government.

It creates a better informed and more politically sophisticated citizens.

It enables the public to express their own views and interests without having to rely in self-serving politicians.

Representative Democracy

It is also called limited or indirect democracy. The narrow meaning of representative democracy as understood by many is periodic voting after a stipulated time (in case of India it is every five years). However the larger meaning of democracy is full participation in the day to day affairs of governance. The process of election is essentially to establish a link between the government and the governed.

Features of representative democracy:

It is a practicable form of democracy.

It relieves ordinary citizens the burden of decision making thus possible a division of labour in politics.

It allows governed to be placed in the hands of those with better education, expert knowledge and greater experience.

Principles of Democracy are as follows

1. **Government by consent:** democracy is government by consent of the people. Rational consent can be obtained by persuasion for which an atmosphere of free discussion is essential. Consent is obtained at two levels.

A) Among the representatives of the people in the legislative assemblies where members of the opposition have their full say and

B) At a public level where there is a direct communication between the leadership and the people.

2. **Public Accountability:** It essentially means the representatives must remain answerable to the people. As we have seen earlier that democracy essentially is based on public consent, therefore it is implied that the government should be responsible and responsive to the people. Whatever will and aspirations of the people are, the government should attempt to fulfil/realise those if they fall well within the constitutional framework of the country.

3. **Majority Rule:** In modern representative democracies, decisions are taken in several bodies right from electing the government to the committees that are constituted. It is considered to be the heart of the democratic system that all issues in all the bodies from legislature to cabinet, executives and other committees are resolved through majority decisions. Political equality is secured by the principle of 'one man one vote', which implies that there will be no privileged sections claiming special weightage nor any underprivileged section whose voice is ignored. No discrimination is allowed on grounds of religion, race, Caste, Sex, Place of birth or ownership of property. The principles of majority rule relies on the wisdom of the Majority.

BOX1: Popular Sovereignty:

It means people's rule. The authority of the State and government is created and sustained by the consent of its people, through their elected representatives.

It means people are supreme authority and not the elected representatives.

4. Constitutional government and Rule of Law: Constitutional government means 'government by law' rather than by men. Democracy requires an infinitely complex machinery of process, procedures and institutions to translate the majority will into action. If one compromises with the law, rampant corruption and decay of democracy is ensured. It is, therefore, essential to have a well-established tradition of law and constitution for the stability of a democratic government.

Box 2: Constitutional Supremacy

As the rule book the constitution is supreme and not the Parliament. The laws emanating from the constitution should supersede all laws caste, sex, place of birth or ownership of property. The principle of majority rule relies on the wisdom of the majority.

II. Dimensions of Democracy: Social Democracy, Economic and Political

Definition a democratic welfare state that incorporates both capitalist and socialist practices.

Meaning: Social Democracy is a political, social and economic ideology that supports economic and social interventions to promote social justice within the framework of a capitalist economy, as well as a policy regime involving a commitment to representative democracy, measures for income redistribution, and regulation of the economy in the general interest and welfare state provisions. Social democracy thus aims to create the conditions for capitalism to lead to greater democratic, egalitarian and solidaristic outcomes; and is often associated with the set of socioeconomic policies that became prominent in Northern and Western Europe. In India Dr. B.R Ambedkar the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution strongly advocated for Social Democracy.

Core values of Social Democracy are as follows.

1. **Freedom, Equality and Fraternity:** This was the battle-cry of the French Revolution; and these broadly remain the core values of democratic parties today. The formulation of core values began in the nineteenth century with the rise of the bourgeoisie and they began to conquer the world at the latest in the mid-twentieth century – they came to be the standard by which states and societies were judged.
2. **This is also reflected in the legal foundations of the United Nations.** With the UN's two Human Rights Covenants of 1966 the fundamental civic, political, economic, social and cultural rights attained the apex of their legitimacy and have been ratified by almost every country in the world. They constitute something like a global legal foundation. Fundamental rights are supposed to ensure the transposition of core values into formal legal claims.
3. **Fundamental Rights:** These are the rights enshrined in the constitutions of democratic countries. These are claims that individuals have in a state. In India, Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the constitution. If the fundamental rights are abridged by any individual or the state, any citizen can move the Supreme Court or the High courts.

BOX 2: Six Fundamental Rights:

Right to equality
 Right to freedom
 Right against exploitation
 Right to freedom of religion
 Educational and cultural right
 Right to constitutional remedies

Economic democracy or stakeholder democracy is a socioeconomic philosophy that proposes to shift decision-making power from corporate managers and corporate shareholders to a larger group of public stakeholders that includes workers, customers, suppliers, neighbours and the broader public. No single definition or approach encompasses economic democracy, but most proponents claim that modern property relations externalize costs, subordinate the general well-being to private profit, and deny the polity a democratic voice in economic policy decisions. In addition to these moral concerns, economic democracy

makes practical claims, such as that it can compensate for capitalism's inherent effective demand gap.

Political Democracy is a means for the people to choose their leaders and to hold their leaders accountable for their policies and their conduct in office. The people decide who will represent them in parliament, and who will head the government at the national and local levels. They do so by choosing between competing parties in regular, free and fair elections. Government is based on the consent of the governed. In a democracy, the people are sovereign—they are the highest form of political authority. Power flows from the people to the leaders of government, who hold power only temporarily. Political Democracy is a means for the people to choose their leaders and to hold their leaders accountable for their policies and their conduct in office. The people decide who will represent them in parliament, and who will head the government at the national and local levels. They do so by choosing between competing parties in regular, free and fair elections. Government is based on the consent of the governed. In a democracy, the people are sovereign—they are the highest form of political authority. Power flows from the people to the leaders of government, who hold power only temporarily.

B. Decentralisation:

Decentralisation can be usefully understood as a political process whereby administrative authority, public resources and responsibilities are transferred from central government agencies to lower-level organs of government or to non-governmental bodies, such as community-based organisations (CBOs), 'third party' non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or private sector actors

In 1993, the Government of India passed a series of constitutional reforms, which were intended to empower and democratise India's rural representative bodies – the Panchayats. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution formally recognised a third tier of government at the sub-State level, thereby creating the legal conditions for local self-rule – or Panchayati Raj. Since this time, the process of decentralisation has been highly variable, ranging from ambitious attempts at Gram Swaraj (or village self-rule).

Box 3: Political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation.

Political decentralisation transfers policy and legislative powers from central government to autonomous, lower-level assemblies and local councils that have been democratically elected by their constituencies.

Administrative decentralisation places planning and implementation responsibility in the hands of locally situated civil servants and these local civil servants are under the jurisdiction of elected local governments.

Fiscal decentralisation accords substantial revenue and expenditure authority to intermediate and local governments.

Source: World Bank

Defining features of Decentralisation:

popular control of policy makers, both by regular elections and by the pressure of social interest groups;

the institutionalisation of all adult citizens in voting (i.e. one person, one vote);

political freedom in the eyes of the state;

policy decisions made on the basis of majority rule

What makes local institutions accountable?

In this section, we consider three broad conditions under which local institutions can be made more accountable to poor and politically marginal groups:

an active citizenry, whose participation in broad areas of political life, such as voting, campaigning, attending meetings, running for office, lobbying representatives, etc., serves to counter balance the arbitrary use of power;

fiscal and political support from higher level authorities within government;

the existence of competitive political parties whose legitimacy depends at least in part on the ability to support the needs of the poor.

C. Challenges before Democracy

The basic challenges before democracy in India are poverty, illiteracy, lower participation, criminalisation of politics, political violence, corruption, communalism, Regionalism. Apart from this the two very crucial areas of (non)participation are women and marginalised sections.

Women

After family, patriarchy exists most in politics. Women are always considered to be the secondary citizens of the country. Hence, the opportunities for participation are minimal to them. In most cases they do not even have the right to select their own candidates and are often forced to vote for a candidate who the head of the family (generally male) asks to. If at all women come out to vote during various elections from parliamentary to state legislature to the local bodies of Municipal corporations, municipal councils, the zilla-parishads to panchayat samities to the gram panchayat, the turnout is generally very low. As regards contesting elections women though 33% reservation is available very few women volunteer for the same. As the posts are reserved the political families or the male members of the family operate from behind the curtain.

Marginalised population:

As regards the marginalised sections (the dalits, the tribals, casual workers, fisher folks, construction, migrated and labour, the voting percentage is very low. The government machinery cannot all the time attempt to bring them to the main stream. Hence community initiatives are most needed in this sphere. These marginalised groups are not even registered voters and hence a large number of people are out of the fray of election and in turn democratic process. It is therefore imperative to bring these people into the political sphere of the country.

II. Elections to Local Self Government Bodies:

India is considered as one of the largest functional democracy in the world. This democratic

Experiment has withstood the test of the time. It has been possible because we have been able to conduct free and fair elections at regular intervals (Except during 1976 Emergency). The constitution of India guarantees its people the right to choose their representatives and people who govern them. This takes place through elections at following three levels:

National Level: At this level people directly elect their representatives to the House of People i.e. Lok Sabha for a period of five years. The person elected thus is a representative of that particular area or constituency in the parliament. E.g. Lok Sabha has 543 members which are directly elected by the people through the first past the post system. People cast their votes for candidates belonging to a variety of political parties. The one who secures the highest number of votes is declared elected. Members of the Council of States i.e. Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by members of Lok Sabha and members of the state legislative assembly.

State Level: The parliamentary form of government has been adopted at the state level as well. At this level people of a particular state directly elect their representatives to the state legislative Assembly i.e. Vidhan Sabha for a period of five years. The person elected thus is a representative of particular area or constituency from a state in the state legislature. E.g. State legislature of Maharashtra has 288 members in the Vidhan Sabha which are directly elected by the people of the state of Maharashtra.

Local Level: In order to achieve ideals of good governance the constitution of India since 1990's has added one more tier to the government, in the form of local self-governing bodies, both in rural and urban areas. In this part of the chapter we shall go into details of Urban and Rural Local Body Elections.

Institutions at the Local Level:

The geographical length and breadth of our country coupled with unimaginable socio cultural diversity makes her a unique nation state. In addition to this a huge population poses many governance challenges before us. Our constitution has divided the powers and functions between the union and state in the form of three lists mentioned in part VII of the constitution. But with changing times and growing expanse of governance,

it was realised that a government is needed which closer to people, where people are part of the governing process and also a part of electing their own local representatives to address their local problems and concerns. To this effect in 1993 two historic constitutional amendments were passed by the Indian Parliament. The 73rd CAA and 74th CAA celebrate the spirit of local democracy and local governance in India.

Constitutional Provisions of the 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts:

The 73rd and 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India has given legal sanctity to the Panchayat Raj System in rural arrears and Municipal Governance in Urban areas. India has a chequered history of local self-governing bodies working at the local level. The council of five elderly members from a village i.e. Panchayat existed in India since time immemorial. Sir Charles Metcalf called these village communities as ‘Little Republics’. But with the passage of time these communities became dysfunctional. After independence, through the recommendations of various committees like Balwant Rai Mehata Committee, Ashok Mehta committee and others, Indian government tried to revive these institutions. But unfortunately they all failed miserably. However with the onsets of liberal reforms in 1990's , the process of decentralisation also gained momentum. And finally in 1993 73rd and 74th CAA were passed by the Indian Parliament. These acts implement Article 40 of the DPSP. It added Part XI and XI A to the constitution. It covers Article 243 to 243 O which relates to Panchayati Raj System in rural areas and Article 243 P to 243 ZG which relates to urban local governance in India. These acts also added two schedules to the constitution, namely 11th and 12th schedule. The 11th schedule prescribes a list of 29 functions to be performed by rural local bodies and 12th schedule prescribes a list of 18 functions to be performed by the urban local bodies.

These two acts have added third tier to the federal framework of our Government and thus it makes India a unique three tier federal democratic polity in the world. The following flow chart explains this:

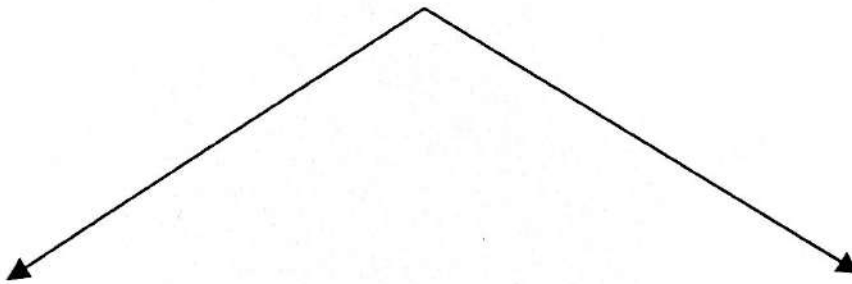
Union Government



State Government



Local Government



Panchayat



District Panchayat



Intermediate Panchayat



Village Panchayat

Nagarpalika



Municipal Corporation



Municipal Council



Nagar Panchayat

Important features of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts:

1) **Gram Sabha or Ward Sabha (Meetings)** : It is a deliberative body at the grassroots level. It comprises of all the registers voters in a village in rural areas or a ward in an urban area. It is the foundation of local democracy and process of decentralisation of powers in India. People at grassroots level can directly participate in the meetings of Gram Sabha or Ward Meeting, where they can discuss issues concerning them, offer suggestions, question their representatives and also approve the plans and budgets prepared by their representatives. In a way it's a miniature of the parliament of India at the grassroots level.

2) **Reservation of seats for SC/ St and Women:** In order to provide fair and equal representation to all the sections of the society, seats are reserved for SC, ST in proportion to their population. Along with this, one third seats are also reserved for women candidates. States like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat now reserve fifty per cent of the seats in their Panchayati raj institutions.

3) **State Election Commission:** This amendment provides for the establishment of the State Election Commission for conduct of elections to the urban and rural local self-government. This consist of Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats in urban areas and Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis, Village Panchayats in rural areas. This amendment made provision of Article 243-K and 243-ZA wherein State Election Commission were established. The main objective for 73rd and 74th amendment and making this provision was to create independent status of State Election Commission so that elections are conducted in free and fair, without other intervention.

Role of an individual towards electoral process at the local level:

Democracy as a system and as a way of life becomes meaningful only when there is active participation of people in the electoral process. Following suggested activities help us understand our role as a citizen and as an individual in the electoral process.

Suggested Activities:

- 1) Find out the name of elected local representative from your rural or urban area in which you live. What promises he made at the time of election and how much work he had done in your area?
- 2) Register yourself in the voters list of your area of residence, to be able vote at the time of National, State or local Elections. If you shift your residence then you also must shift your name to the voters list of that area. Voter registration can now be done online as well.
- 3) Visit a Local body. E.g. Gram Panchayat or Municipal Corporation or Zilla Parishad
- 4) Attend a Gram Sabha or Ward Meeting in your own area.
- 5) Find out what functions rural or urban local bodies are supposed to perform in your Area.
- 6) Find out what are the problems, challenges and concerns of your area. What steps local body has taken to address the same?
- 7) Find out the names of political parties which contested election in your area last time. What was their electoral manifesto or agenda? How far the party has been able to address the local concerns? What is their party ideology? What is their party symbol?

III. Good Governance

Introduction:

Governance has been defined to refer to structures and processes that are designed to ensure accountability, transparency, responsiveness, rule of law, stability, equity and inclusiveness, empowerment and broad based participation. When a government sticks to these principles while making policies and implementing them, it is said to be good governance.

Let us now look at the concept of Good Governance in detail.

Meaning of Good Governance:

In 1989, the concept of 'governance' was for the first time highlighted in a World Bank study 'Sub-Saharan Africa-from Crisis to Sustainable Growth' to describe the need for institutional reform and a better and more efficient public sector in Sub-Saharan countries. The study report mentioned four key dimensions of good governance:

- i. Public sector management
- ii. Accountability
- iii. Legal framework for development
- iv. Information and transparency

For a country like India where democracy forms the base of all the governing systems, governance needs to be inclusive and is largely determined by the participation of its people. In a democracy like ours, a system of governance which is accountable and transparent demands the participation of people at every level. People's participation on one hand can help the government formulate better policies which can be communicated to the society again through participation and also implemented well with its help.

If policies of the government are inclusive and people friendly, it would help encourage the participation of citizens in the mainstream political process. In turn, when people participate directly- by contesting or indirectly by voting or by being a part of the electoral process, it would help strengthen the government and would help in bringing more people friendly policies.

Good governance thus has to be understood as a two way process- the government should ensure that the values of good governance like accountability and transparency are taken care of while framing policies while on the other hand, people should participate in the process of governance to make it better.

After having a detailed discussion about the origin, development and meaning of good governance, let us try to understand the essential components of good governance reflected in the various documents and study reports of international organisations, policy makers and in the writings of the researchers and academicians.

Characteristics of Good Governance:

1. Participation:

The first characteristic refers to equal participation by all members of society as the key element of good governance, with everyone having a role in the process of decision-making. Participation could be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression on the one hand and an organized civil society on the other hand. All the section of society should be allowed to express their concerns in the policy making influencing them without any fear and discrimination.

2. Rule of Law:

Good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws requires an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force. It also involves provision of free legal aid to the poor and needy people who cannot afford to pay to the legal practitioner. It focuses on judicial and legislative reforms and the importance of legal education and training.

3. Transparency:

Transparency means that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media.

4. Responsiveness:

Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe. By being responsive, governmental institutions gain 'legitimacy' in the public realm which will automatically ensure their wider acceptance and thus effectiveness in governance.

5. Consensus oriented:

There are several actors and as many viewpoints in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in society to reach a broad consensus in society on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved. It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development.

6. Equity and inclusiveness:

A society's well-being depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being.

7. Effectiveness and efficiency:

Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance

also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

8. Accountability:

Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law.

Government, Governance and Good Governance: The word 'Governance' lends itself to wider meaning which includes the processes as well as the results, making it more comprehensive in meaning and implications than the word 'government'. Government refers to the machinery and institutional arrangements of the 'political community' whereas governance means making policies for the development of organisations as well as people.

While governance, on the one hand, deals with collaborative partnership networks which are necessary for policy formulation and implementation, good governance, on the other hand, attempts to make this activity not just efficient but also more accountable, democratic and responsive to the public needs.

Good governance goes beyond the formal institutions of democratic government to address several other central issues which includes — representative legislature; non-discriminatory laws; efficient, impartial and rapid judicial processes; transparent public agencies; Universal protection of human rights; accountability for decisions by public officials, devolution of resources and decision making to local.

Good Governance in India:

Kautilya's Arthashastra highlighted the principle of good governance as, —In the happiness of his people lies king's happiness, in their welfare his welfare, whatever pleases himself he shall not consider as good, but whatever pleases his people he shall consider as good.||

The Indian Constitution has not used the term even once in its preamble. Indeed, the Constitution has used 'governance' only once — in its directive principles of state policy. Article 37 says: 'The provisions contained in this part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws.' The directive principles of the state

policy emphasize the 'content' part of good governance. E.g. Right to an adequate means of livelihood, Equal pay for equal work for both men and women is ensured, equitable distribution of resources etc.

The problem of good governance (read administrative reform) is discussed in each five-year plan as well as by parliamentary committees. Besides, the Government of India has appointed no less than 34 committees devoted to good governance making a large number of recommendations.

The plan documents in post 1990 reflected the essential principles of good governance including constitutionally protected right to elect government, accountable and transparent government, effective and efficient delivery of social and economic public services, a special attention for ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of local governments, delivery of key services such as primary education and health, the rule of law, protection of the disadvantaged groups, especially the SCs, STs, minorities and others etc.

One of the best policies that has set an example in the country is the Right to Information Act which came into full force in the midnight of 12th and 13th October 2005. Under the act any citizen can seek information from government or public authorities as notified in the act. The act seeks to deepen Indian democracy by empowering the citizens to obtain the needed information from the public authorities at the national, state and local levels and aims at good governance by ensuring the much-needed transparency and accountability in them.

Another such initiative is The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005, which has now been renamed as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). It is one such step towards implementing the provision of Right to Work and is the largest social welfare scheme of its kind in the world.

Even The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009, may be legitimately hailed as one of major landmark legislations that have been enacted by Parliament in the 21st century, with a view to achieve the objectives of Good Governance. It aims at fulfilling the promise of universal education by making it a mandatory obligation for the state to ensure that all children of the 6-14 years age group enroll themselves in schools and attend the classes.

In conclusion

After understanding the concept, meaning, principles and examples of good governance, one can infer that it is a broad and dynamic concept. Governance to become good governance needs participation of people at each stage through which ideals of the same can be achieved for a better welfare of people. The values of good governance need to be cherished and practiced in a true sense to make governance more efficient, effective and beneficial to the citizens.

Operation of the syllabus:

The syllabus has to be operationalized in the following manner

Apart from the theoretical understanding given in the above section, the students should be encouraged to follow democratic principles in their daily life

They should be encouraged to make presentations on various electoral processes

They should be encouraged to propagate and enthuse for registering voters

The students should ensure full class registers as voters if they are not.

The school/colleges may have essay writing competitions on electoral /democratic processes

Interview atleast on elected representative or politically active individual or one who had contested election to anybody in the area and make presentation in the class.

Role play, skits, short stories, short dramas, short films in case of BMM students', posters (fine and applied arts students) be used for part assessment during the course.

Depending upon the activities carried out by the students one student be declared leader of the month.

Mock Elections can be organised in your institutions.



New question: Attendance

2 Jun 2021



Add class comment



Suchita Suragihalli

1 Jun 2021



Link for 01/06/2021 for lecture on Agencies and models of Public Policy

<https://meet.google.com/nxt-zwtm-hwq>

Add class comment



New question: Attendance

1 Jun 2021



Add class comment



Suchita Suragihalli

1 Jun 2021



PDF for Democracy, Good Governance and Elections



Democracy SIM.pdf

Add class comment



Stream



Classwork



People

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

DEGG Check List Oct-2023

27 - Shahaji Law College

Democracy, Election & Good Governance.

Course : 5526 - Five Years Law (CBCS)

Subject : DEGG

Sr No	PRN No	Student Name	Result
1	2023056958	ADGULE RIDDHI INDRAJIT	Pass
2	2023056923	ARAGE RAJNANDINI SANTOSH	Pass
3	2023054320	ARVE SUJAL ARVIND	Pass
4	2023057234	ATNURE PRATHMESH UMESH	Pass
5	2023060882	AWALE SAMATA SHIVAJI	Pass
6	2023060928	BAMANE PRACHI RAMESH	Pass
7	2023057369	BANSODE ANUJA SHATRUGHNA	Pass
8	2023052148	BEPARI ANAS AJJI	Pass
9	2023064345	BHISE MUGDHA PRAMOD	Pass
10	2023061312	BHORE RUTAN DILIP	Pass
11	2023056866	BUJARE GAYATRI JAGANNATH	Pass
12	2023054347	CHAVAN ANAGHA MOHAN	Pass
13	2023014206	CHAVAN BHUVAN BHARAT	Pass
14	2023054233	CHAVAN GAUTAMI SANTOSH	Pass
15	2023069307	CHAVAN OM INDRAJIT	Pass
16	2023054724	CHAVAN SHREYA PARASHRAM	Pass
17	2023054888	CHILLAL SHREYA SATISH	Pass
18	2023057212	CHOUGULE PRITI JAGANNATH	Pass
19	2023014199	CHOUGULE SUMIT SURESH	Pass
20	2023054560	CHOUGULE YOGITA JITENDRA	Pass
21	2023054532	DESAI ASMI SACHIN	Pass
22	2023054581	DESAI ASMITA ANAND	Pass
23	2023036474	EDAKE SHILPA PRATAP	Pass
24	2023060845	GAGADE PRANAV RAVINDRA	Pass
25	2023057382	GAIKWAD PRANALI MILIND	Pass
26	2023014052	GANGAI TANVI RAJENDRA	Pass
27	2023052187	GASTE RUSHIKESH SUBHASH	Pass
28	2023054670	GAWADE SNEHA SHIVAJI	Pass
29	2023014150	GHATAGE PRANALI PRADEEP	Pass
30	2023057341	GHUNTE SNEHAL SHRIKANT	Pass
31	2023054212	GIRIGOSAVI PRATIK PRAMOD	Pass
32	2023054355	HEGAJE SANIKA SHIVLING	Pass
33	2023054776	JADHAV SNEHAL GOVIND	Pass
34	2023036384	JAMADAR KASHISH SHERKHAN	Pass
35	2023054766	KADAM ANUSHKA AMOL	Pass
36	2023014049	KADAM PARTH VINAYAK	Pass
37	2023013620	KADAM SHASHIKANT SHRIKANT	Pass
38	2023013620	KADAM SHASHIKANT SHRIKANT	Pass

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

DEGG Check List Oct-2023

39	2023013620	KADAM SHASHIKANT SHRIKANT	Pass
40	2023054844	KAJAVE ATHARV ATUL	Pass
41	2023054874	KALE DIVYA ANAND	Pass
42	2023054847	KAMBLE ANJALI SANTOSH	Pass
43	2023060031	KAMBLE MANSVI DASHRATH	Pass
44	2023054734	KAMBLE SAMRUDDHI SAMBHAJI	Pass
45	2023057343	KAMBLE SANKET SUKUMAR	Pass
46	2023054360	KAMBLE SHREYA HAMBIRRAO	Pass
47	2023054393	KHADATARE RADHA SITARAM	Pass
48	2023052168	KHADE SARTHAK RAJENDRA	Pass
49	2023014207	KHAN AFFAN HARUN	Pass
50	2023014026	KHATAVKAR BHUPESH KIRAN	Pass
51	2023013862	KHATAVKAR SOHAM RAVINDRA	Pass
52	2023055137	KHOT SAEER SARJERAO	Pass
53	2023054387	KHOT VANSIKA VILAS	Pass
54	2023073243	KILLEDAR VAIBHAV KERBA	Pass
55	2023054959	LAD MRUNAL NILESH	Pass
56	2023054300	LUND ANMOL GIRISH	Pass
57	2023058696	MADANE AISHAWARYA KRISHNAT	Pass
58	2023054592	MADGYAL SAMEER SIDRAM	Pass
59	2023014175	MAHAJAN ATHARVA ABHIJEET	Pass
60	2023052172	MAJGAONKAR VARDHAN RAJENDRA	Pass
61	2023013450	MAKOTE SUJAL SURYAKANT	Pass
62	2023011593	MALI PRANALI SANJAY	Pass
63	2023014208	MALI PRERANA PINTO	Pass
64	2023054037	MALI YASHRAJ SAMBHAJI	Pass
65	2023063377	MALWADKAR ADITI SANTOSH	Pass
66	2023054404	MARATHE SUKANYA PRAMOD	Pass
67	2023057077	MASAL MAYURA SHAMRAO	Pass
68	2023014057	MENGANE TEJAS TANAJI	Pass
69	2023075507	MESTRI PREMKUMAR MAHESH	Pass
70	2023014164	MISAL SALOME TIMATHY	Pass
71	2023014064	MOHITE POORVA PAWAN	Pass
72	2023066767	MOMIN NAVIRA IMTIYAZ	Pass
73	2023013605	MORE MUKTA SHARAD	Pass
74	2023060974	MULE SHRIHARI RAHUL	Pass
75	2023057328	NAIK SHREYASH BADAQU	Pass
76	2023060812	NARTAWADEKAR SHWETA JAYWANT	Pass
77	2023057380	NARVEKAR HARSHADA NARAYAN	Pass
78	2023054609	NAVALE VAISHNAVI PRASHANT	Pass
79	2023058723	NIMBALKAR ASMITA AMAR	Pass
80	2023054276	OJHA CHANDAN KUMAR	Pass
81	2023054817	OTARI AKSHADA SACHIN	Pass
82	2023057062	PARIT ATHARV SURESH	Pass

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

DEGG Check List Oct-2023

83 2023052549	PATIL ANCHAL NAVNATH	Pass
84 2023013955	PATIL ANTARA AJIT	Pass
85 2023013473	PATIL ANVAY SACHIN	Pass
86 2023054310	PATIL ATHARVA DEEPAK	Pass
87 2023057189	PATIL DEVYANI DEEPAK	Pass
88 2023014024	PATIL HARSHADA YOGESH	Pass
89 2023056985	PATIL KRANTI ANIL	Pass
90 2023054804	PATIL OMKAR UDAYSINH	Pass
91 2023056566	PATIL POOJA VASANT	Pass
92 2023054710	PATIL PRACHI NETAJI	Pass
93 2023014028	PATIL PRATIKSHA NIRANJAN	Pass
94 2023056970	PATIL RAJKUVAR RAJARAM	Pass
95 2023057315	PATIL RIDDHI VIJAY	Pass
96 2023014025	PATIL RUTUJA PRABHAKAR	Pass
97 2023057231	PATIL SHRAVANI ANANDRAO	Pass
98 2023057011	PATIL SIDDHI PRAKASH	Pass
99 2023054790	PENDSE NIDHI SHARAD	Pass
100 2023064364	PIMPALE OM SANTOSH	Pass
101 2023057208	POWAR RESHMA SURESH	Pass
102 2023054773	RAMANNA SAROJANI MAHADEV	Pass
103 2023065587	RAUT SANJANA CHANDRAKANT	Pass
104 2023057354	RAVAL PRANITA NARAYAN	Pass
105 2023061366	SALOKHE NANADKUMAR SHANKAR	Pass
106 2023061165	SANDE SAURABH MUKESH	Pass
107 2023061184	SANDE SHILPA MUKESH	Pass
108 2023061373	SANKESHWARI ADARSH DAYANAND	Pass
109 2023060853	SAVANT KASTURI SUNIL	Pass
110 2023057193	SAVARDEKAR CHINMAY SUDHIR	Pass
111 2023061252	SAWANT SIDDHARTH SHREEKANT	Pass
112 2023014169	SHINDE PRATIKSHA BHIMRAO	Pass
113 2023014163	SHINDE RUSHIKESH VILAS	Pass
114 2023057109	SHINDE SAMRUDDHI MAHESH	Pass
115 2023054571	SHINGARE VAIBHAV TANAJI	Pass
116 2023054655	SHUKLA SHIVANYA SHAILESH	Pass
117 2023014168	SID ADARSH SHIVAJI	Pass
118 2023014178	SURYAVANSHI RUDRAPRATAP ASHOK	Pass
119 2023057432	TADAVI LINA BABAN	Pass
120 2023036469	TAKKE SANIA DAYANAND	Pass
121 2023054761	TAMBE SHAURYA SHASHIKANT	Pass
122 2023057357	TAYSHETE AASTHA ANIL	Pass
123 2023014054	VAISHNAV SALONI KIRTIKUMAR	Pass
124 2023054103	WADHWA KABIR SANJAY	Pass
125 2023054682	YADAV PRANAV SHAMRAO	Pass

शहाजी लॉ कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर
राजर्षी शाहू महाराज स्मृती शताब्दीनिमित्त आयोजित व्याख्यान
विषय :- राजर्षी शाहू महाराज आणि न्यायदान पध्दती
व्याख्याते :- डॉ. खणे बी. डी., इतिहास अभ्यासक, कोल्हापूर

दिनांक :- 5/5/2022

Human Values

Sr. No.	Name of the student	Class	Roll no	Sign
1.	Omkar Sunil Swami	LL.B-1	189	Os. Swami
2	Ashish Gajanan Shinde	LLB I st (3yrs)	266	Ashish
3	Rahul Raj	LLB I st (5yrs)	515	Rahul Raj
4	Momun Kumar	Pre Law I (5yrs)	37	Momun Kumar
5	Parth Ajit Tambankar	Pre Law-1	32	Parth I.
6	Sarvesh Sharad Penkse	Pre law-1	35	Sarvesh
7	Girish shahaji kamble	Pre law-I	540	Girish
8	Aarya. Rakesh Kashikar	Pre Law-I	45	Aarya Rakesh
9	Amit Mhamulal Pendhate	Pre Law-I	542	AMP
10	Abhishek Prakash Poche	Pre law-I	521	Abp
11	Shivtej Sarjerao Damame	Pre law-I	554	Sarjerao
12	Maitreya Tamkar	Pre law I	28	Maitreya
13	Prabuddha Borgaonkar	Pre law-I	52	Prabuddha
14	Ganesh Mudhole	Pre Law I	523	Ganesh
15	NIKHIL KHOT	Pre Law I	38	NK
16	Pavankumar rotane	III LLB	138	Pavankumar
17	Jambaye Rakesh	LLB. III	202	Jambaye
18	Salunkhe Ashitosh kerappa	LLB. I	220	A.K. Salunkhe
19	Akash Bajrang Shewale	LLB I	18	Akash
20	Akshada Ramchandra patil	LLB I (Pre law)	557	Akshada
21	Gourangee Anil Phadke	Pre law-I	5	GOURANGEE
22	Priti Kashikant Kamble	L.L.B-II	225	Priti Kamble
23.	Samruddhi Madhukar Lad	LL.B I st I st Sem	201	Samruddhi

शहाजी लॉ कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर
 राजर्षी शाहू महाराज स्मृती शताब्दीनिमित्त आयोजित व्याख्यान
 विषय :- राजर्षी शाहू महाराज आणि न्यायदान पध्दती
 व्याख्याते :- डॉ. खणे बी. डी., इतिहास अभ्यासक, कोल्हापूर

दिनांक :- 5/5/2022

Sr. No.	Name of the student	Class	Roll no	Sign
24.	Deshmukh Rakesh Anjun	Pre law I	58	<u>Rakesh</u>
25	Bhosale virej vikas	LLB - I	138	<u>Virej</u>
26	Kamble Abhishek Ramdas	Old law I	225	<u>Abhishek</u>
27	Dipti Janardan Bawre	LLB - II	02	<u>Dipti</u>
28	Swarnupa Diliprao Dukande	L.L.B - II	132	<u>Dukande</u>
29	Nayakawadi Kausar Mahammadkhan	LL.B - II	75	<u>Nayakawadi</u>
30	Niran Prakash Patil	Pre law-I	33	<u>Patil</u>
31	Riya Prashant Khade	Pre law-I	550	<u>Riya</u>
32	Maheshwari Dadaso Gundewadi	Pre law - I	03	<u>Maheshwari</u>
33	Arya Nitin Kashid	Pre Law-I	60	<u>Nitin</u>
34	Jyotiraditya D. Kadam	Pre Law-I	528	<u>Kadam</u>
35	Brambesh C. Samkeshwari	Pre law-I	506	<u>Brambesh</u>
36	Parikshit L. Yelikar	Pre law-I	531	<u>Parikshit</u>
37	Omkar V. Tambe	LL.B-I	233	<u>Omkar</u>
38	Atharv. S. Phadtare	pre-law-I	504	<u>A.S. Phadtare</u>
39	Rohan. B. Aivale	pre-law-I	547	<u>Rohan</u>
40	Changamsinh Vijay Malve	Pre-law-I	529	<u>Changamsinh</u>
41	Manas Ajay Kulkarni	Pre-Law-I	560	<u>Manas</u>
42	Rohan Bai'rao Jadhav	LL.B.I.	05	<u>Rohan</u>
43	Priti Prakash Lad	LL.B II	267	<u>Priti</u>
44	Anjali Nand Makhija	Pre Law-I	553	<u>Anjali</u>
45	Mahak Anilkumar Kulkarni	Pre Law I	61	<u>Mahak</u>
46	Sathe Maheshwari Baba	LLB-II nd	151	<u>Sathe</u>
47	Naitik Kajal kumar	LLB - II	89	<u>Naitik</u>

Transfer & Creation of Knowledge

2020-21

Sr. No.	Date	Activities on	Participants of Students	Resource Person
1	24/10/2020	Guest Lecture on ICT & Legal Education	53	Dr. M. C. Sheikh
2	07/11/2020	Guest Lecture on e-court and administration	54	Adv. Gajanan Kulkarni
3	09/11/2020	Guest Lecture on e-court & reforms in Court Administration	56	Adv. Gajanan Kulkarni
4	14/12/2020	Guest Lecture on Law of Contract	54	Adv. Narvankar
5	18/12/2020	Interaction with Secretary, DLSA	60	Hon'ble Pankaj Deshpande
6	11/01/2020	Workshop on Pre-Marriage Counseling	45	Family Court
7	15/01/2021	Placement Camp	48	Dr. Suryakant Patil
8	16/01/2021	Induction Program	64	Dr. Santosh Shah
9	22/01/2021	Guest Lecture on Pleading	80	Adv. Gajanan Kulkarni
10	26/01/2021	Gram Sabha Visit- Shigaon, Chavare, Chokak, Vadange, Nigave, Boravade, Padal, Shiye	54	Roie Play
11	20/02/2021	Guest Lecture on Environment	48	Adv. Aditya Raktade
12	27/02/2021	Working of Legal Services Authorities	100	Hon'ble Pankaj Deshpande
13	06/03/2021	Use of Law Journals and Reports	100	Hon'ble Pankaj Deshpande
14	09/04/2021	Guest Lecture on Constitutional Jurisprudence	84	Dr. S. E. Avhad

D:\NAAC Report\NAAC 2020-21\Criteria-I\Internship Work List. doc
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur

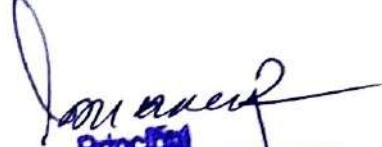


Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

15	18/05/2021	Guest Lecture on Approach, Strategies to Jurisprudence	72	Dr. Vaishali Goliwadekar
16	21/06/2021	Legal Literacy Program on PoSH	200	Tanuja N. Shipurkar
17	01/07/2021	Tree Plantation at College	35	Staff and students
18	06/07/2021	Meditation	10	Hon'ble Pankaj Deshpande
19	04/08/2021	Guest Lecture on Human Rights	82	Dr. V. V. Dhupdale
20	08/08/2021	Guest Lecture on An Over View of Human Rights	91	Dr. Vaishali Goliwadekar
21	11/08/2021	Guest Lecture on Minority Rights	76	Dr. M. S. Khairnar
22	31/08/2021	Visit to Kolhapur Cyber Police Station	35	Dy. Suptd. of Police
23	24/09/2021 to 08/10/2021	Visit to Local Self Govt.	54	Table Attached


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Pre-Law I (2020-21)

Internship Activity

Sr. No.	Date	Place of Visit	Official Visited	Number of Students
1	24-09-2021	Bambawade Gram Panchayat	Sagar Kamble (Sarpanch)	1
2	24-09-2021	Rukadi Gram Panchayat	Rafik Kalawant (Sarpanch)	1
3	24-09-2021	Hargapur Gram Panchayat	Pavan Patil (Sarpanch)	1
4	24-09-2021	Nilaji Gram Panchayat	Appasaheb Gadkari (Sarpanch)	2
5	25-09-2021	Panhala Municipality	Rupali Dhadel (President)	1
6	25-09-2021	Ainapur Gram Panchayat	Usha Mangale (Sarpanch)	1
7	25-09-2021	Sarud Gram Panchayat	Rajkuwar Patil (Sarpanch)	1
8	25-09-2021	Kolhapur Zilla Parishad	Deepak Ghate (Social Welfare Officer)	1
9	27-09-2021	Morewadi Gram Panchayat	Dilip Telavi (Gram Sevak)	8
10	27-09-2021	Yedemachindra Gram Panchayat	Ganesh Harale (Sarpanch)	1
11	27-09-2021	Kolhapur Zilla Parishad	Sadhana Kamble (Social Welfare Officer)	2
12	27-09-2021	Karad Municipality	Jaywant Patil (Vice-president)	1
13	27-09-2021	Ghunki Gram Panchayat	Rajj akka Raskar (Sarpanch)	1
14	27-09-2021	Navepargaon Gram Panchayat	Prakash Deshmukh (Sarpanch)	1
15	27-09-2021	Rasulabad Gram Panchayat	Rajendra Savarkar (Sarpanch)	1
16	28-09-2021	Kotoli Gram Panchayat	Prakash Patil (Sarpanch)	1
17	28-09-2021	Kolhapur Municipal Corporation	Rahul Rajgolkar (Sanitary Inspector)	4
18	28-09-2021	Radhanagari Panchayat Samiti	Sandeep Bhandari (BDO)	1
19	28-09-2021	Gadmudshingi Gram Panchayat	Ashwini Shirgave (Sarpanch)	2
20	29-09-2021	Pulachi Shirolu Gram Panchayat	Shashikant Khavare (Sarpanch)	6
21	29-09-2021	Panchgaon Gram Panchayat	Sangram Patil (Sarpanch)	5
22	29-09-2021	Shirolu Gram Panchayat	Shashikant Khavare (Sarpanch)	3
23	29-09-2021	Kolhapur Municipal Corporation	Dr. Vijay Musale (Health Officer)	6

Sr. No.	Date	Place of Visit	Official Visited	Number of Students
24	29-09-2021	Phansawade Gram Panchayat	Vishwanath Gawade (Member)	1
25	29-09-2021	Tardal Gram Panchayat	Yeshwant Wani (Sarpanch)	1
26	29-09-2021	Waduj Panchayat Samiti	Ranjana Khude (Member)	2
27	30-09-2021	Devale Gram Panchayat	Sagar Patil (Sarpanch)	1
28	30-09-2021	Shiroli Sattewadi Gram Panchayat	Rajeshri Desai (Sarpanch)	1
29	30-09-2021	Gargoti Gram Panchayat	Sandesh Bhopale (Sarpanch)	1
30	30-09-2021	Islampur Municipal Council	Vaibhav Sabale (CEO)	5
31	30-09-2021	Mitharwadi Gram Panchayat	Bharat Gharge (Sarpanch)	1
32	30-09-2021	Borgaon Gram Panchayat	Jayanti Patil (Sarpanch)	1
33	30-09-2021	Naganathnagar Gram Panchayat	Vasant Mali (Gram Sevak)	1


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur
Pre Law II (Aided/Unaided)
Internship Activity

Date of Visit : 05/04/2022

Place of Visit : Balkalyan Sankul

16.684536; 74.223618 NE 55
M6MF+QC6, Race Course Naka, Padmala,
Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416001, India



16.684536; 74.223618 NW 64
M6MF+QC6, Race Course Naka, Padmala,
Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416001, India




Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Sing of Class Teacher

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Pre Law I (Aided/Unaided)

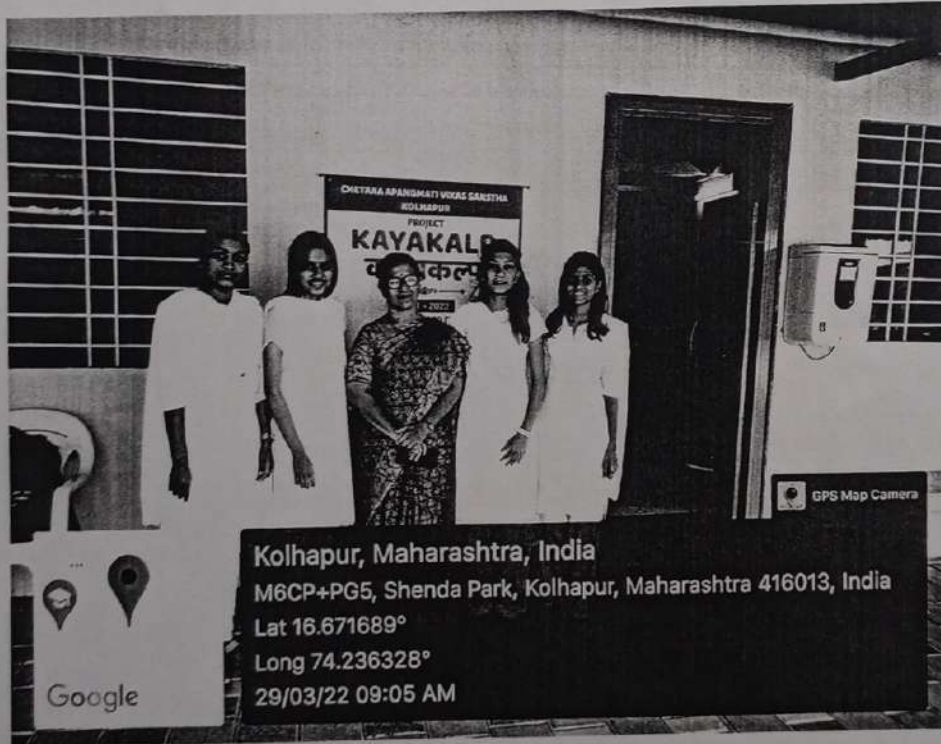
Internship Activity

Name of Student: i) Manasi Satish Kolage ii) Maithili Mahesh Kumbhar
iii) Janhavi Subhash Pradhane iv) Nandini Sanjay Katware

Date & Place of Visit:

Date : 29-3-2022

Place : Chetna Vikas Mandir, Kolhapur



Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Sign of Class Teacher


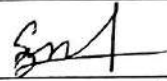
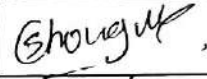
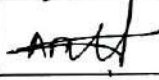




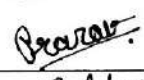
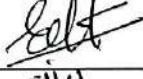
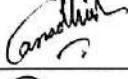
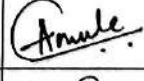
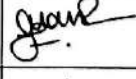
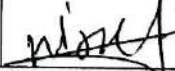
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

INTERNSHIP ACTIVITY

Visit to Savali Care Centre

Date 24/03/2022

Attendance Sheet

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Roll No.	Signature
1.	Atharv Kulkarni	21	
2.	Gohan Gawade	18	
3.	Ganesh Chougale	20	
4.	Amol Deshinge	30	
5.	Omkar Nikam	502	
6.	Atharva ^{Koli} Kulkarni	16	
7.	Ghreyash Patil	37	
8.	Ritesh Patil	25	
9.	Pranav Patil	04	
10.	Rushikesh Thokare	521	
11.	Ganadhis More	501	
12.	Anushka Mule	03	
13.	Zakiya Maner	36	
14.	Virendra Khude	34	






Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Pre Law I (Aided/Unaided)

Internship Activity

Name of Student: Atharv Kulkarni, Sohan Gawade, Sankeet Chaugule, Arnol Deshpande,
Omkar Nikam, Atharv Koli, Shreyash Patil, Ritesh Patil

Date & Place of Visit: Pranav Patil, Rushikesh Thokale, Ganadhish More,
Anushka Mule, Zakliya Maner, Virendra Khude.

Date & Place of Visit : 24 /03 /2022

Visit to Savaji Care Centre, Kolhapur.



AR
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Sign of Class Teacher



SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Shivaji University and Aided by Govt. of Maharashtra)
1090 'E' WARD SHAHUPURI, KOLHAPUR – 416 002

Approved by Bar Council of India
www.shahajilawcollege.com

NAAC Re-accredited A
prin.shahajilawcollege@gmail.com

SLC5/6

Date: 28/3/2023

To,
Baludran
Abdullah
Kutub Khanji

Sub :- Internship Visit

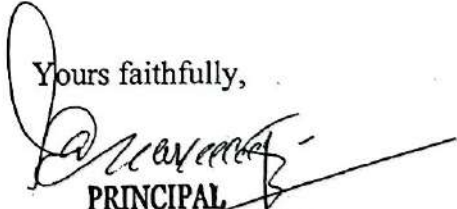
Respected Madam/Sir,

Students of Law Colleges have to undergo Internship according to the guidelines of Bar Council of India. Accordingly, a visit to your office has been organized on Thursday, dated 24-03-22. Kindly provide the students with information regarding the working and future plans of your office.

We are extremely thankful for your cooperation in this activity.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,


PRINCIPAL
SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Pre Law I (Aided/Unaided)

Internship Activity

Name of Student:

Date & Place of Visit:

24/03/22 Corphan children Abdul lat Baladier



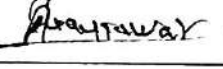

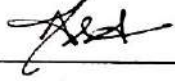
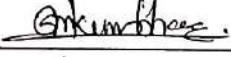
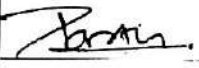
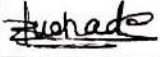
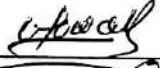


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

INTERNSHIP ACTIVITY
Visit to Balodyan (Orphan) Abdulla
Date: 24/03/2022

Attendance Sheet

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Roll No.	Signature
1)	Aman Mujawar	32	
2)	Shilpa Ambildoke	58	
3)	Aditya Arekar	15	
4)	Shivraj Kumbhar	54	
5)	Parth Utture	505	
6)	Vedika Buchade	06	
7)	Jitesh Powar	64	
8)	Mujaffarali Patel	88	


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Pre Law II (Aided/Unaided)

Internship Activity

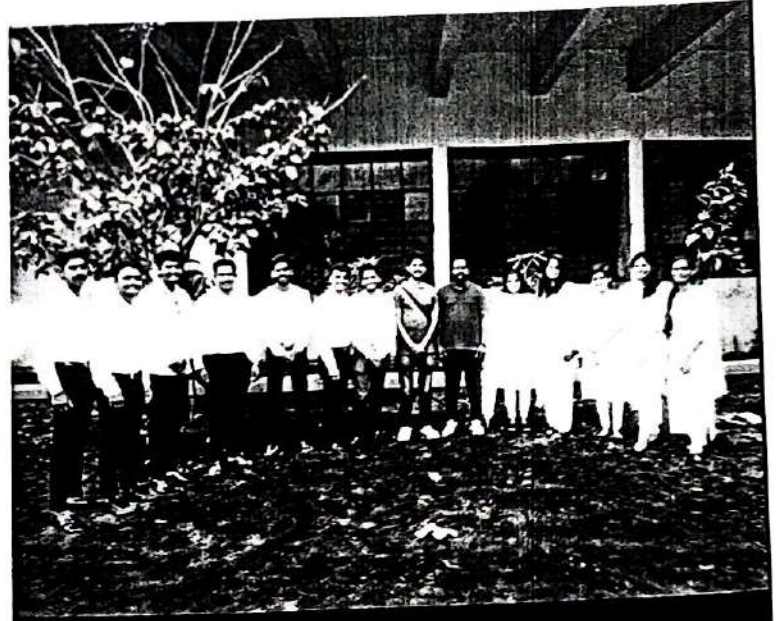
Name of Students:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1] Kadam Shravani Shashikant | 7] Swami Vaishnavi Sandesh |
| 2] Kolekar Abhishek Anil. | 8] Mirajkar Vedant Sanjay |
| 3] Kamble Avishkar Ashokkumar. | 9] Jadhav Shravani Suryakant |
| 4] Bhongale Soham Suresh. | 10] Shinde Sahil Tushar |
| 5] Jadhav Sneha Prakash. | 11] Bairagi Rushikesh Ravindra |
| 6] Malwadkar Sonal Santosh. | 12] Kadam Digvijay Dinesh |

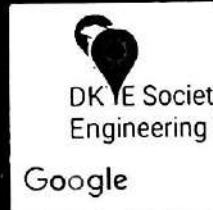
Date & Place of Visit:

Date :- 23 /03/2022

Visit:- Green Ichalkaranji



GPS Map Camera



Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra, India

Seva bharti hospital road Near laziz pizza, opp. azad talkies, Rajwada, Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra 416115, India
Lat 16.681492°
Long 74.470823°
23 03 22 10:49 AM


Sign of class teacher

Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

INTERNSHIP ACTIVITY

Visit to Green Ichalkaranji

Date 23-03-2022

Attendance Sheet

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Roll No.	Signature
1.	Avishkar Ashokkumar Kamble	57	<u>Avishkar</u>
2.	Sanal Santosh Malwadkar	56	<u>Sanalwadkar</u>
3.	Yaishnavi Sandesh Swami	525	<u>Swami</u>
4.	Shravani Shrikant Kadam	542	<u>Shravani</u>
5.	Shravani Suryakant Jadhav	546	<u>Shravani</u>
6.	Sneha Prakash Jadhav	534	<u>S.P.J</u>
7.	Vedant Mirajkar	60	<u>Vedant Mirajkar</u>
8.	Abhishek Anil Kolekar	52	<u>Abhishek</u>
9.	Salil Shinde	59	<u>Salil Shinde</u>
10.	Digvijay Dinesh Kadam	55	<u>Kadam</u>
11.	Rushikesh Ravindra Bairagi	53	<u>Bairagi</u>
12.	Soham Suresh Bhongale	14	<u>Bhongale</u>


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Pre Law II (Aided & Unaided)

Internship Activity

Date of Visit : 22-03-2022

Place of Visit : Helper of Pre Handicap, Gadmudshingi



Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur



Sign of Class Teacher

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

INTERNSHIP ACTIVITY

Visit to Helper of the pre HANDICAP Institution
Gid-mudshingi.

Date 22-3-2022.

Attendance Sheet

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Roll No.	Signature
1)	Shivani Bongale	513	
2)	A smita Wadikar.	543	Am. wadikar
3)	Sanika Hawal	530	
4)	Tejaswini Patil	514	Patil
5)	Dhanshri Gaikwad	526	
6)	Siddhi Shete	515	
7)	Sakshi Sutar	524	
8)	Kalyani Anuse	531	
9)	Rutuja Bhosale.	533	
10)	Supriya Kambale	550	
11)	Shivani Firme	538	
12)	Sandhya Sutar	22	
13)	Jayswini Patil	510	
14)	Dhairyashi Gondhali	540	

15) Pratik Dongare 551 
Seemantani Patil 535 
Ashvini Kambale 541 


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

INTERNSHIP ACTIVITY

Visit to Swayamsiddha

Date: 23-03-2022

Attendance Sheet

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Roll No.	Signature
1.	Swaleha L. Nalband.	42	S. Nalband.
2.	Saniya Yasin Danwade	43	Danwade
3.	Vaishnavi Shrimant Kambale	47	V.S. Kambale
4.	Pradnya .Y. Jadhav.	40	P.Y. Jadhav.
5.	Manali .S. Suryawanshi, patil	24	msptil
6.	Sejal sunil kharimode	10	khairmode.
7.	pradnya .D. petkar	23	Petkar
8.	Dhanashari J. sardesai	46	D
9.	Soniya . S. khot	41	khot
10.	Sharda A. chaudhari	35	Chaudhari
11.	Sampada S. Kulkarni	27	X ^o Kulkarni


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Environmental Studies Projects 2020-21

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Student
1	A Study on Municipal Solid Waste Management In Kolhapur	1. Komal Sardar Jadhav 2. Madhuri Maruti Parit 3. Mir Mehvish Yousuf 4. Rutuja Janardan Paymal
2	A Study on Common Effluent Treatment Kagal Plant	1. Harshada Dhananjay Kore 2. Rutuja Sarjerao Mali 3. Vaishnavi Shankar Mahadik
3	Water Pollution in Kolhapur: Causes and Effects	1. Gayatri Rajaram Powar 2. Hemangi Narsinh Shirshikar 3. Kiranmayi Vaibhav Pednekar
4	A Study on Local Heritage Sites	1. Abhishek Rajabhau Khedkar 2. Jaid Nisar mulla 3. Juned Faruk Shikalgar 4. Narayan Dnyaneshwar Dhavale
5	A Study on Bio - Medical Waste Management	1. Aayushi Rajesh Laykar 2. Sakshi Ravindra Jankar
6	A Study on Bamboo Farming	1. Chandradeep Udayrao Sardesai 2. Shriram Mahesh More 3. Ritesh Rajesh Raut 4. Tejas Sachin Nimbalkar
7	A Study on Health Hazards in Boiler Workers in Ichalkaranji	1. Sakshi Dnyaneshwar Kore 2. Tapasvi pradeepkumar Wakale 3. Kajal Kishore Mali
8	A Study on Sugar Processing and Waste Management	1. Samiksha Jagadish Chougale 2. Kamble Snehal Rakesh 3. Ashwini Jayvant Kekare 4. Sakshi Subhash More
9	Urban Wilderness in and around Kolhapur Municipal Corporation Limits	1. Aarya Abhijit Gare 2. Kiran Mohan Sardar 3. Amisha Firoz Tashildar 4. Pratima Mahadev Londhe
10	A Study on Biomedical Waste Management in Kolhapur	1. Sakshi Santosh Koshti 2. Veena Ghansham Keshwani
11	A Study On plastic Waste Management	1. Aditya Ravindra Patil 2. Vinyak Subhash Gawade 3. Saurbh Pandurang Tandale 4. Bharat Shyam Biradar
12	SG Effects On Environment	1. Neev Ravindra Patil 2. Virendra Sanjay Desai 3. Rajvardhan Sanjay Nikam 4. Rushikesh Subhash Katkar
13	Biodiversity in Kolhapur district	1. Siddhi Shahu Katkar 2. Bhargavi Digambar Patil 3. Reshma Arvind Powar


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



44

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Lead College Activity

Academic Year 2020-21

Co-ordinator : Dr. S. R. Rasam

Sr. No.	Date	Activity	Resource Persons
1	27/2/2021	. Working of Legal Services Authorities	Hon'ble Pankaj Deshpande, Secretary, DLSA
2	6/3/2021	Use of Law Journals and Reports	Hon'ble Pankaj Deshpande, Secretary, DLSA
3	12/3/2021	Academic & Administrative Audit	Hon'ble Dr. B. M. Hirdekar, Ex Registrar, S.G.University


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

9:27 LTE 83%
 Savita Rasam.
 last seen yesterday at 7:27 pm

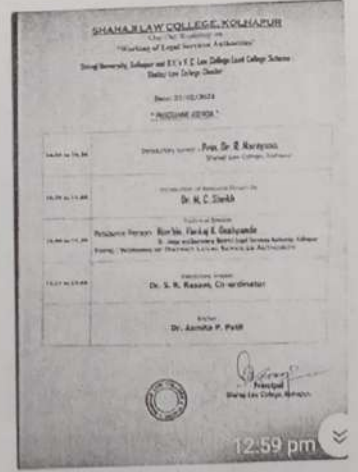


Jeevanjy

Type a message

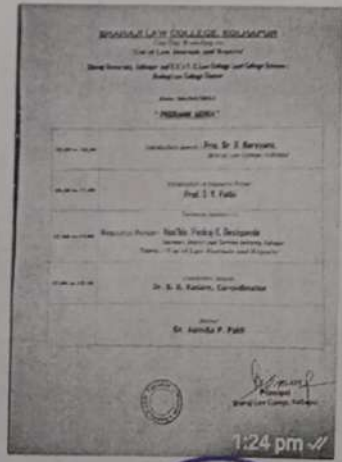
5:13 LTE 72%
 Savita Rasam.
 last seen today at 2:16 pm
 Time :10a.m.-12.30p.m. 10:09 am ✓

Meeting URL:
<https://meet.google.com/opf-gzvn-ppc>
 Subject : 1 Lead College Activity.
 Date : 27/2/2021.
 Time :10a.m.-12.30p.m. 10:09 am ✓



5:12 LTE 73%
 Savita Rasam.
 last seen today at 2:16 pm

5 MARCH 2021



SR
Coordinator
IQAC
 Shahaji Law College,
 Kolhapur.

Jeevanjy
Principal
 Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Meeting URL:
<https://meet.google.com/nbz-qdes-cmj>
 Subject : 2 Lead College Activity.
 Date : 6/3/2021
 Time : 10a.m.-12.30p.m.



Type a message

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur
2020-2021

Name of the Course that include experiential learning through project work/field work/internship
Political Science-
Political Science-
Personality Development & Communication Skills
Political Science-
ICT & Legal Education
Political Science-
Envt. Studies
Use of Law Journals and Reports
Professional Ethics
Legal Research
A.D.R.
Fundamentals of Cyber Law
Law & Entrepreneur Skills
Family Law
Environmental Law
Moot Court, Chamber Attendance


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.



SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE

Affiliated to Shivaji University and Aided by Govt. of Maharashtra)
1090 'E' WARD SHAHUPURI, KOLHAPUR - 416 001

Approved by Bar Council of India

NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade

SLC:249

Date: 10/08/2022

To
Hon'ble Shri. Pritam Patil
Secretary
District Legal Services Authority
Kolhapur

Sub: Student List for Participation National Lok Adalat
Ref:- DLSA/1007/2022 dated 02/08/2022

Respected Sir,

As per your recommendation we are sending the following students from our college to participate in "National Lok Adalat" conducted on 13/08/2022.

Sr.No.	Name of the Student	Class
1	Saniya Javed Makhamalla	III NLC
2	Shripada Sunil Tate	III NLC
3	Sanika Sunil Hawal	III NLC
4	Asmita Mahadev Wadikar	III NLC
5	Shivani Sunil Bongale	III NLC

Kindly consider the List.

Thanking you.

Santosh Rasam
Co-ordinator
Dr. S. R. Rasam

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

[Signature] OLC
DLSA

लेपोक
सिन्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण
सिन्हा महाशाखा, कोल्हापूर - ४१६००१
दूरध्वनी - (०२३१) २५४३२



D:\DLSA Lok-Adalat.doc

[Signature]
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.

DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY, KOLHAPUR AND
SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR ORGANISED LEGAL
LITERACY PROGRAM

(WEDNESDAY 10TH November 2021)

*** PROGRAMME SHEET ***

8.30 a.m.	Arrival of Dignitaries
8.45 a.m.	Introductory Speech by Prin. Dr. R. Narayana
8.50 a.m.	Welcome of Guest by H'ble Management, Council of Education, Kolhapur
9.00 a.m.	Keynote Address by- H'ble Smt. V. V. Joshi, Principal District & Sessions Judge, District & Sessions Court Kolhapur Topic : District Legal Services Authority
9.20 a.m.	Hon'ble Pankaj Deshpande Secretary, DLSA Topic : Azadi ka Amrut Mohastav
9.15 a.m.,	Interaction with students
10.15 a.m.	Vote of Thanks Dr. M. C. Sheikh


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

One Day Workshop on
"Gender Justice"

Shivaji University, Kolhapur and B.V.'s Y. C. Law College Lead College
Scheme :
Shahaji Law College Cluster

Date: 24th February, 2023

* PROGRAMME AGENDA *

10.15 to 10.30	Introduction : Dr. Suchita R. Suragihalli
10.30 to 11.15	Technical Session I Resource Person – Dr. Bharti T. Patil Co-ordinator, Smt. Sharadabai Pawar Adhyasan, Shivaji University Kolhapur. Topic : Gender Justice
11.15 to 11.25	Question & Answer Session
11.30 to 12.15	Technical Session II Resource Person – Tanuja N. Shipurkar Member, ICC Shivaji University, Kolhapur & Social Activist Topic : Gender Equality
12.15 to 12.30	Question & Answer Session
12.30 to 12.45	Valedictory & Vote of Thanks Dr. S. R. Rasam, Co-ordinator

Lead College \ Lead College 2020-21 \ Inauguration Table Sheet


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

'CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY'

Date: 08/03/2020

* PROGRAMME AGENDA *

09.30 to 09.40	Welcome Speech by : Prin. Dr. R. Narayana, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur
09.40 to 10.00	Felicitation of Guests
10.00 to 10.15	Power Point Presentation
10.15 to 10.30	Felicitation of Alumni Judges
10.30 to 10.40	Felicitation of Student Bar Association
10.40 to 11.00	<u>Speech By Chief Guest</u> : Hon'ble Surekha R. Patil, District Judge 2 & Addl. Sessions Judge, Kolhapur
11.00 to 11.15	<u>Speech By</u> : Hon'ble Sou. Rajanitai V. Magdum
11.15 to 11.30	Vote of Thanks :- Ms. Aditi Wader, V NLC
11.30 to 11.40	National Anthem


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Date - 12-1-2023

Report on,

Youthday and Jijamata Jayanti

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date - 12 - January, 2023

Youth Day is celebrated on January 12 to mark the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. Swami Vivekananda is the role model of India and also a guiding personality for every youth. Along with this 12 January is also the birth anniversary of respected Jijamata who gave lessons to Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to establish 'Swaraj' and hence, Youth Day and Jijamata Jayanti were also celebrated in Shahaji Law College.

The Program was organized under the auspices of Akil Bhartiya Adhiwakta Parishad and Shahaji Law College.

B.M. Hirdekar Sir was present as the chief guest for this event. And at the same time honorable Praveen P. Deshpande Sir, former student of the college and also Principal Dr. Praveen Patil Sir and coordinator of this program Patki Sir and Dr. Rasam Mam were also present. Dr. Rasam Madam introduced the chief guests. And the chief guest of the program were

welcomed with book, and then Hirdekar sir started his speech. He said that, 'we live in a country where many great ideals have been born. and that is why we have gathered here today to pay tribute to two ideals.

He said that, 'swami vivekananda has given a new thought to the world, he has given valuable guidance to youth. & another great person is 'Rashramata Jijabai, chhatrapati shivaji Maharaj's mother and at the same time who gave shivaji maharaj the courage to establish an unbroken swarajya and that is why this swarajya is standing. and in such words B.M. Hirdekar sir expressed his opinion and conveyed a new inspiration to every student.

And then Patki sir gave the vote of thanks for the program and program ended with National Anthem.



Coordinator
IQAB

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Date - 26-1-2023

Report on,

Republic Day

Place - Shahaji Law college, Kolhapur.

Date - 26 January, 2023

India is steeped in different traditions, India has many types of people living in many castes and religions and at the same time India has witnessed many histories.

The National celebration Republic day was celebrated in Shahaji Law college on 26th January. For this programme whole campus of college was cleaned and ground was decorated with beautiful rangoli, students were present for the programme with full of patriotism. All students were dressed up in their uniforms. Everyone was happy to be participated in National celebration.

With the parade of National cadet corps chief guest arrives at the ground. All teaching, non-teaching staff and students were present to be evidence of the event. exactly at 7:30 Am the principal along with chief guest came to the dias. All stood in attention. The nation-

al flag was hoisted by the hands of chief guest

After flag hoisting all saluted the flag and sung the national anthem and then two students their opinion about the constitution of their country and then the students who have achieved remarkable achievements were felicitated by the chief guests and then programme came to an end.



Republic Day

HL
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

date - 08-3-2023

Report on,

Women's Day Celebration

Place - Shahaji Law college, Kolhapur

Date 8th March, 2023

The international women's day is celebrated on 8th March every year to celebrate the social, economical, cultural and Political achievements of women. It was celebrated in our college.

The programme started by lighting the lamp. Dr. M.C. Sheikh sir gave a brief regarding a programme and also introduce us to chief guests of the programme. Sir told us history regarding women's day. Ms. Asmita Patil mam gave introduction of chief guest Parveen Sayyad, District Judge one and additional session judge Kolhapur, Vibha Gaikwad, Civil judge session division and district court Kolhapur. Smt. Rajnitai Magdum felicitated Parveen Sayyad and Vibha Gaikwad Ma'am.

The main guest Parveen Sayyad ma'am told us about women empowerment. She also told us how the women's day was started to celebrate. She told us this year women's day theme is "Innovation and

technology for gender equality" she said that behind every successful man there is women but behind every successful women there is a rarely a man.

After the speech of parveen sayyad mam, there was speech of vibha Gaikwad ma'am. she told us about how in history women's were respected by people.

Two students thanked college for guiding them achive there goals. later Dr. M.C. sheikh sir gave vote of thanks and the programme ended by singing National anthem.



International Womens Day
celebration

Coordinator
IQAG

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur,

Date - 16-5-2023

Report on,

90th Annual Prize Distribution

Place - Shahji Law college, Kolhapur.

Date - 16th May, 2023

On 16th May, 2023 Shahji Law college Kolhapur conducted 90th Annual Prize distribution ceremony to highlight to the key activities event and successor of academic year 2022-23. The programme was conducted under the guidelines of the principal sir and staff members. The chief guest of the function was Pro vice-chancellor of Shivaji university Kolhapur. Hon'ble Prof. Dr. P.S. Patil other guest for function were President council of education Kolhapur Hon'ble Smt. Rajanitai Magdum, vice president Shri Prasad Kamat, Secretary of council of education Hon'ble Dr. Vishwanath Magdum sir, Principal Dr. Pravin Patil sir.

The programme started at 10.00 AM in the seminar hall. The welcome speech was given by the Prof. Dr. Rasam Ma'am and the introduction of guest was given by the Principal sir and after that there was felicitation of the guests by the hands of Dr. Vishwanath Magdum sir. The Gymkhana chairman Dr. M.C. Sheikh sir presented the

annual report and gave us all activities in college and success of the students.

Hon'ble Dr. P.S. Patil Sir gave us there valuable knowledge, he told students about "struggle to achive the goals of life" he also said ~~that~~ mention of the qualites in your profession :-

- i) Be honest with your Business
- ii) Lead
- iii) Interact with peoples
- iv) face failure.

Later by the hands of guests, all the rank holders, go their prizes. The vote of thanks was given by Prasedent of student Bar association sbri suyog hatkar. finally the programme was ended by the national Anthem.



90th Annual Prize distribution

Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

REPORT No:40

Date: 3rd Feb, 2023

GUEST LECTURE ON

DYNAMICS OF LAW AND CHANGING SOCIETY.

Place: Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.

A guest lecture was conducted on the subject of "Dynamics of law and changing society." Shivaji University Kolhapur arranged 'Principal S.V. Apte Lecture series' in the Shahaji Law College Kolhapur. Dr. B.M. Hirdekar was the chief guest for this programme.

Introductory speech was given by Principal Dr. Praveen Patil sir. He introduced guest Dr. B.M. Hirdekar, who was the former examination controller in Shivaji University and former secretary of Sanjay Ghodawat University. After introductory speech, Principal sir felicitated the guest.

Dr. B.M. Hirdekar sir in his great speech highlighted various aspects of law and society and their inter-linkage. He stated various points in his speech, some of key points are as follows -
He said that, education is a process which

starts from womb and not from the school. school life; and this process has no end because it is a dynamic process which changes frequently. Law touches everything, before life of an individual as well as after death of person. Law is dynamic, changes in the society should change the laws applicable to it. He also pointed out that before passing any judgment, the societal changes should be taken into consideration. If hundred cases are there, and only one or two cases are decided in right manner, so the dynamism in such laws, rules and regulations most important and should be take place. Rule of law has to be dynamic, when laws are changed accordingly the change in society, then the justice will be done specifically. He also threw a light on lawyers and their duties. As stated by him, lawyers are peacemaker if they are decided; but as a fun they are also piece maker. He stated that silent society and silent leader ~~and~~ not make laws dynamic.

He said that if the laws are not changed accordingly, then the anarchy will be spread and the justice will not served; Delay in justice nothing but refusal to justice. Law keeps stability in the society and persuade social change by changing itself according to the needs of the changing society.

Law is an important agency of social control. Law is created and put into practice through societal processes. Law affects and effects social change. Law constitute social institutions such as the polity, family, property, corporation, crime etc. So the dynamism in law for societal changes is most important and necessary.

Dr. B.M. Hirdekar sir explained the importance of the above subject very well and also guided us on various laws and societal relationship in practical manner.

The lecture was ended with the vote of thanks by Dr. Savita Rasam ma'am and with National anthem. We all enjoyed this great lecture. This lecture helps in enhancing our knowledge in the field of law and society and their relationship. We are always thankful to our college, our principal sir and co-ordinator of this programme Dr. S. R. Rasam ma'am to arrange such a knowledgeable programme.


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.



Dr. B.M. Hirdekar's speech on
'Dynamics of law and changing society'

SR
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

REPORT NO. 41

Date: 25th February, 2023

ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON

HOW TO FACE JMFC EXAMINATION

Place: Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.

The one day workshop on "How to face JMFC Examination; Pre, mains and Interview" was organized by Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur on 25th February, 2023. It was organized to introduce new tips for study, to inspire law students to face the Judicial Magistrate First Class examination. The purpose of this workshop was to introduce pattern of judicial exam and what will be the strategy to crack Pre, mains and interview of the JMFC exam.

The resource person for this programme was Hon'ble Dr. K.R. Singhel, who is the 2nd Joint Civil Judge Senior Division Kolhapur and Former Deputy Director of Maharashtra Judicial Academy. The programme was started with the introduction of chief guest by Prof. M.C. Sheikh in which he gave information about academic achievements etc. of chief

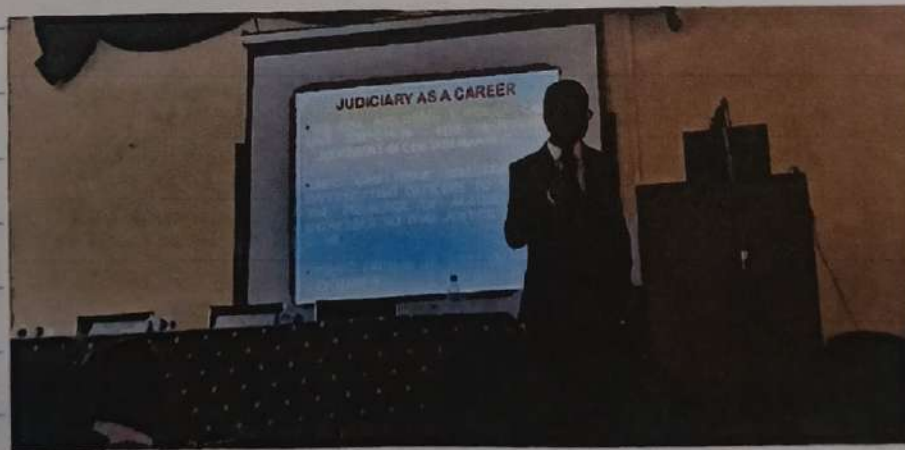
quest. After that, Adv. Amit Badkar felicitated chief guest Hon'ble Dr. K.R. Singhel.

Dr. K.R. Singhel in his first technical session of programme on the topic of 'Pre and Mains exam - preparation' explained pattern, syllabus of the JMFC exam and preparation methods for notes. Further he guided that sequence of subjects to be studied and he also stated that for pre-examination the students should study the Bare Acts of the subjects thoroughly and for mains examination the reference books of said subjects should be referred by students. He gave various techniques for mains examination written paper i.e. how to write paper effectively.

The second session started after 15 minutes break. In this session Hon'ble Dr. K.R. Singhel guided on the topic of 'How to face Interview of JMFC examination'. He gave us basic questions for which candidate should be well prepared. He also guided us about how should the candidate should present himself before the panel of interview. The important aspects, according to him, for the presentation in interview are such as, general etiquettes and manners (including salutation/greeting), the language (English and Marathi), sitting posture, eye contact, legal acumen, attitude and

preciseness (exact and accurate), but concise etc.

In the session certain questions were asked by some students regarding to the strategy for preparation of the JMFC examination. and they got satisfactory answers on it by the chief guest. And after that the programme was ended with the special vote of thanks by Dr. S. R. Rasam ma'am and with the National Anthem. We all are thankful for organising such a knowledgeable workshop.



Speech by Dr. K. R. Singhel (2nd District Judge, Kol) on How to face JMFC Exam.

AK

Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

• Report No. 3 •

24-Jan 2023

Report on,

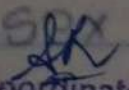
National Girl Child Day

Place :- Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date :- 24th January 2023.

On the occasion of National Girl Child Day, we the student of Shahaji Law College attended the programme. The objective of the programme is to aware student or to introduce student about the Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act which is popularly known as the (PCPNDT Act) and the Protection of Children from of sexual offences which know as (POCSO Act).

The chief guest of the programme was Adv. Gauri Patil mam. Gauri Patil mam has delivered the guest lecture upon the Pre Natal and pre-conceptual Diagnostic Technology act. out of it she made awareness about the fraud which doctors do with the pregnant women. This act don't allow any doctor to diagnose the sex of a child.


Coordinator

IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

She also make awareness about the doctors who are fake by profession having sonography machine distracts the couple only for money. the parents who don't want girl child takes medicines from that fake doctors, which is dangerous for the health of mother.

Mam also spoke about protection of children from sexual offences Act (POSCO). This act was introduced in 2012. To deal with child sexual abuse cases. The Government has brought in a special law.

In the end of the programme Prof. Mrs. Rasam mam gave the vote of Thanks to everyone, she also spoke about these two acts i.e. PCPNDT Act and POSCO Act the programme was ended with the National Anthem.

AR
Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

* Report No - 5 *

26/01/2023

Report on,

Republic Day Celebration

Place :- Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date :- 26th January 2023.

On 26th January, 2023 'Republic Day' was celebrated with enthusiasm at Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur. The guest for the function Mr. Prasad V. Magdum Sir, President of Council of Education, Kolhapur is present. All students were present in dress code at 7.45 am function started at 8.00 am.

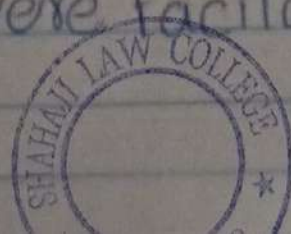
The ex-guest and principal Sir Dr. Praveer Patil Sir welcomed by the NCC students.

All students stood on the ground in a row, The chief guest hoisted the flag and all sung the national anthem with patriotism after that some students of college delivered speeches about the importance of these day in Indian History.

Then the winners of poster making competition and slogan making competition were facilitated by the guest.


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Then Principal Sir of Shahaji law college, Dr. Praveen Patil Sir delivered speech making students aware about their duties and responsibilities to our country India. And after his speech programme ended with distribution of sweets among students.

SK
Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.



दुसरी रॅली गुप

मार्ग - कसबा बावडा न्यायालय ते जुने न्यायालय दसरा चौक, कोल्हापुर. सदर रॅली ही आपण स्वतःचे वाहन घेवुन जाणेचे आहे.

शहाजी लॉ कॉलेज विद्यार्थी	१४
प्रोफेसर व प्राचार्य	०२
स्टाफ जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण (राजीव माने, संतोष शेळके, गुरुदास येळावडेकर)	०३
पॅनेल वकील (अॅड. योगीता हारणे , अॅड. सारीका तोडकर) ^{अॅड. ए.एम. पाटील}	०२
जिल्हा विधी सेवा पी.एल.व्ही. (ओंकार चव्हाण, फ्रान्सीस्का डिसोजा , अक्षय पाटील अनिकेत पाटील, पुनम गिरी, संजय भोपळे, नंदकिशोर धुमाळ पंढरीनाथ मांडरे)	०८


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



एकुण

२९


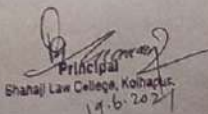


AK
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur



SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
 Legal Literacy Programme
 'Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace'
 In Association with
 IQAC and IDC, Shahaji Law College Kolhapur
 Monday, 21/06/2021
 * PROGRAMME AGENDA *

10.00 to 10.03	Introduction of Resource Person Prin. Dr. R. Narayana, <small>Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur</small>
10.05 to 10.25	Technical Session Hon'ble Tanuja N. Shipurkar
10.25 to 10.29	Question Answer Session
10.29 to 10.30	Vote of Thanks Dr. S. R. Rasam

 
 Principal
 Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.
 19.6.2021

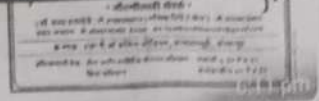
Prin. Dr. R. Narayana

2 Legal Literacy Programs
 by same resource person,
 for 2 LL.B. on PASH.

SK
 Coordinator
 IQAC
 Shahaji Law College,
 Kolhapur.



11:05 SLC STAFF Aemita, Burke, Chandrani, Dr. R. Na...



15 September 2021

Prof.S.V. Patki

SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, ...
On the auspicious occasion
of Birth Anniversary of Padmas...
docs.google.com

link to join the Legal Quiz
Competition
Time : 10AM to 11 AM
wish you all the best 👍

<https://forms.gle/3mWQkdJfyTk8yaPJA> 9:52 am

+91 99754 72828 ~Teju
PRN number?? 10:02 am

Message

11:05 SLC STAFF Asmita, Burke, Chandrani, Dr R.Na...

8:02 pm ✓✓

Message by Pankaj
Deshpande Sir. 8:03 pm ✓✓

12 November 2021

Dr R.Narayana.
Notice
All the teaching are hereby
informed that there is staff
meeting in the college on 13-
11-2021 at 11.00 am

Kindly attend the meeting without
fail.

Principal SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE
KOLHAPUR 12:04 pm

13 November 2021
Kuldeep Makate

Message



AR
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




 Coordinator
 IQAC
 Shahaji Law College,
 Kolhapur.






Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.





SHAHUPURI
zza
Google

Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India
1090, E Ward, Shahupuri, E Ward, Shahupuri,
Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416001, India
Lat 16.69948°
Long 74.241513°
17/10/22 09:18 AM GMT +05:30




Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Name	Roll No.	Sign.
1) Manjiri Kulkarni	02	<u>Manjiri</u>
2) Suryavanshi Priyanka	103	<u>Priyanka</u>
3) Vinashri B. Kage	142	<u>Vinashri</u>
4) Shatabdi S. Khot	128	<u>Shatabdi</u>
5) Mayuri Powar	148	<u>Mayuri</u>
6) Yashoda Gandhi	179	<u>Yashoda</u>
7) Varada Powar.	209	<u>Varada</u>
8) Amruta A. Patil	260	<u>Amruta</u>
9) Shelke Vaishnavi B.	166	<u>Shelke</u>
10) Desai Gauri S	134	<u>Desai</u>
11) Desai Sonali A.	150	<u>Desai</u>
12) Swapnashri S. Gal.	69	<u>Swapnashri</u>
13) Siddhi R. Sutar.	46	<u>Siddhi</u>
14) Snehal. N. Kothavale.	173	<u>Snehal</u>
15) Amita A. Patil	32	<u>Amita</u>
16) Samruddhi Madhukar Lad	201	<u>Samruddhi</u>
17) Suvarna Rajaram Pol	110	<u>Suvarna</u>
18) Ranjana Lambore	268	<u>Ranjana</u>
19) Pranjali Prakash Methe	98	<u>Pranjali</u>
20) Priyanka Manikrao Patil	07	<u>Priyanka</u>
21) Jayashree Kiran Nikam	193	<u>Jayashree</u>
22) Sangeeta Vijay Kamble	238	<u>Sangeeta</u>
23) Dipali Vishnu Patil	99	<u>Dipali</u>
24) Vaishnavi Appasaheb Patil	67	<u>Vaishnavi</u>
25) Aditi Vijay Gadekar	162	<u>Aditi</u>
26) Shreya Sudhakar Shinde	102	<u>Shreya</u>
27) Shreya R. Mulla		<u>Shreya</u>

Coordinator
IQACPrincipal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Name	Roll no.	Sign
Vishwa. Rohit Kikani	30	<u>Rohit Kikani</u>
Aujesha Abdulajit Begulaji	26	<u>A. Begulaji</u>
saniya shakil sanade	25	<u>saniya</u>
Prajakta Rajaram Kurane	24	<u>Kurane</u>
Shivani Rajkumar More	27	<u>More</u>
Neha Amal Salunkhe	36	<u>Salunkhe</u>
Anushka Dnyaneshwar Kambale	45	<u>A.O. Kambale</u>
Anuradha Mohanrao Ghorge	43	<u>Ghorge</u>
Prayanka Krishnat Tawade	46	<u>Tawade</u>
Revati Umesh Kulkarni	47	<u>Kulkarni</u>
Gouri Shivaji Patil	48	<u>Patil</u>
Sakshi Sanjay Kore	04	<u>Kore</u>
Yashashree Kirtikumhar Karade	22	<u>Karade</u>
Akshay Tanaji Bhavake	20	<u>Bhavake</u>
Rohan Ravindra Shinde	19	<u>Shinde</u>
Dhenge Shubham Rajaram	11	<u>Dhenge</u>
Niranjan Deepak Ghate	12	<u>Ghate</u>
Eshan Arunkumar Nayak	15	<u>Nayak</u>
Nitesh Ashok Chavan	33	<u>Chavan</u>
Devanshish Mahesh Bohara	10	<u>Bohara</u>
Suyog Naandev Hatkar	35	<u>Hatkar</u>
Prem Naidu	13	<u>Naidu</u>
parvej Naik	05	<u>Naik</u>

AR
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Name	Roll No
Madhuri Deepak Bhilugode	208
Dipti Tanardan Bawne	02
Anita Mahadeo Muntur	188
Yogita Chandrakant Desai.	149
Mamisha Vijay Ghatage	209
Shrideni .M. Kambale.	186
Swarupa Dilip Dukande	132.
Sharvari Chandrakant Jadhav	131
Deepali Prakash Patil	17
Padmaja Pramod Patil	114
Salma Husen Nadat	116
Aishwarya Peadip Ghatge	64
Priyanka Dilip Nikam	130

Poonali Prakash shinde	164
Kshinsagar shubhangi shivaji	92
Kamble Pratiksha Deepak	166
mayuri surjeraso claudavate	174
Neha Dimkar Patil	
shradha S. kulkarni	
Smita U. Sandugade	
Prathamesh B. Muti	—202
Anita A. Divate	
Sushmita S. Durgule.	42

laxmi J. Komble	24
Pooja Y. Patil	205
Shital N. Pawar	137

Dhanashri shivaji sutar 07

Bulabai S. Kamble

Coordinator Sanjay Madhale

IQAC

Shahaji Law College
Kolhapur

Umesh Jadhav

ASIT Gurunath Kawade

Akshay Nandkumar Kolhapure 19

Jaykumar Pravin khatakar 200

Sign.

Bhilugode

Bawne

Muntur

Desai

Ghatage

Kambale

Dukande

Jadhav

Patil

Patil

Nadat

Ghatge

Nikam

Shinde

Shivaji

Deepak

claudavate

Patil

Kulkarni

Sandugade

P. B. Muti

Divate

Durgule

Komble

Patil

Pawar

Sutar

Kamble

Madhale

Jadhav

Kawade

Kolhapure

Khatakar

Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur



Name	Roll no:	Signature
Mandar Shrirang Khombete	72	<u>Mhombete</u>
Patil Swapnil Ashok	293	<u>वसंत अ. पाटील</u>
Vipul Subhansrao Dhole	05	v.s. dhole
Suroaj Annasaheb Patil	44	Suroi
Suroaj Govind Ogale	82	<u>Suroaj</u>
Vichare Revati Vijay	15	<u>Vichare</u>
Nikita Nitin Badkar	141	N Badkar
Rutuja Vishnu Katkar	22	Rutuja
Amruta Budhiraj Patil	254	<u>Amruta</u>
Rutuja Virendrasinh Katkar	21	Rutuja
Mayuri Sureshwar Damodarate	174	Mayuri
Shaikh Aayesha Salim	197	Shaikh
Joshi Vedangji Vinayak	177	Joshi
Sumaiya Nausheed Gavalgji	180	<u>Sumaiya</u>
Patil Pratik Prakash	93	Patil
Ghali Manoj Maheshwar	77	Ghali
YADAV Yogesh Sanjay	80	Yadav
Champrabhu M. Molekar	78	Champrabhu
Suresh Shubham Rajendra	94	Suresh
Tushar Jandar Patil	98	<u>Tushar</u>

LLB-I

1) Namale Bhaxat Shivadi	222	- B	<u>Butte</u>
2) Mr. Patil virendra Rajgonda 14		- A	<u>(V) Patil</u>
3) Washe Suddhan Babaso 223		- B	<u>Andy</u>
4) Rupchand Anun Kumbhar 221		- B	<u>Patil</u>
5) Abhijit S. Desai	31	- A	<u>Adesai</u>
6) Aditya Sanjay Gadave	207	- B	<u>Agarwal</u>
7) Amogh Keshav Tashi	264	- B	<u>Amogh</u>
8) Pannav vishwas pawaskar	149	- B	<u>Pawaskar</u>
9) Arjun Anirash Khot	43	- A	<u>Ahot</u>
10) Akash Dajrang shewale	18	- A	<u>Shewale</u>
11) Sathe Prashant Tanaji	03	- A	<u>Sathe</u>
12) Mahesh Madhukar Kamble	105	- A	<u>Kamble</u>
13) Sagar Bhimrao patil -	237	(B)	<u>Sagar</u>
14) Akshay Dnyandeo Choudhary -	81	(A)	<u>Choudhary</u>
15) suaraj Uday sulokhe -	213	(B)	<u>Sulokhe</u>
16) Gorachnath Shantnath Ghosarwade	215	(B)	<u>Gh</u>
17) Ashish Gajanan Shirde	266	(B)	<u>Shirde</u>
18) sharad S. Kamble	239	(B)	<u>Shirde</u>
19) Kantik Ramesh Jadhav -	247	(B)	<u>Jadhav</u>
20) Gautam Madhukar Kamble -	243	(B)	<u>Gautam</u>
21) Jameer Tajuddin Nayakwade -	144	(B)	<u>Nayakwade</u>
22) Suraj Sunil Surve	56	(A)	<u>Surve</u>
23) Parvez Papal Sanadi	33	(A)	<u>Sanadi</u>
24) sairaj suryawanshi	29	(A)	<u>Surve</u>
25) Pravit Prashant Shrivastava	250	(B)	<u>Shrivastava</u>
26) Chaitanya Rajopadhye	92	(A)	<u>Chaitanya</u>
27) Abid Anis Sayyad			<u>Abid</u>
28) Arjun Ashok Patil	219		<u>Patil</u>
29) Rohit Shantappa Patil	210	(B)	<u>Patil</u>
30) Rohit Pravin Patil	211	(B)	<u>Patil</u>
31) Bhosale Vinay Vikas		(B)	<u>Bhosale</u>
32) Jadhav Suresh Mahadev	270	(B)	<u>Jadhav</u>



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Student Attendance 3 year Law Course.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Ubada Patkuli - 99 | 31) Kulkarni Shraddha - 10 |
| 2) Pratik Patil - 93 | 32) Bivate Anita - 35 |
| 3) Adarsh Mandalik - 124 | 33) Gaurav More - 145 |
| 4) Mayuresh Powar - 139 | 34) Nikita Badkar - 141 |
| 5) Shubham Sawant - 94 | 35) Rutuja Katkar - 22 |
| 6) Ashok Sabale - 117 | 36) Revati Banne - 140 |
| 7) Ramling Patil 181 | 37) Shreyash Khataalkar - 56 |
| 8) Tushar Patil - 98 | 38) Pallavi Joshi - 79 |
| 9) Ruturaj Patil 118 | 39) Maheshwari Sathe - 151 |
| 10) Sunil More - 50 | 40) Sayali Date - 110 |
| 11) Bhagwan K. Manvar - 28 | 41) Aarti Swami - 142 |
| 12) Deepak B. Mahatugade - 161 | 42) Leena Bhumka - 176 |
| 13) Hussey Mohamed Bhuldae 185 | 43) Snehal Jadhav - 277 |
| 14) Amit Harishchandora Jadhav 230 | 44) Sumaiya Sawalgi - 180 |
| 15) Vijay Kumar Krishnadas Kamat - 31 | 45) Roja Akambale - 107 |
| 16) Jadhav Sanjay Shrikant 09 | 46) Suhel Javed Bajwan 225 |
| 17) Deepali A. Patil 282 | 47) Sabar R. Gogyal 173 |
| 18) Sumit S. Kale 187 | 48) Kumar Sachin 128 |
| 19) Rohan R. Shambhade 16 | 49) Dineesh S. Sontakke - 62 |
| 20) Anuprit Jadhav 81 | 50) Atharv K. Kumbhaje - 91 |
| 21) Utkarsh B. Kankarwadi 196 | 51) Yashavant P. Kurane - 74 |
| 22) Pulaj Deepak Patil - 170 | 52) Shweta Mahesh Redekar - 269 |
| 23) Kishan Kamalakar Kumbale - 172 | 53) Shital Nubayji Pawar - 137 |
| 24) Sathak Ashok Rajmane - 237 | 54) Sapna B. Verlekar - 122 |
| 25) Nandkishor Shinde - 193 | 55) Asmita Ashok Chovan - 134 |
| 26) Ranjeet Patil 198 | 56) Yogesh Sanjay Yadav |
| 27) Srushti Deshpande 146 | 57) Aishwarya Nimbalkar - 125 |
| 28) Anshu Patil 146 | 58) Chandraprabhu Molekar - |
| 29) Snehal Sambade - 135 | 59) Anoj Ghali |
| 30) Tai Balugade - 152 | 60) Popoam Rathod - 153 |
| | 61) Sayali Salothe - 47 |
| | 62) Aarti Swami - 142 |
| | 63) Manjusha Bhosale - 290 |
| | 64) Aishwarya Ghoshale - 64 |



[Signature]
Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

- 65] Dipti Babaso Yashwant - 130
66] Rajvardhan Dnil Tadhar. 184
67] Vaibhav D. Pawar 152
68] ~~Ashok~~ ~~Kamble~~ 43
68) Sandesh Kamble 43.
69) Ajit Kawade - 100
70) Ghadage Rahul Subhagk - 258
71) Milind Maruti Gurav - 193.
72) Tousif Khalil Shaikh. - 299
73) Sandesh Babaso Lavhate - 283
74) Amit Badam Kurane - 148
75) Rahul Pagarao Patil - 96
76) Suraj Ramesh Walavalkar. 289.

Name	M.NO.	Sign
1. Dinesh S. Sontakke,	9922142040	
2. Sandesh R. Kamble	9595477176	
3. Vaibhav D. Pawar	842554809	
4. Atharv K. Kumbharg	7276696006	
5. Jaykumar P. Khatankar	9765804400	
6. Mandar S. Khambete	8108799711	
7. Arita A. Divale	9730829592	
8. Shradha S. Kulkarni	9168750609	
9. Songram K. Modhale	9960001284	
10. Sunny J. Lolage	8329878520	
11. Patil Swapnil A.	93594061452	
12. Rutuja Katkar	9370789911	
13. Nikita Badkar	9929667818	
14. Revati Banne	9552319629	
15. Pallavi Joshi	8793120528	
16. Aarti Sivami	9774064164	
17. Sheeyash Khatakkar	9552744938	
18. Sayali Date	9552887218	
19. Maheshwari Sathe	9529333696	
20. Tyajawini Jwari	8310491656	
21. Padmaja Patil	9798982497	
22. Sumaiya Savalgi	7719041223	
23. Leena Ashish Bhamkar	9422572822	
24. Songram Rajendra Lohar	9595504500	
25. Yichare Revati Vijay	8830676081	
26. Damodarate Majumari Sarjeman	9850429510	
27. Jadhav Sneha Mahesh	7709419538	
28. Roja Kamble	9765943380	
29. Aishwarya W. Day Nimbalkar	8767639599	
30. Arjun Vikram		



31)	Chadage Rahul Subhraj	8830325610	313 (M.S.)
32)	Shital Narayan Pawar	9137056518	Shital
33)	Sapna S. Verlekar	8668279671	Sapna
34)	Poonam V. Rathod	8600960560	Poonam
35)	Aishwarya A Patole	9529669621	Aishwarya
36)	Sonali Ganesh Salokhe	9049460910	Sonali
37)	Aarti Rajesh swami	7774064164	ARswami
38)	Manjusha Maheshkumar Bhosale	9561073655	M.M. Bhosale
39)	Amruta Budhiraj Patil	8087214340	Amruta
40)	Rutuja Virendrasinh Kotkar	9359224119	Rutuja
41)	Aishwarya Pradip Ghaenge	9309526609	AGhaenge
42)	Dipti Babasa Yashwant	7387376938	Dipti
43)	Rajvardhan Anil Jadhav	8788591313	Raj
44)	Aditya Balwant Bhandari	8177855564	Aditya
45)	Amal Vitthal More	78480909400	Amal
46)	Mali Prathamesh Balaso	8412853066	P.Mali
47)	Jadhav Rushikesh Dharmyashcel	9284432831	Jadhav
48)	Jadhav Anuprit Dhansing	8805180508	Jadhav
49)	Priyanka Dilip Nikam	8421053736	Priyanka
50)	Pranali Shinde	7558597367	Pranali
51)	Mussen Mohamed Bhaldea	9552693170	Mussen
52)	Deepali A. Patil	702674087	Deepali
53)	Amit Badame Kurare	8668739581	Amit
54)	Surya Ramesh Nalavalle	7507505623	Surya
55)	Milind Manuti Gaurav	7057028585	Milind
56)	Tousif Khalil Shaikh	9096258087	Tousif
57)	Sandesh Babasa Lavhate	9172529265	Sandesh

1. Neha Patil	13	33) Sarvesh Sharda Pawar	35
2. Snehal Patil	40	34) Chinmayee N. Kulkarni	21
3. Tanvi Shinde	67		
4. Kalyani Mahalinge	25		
5. Vaasha Patil	10		
6. Kalyani Pawar	64		
7. Akshata Nantawadekar	63		
8. Sakshi Shivaji Patil	34		
9. Shreya Sanjay Mirajkar	19		
10. Pranjana Prakash Patil	17		
11. Dharmantari S. Patil	2		
12. Maithili Bagale	50		
13. Vaishnavi Kumbhar	44		
14. Snehal Gawade	01		
15. Aditi Puranik	15		
16. Fatima Shikalgar	14		
17. Divya Chopade	51		
18. Ankita Sutar	42		
19. Dharati Gurav	18		
20. Siddhika Shivaji Kanase	54		
21. Padmaja Adsule	36		
22. Gourangee Phadke	05		
23. Gourangee Phadke	07		
24. Sana Bhendwade	53		
25. Akshay Kulkarni	61		
26. Pranali S Patil	12		
27. Shrawani Khurd	-		
28. Divyani Kesarkar	-		
29. Gautami Patil	2		
30. Siddhi Patil	-		
31. Pooja Kulkarni	49		
32) Parth Nit Lambarkar	32		



[Signature]
Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Pae Law - Ist (4th Lec)

Undided

(1) Shital Pramod More	508
(2) Samruddhi Bajirao Chavan	519
(3) Sneha Prakash Chavan	520
(4) Shruti Ajay Khot	511
(5) Megha Mahaveer Patravale	566.
(6) Jui Prashant Prabhukhanolkar	513
(7) Vedanti Sujit Borpalkar	539
(8) Mrudula Daulat Patil	548
(9) Akshada Ramchandrod Patil	557
(10) Sanika Sandeep Jadhav	559
(11) Sanika Rajesh Karkar	510
(12) Patil Shradha Dattatya	503
(13) Bhagyashri Tukaram Kumbhar	533
(14) Anjali Nand Makhya	553
(15) Priti Pramod lolage	509
(16) Priyanka Shrikant Kakade	507
(17) Kadambarni Netaji Ghaste	525
(18) Saniya Faruk Shikalgar	551
(19) Arati Vijaykumar Upadhye	518
(20) Madhura Manoj Kusumbe	526
(21) Sharayu Mahadev Nule	512
(22) Riya Prashant Khade	550
(23) Anushka Shrikant Pawar	530
(24) Shabdangi Ajit Nalge	516
(25) Asmita Namdev Chougale	505
(26) Shivanjali Sadanand Surve	545
(27) Jyotiraditya Digambar Kadam	528
(28) Bramhesh Sankeshwarie	506
(29) At Atharv Phadatar	504
(30) Akshad Kore	
(31) Ganesha Sudhale	537
(32) Kedar Kurutkar	523
(33) Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur	534
(34) Abhishek Poche	514
(35) Amit Mhamulal Pendhari	521
(36) Parikshit Laxman Yelikar	542
	531



[Signature]
Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

10th Dec. 2022

Sr. No.	Name of Student	Roll No.	Signature
1	Soniya Shivaji Khot	36	<u>Soniya</u>
2	Dhanshree Jayshing Sardesai	35	<u>D</u>
3	Shweta Mahadev Honakamble	508	S.M.H.
4	Shravani Shashikant Kadam	542	<u>Kadam</u>
5	Shravani Jadhav	547	<u>Jadhav</u>
6	Janhavi Pradhane	22	<u>Pradhane</u>
7	Manasi lolage	23	<u>lolage</u>
8	Mouithili Kumbhar	21	<u>Mkumbhar</u>
9	Harshawardhan Desai	9	<u>Desai</u>
10	Rushikesh Thokate	538	<u>Thokate</u>
11	Nandinee Kathawade	520	<u>Kathawade</u>
12	Rina Dayanand Dongale	513	<u>Rongale</u>
13	Rohan Tanaji Dongare	528	<u>Dongare</u>
14	omkar sherde	1	<u>Sherde</u>
15	omkar Jadhav	46	<u>Jadhav</u>
16	Amur Mujawar	12	<u>Mujawar</u>
17	shivani Fisode	533	<u>Fisode</u>
18	supriya kumble	534	<u>Kumble</u>
19	Deishiti Patel	02	<u>D. Patel</u>
20	Akshada Desai	511	<u>Desai</u>
21	Vedant mirajkar	57	<u>Mirajkar</u>
22	Saklen mujawar	08	<u>Mujawar</u>
23	Saniya makhmalla	510	<u>Saniya</u>
24	Shivani Bongale	504	<u>Bongale</u>
25	Asmita Wadikar	503	<u>Asmita</u>
26	Sanika Hawal	505	<u>Hawal</u>
27	Shivali Sunil Satpute	15	<u>Satpute</u>

1) Soniya Shivaji Khot	III NLC	36	<u>Khot</u>
2) Divya Deepak chopade	Pre law II	32	<u>Divya</u>
3) Sakshi Malla Lokare	Pre law II	31	<u>Smt.</u>
4) Saniya Faved Makhamalla.	NLC III	510	<u>Fulla</u>
5) Drishti. Shantilal Patel	NLC III	02	<u>Patel</u>
6) Harshada. Anonda. Porlekar	NLC III	03	<u>Harshada</u>
7) Vedika Mukesh Varkar	NLC III	552	<u>Harshada</u>
8) Vedika Rajendra Buchada	NLC III	47	<u>Buchada</u>
9) Shivali Sunil Satpute	NLC III	15	<u>Satpute</u>
10) Neha Jayant Sonule	NLC III	18	<u>Sonule</u>
11) Sandhya Dhananjay Sutar	NLC III	17	<u>Sandhya</u>
12) Amol Suresh Deshinge	NLC III	28	<u>Amol</u>
13) Satvashil Dattatray Mane	NLC III	544	<u>Mane</u>
14) Avishkar A. Kamble	NLC III	60	<u>Kamble</u>
15) Soham S. Bhongale	NLC III	59	<u>Bhongale</u>
16) Vedant S. Mirajkar	NLC III	57	<u>Vedant</u>
17) Abhishek Kolekar	III NLC	41	<u>AK</u>
18) Parth Utrure	III NLC	524	<u>Parth</u>
19) Ayush Tadhos	III NLC	563	<u>Ayush</u>
20) Hussien Bhalchare	LLB - III	78	<u>Hussien</u>
21) Omkar Bhoite	LLB III	81	<u>Omkar</u>
22) Ashish Davaei	LLB III	102	<u>Ashish</u>
23) Ruturaj Kadam	III NLC	205	<u>Ruturaj</u>
24) Aitesh Patil	3rd NLC	31	<u>Aitesh</u>
25) Dhairashil godkali	-II-	548	<u>Dhairashil</u>
26) Shreyash Patil	-II-	32	<u>Shreyash</u>
27) Anupam Chaudhari	-II-	04	<u>Anupam</u>
28) Aditya S. Arekar	-II-		<u>Aditya</u>

Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.






Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.





GPS Map Camera



google

Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India
Room no.59 kalamba,jail Quarters, Kalamba,
Long 74.215673°
Lat 16.668197°
09/11/2022 11:04 AM

SR
Coordinator
IQAC
Shakaji Law College,
Kolhapur.





Kolhapur, MH, India
Mahagaonkar Marg, Shahupuri, Kolhapur,
416001, MH, India
Lat 16.699414, Long 74.241454
11/28/2022 11:12 AM GMT+05:30
Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera



Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India
E Ward, Shahupuri, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416001, India
Lat 16.699524°
Long 74.241471°
28/11/22 10:32 AM

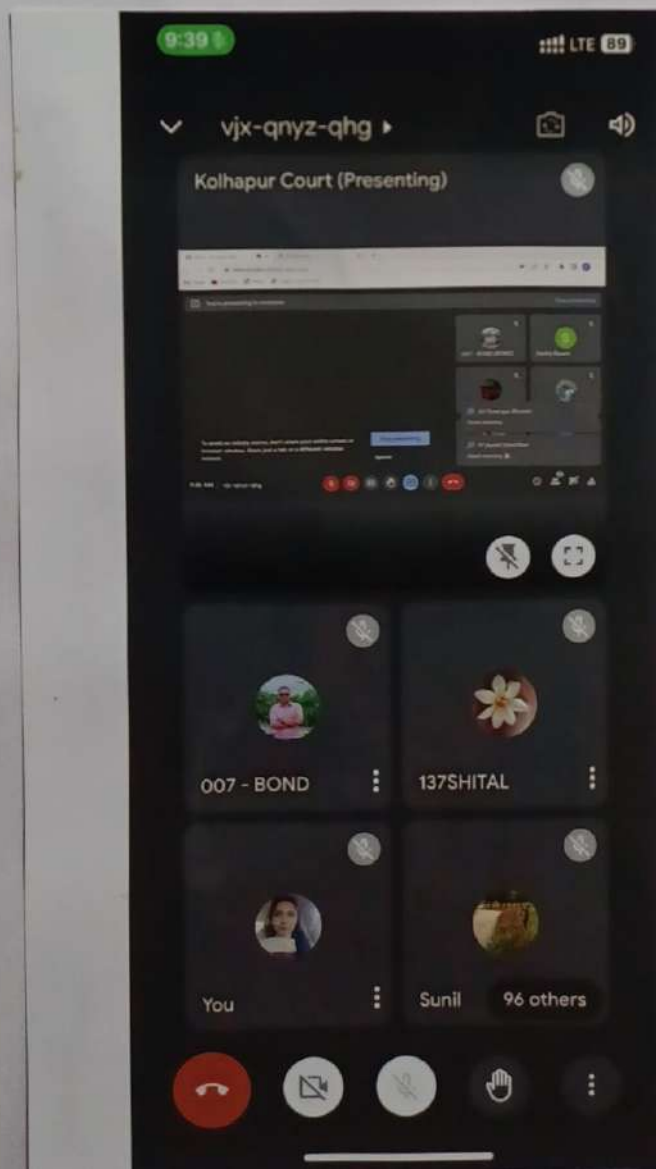

Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.






Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.





AK
 Coordinator
 IQAC
 Shahaji Law College,
 Kolhapur.






Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.





SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Shivaji University and Aided by Govt. of Maharashtra)

1090 'E' WARD SHAHUPURI, KOLHAPUR - 416 001

Approved by Bar Council of India

www.shahajilawcollege.com

NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade

prin.shahajilawcollege@gmail.com

SLC: 85

Date: 6/5/2022

To
Hon'ble Shri. Pankaj Deshpande
Secretary
District Legal Services Authority
Kolhapur

Sub: Student List for Participation National Lok Adalat

Ref :- DLSA/697/2022 dated 27/4/2022

Respected Sir,

As per your recommendation we are sending the following students from our college to participate in "National Lok Adalat" conducted on 07/05/2022.

Sr.No.	Name of the Student	Class	Roll No.
1	Kiran Ramesh Kamble	III NLC	51
2	Tushar Shahaji Sonule	III NLC	47
3	Narayan Dnyaneshwar Dhawale	III NLC	46
4	Aditya Ravindra Patil	III NLC	27
5	Shriram Mahesh More	III NLC	15
6	Vinayak Subhash Gawade	III NLC	28
7	Chaitanya Avinash Tandle	III NLC	49
8	Sourabh Raghunath Kamble	III NLC	44
9	Sakshi Subhash More	III NLC	03
10	Ashwini Jayvant Kekare	III NLC	40
11	Madhuri Maruti Parit	III NLC	02
12	Mehvish Yousuf Mir	III NLC	36
13	Komal Sardar Jadhav	III NLC	01
14	Amisha Firoz Tashildar	III NLC	06
15	Pratima Mahadev Londhe	III NLC	50
16	Tapasvi Pradeepkumar Wakale	III NLC	19
17	Sakshi Dnyaneshwar Kore	III NLC	35
18	Sourabh Pandurang Tandale	III NLC	41

Kindly consider the List.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Savitri Rasam
Coordinator
IQAC Dr. S. R. Rasam

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.

DLSA Lok-Adalat.doc



Wakale
Office Superintendent
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.

PRINCIPAL



SK
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.






Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.






Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.





AR
Coordinator
IOAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



शहाजी लॉ कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर
राजर्षी शाहू महाराज स्मृती शताब्दीनिमित्त आयोजित व्याख्यान
विषय :- राजर्षी शाहू महाराज आणि न्यायदान पध्दती
व्याख्याते :- डॉ. खणे बी. डी., इतिहास अभ्यासक, कोल्हापूर

दिनांक :- 5/5/2022

Sr. No.	Name of the student	Class	Roll no	Sign
47	Priti Pramod Lolage	Pre-I	509	<i>Priti</i>
48	Mansi Bapu Todkar	Pre-I	535	<i>Mansi</i>
49	Patil Ishradha Dattatray	Pre-I	503	<i>Ishradha</i>
50	Patil Prajakta Prakash	Pre-I	17	<i>Prajakta</i>
51	Monter Anita Mahadeo	LLB-II	188	<i>Anita</i>
52	Bhilyade Madhuri Deepak	LLB-II	208	<i>Bhilyade</i>
53	Reetik Yussuf Mulla	LLB-III	23	<i>Reetik</i>
54	Ganesh Bhagwan Bharkar	LLB-III	49	<i>Ganesh</i>
55	Sharayu Mahadev Nale	Pre-I	512	<i>Sharayu</i>
56	Mehvish. Maojud. Rikibdar	Pre-I	501	<i>Mehvish</i>
57	Monika Arvind Waghmare	NLC-IV	02	<i>Monika</i>
58	Anjaneshwari Dhanaji Gore	Pre-I	22	<i>Gore</i>
59	Shabdanga Ajit Nalge	Pre-I	516	<i>Shabdanga</i>
60	Apurva Vaibhav Pradnyasurya	NLC IV	03	<i>Apurva</i>
61	Sonali Anil Desai	LLB-I	150	<i>Desai</i>
62	Gautami Baswant Patil	Pre-I	29	<i>Patil</i>
63	Gawade Snehal Subhash.	Pre-I	01	<i>Gawade</i>
64	Sakshi Dayanand Bansode	Pre-I	30	<i>Sakshi</i>
65	Pallavi Dhananjay Sutar	Pre-I	09	<i>Pallavi</i>
66	Tejaswini Agadhsinh Ghorpade	LLB-I	206	<i>Tejaswini</i>
67	Rutuja Anil Ghatge	LLB-I	10	<i>Rutuja</i>
68	Vaishnavi B. Shelake	LLB-I	166	<i>Vaishnavi</i>
69	Desai Gauri Shirish	LLB-I	134	<i>Desai</i>

Sr. No.	Name of the student	Class	Roll no	Sign
70	Aditya Sanjay Gudave	LLB I st	207	<u>Aditya Gudave</u>
71	Amir Papalal Mujawar	LLB III	88	<u>Amir</u>
72	James Sudhakar Lokhande	LLB-III	163	<u>James Lokhande</u>
73	Ajit Gurnath Kawade	LL.B.-II	100	<u>Ajit Kawade</u>
74	Asmita Ashok Chavan	LL.B. II	134	<u>Asmita</u>
75	Neha Dinkar Patil.	L.L.B-II	121	<u>Neha</u>
76	Apurna Ajit Kadam	L.L.B-II	84	<u>Apurna</u>
77	Veduraj Vinayak Joshi	L.L.B-II	177	<u>Veduraj</u>
78	Aaysha Salim Shaikh	L.L.B-II	197	<u>Aaysha Shaikh</u>
79	Sumaiya Nareshad Savlaji.	LL.B-II	180	<u>Sumaiya</u>
80	Premana Sachin Swami	LL.B I	549	<u>Premana</u>
81	Mrudula Daulat Patil	L.L.B. I	548	<u>Mrudula</u>
82	Bhagyashri Tukaram Kumbhar	L.L.B. I	533	<u>Kumbhar</u>
83	Siddhika Shivaji Kanase	LL.B - I	54	<u>Siddhika</u>
84	Jai Prashant Prabhakarolkar	Pre-LLB - I	513	<u>Jai Prashant</u>
85	Nedanti Sujit Borpalkar	Pre-LLB - I	539	<u>Nedanti</u>
86	Khushi Sharad Thadake	Pre-LLB - I	48	<u>Khushi</u>
87	Dhanvantari Patil	Pre-LLB - I	02	<u>Dhanvantari</u>
88	Kalyani .Y. Mahalinge	Pre-LLB I	25	<u>Kalyani</u>
89	Tanvi .T. Shinde	Pre-LLB I	67	<u>Tanvi</u>
90	Snehal .B. Patil	Pre-LLB I	40	<u>Snehal</u>
91	Neha .R. Patil	Pre-LLB I	13	<u>Neha</u>
92	Kalyani -D. Pawar	Pre-LLB I	64	<u>Kalyani</u>
93	Varsha .P. Patil	Pre-LLB I	10	<u>Varsha</u>
94	Padmaja S Adsule	Pre Law LLB - I	36	<u>Padmaja</u>
95	Neha . S. Patil	Pre Law - I	541	<u>Neha</u>
96	Siddhi Ravalnath Sutar	L.L.B 3 rd yrs	46	<u>Siddhi Sutar</u>
97	Varsharani S. Powar	LLB 3 yrs	180	<u>Varsharani</u>

Sr. No.	Name of the student	Class	Roll no	Sign
70	Aratibai Ankushrao	I-LL.B	133	Kankushrao
71	Vaishnavi Appasahab Patil	I-LL.B	67	Patil.
72	Poonam Uttam Patil	I-LL.B	23	Patil
73	Supriya Vishwas Jadhav	I-LL.B	12	Supriya
74	Yamagar Ashvini Dada	L.L.B 1st	86	Yamgar
75	Snehal Nandkumar Kothavale	I-LL.B	173	Kothavale
76	Varada Suresh Pawar	I-LL.B	209	Pawar
77	Amruta Amal Patil	I-LL.B	260	Patil.
78	Subodhini Chavan	LLB-III	60	Chavan
79	Raje Rekha. D.	LLB III	55	Raje
80	Pranav V. Pawaskar	LL.B-I	149	Pawaskar
81	Shubham P. Saravade	LL.B I (3Yrs)	131	Saravade
82	Sandip Kamble	LL.B I (3Yrs)	230	Kamble
83	Anuradha Mohanrao Chorge	IVNLC	43	Chorge
84	Megha Madhukar Mhatugade	IVNLC	44	Megha
85	Anushka Dnyaneshwar Kamble	IVNLC	45	A.D Kamble
86	Mayuri Pawar	LL.B-I	148	Mayuri
87	Yashoda Gandhi	LL.B-I	179	Gandhi
88	Ranjana Lambore.	LL.B-I	268	Ranjana
89	Sanika Karekar	Pre law (I)	510	Karekar
90	Gouravee Phadke	Pre law (I)	07	Phadke
91	Asmita Namdev Chougale	Pre law (I)	505	Chougale
92	Mrs. Sangita T. Arya	LL.B-I	251	Arya
93	Arti Ujyokumar Upadhye.	Pre-I	218	Upadhye
94	Sakshi Mallu Lokare	Pre Law I	23	Sakshi
95	Fatima Gous Shikalgar	LL.B-III	127	Shikalgar
96	Dhanashree M. Kulkarni	LL.B I	59	Kulkarni
97	Ashwini A. Mane	LLB-III	135	Mane

Sr. No.	Name of the student	Class	Roll no	Sign
70	Rahul y. Kambale	LLBI	231	Rf
71	Caustern m. Kambale	LLBI	243	CC
72	Ketun K. Patil	LLBI	147	KP
73	Sandip Jadhav	U.B.-I	270	Sandip
74	Abhijit S. Desai	U.B.-I	31	AbDesai
75	Vicky Pandurang Kogekar	LL.B.-I	123	VK
76	Virendra Rajgonda Patil	LLB-I	14	VRPatil
77	Rupchand Arun Kumbhar	LLB-I	221	RK
78	Shantana Manje	LLB-I	137	Shantana
79	Sanjay S. Jadhav	LLB-II	09	Sanjay
80	Ramchandra D. Nimburkar	LLB-II	182	Ram
81	Pallavi Vinayak Patwardhan	LL.B.III	66	PV
82	Simran Mohamad Yusuf Maulavi	L.L.B.II	155	Simran
83	Sakshi Sadashiv Jagtap	IV NLC	01	SJ
84	Mujawar Asim Ajmeer	Pre-Law-1st	564	Asim
85	Jagdale Tejas Hemant	Pre Law 1st	555	Tejas
86	Mhatre Deepak Balraj	LLB-2	181	Mhatre
87	Nalini Kalyan Kumar	LLB-II	89	Nalini
88	Sudarshan Nikam Patil	LLB-I	19	Sud
89	Akshay Tanaji Bhavake	IV NLC	20	Akshay
90	Abhijit Mahadeo Pharalkar	LLB.III	166	AbPharalkar
91	Rohan Pandurang Patil	LL.B.III	186	Rohan
92	Santosh Mohan Kambale	LL.B.II	34	Santosh
93	Yashwanth P. Kurane	LLB.II	74	Yashwanth
94	Shweta Anandras Nikam	LL.B.III	89	Shweta
95	Babar Prerana Sanjay	LL.B.I	113	Babar
96				
97				

Sr. No.	Name of the student	Class	Roll no	Sign
70	Manrar Bhagwan Kushaba	LL.B-II	28	<i>Bhuel</i>
71	Shinath Chandrakant Mahajan	LL.B-I	522	Sc. Mahajan
72	Anil Shivaji Chougale	LL.B-II	105	<i>Chougale</i>
73	Sonawale Lekhen matedkar	LL.B-II	257	<i>Sonawale</i>
74	Gurav Shantanu C.	LL.B-III	234	<i>Gurav</i>
75	Uttare Dhananjay A.	LL.B-III	235	<i>Uttare</i>
76	Patil Satyajit E.	LL.B-III	228	<i>Patil</i>
77	More Akash sanjay	LL.B-I	136	<i>More</i>
78	Jadhav Rushikesh Dhairyashree	LL.B-II	165	<i>Jadhav</i>
79	Sabale Ashok Baburao	LL.B-II	117	A.B. Sabale
80	Sunil Ashok Kulkarni	LL.B-II	41	<i>Sunil</i>
81	Abhijeet Ramesh Sakumbe	LL.B-II	01	<i>Abhijeet</i>
82	Dhole Vipul Subhan	LL.B-II	05	v.s. Dhole
83	Sunil Chammao Pawar	LL.B-II	119	<i>Sunil</i>
84	Vikas Lalke	LL.B-I	257	<i>Vikas</i>
85	Madhura Manoj Kusumbe	LL.B-I	526	<i>MK</i>
86	Fatima Naim Shikalgar	LL.B-I	14	<i>Fatima</i>
87	Sanika Sandeep Jadhav	LL.B-I	559	<i>Sanika</i>
88	Supriya Sunil Patil	LL.B-I	558	<i>Supriya</i>
89	Shweta Vijaykumar Jeswani	LL.B-I 3yrs.	73	<i>Shweta</i>
90	Shruti Jay Khat	LL.B-I Pre law	511	<i>Shruti</i>
91	Akshata J. Nartawadekar	Pre law-I	463	<i>Akshata</i>
92	Megha Mahaveer Patravale	Pre law-I	566	M.M. Patravale
93	Sayali Vijay Karale	LL.B-III	262	<i>Sayali</i>
94	Tanuja Ramesh Chougale	LL.B-III	90	<i>Tanuja</i>
95				
96				
97				

P. Patil

Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Internship 2019-20

Sr. No.	Date	Activities on	Participants of Students	Resource Person
1	3/8/2019	Guest Lecture on DPC -	98	Adv. A. Madhavachari
2	28/8/2019	Guest Lecture on IPR	102	Adv. Chaitanya Kulkarni
3	15/9/2019	Tree Plantation at College, Swachata Abhiyan at Yallamma Temple & Chh. Shahu Maharaj Terminals, Kolhapur	150	Students of II Pre-Law, III NLC & KMC II LL.B. & IV NLC
4	23/9/2019	Lecture on Legal Services Authorities Act	215	Hon'ble Pankaj Deshpande, Secretary DLSA, Kolhapur
5	28/9/2019	Guest Lecture on DPC	104	Prof. Amit More, Law College, Asst. Prof., Phaltan
6	4/10/2019	Guest Lecture on Gandhi Views of Sustainable Development	89	Suraj Sudita
7	9/10/2019	Awareness Rally 'I will vote' – Street Play	68	Bagal Chowk, Kolhapur
8	4/11/2019	Celebration of Law Day	72	Participation in activities of DALSA
9	26/11/2019	Celebration of Constitutional Day – Lecture on Importance of Indian Constitution	134	Dr. R. Narayana
10	5/12/2019	Visit to consumer forum, Kolhapur	42	Interaction with District Consumer Forum
11	10/12/2019	Importance of Law Library in understandings of Legal Rights	189	Librarian
12	14/12/2019	Guest Lecture on 'Law of Contract'	181	Adv. Naravankar
13	18/12/2019	Interaction with DLSA Secretary	256	Hon'ble Pankaj Deshpande
14	23/12/2019	Personality Development	162	Prof. Madhulata Patil

15	11/01/2020	Participation in Pre-marriage Counseling workshop organized by family court, Kop.	9	District Family Court, Kolhapur
16	14/01/2020	Prize Distribution at DLSA Guidance to student	58	District Legal Services Authority
17	14/01/2020	Interaction with students on Legal issues	164	Dr. V. R. C. Kshnriah & Dr. V. Nirmala, Shri. Vyankateshwara University
18	18/01/2020	Quiz Competition	36	36 students participation Topic
19	28/01/2020	Visit to Gram Sabha Role Play- Constitution Reading	32	Place
20	15/02/2020	Avani Foundation Visit to	21	Place
21	03/03/2020	Graduation Ceremony Lecture on Importance of Law Stream	458	Hon'ble Vrushali Joshi, District & Session Judge, Kolhapur


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.



SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE

(Affiliated to Shivaji University and Aided by Govt. of Maharashtra)

1090 'E' WARD SHAHUPURI, KOLHAPUR - 416 002

Approved by Bar Council of India

NAAC Accredited A

www.shahajilawcollege.com

prin.shahajilawcollege@gmail.com

Date: 12/02/2020

SLC: 1449

प्रति,
मा. डी.पी. खाडे,
विभागीय वन अधिकारी,
(सामाजिक वनीकरण)
कोल्हापूर

विषय :- एकदिवसीय पर्यावरण अभ्यास सहल बाबत

मा. महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयान्वये, आमचे महाविद्यालयातील विधी अभ्यासकमाचे विद्यार्थी आपल्या कागल येथील पर्यावरणपूरक उद्यानास भेट देण्याचे योजिले आहे.


सदर अभ्यास भेटीस आपण प्रशासकीय संमती द्यावी हि नम्र विनंती.

नियोजित तारीख : मंगळवार दि. २५/०२/२०२०

समन्वयक प्राध्यापक :

- १) डॉ. एम. सी. शेख -९४२९७७२९३०
- २) डॉ. सौ. एस. आर. रासम -९४२९०३४८०४


प्राचार्य
शहाजी लॉ कॉलेज,
कोल्हापूर.

O.C. 
18/2/20

II LL.B. and IV NLC

Visit to Biodiversity Park

Kagal

Tuesday, 25/02/2020

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Class	Roll No.
1	Prajakta Rajan Kurbetkar	II LL.B.	60
2	Sadhika Bhaskar Kamble	II LL.B.	59
3	Prachi Prasad Kulkarni	IV NLC	03
4	Snehal Ajay Sonavance	IV NLC	15
5	Shivani Praomod Kalantre	IV NLC	01
6	Divya Navin Khatavkar	IV NLC	02
7	Sumitra Sunil Kawade	IV NLC	25
8	Tejashri Ashok Jadhav	IV NLC	38
9	Nikita Vasantryao Patil	II LL.B.	02
10	Ambika Shivaji Oak	II LL.B.	09
11	Reshma Rajanikant Bedagkar	II LL.B.	72
12	Avani Aniruddha Kulkarni	II LL.B.	58
13	Ashwini Balasahab Patil	II LL.B.	70
14	Kusum Ranjit Mulik	II LL.B.	28
15	Swarupa Sunil Vajramushti	II LL.B.	66
16	Mayuri Sanjay Benade	IV NLC	22
17	Amruta Pralhad Walvekar	IV NLC	35
18	Jyoti Tanaji Giri	IV NLC	53
19	Shweta Nivas Naik	IV NLC	52
20	Prashant Gundu Kamble	II LL.B.	102
21	Suraj Maheshlal Poptani	II LL.B.	15
22	Yash S. Hegadepatil	II LL.B.	92
23	Sara L. Kurane	IV NLC	33
24	Siddhi P. Gurav	IV NLC	27
25	Vijaya Jayvant Devarkur	II LL.B.	75

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Class	Roll No.
26	Amruta Dhondiram Jadhav	IV NLC	09
27	Anisa Shahajahan Mullani	II LL.B.	32
28	Sunita Bajarang Banne-Parit	II LL.B.	31
29	Kajal Suresh Hanbar	II LL.B.	36
30	Tejaswini Chandrakant Kase	IV NLC	19
31	Snehalata Shivaji Sawant	IV NLC	56
32	Agnivesh Tawade	IV NLC	04
33	Pradeep Mahadev Patil	II LL.B.	13
34	Shivraj Madhav Jangam	II LL.B.	10
35	Krushnath Suresh Buva	II LL.B.	16
36	Aniruddha Amar Bulle	II LL.B.	12
37	Deepak Santosh Kulkarni	II LL.B.	11
38	Shivtej Sashikant Takalkar	II LL.B.	71
39	Ajay Rajaram Waghmode	II LL.B.	74
40	Rushikesh Krishnarao Waghmode	II LL.B.	77
41	Manojkumar Murlidhar Survase	II LL.B.	105
42	Dr. S. R. Rasam		Co-ordinator
43	Dr. M. C. Sheikh		Co-ordinator



Principal
PRINCIPAL
 SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Report on Visit to Biodiversity Park and Nursery

Objectives:

1. To make students environment conscious.
2. To emphasize the importance of biodiversity in an ecosystem

Places visited:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Government Nursery, Kagal

Late Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity park, Kagal

Date: 25th February 2020

Co-ordinator :

Dr S.R. Rasam

Dr. M.C. Sheikh

Resource person :

D.P. Khade-deputy director social forestry regional office Kolhapur

S.Y. Waghavde-Forest range officer, social forestry, Kagal.

P.N. Deverdekar -forest officer, social forestry, Kagal

Shahaji law college Kolhapur organized an educational visit to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Government nursery and Late Uttamrao Patil Biodiversity Park on 25th February 2020.

Students of II.LL.B and IV NLC along with teacher co-ordinators participated in the visit.

Interactive session was arranged for the students where the students could ask questions and clear their doubts. The park officials provided the information about the nursery and biodiversity park.

Total Area of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Government Nursery is 9 hectares. While late Uttamrao Patil biodiversity park covers 58 hectares of area. Kagal Mahanagarpalika has given this area for social forestry. Various projects are carried out through various schemes.

There are 11 forest laborers working for social forestry. Funds are given by Government of Maharashtra and collector funds from district planning committee.

At present there are 102 forest plant species, all the plants have certain medicinal value. Water management is done through a well, two bore wells and there are artificial lakes too. The park is equipped with solar panels for providing electricity.

Recently tissue culture of 1,35,000 Bulkovo bamboo is done for large scale plant multiplication. In the year 2019-20 1,75,000 plants were sold and revenue of 21 lakhs was collected.

Plants are sold at discount rate upto 50% during the period of vanamohotsav, 15 June to 30 September. Fifty percent of the area is still under development. No environment assessment of the area is yet done. Information was provided regarding vanamohotsav, joint forest management committee, about manmade and natural factors affecting forest and use of technology for keeping forest count as well as manual count.

Different sub sections of the biodiversity park are named as Nakshatravan, Orchidvan Bamboovan. Other attractions were butterfly garden, rock garden, natural footpaths, natural selection centres. There were informational boards at different places.

As to be advocates and judges students were motivated to handle the cases related to environment with compassion. Human beings have many people to ask justice for them but silent plants and animals cannot plead anywhere. A booklet named "Fulpakharanchya Jagat" was distributed to the students. Thus the students were sensitized on environment conservation.

The nature walk through the park has encouraged qualities of leadership, exploration and nature observation among the students.

Conclusion :

Biodiversity—the diversity among living organisms—plays an essential role in ensuring the survival of life on earth. As far as cities are concerned, ecosystems provide three main kinds of service: firstly, the provisioning of food, fiber and fuels; secondly, purification and detoxification of water, air and soil, as well as mitigation of droughts and floods; and thirdly, enriching the spiritual, aesthetic and social life of urban dwellers. Our personal health as well as the health of our economies depends on the continuous supply of various ecologies. Protecting biodiversity is thus in our own interest.

India occupies the 11th position in the list of mega-diverse regions of the world and possesses 12 biogeographic zones with 16 biomes.

Today, urban expansion in India is causing complex changes to the local and regional biodiversity, ecosystem services, and forest cover. As cities grow, vital habitat is either completely destroyed or reduced to fragments too small to support complex ecological communities. In cities, several species have become endangered or even locally extinct as areas that were previously wilderness areas have been swallowed up by the urban jungle. In addition, biotic homogenization is another factor that has had a major contribution to the loss of biodiversity in urban areas. Biotic homogenization refers to the replacement of native (and often endemic) species with non-native, invasive and cosmopolitan species. This results in a decrease in the regional biodiversity, and also causes drastic alterations to the composition of urban biological communities. This happens either accidentally, or is done deliberately, so as to create additional sources of food or for aesthetic reasons. Non-native plants which are often planted in urban and suburban gardens, subsequently 'escape' into the wild. Thus, urban growth is often responsible for the introduction of non-native species. The trend towards global biotic homogenization of urban areas poses a serious threat to native species, which may not be so well-adapted to the urban environment.

In order to rescue and restore the lost native biodiversity in urban areas, the creation of biodiversity parks is an innovative and novel approach. Biodiversity parks, which are assemblages of species in the form of biotic communities that belong to a particular ecological range, help promote urban biodiversity conservation as they serve as nature reserves within urban areas. They create a healthy ecosystem and also provide conservational, educational and recreational benefits to the cities.





आज ही स्टोरी घासाठी. कारण..

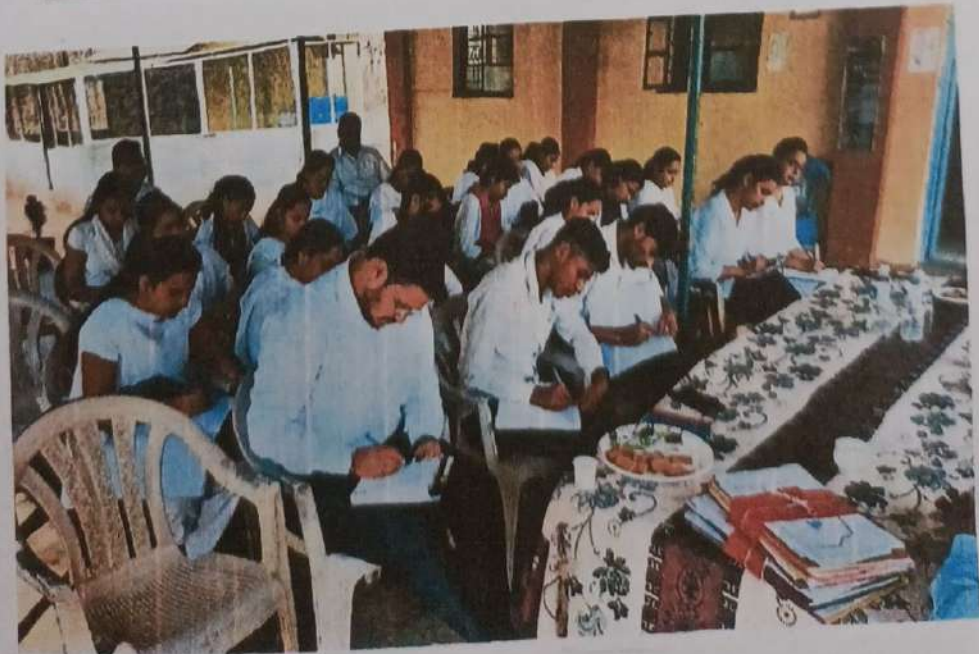
झाड लावण्याची पहिली योग्य वेळ २० वर्षापूर्वीची होती, दुसरी योग्य वेळ आता आहे.
-चिनी म्हण

झाडाची किंमत किती? एक झाड काय करते?

- एक सामान्य झाड वर्षभरात सुमारे २० किलो धूळ शोषते.
- दरवर्षी सुमारे ७०० किलो ऑक्सिजन तयार करते.
- दरवर्षी २० टन कार्बन डायऑक्साइड शोषते.
- उन्हाळ्यात एका मोठ्या झाडाखाली तापमान सरासरी चार अंशांपर्यंत कमी राहते.
- ८० किलो पारा, लिथियम, सिसे आदी विषारी धातूंचे मिश्रण शोषण्याची क्षमता.
- घराजवळील एक झाड अल्फास्टिक वॉलसारखे काम करते. म्हणजे आकज/ध्वनी शोषते.

घराजवळ १० झाडे असली तर आयुष्य ७ वर्षे वाढू शकते

1. विस्कॉन्सिन विद्यापीठाच्या अभ्यासानुसार, ज्यांच्या घराजवळ झाड असते त्यांना तणावाची, नैराश्याची शक्यता कमी असते.
2. कॅनडाचे जर्नल 'सायंटिफिक रिपोर्ट्स'नुसार घराजवळ १० झाडे असली तर आयुष्य ७ वर्षे वाढू शकते.
3. इलिनॉइस विद्यापीठाच्या संशोधनानुसार, घराजवळ झाड असेल तर झोप चांगली लागते, विशेषतः वृद्धावस्थेत.









The Council of Education's

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

REPORT ON

MEDITATION AWARENESS PROGRAMME

TOPIC

"THE ROLE OF THE MEDIATOR IN RESOLVING THE
CONFLICT"

FAMILY COURT, KOLHAPUR

Date-: 24th November, 2021

At 2.00 P.M.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

THE FAMILY COURT , KOLHAPUR

Organized on
MEDITATION AWARENESS PROGRAMME
On 24th November 2021 at 2.00 PM Held at
FAMILY COURT, KOLHAPUR

Topic

“THE ROLE OF THE MEDIATOR IN RESOLVING THE
CONFLICT”

Hon'ble Judge Dr. P. K. AGNIHOTRI

Family Court, Kolhapur.

President of the programme

Mediator Adv. Milind Joshi

Guest of Speaker

Presence

Smt. Suverna Bhujbal,

Marriage Counsellor, Family Court , Kolhapur

Adv. Kiran Khatavkar,

President Family Court Bar Association, Kolhapur

Shri Sunder Sankpal

Assistant Superintendent, Family Court Kolhapur



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.



SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

(Affiliated to Shivaji University and Aided by Govt. of Maharashtra)

1090 1st WARD SHAHI PURI, KOLHAPUR - 416 001

Approved by Bar Council of India

NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade

SIC: 333

Date: 23/11/2021

पति

मा. अश्विनी वीसाहेब

न्यायाधीश

कुटुंब न्यायालय

कोल्हापूर

विषय: दि.24/11/2021 च्या कार्यशाळेस उपस्थितीबाबत

मा. महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयास अनुसरून आमचे विधी महाविद्यालयातील खालील विद्यार्थी सदर कार्यक्रमास उपस्थित रहाणार आहेत. आपले सहकार्याबद्दल आभार.

अ. नं.	नांव	वर्ग	रोल नंबर
1	Ganesh Bhagwan Bhapkar	III LL.B.	49
2	Sagar Prakash Ghorpade	III LL.B.	01
3	Vishal Vjiay Mane	III LL.B.	69
4	Unmesh Ravindra Naik	III LL.B.	72
5	Ghudooolal Makbul Shaikh	III LL.B.	80
6	Kiran Duradundi Birangaddi	III LL.B.	81
7	Sarang Bhikaji Kurade	III LL.B.	48
8	Shubham Maruti Powar	III LL.B.	143
9	Trupti Mohanrao Kanade	III LL.B.	46
10	Gulshan Uttam Pokharnikar	III LL.B.	177
11	Mayuri Makrand Bhide	III LL.B.	195
12	Aasawari Ulhas Bhalerao	III LL.B.	36
13	Nilam Sanjay Sutar	III LL.B.	34
14	Pallavi Vinayak Patwardhan	III LL.B.	66
15	Swapnali Yuvraj Thokale	III LL.B.	44

Savita R. Rasam
Co-ordinator 23/11/21
Dr. Savita R. Rasam

Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

D: Internship Chamber & Court Visit



Received
24/11/2021
Assistant Superintendent
Family Court, Kolhapur.



Students from Shahaji Law College attending Mediation Awareness Programme at Family Court, Kolhapur.



[Handwritten Signature]
Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Reported by Ganesh Bhagwan Bhapkar and other students presented in programme, III LLB students of Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

A Meditation awareness programme was organised on 24th November 2021 at 2.00 PM in the Family Court, Kolhapur on the topic "THE ROLE OF THE MEDIATOR IN RESOLVING THE CONFLICT".

The Shahaji Law College Kolhapur students, Lawyers, Staff of the Family Court and clients were a part of the informative programme.

The event started with the felicitation of the Hon'ble Judge, Family Court, Kolhapur and Guest of Speaker.

Thereafter, the participants were espoused by Smt. Suverna Bhujbal, Marriage Counsellor. She gave introduction of the programme and acquainted about ADR & difference between counsellor and mediator.



(Smt Suverna Bhujbal , Marriage counsellor Family Court, Kolhapur.)

In brief Adv. Kiran Khatavkar, President Family Court Bar Association lighted on mediation giving examples of the RAMAYANA and MAHABHARATA, Where the Ravana's wife Mandodari and in Mahabharata shri Krishna were played role of Mediator to avoid the conflict.

The guest speaker Adv. Milind Joshi reflected his profound knowledge on the "Meditation and THE ROLE OF THE MEDIATOR IN RESOLVING THE CONFLICT". He highlighted How important is the Meditation in today's arena.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Where the crores of cases are pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Hon'ble High Courts and Subordinate Courts.

He enlighten that the Mediation from Ancient (where the system Panchayat is prevailed) to recent Lok Adalat (a forum where dispute/case pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/compromised amicably) under the Legal Services Authorities Act,1987, Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 and in CPC section 89 (Amendment act, 1999) where changes made in law to settle the dispute through Mediation and other alternative Redressal Mechanism.

On the Meditation, where a neutral third person assist the parties in amicably resolving their dispute by using specialised communication and negotiation techniques . In brief about the role of Mediator which is facilitative and evaluative.

In the president address, Hon'ble Judge P.K. Agnihotri saheb enlighten that through Mediation save time, cost and physical effort of the parties seeking the justice. He quoted the DALSA secretary Hon'ble shri Pankaj Deshapnde pronounced "ADR as – Additional Dispute Resolution" and Hon'ble Judge Shah pronounced "ADR as - Appropriate Dispute Resolution".

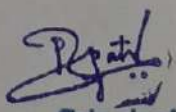


(Hon'ble Judge P.K. Agnihotri, Family Court, Kolhapur)

He further acquainted with Civil Procedure Code, 1908 Order 23, Rule 3 Compromise of suits, where court verify the agreement and passed the decree.

Smt. Dipali madam Court clerk, gave vote of thanks to all participants and programme ends.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

After the programme, meeting with Smt. Suvarna Bhujbal Madam and Adv. Milind Joshi, they specifically appreciated to the students who attended the programme enthusiastically and active participation and in question and answer with them they shared practical scenario of the Mediation and counselling .



(Students photo with Smt. Suvarna Bhujbal, Marriage Counsellor, Family Court, Kolhapur, Dipali Madam, Court clerk and Adv. Milind Joshi, Mediator.)



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

» दृष्टिक्षेपात्

मध्यस्थीमुळे पक्षकारांचा वेळ, श्रम वाचण्यास मदत : न्यायाधीश अग्निहोत्री

कोल्हापूर : मध्यस्थीमुळे पक्षकारांचा वेळ, श्रम, पैसा वाचू शकतो. मध्यस्थीने समाजात व कुटुंबात निर्माण झालेले वाद मिटू शकतात. त्यामुळे मध्यस्थी (मेडिएशन)ची चर्चासत्रे आयोजित केल्यास विधीचे शिक्षण घेणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कलागुणांना उपयोग होणार असल्याचे प्रतिपादन कौटुंबिक न्यायालयाचे प्रमुख न्यायाधीश डॉ. पी. के. अग्निहोत्री यांनी केले. कौटुंबिक न्यायालयात 'न्यायालयीन प्रक्रियेत मध्यस्थी' या विषयावर आयोजित चर्चासत्रात ते बोलत होते. प्रमुख पाहुणे अॅड. मिलिंद जोशी यांनाही येथे मार्गदर्शन केले. कौटुंबिक न्यायालयात वाद मिटलेल्या जोडप्याचा सत्कार झाला. विवाह समुपदेशक सुवर्णा भुजबळ यांनी संयोजन केले. कौटुंबिक न्यायालय बार असोसिएशनचे अॅड. किरण खटावकर, शहाजी विधी महाविद्यालयाचे बित्ताशी, पक्षकार उपस्थित होते. जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरणाने चर्चासत्राचे आयोजन केले होते. कौटुंबिक न्यायालयाचे सहायक अधीक्षक एस. एस. संपकाळ यांनी सूत्रसंचालन केले. लघुलेखिका दीपाली होनकळसे यांनी आभार मानले.



[Handwritten Signature]

Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

• Report on visit at 'Lok-Adalat'

Place :- 'Kolhapur District & Sessions Court'

Date :- 12 Decembeer, 2020

The judicial system is the most expensive machine even invented for finding out what happened and what to do about it and the reason we visited such a temple of justice was the occasion of 'Lok-Adalat'. What is 'Lok-Adalat'? People were not aware of that, we went there on Decembeer, 12 to make people aware of this and to volunteered to help those peoples. We arrived at the District Legal Services Authority at Kolhapur District & Sessions court at exactly eight o'clock in the morning.



Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

We were welcomed by Mr. Sameer Fakir, Clerk, District Legal Service Authority. After that he provide us identity card to perform duty as Para-Legal Volunteers. After some minutes Secretary of Kolhapur District Legal Services Authority Mr. Pankaj Deshpande sir informed us about what is Lok-Adalat is and how it works and what we want to do as volunteers, while Lok-Adalat is in operation. The following information is provided by Mr. Pankaj Deshpande sir,

“Lok-Adalat is speedy remedy that provided by to the general public to compromise and settle their disputes. Lok-Adalat is the platform where parties to the dispute come before the court to mutually settle dispute. Chapter VI and VI A of the legal services Authority Act, 1987 contains provisions regarding to Lok-Adalat. If there was any dispute, it is possible to resolve it amicably, our ancient tradition was that the old and experienced Men of the village come together and settle any dispute which may arisen between them, this system was called Gram-panchayat the present Lok-Adalat is modern form of this Gram Panchayat, where a court of law impartiality compromises justice in the cases that come before them. The Lok-Adalat is organised by the Legal Service Authorities. The Lok-Adalat is organised from

time to time by the state and District Legal Service Authorities, Taluka legal services committee and high-court legal service authority under the provisions of "Legal Services Authority, Act 1987". The date of Lok-Adalat is usually announced one month prior.

The Lok-Adalat is also a court in a sense. Conversely in a regular court there is only judge to listen case, in lok-adalat there a panel of at least three members with retired or working judge as head of panel and other are Advocates who well aware of respective laws. What are cases before Lok-Adalat? Cases of both civil and criminal nature can be settled in the Lok-Adalat. Special courts are set up separately for disputes related to motor accident and land acquisition compensation claims filed under sec. 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, recovery claims of banks and other financial institutions marital cases etc. The cases pending in the court in the above cases can be taken up in Lok-Adalat and also the cases which have not filed in the court (Pre-Litigation) can come before the Lok-Adalat for settlement and the matter can also be decided in the Lok-Adalat. This means even before filing case in court of law, people can go Lok."

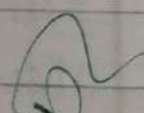
After giving this information to us, we the para-legal volunteers were assigned to each floor. There was three to four volunteers working on each floor. The task of volunteers was to reach every citizen came for justice and guide them and after each one hour inform District Legal Service Authority of the case which would be settled every hour. A different kind of happiness was shining on the faces of many peoples after they got proper justice in Lok-Adalat. Many cases were settled amicably.

Overall, the visit to Lok-Adalat and the work done as a para-legal volunteer in the Lok-Adalat was very exciting, interesting and feagant.


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

- Report on visit 'D.L.S.A'

Date :- July 6, 2021.

"Do not tolerate injustice,
Don't be quit & silent,
Dadweas will find shoes,
You are not alone,
NALSA is with you."

This is the song that made us curious to know about Legal Service Authorities. And to satisfy this curiosity we reached at 'Kolhapur District Legal Service Authority' i.e. DLSA Kolhapur. The office of 'DLSA Kolhapur' is located at Room No. 16 and 17 of Kolhapur District and sessions Court. Honble 'Ma. Pankaj Deshpande' is currently the 'Secretary' of Kolhapur District Legal Service Authority.




Coordinator

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

We had direct access to the office of Hon'ble Mr. Pankaj Deshpande sir as we had already obtained permission to visit. Hon'ble Deshpande sir, his temperament is very active and agreeable. According to various of My seniors Kolhapur DLSA has come to prominence due to the work of Hon'ble Pankaj Deshpande sir. Legal Service is important factor in distribution of justice. No person shall be deprived of legal service only because of poverty or illiteracy or mere such reason. It is duty of every person in legal profession to contribute in the work of providing Legal Services in the society. Paralegal help linking between the community, lawyers and judiciary system. They help in the dissemination of legal information, following up and investigation of cases, among other duties.

Hon'ble Mr. Pankaj Deshpande sir ji said that "The paralegal concept is based on certain value assessment on the role of law and legal process in Development. Today, paralegals play important role & integral role in the delivery of legal services. People who are poor usually do not know about laws paralegals can help them. A paralegal is someone who, while not a professional lawyer, has basic knowledge of the law and its procedures as a result of close association with lawyers and legal persons."

After giving us information about what is para legal service and para legal volunteers Hon'ble sia requested us to be a part of Para legal Services as a volunteers (PLV'S) in upcoming 'LOK ADALAT'. Then Hon'ble sia gives us information regarding DLSA and Role of DLSA and TLSC in para legal services as "DLSA and TLSC has to play important role in distribution of justice and providing legal & para legal services. The secretary of DLSA and TLSC (Taluka legal services Committee) may depute Para Legal Volunteers in the legal Aid clinics set up under the NLSA (National Legal Services Authority) (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011. The para-legal volunteers (PLV) engaged in the legal Aid clinics shall function in such clinics in accordance with the powers provisions of the said regulations.

The main functions of DLSA are To provide free and competent legal aid in the nature of counselling and legal advice, as well as free legal services in the conduct of cases before court or Tribunals. Main function of Authority is to organise regular Lok-Adalats every two months for cases, Undertake responsibilities of pre-litigation dispute resolution through

conciliation mechanism. also spreads legal awareness among the public, targeting the particularly the beneficiaries of social legislations and the public at large on various issues of legal importance”

Thus the visit at Kolhapur legal services Authority was very successful as the response of Hon'ble secretary sia was highly commendable. Thus, the visit turned out to be very nice.

Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

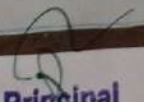
- Report on 'Environmental Study Tour' at 'Radhanagarai - Dejiptua Wildlife Sanctuary' Date :- July 28, 2021.

'Humankind must learn to understand that the life of an animal is in no way less precious than our own.' 'Wildlife in the world can only be protected by the love of compassionate hearts in the world' To understand what is the wildlife sanctuary is and to observe environment The study of 1000 of Shahaji Law College was to Radhanagarai Wildlife Sanctuary on 28 October, 21 under the guidance of Principle R. Narayana, Prof. M. C. Sheikh sir, Prof. S. R. Rasam Ma'am, and Librarian U. T. Powar sir. Along with all these, A team of about twelve students had gone to visit Radhanagarai wildlife sanctuary.




 Coordinator
 IQAC
 Shahaji Law College,
 Kolhapur.




 Principal
 Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

The vehicle from Radhanagarai Sanctuary came to pick us up and from that vehicle we reached directly to the Butterfly Garden, Radhanagarai. There we met Mr. Rupesh, the member of 'Bison Noduce club'. They work to boost tourism growth. He gave us information as follows "Dajipud wildlife sanctuary covers an area of 351.16 sq. km, out of which only 100 km area is for tourism. There are about 800-1000 Bisons in Dajipud Sanctuary, for them the Dajipud sanctuary is reserved. Radhanagarai Sanctuary is home to a wide variety of animals, birds and reptiles. Nearly about 131 species of butterflies have been recorded in this area. Because of plantation of host plant and nectar plants, we can see that the Butterfly Garden is home to thousands of butterflies." He also showed us different types of host plants & nectar plants like 'Samaitu' which is host plant of 'Southern bluewing' and 'Blue Mothons' butterflies, 'Badakvel' which is host plant of 'Crimsonrose butterflies'. Such a variety of butterfly attracting trees have been planted here.

After seeing the 'Butterfly Garden' we went to 'Hatti Mahal' which is built by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj, a hundred years ago. An adventure game called 'Sathmerai' was played here. In Butterfly Garden we met 'chief Vanzakshak'.

The buildings where the elephants were kept were very cold on the inside, even though it was very hot on the outside.

After seeing the beautiful and marvelous architecture of 'Hathi Mahal' we went to see the temple of 'Swayambhu Shankara' in the Radhanagari forest. The only thing to take care of on the way up to this temple is leech in this place. Hence everyone has to take care while climbing the stairs to the temple.

After seeing the 'Swayambhu Shankara Temple' we visited the temple of 'Goddess of the Radhanagari forest' i.e. 'UGRAI DEVI TEMPLE'. Behind this temple there is a large watchtower for overlooking the forest, after enjoying the overlooking we next visited to 'Radwadi Waterfall', which is one of the best place in Radhanagari. and finally we visited 'Radhanagari Dam' which is one of the oldest 'Dam' in India. The seven gates (Automatic) of Radhanagari Dam are amazing.

In this environmental study too we learned observed various animals and birds in nature. We also learned how to take care the nature and how important nature is. Overall we also had lot of fun with study in this 'Environmental tour'.

- Report on Guest lecture on topic 'Prevention of Sexual harassment of Women in Work-Place'.

Resource Person :- 'Tanuja Shipuakua'
Date :- October 13, 2021.

The Guest lecture on the topic was organised by our College, Especially by Prof. Dr. Ramesh ma'am, co-ordinator. The lecture given by ma'am was very useful & Extremely good. According to Shipuakua ma'am "No women shall be subject to Sexual harassment at any work place humiliating treatment likely to affect her health or safety Section 4. Every employee of work place shall by an order in writing constitute a committee to be known as "Internal complaints committee."

- Implied or expressed threat about her present or future employment.
- Implied or expressed promise of preferential treatment in her employee.

Section 10 provided that ICC or local committee will try to settle the complain through mediation or conciliation by discussing the matter with the complainant and the

respondent matter with the complaint and the respondent.

- Vishakha vs State of Rajasthan and Orissa

This was the landmark case for protection of women against sexual harassment at work-place its landmark case. Supreme Court held that sexual harassment of women at work place violate the fundamental rights under article 14, 15, 19 and 21 of constitution and also a private injury to an individual and therefore laid down following guidelines.



The lecture was very good. At the end co-ordinator Ruscum ma'am given the Thanksgiving speech.

- Report on Webinar on topic 'Succession Certificate :- Indian Succession Act, 1925'
Resource Person :- 'Justice Rajive Bhalla'
Date :- December 12, 2021.

The webinar was conducted by 'Beyondlawcllc', which is one of the legal community, they organized webinar on topic 'Succession Certificate - Indian Succession Act 1925' the Resource Person for this webinar was 'Justice Rajive Bhalla', who was one of the Excellency in law field. in webinar he said "For a noble property if there is a will then we can go in civil court or in probate but if there is a no will and you own movable property then you have to file succession certificate"

In this webinar he detailed discussed about Application for succession certificate, How to file an application, why to file application, when to file application, to what will it applies and actually the sessions is to keep it, in particular the succession laws and sections. The procedure to get succession certificate is basically different in all states, but it is similar to

some extent as follow

- Approach to taluka office
- Receive Application form
- Enter Details
- Attach documents.
- Affixing stamp.
- Submit Application.
- Verification process.

He said, "A Succession Certificate is a certificate given to successor of deceased person who has not prepared will. A Succession certificate is given to the successor of deceased person who has not prepared will in order to establish the authenticity of the successor. The succession certificate also gives the certificate holder authority over the deceased person's debts and securities. The payment of debts of the deceased person and also transfer of the securities of deceased person can be made by certificate holder". The entire lecture was very helpful as she discussed each & every aspect in accordance with Succession Certificate.

- Report on Webinar on topic "Right to Life & Liberty - Dimensions and Development".

Resource Person :- Prof. Dr. Dilip Ukey.

Date : December 15, 2021.

The webinar was organized by 'newlawguruji', which is a law community. The webinar on topic, 'Right to life & liberty - Dimensions and Development'. In this webinar Prof. Dr. Dilip Ukey said that, "Article 21 is the core point of Right to life and liberty, Article 21 is perfect example of transformative character of constitution of India. The Indian judiciary has attributed wide connotation and meaning to article 21, extending beyond the constitution makes imagination. These meanings derived from the 'right to life' present unique complexities.

It is impossible to understand the expansive jurisprudence on article 21 within the length of this piece. Therefore since you understand various components of freedom that stem from the right to life. Article 21 "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law."

Article 21 Secures secures two rights.

1. Right to life and
2. Right to personal liberty.

He also discussed some of the cases like


- Khairul Singh vs State of UP.
- Sunil Batra vs Delhi Administration.
- Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India.
- Bandhua Mukti vs Union of India.
- Peoples Union for Democratic Rights vs Union of India.
- Chandan Kumar vs Police Commissioner of Hyderabad.
- State of Maharashtra vs Chandrabhan etc.

At the end he also cleared doubts of the students related to topic.


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

- Report on National level Guest Lecture on topic "Role of Governor under the Constitution of India" in leitmotif of "AZADI KA AMRUT MAHOTSAV"

Resource Person :- Dr. Amol Deo Chavan,
(Asso. Professor, National Law University and
Judicial Academy, Assam)

Date :- January 3, 2022.

National level Guest lecture on topic "Role of Governor under the constitution of India" in leitmotif of 'Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav' on January 3, 2022. The entire program was held online through Google meet. For this program Resource Person was Dr. Amol Deo Chavan, who is Asso. Professor, National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam.

In his lecture prof. Dr. Amol Deo Chavan sir said that "The governors of the States of India, have similar powers and functions at the state level as those of the president of India at central level. Governor exists in the states, while lieutenant governor exist in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. The governor acts as the nominal head whereas the real power lies with the chief ministers of states and his or her councils of ministers. Although

in union territories, the real power lies with the lieutenant governor or administrator, except in the NCT (Delhi) and Puducherry, where the governor shares power with Council of ministers."

After the introductory speech program gives information about Selection process, Appointment, powers and functions, he said The Governor of the state shall possess executive, legislative, financial and judicial powers. But he does not possess diplomatic, military, or emergency powers which president of India have. Also they explained about :-

- 1. Executive Powers.
- 2. Legislative Powers.
- 3. Judicial Powers.
- 4. Financial Powers.
- 5. Discretionary Powers.

Entire program was good. This led to a thorough understanding of the position of the Governor and his duties.

- Report on National level webinar on 'Prevention of crimes against women' organised by V. B. Deshpande college of commerce (night), Mulund.
Resource Person :- 1. Ms. Anwesha Ghosh.
2. Ms. Smriti Rai.
Date :- 17th January, 2022.

National level webinar on topic 'Prevention of crimes against women' organised by 'WDC & ICC of Adv. V.B. Deshpande College of commerce (Night), Mulund (W) on Date 17th January 2022. This program held in 2 sessions first session is of Ms. Anwesha Ghosh & Second session is of Ms. Smriti Rai.

In first session guided by Ms. Anwesha Ghosh, started her session with thought of Susan B. Anthony, i.e. "Women must not depend upon the protection of man, but must be taught to protect herself" In her detailed discussion / presentation she covers following points in detail.

1. What is crime?
2. Factors leading to crimes against women.
3. Types of crimes commonly prevalent in India against women.
4. Cyber crimes against women.

According to her, "An act that is in breach of law, Person liable to be tried in court of law, Sec. 40 of IPC defines offence as an act punishable by the code" is An Crime.

Ms. Anwesha Ghosh ma'am completed her LL.M (Business Law Specialization) from National University of Study and Research in Law Ranchi (Gold Medal) also she has worked in various institutions & organizations, hence she have a very much experience in field of law. Also her teaching & explaining skills are also very nice. In this session she explained various factors regarding social factors affecting crime rate against women as

1. Feudal mindset.
2. Gender discrimination.
3. Subservient role of women.
4. Objectification of women.
5. Continuation of family name.
6. Khat panchayat.

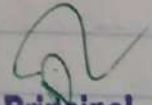
The second session of program held by Ms. Smriti Rai (Asst Professor in Babu Banarasi Das University, Lucknow, India). She has completed LL.B & LL.M from reputed colleges from Lucknow and also completed ph.d

from Central University of Punjab. her topic was 'Women's rights in India: A multi-Dimensional Analysis'. She discussed position of Women in Ancient & Modern Indian Society'. She also discussed about some of parameters of women empowerment, Atrocities against women At different stage of life.

The entire program was good & very helpful.



Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

- Report on Guest lecture on topic 'Freedom of Expression : Surveillance and Investigation mechanism'

Resource Person :- Adv. Asim Sraode.

Date :- 11th March, 2022.

A Guest lecture organised at Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur in association with 'Shahaji Law College' and 'Lokajai Shahu Samridham Samvad Paashikshan Kendra, Maharashtra' on topic 'Freedom of Expression : Surveillance and Investigation mechanism'. For this program the Resource Person was Adv. Asim Sraode who is reputed advocate and vice president of 'Lokajai Shahu Samridham Samvad Paashikshan Kendra, Maharashtra'.

In his overall speech, he lashed out at entire investigation system and made aware of how the powers that misusing it. At the beginning of the lecture, he gave the complete information about the investigation and surveillance system in the countries and the laws related / associated with it. He said that, "The law is the law and must be enforced without fear or favour", the letter said "But it can not be used, as it is presently being done, arbitrarily, selectively and without any justification

Whatsoever against prominent leaders of numerous opposition parties”

Misuse of investigative agencies not good for democracy. Specially he talked on Enforcement Directorate (E.D.) and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). After brief discussion about investigation and surveillance he also discussed about current affairs and legal issues. After that in concluding session

- Cases against women & child abuse.
- Cases regarding Environment
- Social Cases. • P.L.

The legal expert Sarode sir guided us regarding above type of cases.



- Guest lecture on topic "How to become Successful person in life"

Resource Person :- Dr. Pausanna Kamalkar

[Associate Professor Dept. of Technology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur]

Date :- 26 March 2022.

Guest lecture on topic "How to be Successful person in life" for this Resource Person was Dr. Pausanna Kamalkar, Associated professor Department of technology, Shivaji university, Kolhapur. Also one of the successful motivator, inspiring person.

In his entire lecture, he talked about 10 important points regarding secrets to become successful person in life. as -

1. Find the Passion :-

he said there are 10 steps we have to follow to find our passion.

a. Create a personal vision statement.

b. Determine your values.

c. Find your true north.

d. Make a list of things you love to do.

e. Assess the things you don't love.

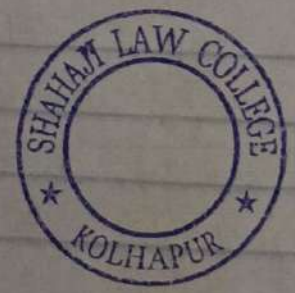
f. Acknowledge your strengths & Achievements.

g. Practice journaling.

- n. Embrace a Mindfulness practice.
 - i. Seek guidance from a coach.
 - j. Surround yourself with people with similar passions.
2. Don't follow other external course :-
 3. You need to develop ability to discover your Mind.
 4. Explore your world.
 5. Courage.
 6. Choice.
 7. Overdependency life.
 8. Develop Qualities and Values.
 9. 3 PPP - Passion, Problem Solving, people.
 10. Make service in your life.

Handle success and failure properly. start thinking, start working.


 Coordinator
 IQAC
 Shahaji Law College,
 Kolhapur.




 Principal
 Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

- Guest lecture on 'Law and Entrepreneurship skills' by Shahaji Law College.

Resource Person :- 'Mas. Megha A. Thombaze'

Date :- 11 June, 2022

Guest lecture on topic 'Law and Entrepreneurship skills' by Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur for this lecture Resource Person was 'Megha Thombaze' Ma'am. Co-ordinator for this program was Prof. Dr. M.C. Sheikh sir. In her lecture at starting session she explains What is Entrepreneurship, and Entrepreneurship is. A philosophy of Entrepreneurship and also characteristics of Entrepreneurship. She says that, "The attitude and values of a society play a significant role in entrepreneurship development as they influence and shape the environment within entrepreneurial activity takes place". She also explained History and development of Entrepreneurship in India. She explains Social Entrepreneurship and also Commercial Entrepreneurship, its meaning and concepts. She also explains 3 types of companies i.e.

1. Public Company.
2. Private Company.
3. One person Company, and also
 - i. its Memorandum of Association
 - ii. Article of Association.

She also discussed about definition's, meanings and essencius of following.

- i. Proposal.
- ii. Acceptance.
- iii. Agreement.
- iv. Contact and
- v. Consideration.

She also gives some information and important concepts and important Sections of following Acts

- i. Companies Act, 2013.
- ii. Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
- iii. Indian Contract Act, 1872
- iv. Income Tax Act, 1961.
- v. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 etc.

Advocate Megha Thombaze Ma'am currently working at labour's court hence she have wide knowledge and Experience about labour's problem & the solutions too. She specially provided information regarding the latest schemes and grants of the government of India. Especially she was talking about Digital India, Make in India and 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'. She also gave detailed information about Income Tax, Income tax return, Unicorn Schemes & Start up India. She also made aware of the advantages of setting up a new business or

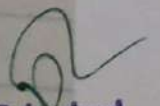
We can say new startup at young age with central government schemes and grants and how convenient it is to start one's own business and lead a free life without getting bogged down in job challenge. On that occasion, she said how much more profitable it is to have one's own legal business than working in job at any firm as a lawyer.

Overall the entire lecture was very good we learned a lot from these articles and also got very important information. Thanksgiving speech was delivered by prof. M. C. Sheikh sir.

AR

Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.





Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

- Celebration of International Yoga Day At District and Sessions Court, Kolhapur.

Organized: District Legal Services Authority in collaboration with Kolhapur District Bar Association.

Date: 21 June, 2022.

On Occasion of International Yoga day on 21 June 2022, District Legal Services Authority and in collaboration with them Kolhapur District Bar Association organized celebration function. At that place we were given information about Yoga day and all the benefits of yoga as well as the harms of yoga doing incorrectly and some demonstrations were also shown and we also did some of demonstrations. There are five important types of yoga. Types of Yoga includes Hatha yoga, Iyengar, Vinyasa, Bikram yoga, Ashtanga etc. We did the following types of yoga :-

1. Subhasana
2. Padmasana
3. Gomukhasana
4. Butterfly

} Seated poses

1. Vaikshasana
 2. Back Bend
 3. Gaudasana
 4. Natarajasana
- } Standing poses

Also we did some other yogas that is

1. Pashchimotrasana.
 2. Bhujangasana.
 3. Urdhva Svarangasana.
 4. Halasana.
 5. Shalabhasana.
 6. Ushtrasana.
 7. Vimanasana.
 8. Chakrasana.
 9. Taikonasana
 10. Matsyasana.
 11. Mayurasana.
 12. Gomukhasana.
 13. Bhadrasana.
 14. Shishasana
- } Yogasana's.

And Obviously At last we did the shavasana. After doing yoga for many years later, it felt great. New energy and vigor in the body increased.



[Signature]
Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



[Signature]

Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

- A very Brief Report of the work done after being appointed as a Prati Legal Volunteer i.e. PLV

From :- 01 April 2022.

On the occasion of the completion of 75 years of India's independence, the program named 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' was celebrated All over India. Under this PAN program various activities and functions was organised by District Court. I was appointed as PLV by the court for my remarkable performance in those activities. I am working as PLV from 01 April 2022. My Appointment was for only six months but also because of my honest work court extended my appointment. As a PLV I have done various works, some of them are as follow :-

1. Lokadaluat :- As a PLV, in Lokadaluats I got to play many roles which included planning of Lokadaluat's and as well as assisting and guiding the people who come to the Lokadaluat. So far I have participated as PLV in six Lok Adaluat's.
2. Awareness program :- As a PLV, I have participated in various awareness programs organised by the court (District Court and

Radhalingai Court) to create knowledge and awareness among the people about law. He organised these programs in cities as well as remote rural areas.

3. Celebration of Days :- As a PLV, we have participated in various celebrations organised by the court. In which we celebrated various festivals and functions like

- i. Women's Days
- ii. International Day of Girl child
- iii. Education's Day
- iv. Yoga Day.
- v. Health Day.
- vi. Constitution Day and many more.

4. Various Campaigns :- Under the initiative of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav organised on occasion of completion of 75 years of India's independence we implemented / organised various campaigns in view of To create awareness about the law and District Legal Service Authority, Under this we distributed pamphlets giving information related to same.

5. Mediation :- As a PLV, We also participated in various mediation sessions but for that our role is less Active as we can say passive. but it was a very glad experience.

जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर
 जिल्हा व न्याय सहायकालय, कोल्हापूर
 कक्षा क्र. १०४, कोल्हापूर - ४१६००१
 फोन नंबर - ०२२२-२५५११११, २५५१११२, २५५१११३
 ई-मेल - dlas.dc.kolhapur@gmail.com

पंचम वेव्हार
 सचिव

(वि.वि.से.प्रा.को.) जा.क्र. 59J/2022
 दिनांक - १८/०४/२०२२

श्री. श्री. अशोक राजाराम भोईटे,
 स. कोल्हापूर,
 महाजी ली कॉलेज, विधी स्वयंसेवक

विषय - विधीस्वयंसेवक या पदी नेमणूक झालेबाबत.....

संदर्भ - या शीमती व्ही.व्ही.जोशी अध्यक्ष जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण यावेरून दिनांक ०१/०४/२०२२ रोजीची कार्यालयीन टिपणी

प्रतिमानहोवता.

उपरोक्त विषयसंबंध सदरचा अनुसूचन आपणास कळविणेत येते की, कोल्हापूर जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर या कार्यालयात दिनांक ०१/०४/२०२२ पासून ते ३०/०९/२०२२ रोजी घेतला गेला आहे. यावेरून कालवर्गीकरिता विधीस्वयंसेवक (पी.एल.व्ही) या पदी नियुक्ती करणेत आलेली आहे.

तरी आपणास या बाबतचे सुचित कळेत येते की, प्राधिकरणाच्या विविध कार्यक्रमांमध्ये, विधीसभे तसेच ऑन लाईन वेबिनार तथा राष्ट्रीय लोक अदालत मध्ये आणि कार्यक्रमांच्या सुयोग्य नियोजनाकरिता बोलवण्यात येणाऱ्या मिटींगमध्ये सहभाग घेणे अनिवार्य आहे.

जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरणाच्या कार्यालयाकडून घालून देणेत आलेल्या सर्व अटी व शर्ती पालन करणेचे आहे.

आपणास कामाच्या स्वरुपावरून सदर पदाकरिता पुन्हा मुदत वाढ करणेत येईल.

(पंकज देशपांडे)
 सचिव,
 जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर

जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर
 जिल्हा व न्याय सहायकालय, कोल्हापूर
 कक्षा क्र. १०४, कोल्हापूर - ४१६००१
 फोन नंबर - ०२२२-२५५११११, २५५१११२, २५५१११३
 ई-मेल - dlas.dc.kolhapur@gmail.com

पंचम वेव्हार
 सचिव

(वि.वि.से.प्रा.को.) जा.क्र. 3278
 दिनांक - २२/०४/२०२२

श्री. श्री. अशोक राजाराम भोईटे,
 स. कोल्हापूर,
 विधी स्वयंसेवक

विषय - विधीस्वयंसेवक या पदावरून मुक्त होणे विषय

संदर्भ - दिनांक २४/११/२०२१ रोजीची कार्यालयीन टिपणी व कार्यालयीन आदेश

प्रतिमानहोवता.

उपरोक्त विषयसंबंध सदरचा अनुसूचन आपणास कळविणेत येते की, कोल्हापूर जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर या कार्यालयात दिनांक २४/११/२०२१ पासून ते ३०/०९/२०२२ रोजी घेतला गेला आहे. यावेरून कालवर्गीकरिता विधीस्वयंसेवक (पी.एल.व्ही) या पदावरून मुक्त होणे झालेले आहे.

तरी आपणास या बाबतचे सुचित कळेत येते की, प्राधिकरणच्या विविध कार्यक्रमांमध्ये, विधीसभे तसेच ऑन लाईन वेबिनार तथा राष्ट्रीय लोक अदालत मध्ये आणि कार्यक्रमांच्या सुयोग्य नियोजनाकरिता बोलवण्यात येणाऱ्या मिटींगमध्ये सहभाग घेणे अनिवार्य आहे.

जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरणाच्या कार्यालयाकडून घालून देणेत आलेल्या सर्व अटी व शर्ती पालन करणेचे आहे.

आपणास कामाच्या स्वरुपावरून सदर पदाकरिता पुन्हा मुदत वाढ करणेत येईल.

Coordinator
 IQAC
 Shahaji Law College,
 Kolhapur.



Principal
 Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

- Report on 'Legal awareness programme' held at Shahaji Law College.

Resource Person :- i. Sneha Gai.
 ii. Hon'ble S.C. Chandak.
 iii. Hon'ble Paitam Petit.

Date :- August, 26, 2022.

Legal awareness programme was organized on 26th August, 2022 in association with Kolhapur District Legal Services Authority Kolhapur and Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur. The programme was organized in three sessions. Introduction of programme given by our principal 'R. NARAYANA sir' After that Da Vishwanath Magdum, the Secretary of our Council of education felicitated all the guests and Resource persons.

Then, the first session of the programme started, in the first session Hon'ble Sneha Gai Ma'am, Inspector Kolhapur Police gave guidance on traffic Rules. She gave us reliable information about the various traffic rules, how the young generation should follow the traffic rules and how many accidents are caused due to the traffic rules being broken by the young generation.

After that at Second Session Hon'ble
 Pritom Patil, Secretary, District Legal Services
 authority, Kolhapur guided us on topic 'Anti
 Ragging laws and NALSA (Legal Services Autho-
 rity to the victims of Drug abuse and Eradication of
 Drug Menace) Scheme 2015. He spoke about, "how
 the youth is unintentionally attracted to drugs and
 what the youth need to do to escape from it and
 how NALSA (Legal Services to the victims of Drug
 abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015
 helps youths who are addicted to drugs to
 escape from the track. He also gave informations
 about the things like hobbies that youth should
 do for a drug free beautiful life.

Then in the third sessions, Chandak
 sir, Principal district judge and President, District
 legal services authority, Kolhapur delivered the
 presidential speech. In his speech, he gave infor-
 mation about about the law especially the law
 necessary for the youth generation and also gave
 information about ragging. He elaborated on the
 subject of ragging with the example of his own
 son's school.

Finally our professor Dr. Ramesh
 maddam expressed his vote of thanks.



AK
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



[Signature]
Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

- A Consolidated program held at Shahaji Law College on occasion of 'Human Rights Day', 'Indian Language Day', Discrimination against women Pukhwaada and importance of Inland Complaint committee".

Date :- December 10, 2022.

10th December is usually celebrated as 'Human Right Day' internationally because on this day in 1948 The United Nations General Assembly adopted 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)'. Also this Day is celebrated as 'Indian Language day' nationally. So our college organized a consolidated program. The programme was held in four sessions.

In first session, the brief introduction about Human Rights Day After that the introductory speech by pain. Dr. Parveen B. Padiya on Human Rights. He gives us information of Human Right Day and Indian Language day also he explained the conventions, UNDRH and also he explained the gloriousness of our Indian languages. At second session some of our students explained and given speech on Indian languages.

At third Session, Some of our students performed Cultural Performance in which 4 students sang songs in different Indian languages and one student performed classical Dance.

At last Sessions, Dr. Savita Rawan gave a speech on Discrimination against women and Internal complaint committee. She gave us various important information regarding the same. At last also our 3 students performed / sang the songs in different Indian languages and also 1 student performed classical Dance.

Thus, the whole programme was went well.



- Report on lecture series on topic, "Dynamics of law and changing society."

Resource Person: Hon'ble Dr. B. M. Kharadkara.

Date: February 15, 2023.

The principal Apte lecture series was organized in association with Shivaji University and Shaheedji Law College, Kolhapur. For this lecture the chief speaker was Hon'ble Dr. B. M. Kharadkara who is Ex-Exam controller and co-ordinator Shivaji University, Kolhapur & Ex-Registrar, Sanjay Ghodawat, University. Also for this program the president was Shri. Rajnikant Marglum, President, Council of education, Kolhapur.

Hon'ble Dr. B. M. Kharadkara sir in his speech said that, "The term Social change is used in several subjects such as economics, politics, law and sociology. This says that social change is influenced by several domains to work out. The subject of law is the most essential among all of the above for law is a code that regulates society. Law is the supreme authority in the hands of the states to regulate what is right and what is wrong in society. He also explained some important theories in respect to Dynamics of law related with

change in the society which are as follow

1. Linear theory of social change :-

This theory of social change states that improvement and advancement in society moves to a higher civilization gradually. Therefore, with the transformation of the people in society, society transforms itself.

2. Cyclic theory of social change :-

This theory of social change states that the changes that take place in a society is in a cyclic form and therefore happens again and again. Therefore, this theory treats social change to be continuous in nature without any period of consistency.

In his detailed speech, he also explained that how law works as a controller of the society by providing stability in society and maintain an orderly life within the society. Also to bring in social change by changing itself so as to adjust with demands and needs of the society & its people. He also explained that how the Indian constitution is an instrument for social change.

For this program the co-ordinator was Prof. Dr. Rasam and Dr. Vilas Shinde. The entire speech is very informative & helpful.



NAAC Reaccredited 'A'

सरस्नेह निमंत्रण



शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर
आणि

शहाजी लॉ कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने

“प्रिन्सिपल एस्.व्ही. आपटे व्याख्यानमाला”
आयोजित करणेत आली आहे.

* प्रमुख वक्ते *

मा. डॉ. बी. एम्. हिडेकर

माजी परीक्षा नियंत्रक, शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर

माजी कुलसचिव, संजय घोडावत विद्यापीठ

विषय :- Dynamics of Law and Changing Society

* अध्यक्ष *

मा. सौ. रजनीताई मगदूम

अध्यक्षा, कौन्सिल ऑफ एज्युकेशन, कोल्हापूर

तरी सदर व्याख्यानमालेस आपली उपस्थिती प्रार्थनीय आहे.

* निमंत्रक *

डॉ. प्रविण बी. पाटील

प्र. प्राचार्य,

शहाजी लॉ कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

डॉ. विलास एन्. शिंदे

प्र. कुलसचिव,

शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर

डॉ. सविता आर. रासम

समन्वयक

स्थळ : शहाजी लॉ कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर.

वेळ : बुधवार दि. १५/०२/२०२३ रोजी सकाळी ९.३० वा.

Shivraj Press / 9823321632

Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Title - National Girl Child Day

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Date - 24 January, 2023

On the occasion of National Girl Child Day, the seminar on Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (PCPNDT) Act 1994 was organised in Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur. The Dignitaries present as a Chief Guest were, Mrs. Gauri Mangji Patil, who is a legal advisor at civil Hospital, Kolhapur and Dr. Priyadarshani Chavare ma'am, administration of Child Welfare Committee Kolhapur District.

Adv. Gauri Ma'am initiated her speech by words 'There isn't a specified need to celebrate a particular day for Girls, as she is not of importance only for mere single day. She created an atmosphere of grievous need to pay attention towards acts against girl child in society and guided upon the Act.

Female foeticide is a process of finding out the sex of foetus and undergoing abortion if it is a girl child. Earlier it was just infanticide. Time being techniques developed to determine the growth, development, defects and other conditions of foetus and sex determination.

became a trend. The ratio and situations were surveyed and the report given was

i] In 2008, the sex ratio was around 832 for 1000 boys

ii] Lowest sex ratio was in Panhala Taluka

iii] There was severe need to administer the issue and regularise the technique and thus, compulsory registration of all the machineries to determine the condition of child was allotted.

iv] A Committee of Collector, Civil Surgeon of District, District Advisory Committee of Gynecologist, Pediatrician Health Officer of Municipal Corporation was set.

v] Provisions regarding machineries, record keeping of registration questionnaire of patients, sonography reports were added along with punishment in ~~PM~~ PCPNDT Act.

vi] Registration of People were cancelled if it was used for sex determination and non-maintenance of records.

The result of this was ratio was increased to 936 girls for 1000 boys.

Mam also spoke about need for legal advisors in medical field as unqualified people use sonographic machines for cost of ₹25,000/- and so on and for purpose of business.

Dr Priyadarshini mam also spoke on Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, she reported about 25% of offences were done in 2011. Anti-corruption Committee has started working upon it. She gave a

brief information about the Act as offense under this Act is punishable for 3-5 years imprisonment. If penetration has taken place it is punishable for 5-10 years imprisonment. Rape on a girl below 12 years is given death sentence and girl of 12 to 16 years of age is given life time imprisonment. Under this Act, pornography is also punishable and a person who knowingly fails to inform about offence is punished for 6 months imprisonment.

Overall, it was an enlightening speech which made awareness about both legislations and actions in Society.



National Girl Child Day

SL
Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



[Signature]
Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date - 26-11-2022

Report on

National Law Day

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur
Date - 26th November, 2022

The "National Law day" is celebrated in India on 26th November. It is also known as Constitution day and Samvidhan diwas. It is celebrated to commemorate the adoption of the constitution of India. On 26th November, 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the constitution of India and it came into effect on 26th January 1950.

At around 10 Am the programme of 73rd Constitutional Day started in our college. All students were full of energy with great number present over there. The programme was started by reading Preamble in English as well as in Marathi by Dr. Armita Patil ma'am which was repeated by the student present there. Dr. Suchito ma'am who was the chief speaker of the day. She has pursued M.A in political science, Ph.D in Gandhian

philosophy. She is currently working as an assistant teacher in Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Ma'am spoke on the subject "Role of Constitution in good governance." Dr. Suchita ma'am told about from where good governance came from. She also told contemporary definition of good governance. She compared United Nations good governance and India's good governance. She mentioned provisions in Indian Constitution relating to good governance.

Dr. Suchita ma'am spoke about different topics of good governance such as good governance in Indian Constitution, how constitution provides for good governance, is government compatible with good governance, attainment of good governance is completely possible or not, what are the challenges and hindrances, etc. Also our principal Dr. Pravin Patil sir guided us on the Constitution.

The programme was concluded by signing on board of 'I pledge to abide by the Constitution of India' and ended by National anthem.



National Law Day

SR
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



[Signature]
Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date - 13-08-2022

Report on

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Date - 13th August, 2022

On the occasion of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' the programme has ghar tiranga was held on 13th August, 2022. This programme was to enlighten patriotism in students and to encourage them to participate in has gar tiranga campaign. The programme was started at 10.30 Am around.

Everyone present at the programme were welcomed by Dr. Savita Rasam madam, through welcome speech. She introduced students to the programme in brief. The chief guest of the programme was Dr. R. Narayana sir, Principal of Shahaji Law College. He mentioned in his speech about Independence day, Republic day and many more when youth of country is patriotic. He also said our tiranga is pride for every citizen. The Indian three coloured flag was adopted on 22nd July, 1947. The government of India had brought 'has


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

ghat tiranga' programme to celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, through this every citizen of India can hoist the flag from 13th August to 15th August. Sir encourage students to participate in it.

In his speech he gave importance of our three coloured flag called 'Tiranga'. He said that there was a big struggle of many years to get this freedom. Britishers came to India to do business. But slowly they participate in Indian politics and started capturing India. They ruled over for about 150 yrs. There were many freedom fighters because of whom we are enjoying this type of freedom today. The orange colour of flag shows this bravery of uncountable people. The white colour is the symbol of peace and the most importantly green colour is the symbol of wealth and development of our nation. The National Flag was adopted from Swaraj flag of National Congress. The design of the flag of India that was first presented in 1921 to M.K. Gandhi, and was designed by Pinglay Venkayya. The Ashok wheel is the symbol of growth and improvement.

The principal Dr. R. Narayana also sung a song named 'Golden Land'. It

was a patriotic song. After this there were some students named Revati, Omkar, Atharv and Poonam gave speech on India Independence day also shared stories of great freedom fighter. The host of the programme made a request to gather in the campus. The flag was hoisted by principal Dr. R. Narayana Sir. The programme was ended with National anthem.



Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

SR
 Coordinator
 IQAC
 Shahaji Law College,
 Kolhapur.



[Signature]
 Principal
 Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

- Report on "one day National webinar on Strengthening Library Environment through INFLIBNET"
Resource Person :- Dr. Abhishek Kumra.
Date :- September 13, 2022.



Latthe Education Society's, Narayandas Sarwottamdas Soti Law College, Sangli in collaboration with Shivaji University College Librarians Association (SUCLA) organized one Day national webinar on "Strengthening Library Environment through INFLIBNET". For that programme the Resource Person was Dr. Abhishek Kumra and Dr. Nileshkumar Pandya

SR
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



[Signature]
Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

At first Session, Dr. Abhishek Kumar Scientist - E (CS), INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. He gave guidance on topic "E learning using Swayam platform". She introduced us about a new platform 'SWAYAM' where we can learn many courses for free. How to use the platform exactly, how to filter the new courses using the platform, and how to take course we want". All the information was given by her. He also told that the New mobile application launched by SWAYAM. he also taught us about how to use mobile App.

At Second Session, Dr. Mitesh Kumar Pandya, Scientist C (IS), INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. He gave guidance on topic INFLIBNET services and activities. Kumar she introduced about INFLIBNET services which contains

- i. Document Delivery through Jccc.
- ii. Bibliographic Union Database.
- iii. Library Services.
- iv. Sow support.
- v. Walk-in-useas.

He also introduced us about the services as well as some of activities organized by INFLIBNET which are as follows

- i. Library Automation.
- ii. E- Consortium.
- iii. Open Access Initiative
 - a. Shodhganga.
 - b. Shodhgangotai.
 - c. Shodh- Chakra.
 - d. Research Project Database.
 - e. Institutional Repository.
 - f. Infopost.
- iv. E- Content Development And Services.
 - a. LMS etc.

For that programme co-ordinator was Dr. Ravindra P. Adar, SUCLA President & Shri. Arunach B. Sawankhe, Librarian N. S. Soti college, Sangli. The whole program was good and very informative.

- Report on visit at 'Taluathi office (M. Road)'
Date :- July 18, 2021.

The bigger the foundation (Building), the stronger its base has to be and thus no doubt it is safe to say that the base of local point of administration is 'Taluathi office'. At the court of Emperor Shah Shah sudi of Delhi, there was a land records minister named 'Raja Tomar' I. He later becomes one of the Navratnas of Akbar's court (Darbar). He created the post of 'Patwari' for carrying land related works. During the British rule in India, under the Act, 1814, the post of 'Taluathi' was newly created to handle government accounts and backlogs in rural areas. In 1918, 'Kulkarni Wadame' in the Maharashtra was abolished and taluathi posts were started on pay basis.

Taluathi office plays very important and vital role on the grounds of the laws made by State Revenue Department. Taluathi works on behalf of the Tehsildar and Taluathi is responsible to each and every aspect of Revenue at Village level. Taluathi is seems a junior level officer but his work is very important which plays important & vital role in the grassroots level.

The main object of our visit at 'Taluathi office' is to know how the revenue department work at grassroot level, what are the duties which have to do by 'Taluathi.' The main functions of Taluathi are 'To keep the records of annual areas up to date, to monitor the day to day work, to know the problems of the village and to act as a link between the government and the people. As a basic element of the government at the village level, the government issues various circulars, government decisions, standing orders, or instructions to the Taluaka, Reporting of natural calamity to Block offices and Tehsildar. Also, To get the details of the changes reported by the Registrar or the District Collector as per sections 15A of the 'Maharashtra Land Revenue Act' and To prepare the list of action cards in the village as per the order of the District Collector and to make it available to the villagees.


The size of office of Taluathi was very small but each and everything in office was neat and tidy. Taluathi-Dupla is kept in specific patterns numbered 1 to 21 in each village. Samples of this Registrar have been prepared in the Revenue Act. They made us to see various variety of Recordbooks.

We also saw the people coming for work in 'Talathi office'. People come to the Talathi office for various reasons such as to get Income Certificate, Proof of Service, 7/12 and 8 A (Land Records), and many more. The work of the 'Talathi office' is very agile and fast. We were very happy to visit the talathi office working in grassroots level. It would not be an exaggeration to say that talathi is the foundation or base of the revenue system.


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

• Report on visit at 'Radhanagari Court'

Place :- 'Civil & Criminal Court, Radhanagari'
Date :- 11 January, 2021.

Courts are temples of justice. The Taluka court is one of the most prosperous temples of justice for the poor, common people & villagers. We visited one such Taluka court i.e. 'Radhanagari court' on 11 January 2021. As soon as we entered the court, we first met the court staff. The court staff was very polite and calm. They allowed us to seat in the court room to observe the proceedings. We had loss sense of time as we heard arguments from both sides of courts. The advocates of Both the parties were presenting their case in a very proper and systematic Manner.



The atmosphere around the court was very calm and pleasant. The court of Taluka Radhanagadi is also in a shortest distance from the bus stand so the environment around the court is very quiet and there are many different types of trees and plants in the court premises. Many buildings such as Judge's residence, Police station, Tehsil office and forest officer's offices are located around the taluka court, therefore this place is crowded with the people coming from various villages in government offices for government work. After completion of heading the proceedings in the court room, the honorable judge Mr. S. K. Sheikh sir interacted with us. He gave us detailed information about the cases coming up in the Radhanagadi court.

He also briefed about the day-to-day functioning of the court. The nature of Mr. Sheikh sir was his very polite as well as equally strict. They have very good thoughts in their minds about legal system & also we students who take interest in legal field. He said, "Students from law field should participate in various activities, various competitions as well as in various competitive examinations. This is the age of competition and students have

to complete." After interaction with Honorable Mr. Sheikh Sir we visited the entire court and also inspected the office of Taluka Bar Council and Taluka Legal Service Committee. Some members of Taluka Bar Council i.e. the working advocates of Taluka court made available to us some drafts from the court.

In this way, our visit became very good. We were able to interact with Mr. Honorable Judge Sheikh Sir, some of Advocates and staff of Honorable court. Overall it was a very good experience.



Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

- Report on visit at 'Radhanagadi Grampanchayat'
Date :- 15 June, 2021

According to Great leader and Father of nation 'Mahatma Gandhi', "The vehicle that was most ideal to initiate both political and economic democracy at the grass-root level was the 'Panchayat Raj System'. Mahatma Gandhi tours all across the country reinforced his convictions that indeed would benefit if the villages were governed by 'Village Panchayat' based on a principle of "simple living and high thinking. These were village republics which were self-contained and self-sufficient and having all that people want. These were the institutions where minimum standard of living could be accorded to all human beings"



llh

Following the footsteps of Gaur,
we came to 'Radhanagarai Grampanchayat' to
see what is actual Grampanchayat is, and
how it actual works or functions. On the occasion
was 'Azadi Ka amaut Mahotsav' we visited the
'Radhanagarai Grampanchayat' as panchayat volunteer
(PLY) of Radhanagarai taluka court. The new
building of 'Radhanagarai Grampanchayat' is very
well furnished and beautiful. The Grampanchayat
office is very rich in many things such as
grand office, separate Meeting Hall, separate
office for Sarpanch & Deputy Sarpanch, and
spacious courtyard in front of Grampanchayat.
After that we went to Grampanchayat, we told
the gramsevak the reason for our visit. Here
we met the Member of Grampanchayat Mr.
Mithun palkarji. and they gave us full support.
He informed us about all the work being done
by the 'Gram Panchayat'.

He informed us that, "According to my knowledge (Mithun palkarji) the Grampanchayat has three main functions i.e.

1. Administrative Functions.
2. Social and Economic functions
3. Judicial functions

There are some other functions also but these three are the main functions.

In Administrative functions -

1. Public work and welfare functions, such as maintenance, repairs and construction of roads, drains, bridges and weirs and also other water sources.
2. Installation and maintenance of the street lamps.
3. Provide primary education to all.

In Social and Economic functions -

1. Construction of Libraries, Marriage Halls etc.
2. Establish and run fair-price shops and co-operative credit societies. i.e. Vividh Karykari Sakshiki (Vikas) Societies.
3. Establishment of gardens, ponds, weirs, orchards, open gyms etc.

and In Judicial functions -

1. (Nyay Panchayat, the state judicial service decides jurisdiction)
With Talukmukt Gram Yojana, The members of Talukmukt Gram Samiti resolves matters at local village level.
2. Grampanchayat can charge fine.

This is the main functions of Grampanchayat." After giving these details He also showed us work being done in the Gram Panchayat.

We also observe the work of Grampanchayat Karmchadies. Works like accepting Property tax, Water Bill, Construction permit etc.

After visiting the gram-panchayat we also see the most of the part of the Gram-panchayat, and entire village also. In this way, we were very happy to visit the Gram-Panchayat. Away from the urban environment urban official work this is very incredible experience to see the working there.


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Council of Education's
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur



Environmental Studies Project Report

Kolhapur Leather Industry and its Environmental Impact

Submitted By:

Ms. Kamble Prarthana Balu (Exam Seat No.)
Ms. Kamble Vaishnavi Shrimant (Exam Seat No.)
Ms. Maner Zakiya Liyakatali (Exam Seat No.)
Ms. Mule Anushka Harish (Exam Seat No.)
Ms. Patil Vaishnavi Bhimrao (Exam Seat No.)

Pre Law II

Under the Guidance of

Dr. Viswaranjan Somanath

M.Sc, Ph.D., M.Sc., A.D.C.A., M.Sc., M.Phil., M.B.A.

Associate Professor in Environment Management (Rtd.), CSIBER,
Kolhapur

2021 - 2022

Declaration

We, the undersigned, declare that the project entitled **Kolhapur Leather Industry and its Environmental Impact** written and submitted by us to Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur for the award of the degree of B.S.L.LLB under the guidance of Dr. V. Somanath, Associate Professor, is our original work. The empirical results in this report are based on the data collected by us during the project work. While preparing the report, we have not copied from any other report. We understand that any such copying is liable to be punished as the authorities deem for it.

Date:

Place: Kolhapur.


Ms. Kamble Prarthana Balu (Exam Seat No.)

v.s.kamble
Ms. Kamble Vaishnavi Shrimant (Exam Seat No.)


Ms. Maner Zakiya Liyakatali (Exam Seat No.)


Ms. Mule Anushka Harish (Exam Seat No.)


Ms. Patil Vaishnavi Bhimrao (Exam Seat No.)

Certificate

This is to certify that the project entitled Kolhapur Leather Industry and its Environmental Impact submitted to Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur, by Ms. Kamble Prarthana Balu (Exam Seat No.), Ms. Kamble Vaishnavi Shrimant (Exam Seat No.), Ms. Maner Zakiya Liyakatali (Exam Seat No.), Ms. Mule Anushka Harish (Exam Seat No.), Ms. Patil Vaishnavi Bhimrao (Exam Seat No.), in partial fulfillment of the of the subject "Environmental Studies" UGC (University Grants Commission) compulsory course has been completed under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the matter presented in this project is original and has not been submitted elsewhere for any other degree.

Date:

Place: Kolhapur



(DR. V. SOMANATH)

Project Guide

Forwarded By



Class Coordinator

Principal

Contents

Chapter	Title	Page
I	Introduction	1
II	Objectives	3
III	Methodology	4
IV	Observations	13
V	Conclusion	20
VI	Bibliography	22

Chapter I

Introduction

The production of leather from hides and skins can be traced back to the prehistoric times. The migration of humans to vastly differing and extreme climates presented the need to ride animals, carry water, utilise armours, shield themselves from rains, winds and cold. Animal skin and hide, it was found, could be used to create tools and gear for these purposes (Heth, 2015). However, owing to ancient practices, these ought to have been primitive productions, easily susceptible to destruction.

With passing time, the techniques of production improved over millennia resulting in the material and goods to be more durable. This widened the scope of utilisation of leather and leather goods. This set a precedent for modern leather industry.

Today, the leather industry occupies a gravitational position as a global manufacturing industry. The demand for its final products in the global goods market has increased with increasing population, increasing disposable income and the resulting improving standards of living as well as because of the growing scope of utilisation of the products of this industry and quality of the products.

Skin and hide are the most common wastes that the food industry generates. This then becomes the raw material for the leather industry. While this provides for optimal use of material, reduces waste from the food industry, the process of manufacturing leather and further leather goods leaves behind significant amount of pollutants in the environment. The use of non-synthetic chemicals, and natural means of curing skin and making leather are less polluting, however, today only about 10% of leather is processed by non-synthetic methods.

It is relevant to study the industry of leather – of how leather and its products are made, in view of the growing need of sustainable industries to preserve the

earth. Post industrialisation, there was a massive boom in the production of all industries, of which the leather industry was one important industry. The lack of consideration of environmental preservation aspect, and the unchecked growth and working of this industry has had a detrimental impact on the environment. However, optimising the industries to ensure they operate sustainably, would have a positive effect on the environment, as well as on the global economy.

This report analyses the global leather industry – its scope, the process of leather making and the environmental impact it has. It also analyses the nature of leather industry that existed in Kolhapur a few decades ago and how it is facing decline now. It consists a brief explanation of the process of tanning that was employed in Kolhapur before the blanket ban on tanneries after 2015. Identifying different types of leather, where they are sourced from is also included in the report.

For the purpose of this this project, we referred to multiple journal and web articles to study the process of leather making, and to learn how it affects the environment. To learn about the process of tanning in Kolhapur, we visited Hiralal Leather Works, Jawahar Nagar, Kolhapur – a former tanning unit. We also visited local Leather Work Corporation – LIDCOM, Subhash Nagar, Kolhapur. In both places, we learnt of the different places leather is sourced from, and also learnt how to identify different kinds of leather.

Chapter II

Objectives

1. To study the leather industry at global level, in India and in Kolhapur.
2. To study the process of leather making.
3. To study the detrimental impact of the leather industry on environment.
4. To learn how tanneries in Kolhapur operated.
5. To learn what are the different kinds of leathers used in Kolhapur leather industry today and how they are procured in Kolhapur.

Chapter III

Methodology

1. The Analysis of Leather Industry, Leather and Leather Goods Market: Global, Indian and of Kolhapur

The leather industry has a wide scope: it involves extensive processes and yields a wide range of finished products. It is a growing manufacturing industry. The global leather goods market, which valued at USD 394.12 billion in 2020, is predicted to see a further 5.9% of compound annual growth rate from 2021 to 2028 (Global Leather Goods Market Size Report 2021-2028, 2022). In 2020, 30.3 percent of exported leather goods of global value were from China, followed at 17.8 percent from Italy, 14.8 percent from France, 6.4 percent from Vietnam and 2.6 percent from India (Statista Research Department Report, 2022).

The leather industry in India is worth USD 13 billion and is predicted to reach USD 25 billion in the next decade. This industry is one of the highest foreign exchange earners for the country (Leather Industry in India-Export, Production, & Market Size, 2022). According to the government trust IBEF, 13% of the global skin and hides are produced by India. In 2020-21, India has exported USD 3.68 billion worth of leather and leather products (Council for Leather Exports, 2018). The Council for Leather Exports (CLE) further states, "India is the second largest exporter of leather garments, third largest exporter of Saddlery & Harness and 4th largest exporter of Leather Goods in the world." India finds major markets for its leather and leather goods in the USA, several European countries like the UK, Germany, also in the U.A.E., in China, etc. (IBEF).

India houses approximately 20% of the world's cattle and buffaloes, and about 11% of the world's goat and sheep. Additionally, the nation has a large and robust labour force, which can be employed to achieve superior yield from the industry. The leather industry is a labour intensive industry employing 50% of

the national workforce that is under 35 years of age i.e. approximately over 4 hundred million people, of which, majority are weaker sections of the society like depressed castes and women. Women amount to 30% of employees of this industry (CLE). The states of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Telangana, Haryana, Gurgaon, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir are the largest contributors to the leather industry of the country (Invest India).

In Maharashtra, the Leather Industries Development Corporation of Maharashtra (LIDCOM) or Sant Rohidas Charmodyog and Charmakar Vikas Mahamandal or was established on 1st May, 1974. It has four production centres in the state: at Amravati (Daryapur), Hingoli, Kolhapur and Satara. It aimed at providing a boost to the leather industry and the workers employed by it. It works to improve production techniques, the quality of products, and also to promote the finished goods in domestic as well as foreign markets. There are six shops under this corporation located at Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Dhule, Jalgaon, Solapur and Nanded (LIDCOM).

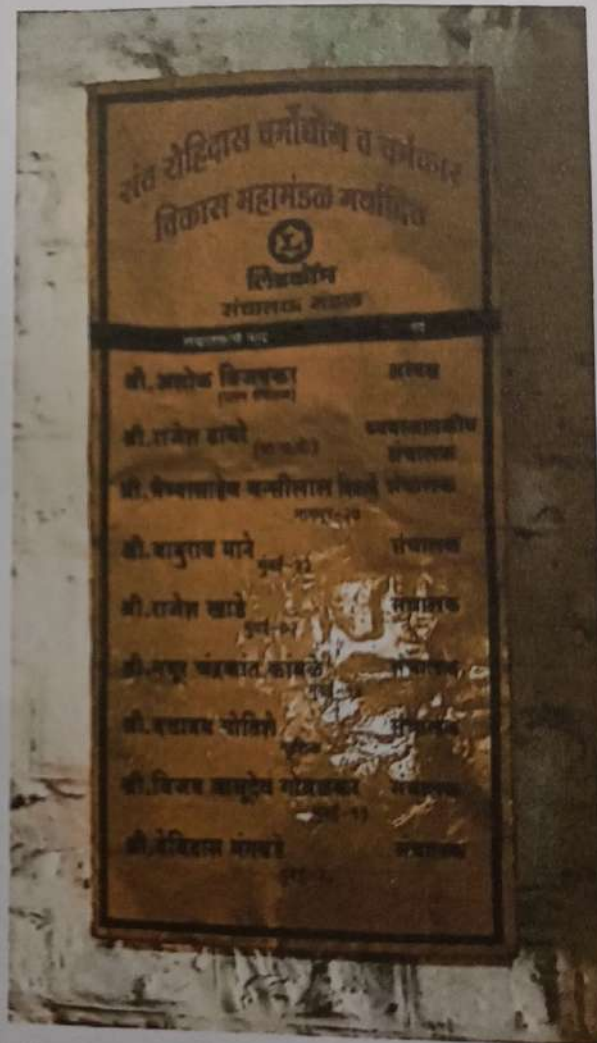


Figure 1 Plaque at the entrance of LIDCOM, Subhash Nagar, Kolhapur.

This corporation also aims to provide the Charmakar community with “financial assistance, loans and subsidies for rendering any legal service, transport, leather and other industries, agricultural and other sectors for overall development of said community.”

Kolhapur is famous for its craft of leather footwear popularly known as the Kolhapuri Chappal. The style of footwear did not originate in Kolhapur. In fact, its origin can be traced back to 13th century Karnataka, however, the brand Kolhapuri became known only after the 20th century.

This craft of leather work enjoyed royal patronage. Those employed in this work were persons of Dalit sub-caste called Charmakars or Chambhars, Scheduled Castes of Dhor and Nomadic Tribe of Dhangar. In *Coffee Table Book for Kolhapur*, Shreyoshi Mitra writes that the process of leather making (tanning, etc.) first started in Bindu Chowk. During the reign of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (1894-1922), 29 tanning units had opened in the city. However, the upper caste residents around expressed displeasure; complained of “foul odour” and the use of animal products, and implicitly of the workers of lower and “untouchable” castes being in their vicinity, which led to the industry as well as its workers to moving and settling on the outskirts of the city behest the provisions made by the King – allotment of equal plots of land – to support them and their work. The King had paved way for the social and economic upliftment of these castes and tribes by supporting their work.

Mitra writes, more leather products like water skins, pakhals and lagam were being made from the 1890s, and by the 1920s, large number of tanning units were running and “tanning was done on a large scale.” By 1950s, leather cooperative societies were established. Immediately after independence, certain policies adapted did present a bright future for the industry for a few years, however the industry faced great problems immediately.

The Kolhapur leather industry was dependent on vegetable tanning. However, the tanning units faced accusations of environment pollution, from activists as well as the government. Eventually, most of them shut down in the 1990s. (The Hindu, 2017). The few that were left, about four or five, were also shut down following an HC order, in 2015. Now, the city only has leather suppliers who obtain leather from small villages nearby in the state of Karnataka, and footwear makers.

2. The Process of Leather Making

Leather making is an age-old industry. Sources suggest animal skin and hides have been used by people as clothing and make-shift wraps around footwear since the Palaeolithic age. Even in the modern world, leather finds extensive uses, and the leather and leather goods industry is only expanding. Making leather that can be used for multiple purposes is an extensive process that can be divided into three stages: the preparatory or the beam house stage, tanning, and the crusting stage (Suresh et al, 2001).

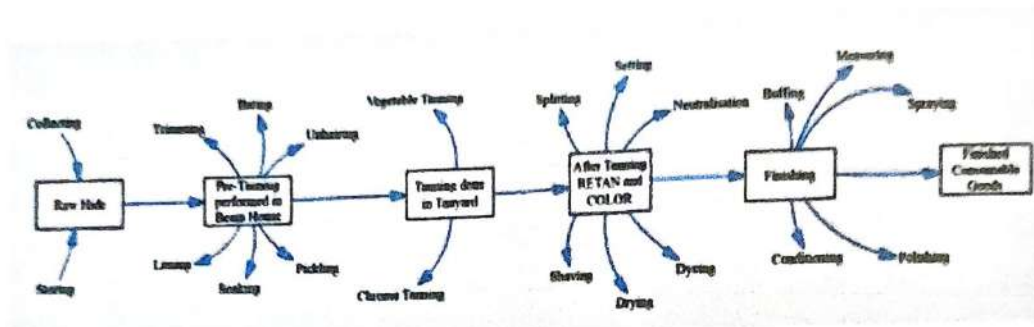


Figure 2 The process of leather making

As explained in 'Recent trends in leather making: processes, problems and pathways' by Thanikaivelan et al, the tanning process can be briefed as follows:

Stage I: Preparatory or Beamhouse Stage

The first step, after the procurement of raw material i.e. raw skin and hide is cleaning or "trimming" them of the left over fat and flesh, before salt is added to the skins for temporary preservation, and beginning the dehydration process. This is followed by "soaking" where the cured hides are put into large drums of solution made with water and preservative or wetting agents is used to remove the salts and make the hides supple and pliable again.

Next, the obtained skin is treated with lime or CaCO_3 (and other highly alkaline substances like sodium sulphide) to open up the hair follicles and degrade the protein in hair for its easy removal from the skin. The remaining flesh is also removed at this stage; the alkalinity of the solution that treats the hides at this

stage causes the fibres in the flesh to split (Ramasami et al., 1999a) making it easy to remove the flesh.

Liming is followed by “deliming” i.e. the use of weak acidic salts like ammonium chloride and ammonium sulphate to neutralise the lime (Ramasami and Prasad, 1991). Neutralisation of lime is important for the next step called “bating”

In “bating,” enzymes are used to remove unwanted interfibrillary materials and short hairs (Ramasami and Prasad, 1991) that could not have been removed by liming.

The last step in the preparatory stage is called “pickling”. This process lowers the pH of the hides to nearly 2.0-3.0. This is essential for the process of tanning, specifically for chrome tanning. Vegetable tanning does not require the pH to be this acidic. The final product after stage I is “pelt.”

Stage II: Tanning

Tanning is the chemical treatment of pelts to form leather. Primarily it is a preservation method to prevent putrefaction, but the change in the physical composition also induces in the leather “durability, elasticity and flexibility as well as water and puncture resistance” (Heth, 2015). Tanning, thus, enhances the intrinsic nature of leather making protein by permanently stabilising them against heat, enzymatic biodegradation and thermochemical stresses (Ramasami, 2001).

Tanning of pelts is done using synthetic tanning agents containing trivalent chromium salts, aluminium, zirconium, etc., or using vegetable tannins extracted from the bark of certain trees (Dixit et al, 2015). Vegetable tannins are obtained from the barks of trees like Oak, Babul, etc. Chromium salts are the most commonly used synthetic tanning agents, specifically, chromium sulphate. Chrome tanning is preferred over other methods, because it is faster than vegetable tanning which takes nearly about 3 weeks, the resulting leather is softer, has higher stability on exposure thermal stresses and moisture than

vegetable tanned leather too (Dixit et al, 2015). Chromium is used to process more than 90% of global leather (Covington, 1997a; Germann, 1995, 1999). The final product of the tanning process is the Wet Blue leather.

Stage III: Post-Tanning Processes

First step after the formation of wet blue leather is bleaching with sodium bicarbonate or sulphuric acid follows to remove the tannins bound to the surface of the pelts (Dixit et al., 2015). Further, sammying (degreasing with machines), splitting according to the grain of leather, shaving the hides to uniform thickness is done. Then rechroming and neutralisation of the lowered pH post chroming occurs. Finally, re-tanning to last modify the physical characteristics of the leather takes place, followed by adding some fat or oils lost during the retanning and tanning processes i.e. fat-liquoring happens.

To add to the aesthetic value of the product, processes dyeing, setting and drying are done. This forms the crust leather.

The crust leather is then conditioned, and spray-coated or roller coated before being trimmed, buffed, plated and polished. This forms the final product which is the leather that is utilised for various purposes to manufacture desired products.

Vegetable tanning employs similar processes as chrome tanning with the exception of the step of pickling. Post tanning operations are also not as tedious in this method of tanning as they are in Chrome tanning.

The use of either vegetable tanning or chrome tanning is based on the use of the leather; leather obtained from chrome tanning is softer and is best suited for intricate design on footwear, whereas the harder leather from vegetable tanning makes good soles.

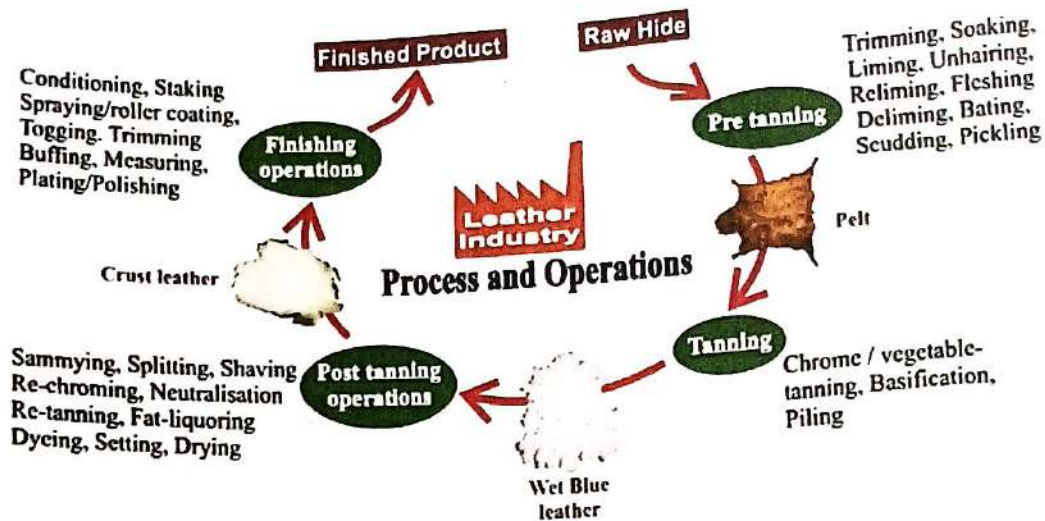


Figure 3 Leather making process

3. The Environmental Impact of Leather Industry

The leather industry puts the waste products of the food industry to use. It utilises what would be an organic waste and pollutant otherwise, and creates useful products with it. The products of the leather industry: leather and leather goods are durable, versatile i.e. they have extensive uses, and are both organic and biodegradable. Thus, compared to other alternatives like synthetic leather, which is essentially non-biodegradable, leather and leather commodities are environmentally safer.

However, it is necessary to note the effect of the various processes involved in leather making have on the environment.

The leather industry uses extremely large quantities of water. Approximately 35-40 L of water is used to process per kilogram of hide (Ramasami and Prasad, 1991). About 90% of this water is discharged as effluent (Chowdhury et al, 2013) This effluent contains high concentrations of biological, organic and inorganic matter, a result of the “do-undo” processes involved in the pretanning and tanning stages of leather making. Therefore, it also has high biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD) (Bienkiewicz, 1983).

The salt used to soak the hides is one of the major pollutants of tanneries as it cannot be removed from the released water (Ludvik and Orlita, 1986).

Sulphides used in liming hamper the oxidation of organic matter (namely sodium sulphide or Na_2S), lead to an increase in BOD and COD, and they are also detrimental to the effluent treatment plants. (Steven, 1983; Bailey et al., 1982). Liming generates solid wastes contributing to the total dissolved solids (TDS) in the form of lime sludge, and flesh and hair as well (Ramasami and Prasad, 1991). Deliming to neutralise the highly alkaline pelts using salts like ammonium chloride and ammonium sulphates means the release of nitrogenous salts which affect the nature of soils they are released on. Ammonia emissions which may occur during these stages pollute the air (Dixit et al., 2015). Nitrogen-based deliming agents are considered a long-term environmental threat (Huber and Satyendra, 1990). The pickling stage involves the use of large quantities of salt and sulphuric acid. This generates significant COD and TDS; the sulphate ions reduce the efficiency of effluent treatment plants (Ludvik, 1997; Prasad et al, 1981; Rajamani, 1997; Ramasami et al., 1999a).

Due to tanning, chromium and neutral salts are discharged, and just as mentioned above, they also contribute to the increase in COD, TDS and sulphate ions (Chandrasekaran et al., 1989). The chromium salt in this effluent is highly toxic; they caused what is termed as chromium pollution (Thanikaivelan et al., 2005).

Post-tanning processes also add to the BOD, COD and TDS. The dyes used in this stage are toxic as well. This stage adds heavy-metal based pigments, solvents, nitrocellulose and other topcoat materials to the effluent water (Grief, 1990). The finishing stage produces the bulk of gaseous waste: due to the use of formaldehyde, unreacted acrylic monomer, toxic-metal-based pigment formulations, and solvent-based top coats (Swarna et al., 1999; Corning et al., 1991; Deselinicu et al., 1997).

Thus, the process of manufacturing leather alone disturbed ecological balance; caused increase in the salination of river waters, which as affected the salinity of the soil and the quality of ground water. This has had adverse effect on

agriculture and general plant life. It has lowered the quality of drinking water (Rao et al., 1997; Schilling et al., 2012; Money, 2008). All of this is detrimental to human health. It can cause multiple diseases of severe nature like asthma, dermatitis, hepatic and neurological disorder and various malignancies (Syed et al., 2010).

While making leather commodities, the leather is trimmed, cut. The smaller waste pieces find no other use. They are often discarded. Leather, though biodegradable, takes long amount of time to fully degrade. Thus, discarded leather is an environment pollutant.



Figure 4 Material left over from cutting out soles for Kolhapuri chappal, at LIDCOM Kolhapur.

Chapter III Observations

1. Process of Vegetable Tanning in Kolhapur

We spoke to Mr. Tapase and his brother, the third generation owners of Hiralal Leather Works at Jawahar Nagar, Kolhapur, about the tanning process that used to take place in Kolhapur. He said majority of the leather in Kolhapur, was created with vegetable tanning only. This was because the tanning units were multiple in number, but they were always meant for local production, a small scale industry.

He explained that skin and hides were obtained from the animals slaughtered in Khatake Mandai, or the people of Mahar caste would get the carcasses from areas like Panjarpol to skin. The animals for slaughter also included aged animals that farmers had no more use of; the farmers would sell these animals to the slaughterhouses.

Mr. Tapase further explained the process of vegetable tanning. Raw skin and hides were first cleaned by rubbing them on a coarse surface to get rid of subcutaneous layer of skin, and fat and flesh. Then they were salted (with common salt) and stacked on top of one another, pressed firmly together for weeks together. They were then cleaned again, before being put into tanks filled with lime to facilitate the removal hair by softening of the skin.



Figure 5 Rough slab to get rid of unwanted flesh, etc.



Figure 6 Salted hides

After about a month, the hides would be put in tanks filled with hot water infused with Babul bark and Hirda. This process is called “tanning” and it lasts about 8 days. After tanning, the hides were then dried in the sun on massive beams made of tree trunks for another 8 days, turning them on both sides to ensure proper drying.

After the shutdown of their tanning units, the Tapase brothers only salt (to preserve) some buffalo hides sold to them, which they then transport to tanneries in other places.



Figure 7 Beams left behind at Hiralal Leather Works

2. Types of Leather and Where They Are Sourced from

Hiralal Leather Works today bring in leather from places like Nipani and Madras and supply it to leather-based artisans and guilds in the city of Kolhapur, and other small villages nearby or corporations like LIDCOM Kolhapur. They also supply the dyes used to colour the leather.

Leather from Nipani is coarse and hard. It is the "gavran leather." Leather from Madras is tanned with synthetic methods. It is more pliable, more versatile. The leather they supply is buffalo hide or veal skin mostly. They also supply goat skin leather.

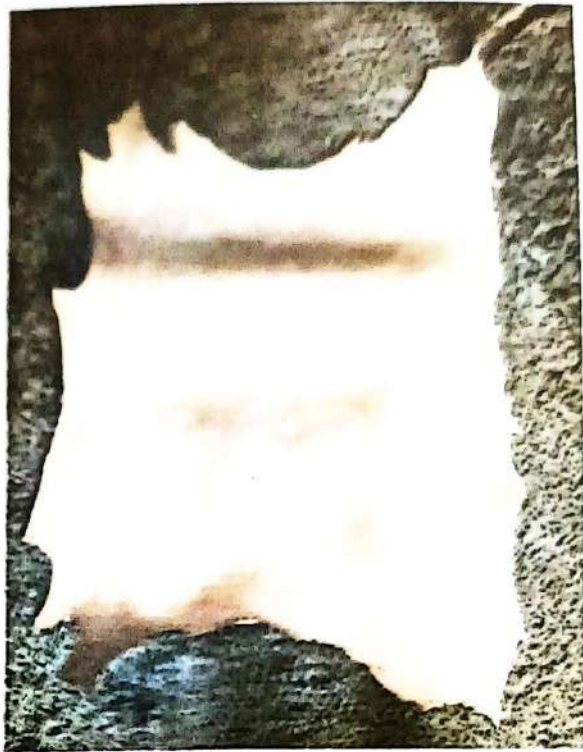


Figure 8 Goat Skin Leather, at Hiralal Leather Works



Figure 9 Buffalo Hide Leather, at Hiralal Leather



Figure 10 Calf Skin Leather, at Hiralal Leather Works



Figure 11 Local or Gavran buffalo leather from Nipani, at Hiralal Leather Works

Mr. Suresh Awle, a leather worker at LIDCOM, Subhash Nagar, Kolhapur, explained that the hard nature of locally sourced vegetable tanned leather makes it idea to make soles of the footwear. The leather from Madras was used to make the upper and decorative parts of the footwear. The leather is easy to cut, dyed and fashioned as desired.



Figure 12 Mr. Awle working on the decorative part of Kolhapuri Chappal



Figure 13 A leather artisan at LIDCOM, Kolhapur

The amount of leather bought to manufacture goods depends on the demand for the goods in the market. Kolhapur and the nearby villages specialise in making the patent Kolhapuri Chappal. The amounts of orders placed with corporations and guilds determines how much the suppliers will bring in.

In the last month i.e. March, Hiralal Leather Works has supplied approximately 300 kilograms of leather to various places.

At LIDCOM, we learnt from the head that approximately 200 kilograms of leather is brought in to make footwear. An approximate 200 pairs of footwear are made in this one corporation per month when the business is good.

3. The Decline of Kolhapur Leather Industry

The leather industry of Kolhapur employed lakhs of people, but today it is in perils.

The industry saw a rapid decline. The areas allotted to the leather workers by the King soon came to be occupied by other people also. Once settlement increased in these areas, the complaints of foul smell followed. This along with the crackdown on effluents that caused water pollution in the 90s, led to the shutdown of about 50 units operating in the city (The Hindu, 2017).

Following the ban on cow slaughter, the threat of cow vigilantes grew. Although there was no ban on buffalo or calf meat, the threat of being falsely accused of cow slaughter and the increasing trend of mob justice deterred people from even selling their old cattle to slaughter houses. Even carcasses of dead animals could no longer be used due to this fear. This made raw material almost impossible to procure.

Mr. Tapase mentioned that out of 56 units in Kolhapur, only 4 were operating in 2014. All remaining units were sent High Court notices for shutting down of the operating units, citing water pollution. units were sent notices of the High Court for shutting down the tanneries. Mr. Tapase sought support from the owners of other units to appeal for a stay on the order. However, the fact that the raw materials were becoming increasingly difficult to obtain, the harassment of administration with constant notices to the owners regarding smell, etc. discouraged other owners from taking a stand and pursuing a stay order.

Hiralal Leather Works, when it operated as a tannery, supported at least 6-7 households, Mr. Tapase tells us. After the shutting down of the units, however, the workers had to be let go of. The owners themselves faced high losses. This destabilised many households; the now unemployed workers had to immediately try and find jobs to keep their families afloat. The loss sustained severely affected both the owners and the workers, financially and mentally.

No compensation was offered by the government to these unit owners or the workers who lost stable jobs in such a short period of time. Instead, a lady whose family owned a unit in Jawahar Nagar told us that about a year and a half ago, they were served notices to pay for the "pollution they caused," despite their unit having been shut for over a decade now. Thus, it would not be incorrect to say the harassment those working in this industry face has led to the downfall of it.

Mr. Tapase and his brother both say that their next generations would not be continuing the work. It is a futile pursuit when even raw material is so difficult

to procure. Besides, the next generation is more learned, they would pursue different careers instead. The art and the tradition, would perhaps end with their own generations, the brothers say.

Mr. Awle, who has been working at LIDCOM since 1984. He asserted that an easy 15-20 workers would be sat in the Chappal factory every day, now a meagre of 5 remain, most of whom are aged.



Figure 14 Mr. Awle and his mother working on leather footwear inside LIDCOM Kolhapur. Artisans would be sat along all the walls about a decade and a half ago. Now there remain a mere five.

People are not enthusiastic about learning the craft anymore, Mr Awle says. It is a tedious work; takes long hours, and the returns they get is not sufficient as compared to the hours they invest in. "The smell also deters young people from taking up this job."

Chapter IV

Conclusion

The leather industry is an essential industry that has existed for millennia. Leather products have a huge market across the globe, which is predicted to grow in the coming years. Leather is a biodegradable material that is sturdy, durable and versatile; it has a wide range of uses. This makes leather perhaps an irreplaceable industrial material.

However, the process of leather making, as explained in the report, is highly resource and energy-consuming, it is polluting too. The manufacturing industry associated with this industry also generates significant amount of waste, which although degradable, takes a very long time to degrade. Thus, it also adds to environmental pollution.

The leather industry of Kolhapur, however, was based on vegetable tanning. The natural chemicals and substances used had little impact on the environment. And what little impact they did have could have been mitigated by application of scientific principles with the help of administration. This did not happen. Instead, this well-functioning industry was allowed to die out, rather it was pushed towards its end, pushing the treasured art of leather work into perils too. It has caused a lot of financial loss to those dependent solely on the industry for their livelihood.

In respect of the social aspect, this industry was run by castes that were once social pariahs, who had to relocate just to feed themselves. The encroachment of other people on that land again ended up pushing their work, and them, out of the land that was rightfully theirs. The closing of the tanneries left multiple households destitute, once again undoing the social progress these communities had made.

Every industry affects the society both positively and negatively. It offers room for the development of society by providing means of livelihood, better

products, etc. At the same time, the production processes, products, etc. of these industries are often detrimental to the environment because industries often overlook the steps they must undertake to preserve the environment.

It is necessary to employ the learning of time, scientific methods, to work with the people working in and of the industries to reduce the detrimental traits of industries. This would ensure sustainable development of the industry, and of us as a human society also.

Had the industry in Kolhapur been aided to run sustainably, it would have remained a local, small scale industry, functioning efficiently. It would have generated employment, helped sustain and improve the lives of people who worked in it.


Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Bibliography

- Bailey, D.G., Tunick, M.K., Kuzma, M.A., 1982. Effect of sulfide, chromium and phosphate ions on methane production by an anaerobic sludge acclimatised of tannery beam house effluent. In: Proceedings of the 14th Industrial Waste Mid Atlantic Conference.
- Bienkiewicz, K. Physical Chemistry of Leather Making; Krieger Publishing: Malabar, FL, 1983.
- Chandrasekaran, B., Rao, J.R., Prasad, B.G.S., and Nair, B.U. Management of chromium wastes in tanneries, *J. Ind. Assoc. Environ. Manage.* 16, 168–173, 1989.
- Coming, D.R., Cory, N.J., Nott, S.W., and Sykes, R.L. The impact of air pollution controls on tannery operations, *J. Soc. Leather Technol. Chem.* 75, 183–189, 1991.
- Covington, A.D. Modern tanning chemistry, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 26, 111–126, 1997a.
- Deselinicu, V., Albu, L., Chiria, L., Bucevsehi, M.D., and Colt, M. New products for environmentally friendly leather finishing, Proceedings of XXIV IULTCS Congress, London, 323–327, 1997.
- Germann, H.P. Chrome tannage from the viewpoint of ecology, *J. Soc. Leather Technol. Chem.* 79, 82–85, 1995.
- Germann, H.P. The ecology of leather production—Present state and development trends, in *Science and Technology for Leather Into the Next Millennium*, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, p. 283, 1999.
- Greif, M. Environmental issues in leather finishing, *J. Am. Leather Chem. Assoc.* 85, 36–41, 1990
- Heth, Christopher L.. "The Skin They Were In: Leather and Tanning in Antiquity." (2015). doi: 10.1021/bk-2015-1211.ch006

- Huber, C.F., and Satyendra, M.D. Toxicity of tannery effluent—The next concern, *J. Am. Leather Chem. Assoc.* 85, 276–285, 1990.
- Ludvik, J. Study on the scope for decrease of pollution load in leather processing, UNIDO Report, March, 1997.
- Ludvik, J., and Orlita, A. Vliv zpu' sobu konzervace ku' z'ena odpadn'í vody, *Kozarstvi* 36, 83–87, 1986.
- Manjushree Chowdhury, M.G. Mostafa, Tapan Kumar Biswas, Ananda Kumar Saha (2013) "Treatment of Leather Industrial Effluents by Filtration and Coagulation processes, Water Resources and Industry", <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wri.2013.05.002>
- Palanisamy Thanikaivelan , Jonnalagadda Raghava Rao , Balachandran Unni Nair & Thirumalachari Ramasami (2005) Recent Trends in Leather Making: Processes, Problems, and Pathways, *Critical Reviews in Environmental Science and Technology*, 35:1, 37-79, DOI: 10.1080/10643380590521436
- Prasad, B.G.S., Rao, B.V.S.G., Madhavakrishna, W., and Sastry, C.A. Studies on the treatment of tannery wastewater—Part I Laboratory studies for setting up demonstration treatment unit, *Leather Sci.* 28, 221–229, 1981.
- Rajamani, S. Feasible options for handling dissolved solids problems in tanneries, *Proceedings of the 32nd LERIG, Chennai*, 14–20, 1997.
- Ramasami, T. Approach towards a unified theory for tanning: Wilsons dream, *J. Am. Leather Chem. Assoc.* 96, 290–304, 2001.
- Ramasami, T., and Prasad, B.G.S. Environmental aspects of leather processing, *Proceedings of the LEXPO XV, Calcutta*, 43–71, 1991.
- Ramasami, T., Rao, J.R., Chandrababu, N.K., Parthasarathi, K., Rao, P.G., Saravanan, P., Gayatri, R., and Sreeram, K.J. Beamhouse and tanning operations: Process chemistry revisited. *J. Soc. Leather Technol. Chem.* 83, 39–45, 1999a.

- Rao, J.R., and Ramasami, T. Waste management in leather processing: A case of chromium. International Conference on Industrial Pollution and Control Technologies (ICIPACT-97), Hyderabad, 1997.
- Steven, W. Treatment of beamhouse and fellmongering waste waters, *J. Soc. Leather Technol. Chem.* 67, 127–131, 1983.
- Sumita Dixit, Ashish Yadav, Premendra D. Dwivedi, Mukul Das, Toxic hazards of leather industry and technologies to combat threat: a review, *Journal of Cleaner Production*, Volume 87, 2015, Pages 39-49, ISSN 0959-6526, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2014.10.017>.
(<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959652614010580>)
- Suresh, V., Kanthimathi, M., Thanikaivelan, P., Rao, J.R., and Nair, B.U. An improved product–process for cleaner chrome tanning in leather processing, *J. Clean. Prod.* 9, 483–491, 2001.
- Swarna, V.K., Jeevan, R.G., Chandrababu, N.K., Sadulla, S., Rao, V.S.S., and Ramasami, T. Formaldehyde free leather, in *Science and Technology for Leather Into the Next Millennium*, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 322–328, 1999.
- Syed M, Saleem T, Shuja-ur-Rehman, Iqbal MA, Javed F, Khan MB, Sadiq K. Effects of leather industry on health and recommendations for improving the situation in Pakistan. *Arch Environ Occup Health.* 2010 Jul-Sep;65(3):163-72. doi: 10.1080/19338241003730895. PMID: 20705577.
- Global Leather Goods Market Size Report, 2021-2028 (2022). Available at: <https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/leather-goods-market> (Accessed: 1 May 2022).
- IndiaLeather Industry Market | 2022 - 27 | Industry Share, Size, Growth - Mordor Intelligence* (2022). Available at: <https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/analysis-of-leather-industry-in-india> (Accessed: 1 May 2022).

Leather exports from India: Going strong! | IBEF (2022). Available at: <https://www.ibef.org/blogs/leather-exports-from-india-going-strong> (Accessed: 2 May 2022).

Leather Goods: export value share by country worldwide | Statista (2022). Available at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/768345/leather-goods-distribution-exports-value-by-country-world/> (Accessed: 9 May 2022).

Leather Industry in India - Export, Production, & Market Size (2022).

Available at:

<https://www.investindia.gov.in/sector/leather#:~:text=The%20Leather%20industry%20in%20India,of%20the%20world's%20footwear%20production.> (Accessed: 1 May 2022).

Leather Industry: Indian Leather Exports & Manufacturers in India | IBEF (2022). Available at: <https://www.ibef.org/exports/leather-industry-india> (Accessed: 2 May 2022).

LIDCOM-Leather Industries Development Corp. of Maharashtra (2022).

Available at: <https://www.lidcom.co.in/> (Accessed: 2 May 2022).

Mitra, Shreyoshi. (2019) Coffee Table book for Kolhapur, Issuu. Available at: https://issuu.com/shreyoshimitra/docs/coffee_table_book (Accessed: 2 May 2022).

Sriram, J., 2017. 'The last original Kolhapuris,' The Hindu, July 10, 2017

Available at: Available at: <https://www.thehindu.com/society/the-last-original-kolhapuris/article19231770.ece> (Accessed: 10 May 2022).

Outward NO :- 10/2020
Family Court, Kolhapur,
Opp. C.P. R. Hospital, Kolhapur.
Date : 03/01/2020


6/1/2020

To,
The Principal,
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur

Subject : Request for the participation of your students in
the pre-marriage counselling workshop

Respected Sir,

It is our pleasure to make the announcement of the pre-marriage counselling workshop arranged at the Family Court, Kolhapur on 11th Janaury 2020. This workshop is organized jointly by Family Court, Kolhapur, District Legal Aid Services Authority, Kolhapur and Maharashtra Family Court Marriage Counselor's Association.

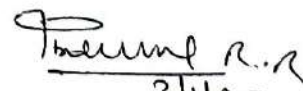
I request you for the participation of your students in this pre-marriage counselling workshop, which would be very intresting and beneficial for the youth. The pre-marriage counselling workshop is organised with the aim to build healthy and positive attitude towards relationship among the youth. The schedule of the programme is annexed herewith for your referrence.

Thanking you for your co-operation.

Regards,

To
Dr. SR Basam Madam

6/1/2020


3/1/2020
(R.R. Pondkule),
Judge Family Court,
Kolhapur.

| निमंत्रण |

कौटुंबिक न्यायालय, कोल्हापूर व महाराष्ट्र राज्य कौटुंबिक न्यायालय विवाह
समुपदेशक (गट अ) संघटना आयोजित कार्यशाळा

दिनांक :- शनिवार, ११ जानेवारी २०२०

वेळ :- स. १० ते सा. ५

विषय :- विवाहपूर्व समुपदेशन

स्थळ: कौटुंबिक न्यायालय, सीपीआर हॉस्पिटल समोर, कोल्हापूर.

* | वेळापत्रक | *

* स. १० ते १०.३०

उद्घाटन - मान्यवरांच्या हस्ते

* स. १०.३० ते ११

विषय- सहभागींचा एकमेकांशी परिचय - श्री जगन्नाथ कांबळे, विवाह समुपदेशक,
कौटुंबिक न्यायालय, बुलढाणा आणि अध्यक्ष,
समुपदेशक संघटना, महाराष्ट्र

* स. ११ ते १२

विषय- विवाहपूर्व समुपदेशन- काय व कशासाठी, - श्रीमती माधवी देसाई, विवाह समुपदेशक,
कौटुंबिक न्यायालय, ठाणे

* स. १२ ते १

विषय- मैत्री व प्रेम - श्रीमती सुवर्णा भुजबळ, विवाह समुपदेशक, कौटुंबिक न्यायालय,
कोल्हापूर

जेवण - दुपारी १ ते २

* दु. २ ते ३.३०

विषय- जोडीदाराच्या अपेक्षा - श्रीमती वीणा आठवले, विवाह समुपदेशक,
कौटुंबिक न्यायालय, पुणे

* दु. ३.३० ते ५

विषय- नाते सहजीवनाचे - श्रीमती माधवी देसाई, विवाह समुपदेशक, कौटुंबिक न्यायालय, ठाणे
श्रीमती सुवर्णा भुजबळ, विवाह समुपदेशक, कौटुंबिक न्यायालय,
कोल्हापूर

वय वर्षे १८ ते २५ वयोगटातील मुले व मुली या कार्यशाळेत सहभागी होवू शकतात.
कार्यशाळा परस्पर संवादी होण्यासाठी ३० जणांना सहभागी करून घेतले जाणार आहे .

जागेची मर्यादा असल्याने व व्यवस्थेच्या दृष्टीने आपण येत असल्याचे श्रीमती सुवर्णा भुजबळ, विवाह
समुपदेशक, कौटुंबिक न्यायालय, कोल्हापूर आणि कार्यकारीणी सदस्य, समुपदेशक संघटना
यांना कळवावे, ही विनंती.

संपर्क क्रमांक --- ९८९२७१३२६१



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

The council of Education

SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Faculty & Students

Consumer Forum Visit ,

2019-2020

I LLB – SEMISTER - I

CONSUMER FORUM VISIT REPORT.

Name of Court :- District Forum Kolhapur.

Location :- Kasaba Bawada Road , Kolhapur.

Date :- 05/12/2019 at 02:00 pm.

Student from Shahaji Law College, Shivaji University Kolhapur, visited the honorable District forum, Kolhapur Dated 05/12/2019. The students were accompanied by Prof. Dr. Rasam Madam at the District forum, Kolhapur.

The visit was permitted by the District forum Honorable Judge Mrs. Savita Bhosale President of District Forum, Kolhapur was obtained by Prof. Dr. Rasam Madam. The visit started with a brief note given to the student about the consumer court and court room by Dhanawade Sir, who is forum Clerk at District Forum, Kolhapur.

He guided all the students and dictated the Jurisdiction of the court. The student obtained valuable knowledge by Honorable Judge Mrs. Savita Bhosale President of District forum. She explained court Proceeding in details and suggested to read Bare Acts. Mrs. Manisha Kulkarni and Mrs. Rupali Ghatage both are members of District Forum. The student then observed court Proceedings.

The visit came to an end at 03:00 pm with thanks giving note to Honorable Judge Mrs. Savita Bhosale, President of District Forum, Members of Forum and Clerk Dhanawade Sir for enlightens the students with such fact which brought out the actual knowledge of the proceedings of the consumer forum and explain the jurisdiction of District forum. The overall mechanism of the consumer court it will definitely going to be helpful for each of students.

We are very thankful our faculty teacher Prof. Dr. Rasam Madam for availing such a good opportunity for everyone.



I LLB - I Division [A] students participation at the faculty and students visit at consumer District Forum .

Circuit Bench – It means State Commission perform it's function at Kolhapur, from the following District /District Forum from which the matters will be listed Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Ratnagiri and Sindhurdurg.



THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1986

ACT No. 68 OF 1986

[24th December, 1986.]

An Act to provide for the better protection of the interests of consumers and for that purpose to make provision for the establishment of consumer councils and other authorities for the settlement of consumers' disputes and for matters connected therewith.

(Extract of District Forum)

CONTENT

- 1) **Definitions - District Forum – Section 2 (1)(h)**
- 2) **Establishment of District Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies - Section 9 (b)**
- 3) **Composition of the District Forum - Section 10.**
- 4) **Jurisdiction of the District Forum - Section 11.**
- 5) **Manner in which complaint shall be made - Section 12.**
- 6) **Procedure on admission of complaint - Section 13.**
- 7) **Finding of the District Forum - Section 14.**
- 8) **Appeal - Section 15.**

District CONSUMER DISPUTE REDRESSAL AGENCIES

Definitions :-

Section 2 (1) (h) - "District Forum" means a Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum established under clause (a) of section 9.

Section 9 - Establishment of Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies.—There shall be established for the purposes of this Act, the following agencies, namely:—

(b) a Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum to be known as the "District Forum" established by the State Government ^{1***} in each district of the State by notification:

Provided that the State Government may, if it deems fit, establish more than one District Forum in a district.

Section 10 - Composition of the District Forum.—(1) Each District Forum shall consist of—

(a) a person who is, or has been, or is qualified to be a District Judge, who shall be its President;
(b) two other members, one of whom shall be a woman, who shall have the following qualifications, namely:—

(i) be not less than thirty-five years of age,

(ii) possess a bachelor's degree from a recognized university,

(iii) be persons of ability, integrity and standing, and have adequate knowledge and experience of at least ten years in dealing with problems relating to economics, law, commerce, accountancy, industry, public affairs or administration:

Provided that a persons shall be disqualified for appointment as a member, if he—

(a) has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which, in the opinion of the State Government, involves moral turpitude; or

(b) is an undercharged insolvent; or

(c) is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court; or

(d) has been removed or dismissed from the service of the Government or a body corporate owned or controlled by the Government; or

(e) has, in the opinion of the State Government, such financial or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially the discharge by him of his functions as a member; or

(f) has such other disqualifications as may be prescribed by the State Government;

(1A) Every appointment under sub-section (1) shall be made by the State Government on the recommendation of a selection committee consisting of the following, namely:—

(i) President of the State Commission —Chairman,

(ii) Secretary, Law Department of the State —Member,

(iii) Secretary, in charge of the Department dealing with consumer affairs in the State

—Member:

Provided that where the President of the State Commission is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to act as Chairman of the Selection Committee, the State Government may refer the matter to the Chief Justice of the High Court for nominating a sitting Judge of that High Court to act as Chairman.

(2) Every member of the District Forum shall hold office for a term of five years or up to the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier.

Provided that a member shall be eligible for re-appointment for another term of five years or up to the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier, subject to the condition that he fulfils the qualifications and other conditions for appointment mentioned in clause (b) of sub-section (1) and such re-appointment is also made on the basis of the recommendation of the Selection Committee:

Provided further that a member may resign his office in writing under his hand addressed to the State Government and on such resignation being accepted, his office shall become vacant and may be filled by appointment of a person possessing any of the qualifications mentioned in sub-section (1) in relation to the category of the member who is required to be appointed under the provisions of sub-section (1A) in place of the person who has resigned.

Provided also that a person appointed as the President or as a member, before the commencement of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 2002 (62 of 2002), shall continue to hold such office as President or member, as the case may be, till the completion of his term.

(3) The salary or honorarium and other allowances payable to, and the other terms and conditions of service of the members of the District Forum shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government:

Provided that the appointment of a member on whole-time basis shall be made by the State Government on the recommendation of the President of the State Commission taking into consideration such factors as may be prescribed including the work load of the District Forum.

District Consumer Forum, Kolhapur Consist

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Mrs Kavita Bhosale | - | President |
| 2. Mrs Rupali Ghatage | - | Member |
| 3. Mrs Manisha Kulkarni | - | Member |

Section 11 - Jurisdiction of the District Forum.—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the District Forum shall have jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods or services and the compensation, if any, claimed does not exceed rupees twenty lakhs.

(2) A complaint shall be instituted in a District Forum within the local limits of whose jurisdiction,—

(a) the opposite party or each of the opposite parties, where there are more than one, at the time of the institution of the complaint, actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business or has a branch office or personally works for gain, or

(b) any of the opposite parties, where there are more than one, at the time of the institution of the complaint, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business or has a branch office, or personally works for gain, provided that in such case either the permission of the District Forum is given, or the opposite parties who do not reside, or carry on business or have a branch office, or personally work

for gain, as the case may be, acquiesce in such institution, or

(c) the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises.

Section 12 - Manner in which complaint shall be made.—(1) A complaint in relation to any goods sold or delivered or agreed to be sold or delivered or any service provided or agreed to be provided may be filed with a District Forum by—

(a) the consumer to whom such goods are sold or delivered or agreed to be sold or delivered or such service provided or agreed to be provided;

(b) any recognized consumer association whether the consumer to whom the goods sold or delivered or agreed to be sold or delivered or service provided or agreed to be provided is a member of such association or not;

(c) one or more consumers, where there are numerous consumers having the same interest, with the permission of the District Forum, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, all consumers so interested, or

(d) the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, either in its individual capacity or as a representative of interests of the consumers in general

(2) Every complaint filed under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied with such amount of fee and payable in such manner as may be prescribed

(3) On receipt of a complaint made under sub-section (1), the District Forum may, by order, allow the complaint to be proceeded with or rejected

Provided that a complaint shall not be rejected under this sub-section unless an opportunity of being heard has been given to the complainant

Provided further that the admissibility of the complaint shall ordinarily be decided within twenty-one days from the date on which the complaint was received

(4) Where a complaint is allowed to be proceeded with under sub-section (3), the District Forum may proceed with the complaint in the manner provided under this Act

Provided that where a complaint has been admitted by the District Forum, it shall not be transferred to any other court or tribunal or any authority set up by or under any other law for the time being in force.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, “recognized consumer association” means any voluntary consumer association registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) or any other law for the time being in force.

Section 13 - Procedure on admission of complaint.—(1) The District Forum shall, on admission of a complaint, if it relates to any goods,—

(a) refer a copy of the admitted complaint, within twenty-one days from the date of its admission

to the opposite party mentioned in the complaint directing him to give his version of the case within a period of thirty days or such extended period not exceeding fifteen days as may be granted by the District Forum.

(b) where the opposite party on receipt of a complaint referred to him under clause (a) denies or disputes the allegations contained in the complaint, or omits or fails to take any action to represent his case within the time given by the District Forum, the District Forum shall proceed to settle the consumer dispute in the manner specified in clauses (c) to (g).

(c) where the complaint alleges a defect in the goods which cannot be determined without proper analysis or test of the goods, the District Forum shall obtain a sample of the goods from the complainant, seal it and authenticate it in the manner prescribed and refer the sample so sealed to the appropriate laboratory along with a direction that such laboratory make an analysis or test, whichever may be necessary, with a view to finding out whether such goods suffer from any defect alleged in the complaint or from any other defect and to report its findings thereon to the District Forum within a period of forty-five days of the receipt of the reference or within such extended period as may be granted by the District Forum,

(d) before any sample of the goods is referred to any appropriate laboratory under clause (c), the District Forum may require the complainant to deposit to the credit of the Forum such fees as may be specified, for payment to the appropriate laboratory for carrying out the necessary analysis or test in relation to the goods in question,

(e) the District Forum shall remit the amount deposited to its credit under clause (d) to the appropriate laboratory to enable it to carry out the analysis or test mentioned in clause (c) and on receipt of the report from the appropriate laboratory, the District Forum shall forward a copy of the report along with such remarks as the District Forum may feel appropriate to the opposite party,

(f) if any of the parties disputes the correctness of the findings of the appropriate laboratory, or disputes the correctness of the methods of analysis or test adopted by the appropriate laboratory, the District Forum shall require the opposite party or the complainant to submit in writing his objections in regard to the report made by the appropriate laboratory;

(g) the District Forum shall thereafter give a reasonable opportunity to the complainant as well as the opposite party of being heard as to the correctness or otherwise of the report made by the appropriate laboratory and also as to the objection made in relation thereto under clause (f) and issue an appropriate order under section 14.

(2) The District Forum shall, if the complaints admitted by it under section 12 relates to goods in respect of which the procedure specified in sub-section (1) cannot be followed, or if the complaint relates to any services,—

(a) refer a copy of such complaint to the opposite party directing him to give his version of the case within a period of thirty days or such extended period not exceeding fifteen days as may be granted by the District Forum;

(b) where the opposite party, on receipt of a copy of the complaint, referred to him under clause (a) denies or disputes the allegations contained in the complaint, or omits or fails to take any action to represent his case within the time given by the District Forum, the District Forum shall proceed to settle the consumer dispute,—

(i) on the basis of evidence brought to its notice by the complainant and the opposite party, where the opposite party denies or disputes the allegations contained in the complaint, or

(ii) *ex parte* on the basis of evidence brought to its notice by the complainant where the opposite party omits or fails to take any action to represent his case within the time given by

the Forum

(c) where the complainant fails to appear on the date of hearing before the District Forum, the District Forum may either dismiss the complaint for default or decide it on merits

(3) No proceedings complying with the procedure laid down in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the principles of natural justice have not been complied with

(3A) Every complaint shall be heard as expeditiously as possible and Endeavour shall be made to decide the complaint within a period of three months from the date of receipt of notice by opposite party where the complaint does not require analysis or testing of commodities and within five months, if it requires analysis or testing of commodities

Provided that no adjournment shall be ordinarily granted by the District Forum unless sufficient cause is shown and the reasons for grant of adjournment have been recorded in writing by the Forum

Provided further that the District Forum shall make such orders as to the costs occasioned by the adjournment as may be provided in the regulations made under this Act:

Provided also that in the event of a complaint being disposed of after the period so specified, the District Forum shall record in writing, the reasons for the same at the time of disposing of the said complaint.

(3B) Where during the pendency of any proceeding before the District Forum, it appears to it necessary, it may pass such interim order as is just and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the District Forum shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) while trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(i) the summoning and enforcing the attendance of any defendant or witness and examining the witness on oath;

(ii) the discovery and production of any document or other material object producible as evidence;

(iii) the reception of evidence on affidavits;

(iv) the requisitioning of the report of the concerned analysis or test from the appropriate laboratory or from any other relevant source;

(v) issuing of any commission for the examination of any witness; and

(vi) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(5) Every proceeding before the District Forum shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), and the District Forum shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of section 195, and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974).

(6) Where the complainant is a consumer referred to in sub-clause (iv) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2, the provisions of rule 8 of Order I of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) shall apply subject to the modification that every reference therein to a suit or decree shall be construed as a reference to a complaint or the order of the District Forum thereon.

(7) In the event of death of a complainant who is a consumer or of the opposite party against whom the complaint has been filed, the provisions of Order XXII of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) shall apply subject to the modification that every reference therein to the plaintiff and the defendant shall be construed as reference to a complainant or the opposite party, as the case may be

Section 14 - Finding of the District Forum.—(1) If, after the proceeding conducted under section 13, the District Forum is satisfied that the goods complained against suffer from any of the defects specified in the complaint or that any of the allegations contained in the complaint about the services are proved, it shall issue an order to the opposite party directing him to [do] one or more of the following things, namely:—

- (a) to remove the defect pointed out by the appropriate laboratory from the goods in question,
- (b) to replace the goods with new goods of similar description which shall be free from any defect;
- (c) to return to the complainant the price, or, as the case may be, the charges paid by the complainant;
- (d) to pay such amount as may be awarded by it as compensation to the consumer for any loss or injury suffered by the consumer due to the negligence of the opposite party:

Provided that the District Forum shall have the power to grant punitive damages in such circumstances as it deems fit;

- (e) to remove the defects in goods] or deficiencies in the services in question,
- (f) to discontinue the unfair trade practice or the restrictive trade practice or not to repeat them,
- (g) not to offer the hazardous goods for sale;
- (h) to withdraw the hazardous goods from being offered for sale;
- (ha) to cease manufacture of hazardous goods and to desist from offering services which are hazardous in nature;
- (hb) to pay such sum as may be determined by it, if it is of the opinion that loss or injury has been suffered by a large number of consumers who are not identifiable conveniently:

Provided that the minimum amount of sum so payable shall not be less than five per cent. of the value of such defective goods sold or services provided, as the case may be, to such consumers:

Provided further that the amount so obtained shall be credited in favor of such person and utilized in such manner as may be prescribed;

(hc) to issue corrective advertisement to neutralize the effect of misleading advertisement at the cost of the opposite party responsible for issuing such misleading advertisement,

(i) to provide for adequate costs to parties

(2) Every proceeding referred to in sub-section (1) shall be conducted by the President of the District Forum and at least one member thereof sitting together

Provided that where a member, for any reason, is unable to conduct a proceeding till it is completed, the President and the other member shall continue the proceeding from the stage at which it was last heard by the previous member

(24) Every order made by the District Forum under sub-section (1) shall be signed by its President and the member or members who conducted the proceeding.

Provided that where the proceeding is conducted by the President and one member and they differ on any point or points, they shall state the point or points on which they differ and refer the same to the other member for hearing on such point or points and the opinion of the majority shall be the order of the District Forum.

(3) Subject to the foregoing provisions, the procedure relating to the conduct of the meetings of the District Forum, its sittings and other matters shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

15. Appeal.—Any person aggrieved by an order made by the District Forum may prefer an appeal against such order to the State Commission within a period of thirty days from the date of the order, in such form and manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the State Commission may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period:

Provided further that no appeal by a person, who is required to pay any amount in terms of an order of the District Forum, shall be entertained by the State Commission unless the appellant has deposited in the prescribed manner fifty per cent. of that amount or twenty-five thousand rupees, whichever is less.



Date - 31-10-2022

Report on

Unity Day

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Date - 31st October, 2022

On 31st October 2022 Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur conducted the programme 'Unity day'. The programme was started by photo poojan of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The welcome speech was given by Dr. Pravin Patel sir, principal Shahaji Law College. In his speech he said that national unity day is celebrated on 31st October every year and it was introduced by government of India in 2014. The day is celebrated to mark the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who played a major role in political integration. In India Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel participated in various movements such as independence movement, Quit India movement, etc.

• Further Sir discussed about the instrument of accession. At the time of independence India comprised the British

India and princely states. The princely states covered about 215 of geographical territories. In these circumstances Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took the momental challenge accession princely states and integrating them into Union of India. The goal of Sardar Patel was to form strong and united India.

After that Dr. Asmita Patel ma'am spoke about Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. She spoke about the pledge which is read in all government offices on national unity day. The pledge is as follows → "I solemnly pledge that I dedicate myself to preserving the unity, integrity and security of the nation and also strive hard to spread this message among my fellow countrymen. I take this pledge in the spirit of the unification of my country which was made possible by the vision and actions of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. I also solemnly resolve to make my own contribution to ensure the internal security of my country."

Later various students from college gave their speeches on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The programme was concluded by the vote of thanks by

Dr. Asmita Patil ma'am. Thus, the programme ended with National anthem.



Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India
 A / 3 Govind Plaza, 1103 / E, opposite Shahaji Law College,
 E Ward, Shahupuri, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416001, India
 Lat 16.699768°
 Long 74.241513°
 31/10/22 10:58 AM GMT +05:30

Unity Day

AR
 Coordinator
 IQAC
 Shahaji Law College,
 Kolhapur.



[Signature]
 Principal
 Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date - 26-08-2022

Report on

Legal Awareness Programme

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Date - 26th August, 2022

On 26th August 2022 Shahaji Law College and District Legal Service Authority conducted legal awareness programme. Introduction of the programme was given by our principal Dr. R. Narayana Sir. He told how much legal education is important for students. Being a law student we should know all the rules and regulations.

Chief guest of the programme was Mr. S.C. Chandak, District Judge & Chairman District legal aid services Kolhapur and other guests were Mr. Pritham Patil, Secretary of District legal aid services and Smt. Sneha Jiri, Police Inspector, city traffic control Kolhapur. The guest were felicitated by Dr. Vishwanath Magdum Sir, Secretary Council of Education. Sneha Jiri ma'am give us instructions regarding traffic rules. She introduced us to the new gadgets used in traffic control. She gave

us information about rules regarding Motor Vehicle Act, 2019. She gave us knowledge about 'E-Challan' and how its proceedings works. Our college students performed street play on 'Traffic rules' in front of Chief guests and students.

Pritam Patil Sir gave us information about anti-tagging laws and NALSA (National Legal Service Authority). Sir spoke about drug addiction, how students get drug addicted due to depression, economical problems, family problems. And how it is very difficult to get out of this addiction. There are various rehabilitation centre where they can be send.

Hon'ble Judge S.C. Chandak Sir spoke about appearance doesn't matter the personality is all that matter for having a good company. They showed us various kinds of images of different appearance students. Later he asked us questions on each image and after hearing our answers they told us about the personality of students in pictures. So we should not judge book by its cover. He said a person with good looks may have worst personality sometimes and a person with disabilities or not good looking he may have good character and personality. Dr. S

R. Rasam Madam gave vote of thanks and session concluded with National Anthem.



Felicitation of Chief guest



Legal Awareness Programme

Date - 15 - 09 - 2022

Report on

113th Jayanti of Deshbhakta Padmashree
Dr. Ratnappanna Kumbhar

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Date - 15th September, 2022

Deshbhakta Padmashree Dr. Ratnappanna Kumbhar was a great freedom fighter. He had actively participated in the Indian independence movement. He was one of those persons to sign the final draft of the constitution of India along with other members of Constituent Assembly. He received padmashree award in 1985 for his social work. He was member of the parliament, member of legislative council and also worked as a minister of food and civil supplies in Maharashtra government for the welfare of farmers and prospering of the people. In his constituency he undertook various schemes and established various organization and managed them successfully. Our Shahaji Law College is one of those institutions established by Dr. Ratnappanna Kumbhar.

On 15th September 2022 we celebrated 113th Jayanti of Deshbhokta Padma Shri Dr. Ratnappanna Kumbhar. On this auspicious day programme was started by welcoming to Dr. Ratnappanna Kumbhar. The guest for the programme were Dr. V. S. Wanath Magdum Sir, Adv. Naibhav Pednekar, Adv. Amit Badkar, Hon'ble members of Council of Education and Dr. R. Narayana Sir, Principal Shahaji Law College.

The programme was started by showing various banners to the hon'ble guests which was on the life story of the Dr. Ratnappanna Kumbhar. On the occasion of 113th Jayanti of Dr. Ratnappanna Kumbhar our college arranged poster presentation competition and elocution competition. Firstly the guest visited to the moot court hall to see all the posters made by the students participated in the poster presentation competition.

Then we all gathered in multi-purpose hall of our college and guest arrived there. Photo poojan of Dr. Ratnappanna Kumbhar was done by all the guest and staff and there was also lamp lightening. After this Dr. M. C. Sherkar Sir presented a powerpoint presentation on life history and working of Dr. Ratnappanna Kumbhar.

nappanna Kumbhar. The winners of the poster presentation competition and elocution competition were felicitated by the guest. Winners of elocution competition gave their speeches on Contribution of Deshbhakta Dr. Ratnappa Kumbhar.

The programme was concluded by vote of thanks by Dr. S.R. Rasam ma'am and ended by National anthem.



with Chief guests

SR
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



SR
Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date - 15 - 08 - 2022

Report on

Independence Day

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Date - 15th August, 2022

On 15th August the national festival 'Independence day' was celebrated in Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur. For this programme whole campus of college was cleaned and the ground was decorated with beautiful rangoli. That beautiful rangoli was drawn from the entrance of college gate. All students were present for the programme with full of patriotism. There was a cheerfulness in the atmosphere. All students were dressed up in their uniforms. Students stood in lines to welcome guest. All present over there were eager to salute our national flag. Everyone was happy to be participated in "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav."


With the parade of National Cadet Corps chief-guest arrive at the ground. All teaching, non-teaching staff & students were eager to be evidence of that event.

Exactly at 7:30 Am the principal along with chief guest came to the dias. All stood in attention. The National Flag was hoisted by the hands of the chief guest.

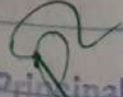
After flag hoisting all saluted the flag. All present people sung the national anthem. After this the sweets were distributed among students. And the programme came to an end.



Independence Day


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date - 25-02-2023

Report on

How to Face JMFC Exam

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Date - 25th February, 2023

On 25th February 2023, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur arranged one day workshop on "How to Face JMFC Exam".

In this programme students from 7 different law colleges were participated.

The programme was started at 10AM by arriving of guest. The Chief guest of the function was Hon'ble Dr. K. R. Singhal, Second Joint CJSD, Kolhapur.

The guest were felicitated by Principal Dr. Pravin Patil Sir.

Introduction of the chief guest was given by Dr. M. C. Sheikh Sir and after the introduction of guest the actual programme was started.

Hon'ble Dr. K. R. Singhal Sir made powerpoint presentation in which it was specifically mentioned about how to prepare for pre, mains and interview for JMFC exam and what

are other necessary qualification required. He explained how judiciary can be a best career option for young students. He told criteria for direct selection of district judges. He also told about the salary, allowances and facilities which are available to judges.

He further gave information regarding syllabus, what is age criteria and what are the conditions to appear for JMFC exam. He told about opportunities there for Ministerial staff in judiciary and also told about opportunity which are available for law student other than JMFC are government legal services, Corporate law officer, lecturer, etc.

The lecture delivered by Hon'ble Dr. K.R. Singhal clarified doubts of many students regarding JMFC exam and how to make strat and preparation of exam. After that question-answer session was held in which student asked their doubts. That doubts were answered by Sir. Then Dr. S.R. Rasam ma'am gave vote of thanks and session ended with National anthem.



With Chief guest Hon'ble
Dr. K. R. Singhal

Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date-01-03-2023

Report on

"Inter-College Moot Court Competition
2022-23"

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur
Date - 1st March, 2023

Our College had organised "Inter-college moot court competition". The final round of this competition was held on 1st March, 2023. The preliminary round was held on 21st and 22nd February, 2023 respectively. In which 120 students were participated. Hon'ble Amruta Gadhar (CJJD & JMFC), Hon'ble Pranoti Marake (CJJD & JMFC), and Hon'ble Adv. Neelam Yandhi (Senior Advocate) were judges of the said competition in the preliminary round.

From the preliminary round, top scorer 8 students were selected for final round. The judges for final round were Hon'ble Kaula Agrawal (Principal district and session judge, Kolhapur), Hon'ble Shivaji Salunkhe sir (District judge, Kolhapur) and Hon'ble Pritamkumar Patil sir (Secy

tary, DLSA, Kolhapur). Out of 8 students top 3 students got certificate from guests. Introduction of all these judges was given by Priyanka Jawade.

After competition, Hon'ble Kavita Agrawal ma'am guided us on some legal aspects. The competition was ended by vote of thanks of judges by Dr. M.C Sheikh sir and singing of National anthem.



Inter-College Moot Court
Competition 2022+23

Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

45
Date - 10-10-2022

Report on

Guest Lecture on 'Physical and Mental Health of women'

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Date - 10th October, 2022

On the occasion of 'World mental health day' our Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur organised guest lecture on 'Physical and mental health of women'. This guest lecture was specially organised for girl student. For this purpose our college invited Dr. Milind Hirne who is also a student of our college. He is founder of Hirai Hospital.

Dr. Milind Hirne was felicitated by incharge principal Dr. P.B. Patil Sir. Introduction of programme as well as of guest was given by Dr. S.R. Rasm madam. Then our incharge principal Dr. P.B. Patil Sir gave brief information about the topic 'world mental health day'. Sir spoke about the mental Healthcare Act, 2017. Mental Health Act, 1987 was repealed by Mental Healthcare Act, 2017.

because Mental Health Act, 1987 had certain drawbacks. She spoke about Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Article 21 gives right to life which also includes right to healthy life. Also she spoke about how IPC's section 309 was amended by Supreme Court.

After this Dr. Milind Hivne spoke about how mental health and physical health affects human life. He spoke about different phases in girls life that are menstrual cycle, adolescent, reproductive age, pre-menopausal age, pre-menstrual syndrome, PCOD (Polycystic ovary syndrome). He spoke on different topics such as how girls life is affected by menstrual cycle, how girls are more strong than man in matters of health conditions, how menstrual cycle works, how pregnancy is caused. He said that when menstrual cycle occurs there are various restrictions imposed on girls in this situations parents should support them and should not impose unwanted restrictions on girls. Other than normal days girl suffers more health related problems during their menstrual cycle. He created awareness

among girls about physical & mental health conditions and also gave some suggestions on how to deal with such conditions.

Later there was question answer session. Many girls asked questions and they were answered by Dr. Milind Khire Sir. At the end the programme was concluded by the vote of thanks given by Dr. S.R. Rasam ma'am and ended by National anthem.



Guest lecture on Physical and Mental Health of Women

SR
Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



SR
Principal

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date - 17-10-2022

Report on

Guest Lecture on Consumer Protection Act, 2019

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Date - 17th October, 2022

On 17th October 2022 Mrs. Rupali Yhatage, Member of District Forum visited Shahaji Law College. As we have chapter about Consumer Protection Act, 2019 in subject of "Law of Torts", so for better understanding and clearing concepts about consumer Act our college arranged the special guest lecture of Mrs. Rupali Yhatage, member of district forum.

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 was an act by the parliament of India elected to protect the interest of consumers in India. It was replaced by Consumer Protection Act, 2019. It was made for the establishment of consumer councils and other authorities for the settlement of consumer's grievances and matters connected with it. The act was passed in assembly in October 1986 and

Came into force on 24 December 1986.

At 9.00 Am, the guest of lecture arrived at college hall. Then Dr. S.R. Rasam ma'am gave introduction of the guest. The guest welcomed by Thombi madam with bouquet of flower. The lecture started at 9.30 Am. Ma'am told about Consumer protection Act, 1986, how it is divided at different level i.e. state, District and national. She told that sections of the Act speaks about establishment of district forum. She told that what should be the qualification to become member of the district forum.

She also spoke about the allowances, qualification, resignations, etc. How cases are dealt in the district forum was explained by her. She also told us about the composition of district forum. She gave us guidance about which exams one should give to become member of district forum. She told that there are 100 cases on board per day. She shared her journey. She talked about the experiences she get in the way of becoming member of district forum. She was appointed as member of district forum in the year 2013. She also told us about jurisdiction of district

forum and procedure for appeals in district forum. At the end Dr. S. R. Rasm ma'am gave vote of thanks.



Felicitatation of Mrs. Rupali ma'am


 Coordinator
 IQAC
 Shahaji Law College,
 Kolhapur.




 Principal
 Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date - 12-09-22

Report on

Guest Lecture on Nutrition and Diet and Health Check up Camp

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Date - 12th September, 2022

To commemorate Birth Anniversary of Deshbhakta Dr. Ratnappa Kumbhar and National Nutrition week (September 1-7) Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur organized guest lecture on 'Nutrition and Diet and Health Check up camp'. This guest lecture was specially organised for girl student. For this guest lecture Ms. Nikita Karnawat, Clinical Dietitian, D.Y. Patil Hospital, Kolhapur was invited to create awareness about the Nutrition and diet.

The programme was introduced by Dr. Suchita Suragihalli ma'am. After that Dr. Nishwanath Magdum sir spoke on Nutrition and Diet. She thanked Dr. Suchita ma'am for organizing the programme. Sir is neurologist. Sir spoke about how anemia is detected in human body and what are its symptoms. After the words of Dr. Magdum

Sir, Ms. Nikita Karnawat ma'am started interacting with girls. In her lecture she told about various nutrition needed for our health in teenage, what should be our diet, which things should be included in our meal and in what proportion.

She also quoted that "you don't have to eat less you just have to eat right." She said 'eat the rainbow' which means eat the food which is healthy for our body. By eating the rainbow she means we remain healthy. Rainbow means - Purple → to protect the nervous system, green → to detoxify, orange → to prevent inflammation, white → to strengthen the immune system, Red - to improve heart and blood health and yellow - to fortify skin elasticity. She told that by eating vegetables of above mentioned colours i.e 'Rainbow' we remain healthy and it is beneficial for working of different systems in our body properly.

The programme was concluded by vote of thanks given by Dr. Asmita Patil Ma'am and ended by national anthem. After the national anthem there was free health checkup for all girl students of college.



SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE
 Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India
 M6XR+WHH, E Ward, Shahajipuri, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416001, India
 Lat 16.899593°
 Long 74.241497°
 12/09/22 10:18 AM



Guest lecture on 'Nutrition and Diet'

[Signature]
 Coordinator
 IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
 Kolhapur.



[Signature]
 Principal

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

* Report - 8 *

08/03/2023

Report On,

“109th International Womens Day”

Place:- Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date:- 8 March 2023.

On the occasion of International Womens day programme was organised in Shahaji Law College, International Womens Day is celebrated on 8th March and on 8th March 2023 our college also celebrated the Women's Day.

The introduction of the programme was done by Dr. Praveen Patil Sir Principal of Shahaji Law College and the introduction of chief guest was done by Smt. Sayyad Madam, Dist. Judge and additional session judge, Kolhapur and other chief guest were Hon'ble Smt. Vibha Gayakwad Madam Civil Judge, Senior division, District and session court, Kolhapur and mam spoken on the topic of women rights and there was also felicitation of newly appointed JMFC / CJJD by the Hon'ble Judges & management of Shahaji Law College.

The presidential speech was delivered by Dr. Vishwanath Magdum s. who also delivered the speech of Women empowerment and at the time last the Vote of thanks was given by Dr. M.C. Sheikh sir and the programme was ended by singing of National Anthem.


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

**Council of Education's
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.**



**Environmental Science Project Report
Environmental Law**

Submitted By

Ms. Bongale Shivani Sunil (Exam Seat No.)

Ms. Hawal Sanika Sunil (Exam Seat No.)

Ms. Wadikar Asmita Mahadev (Exam Seat No.)

Ms. Patil Tejaswini Chanagonda (Exam Seat No.)

Pre Law II

Under the guidance of

Dr. Viswaranjan Somanath

M.Sc., Ph.D., M.Sc., A.D.C.A., M.Sc., M.Phil., M.B.A.

Associate Professor in Environmental Management (Rtd.), CSIBER,

Kolhapur

2021-2022


Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

DECLARATION

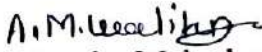
We, the undersigned, declare that the project entitled **Environmental Law** written and submitted by us to **Shahaji Law College Kolhapur**, for the award of the degree of the B.S.LL.B under the guidance of Dr. V. Somanath, Associate Professor, is our original work. The empirical results in this report are based on the data collected by us during the project work. While preparing thereport, we have not copied from any other report. We understand that any such copying is liable to be punished as the authorities deem for it.


Date : 23/05/2022

Place : Kolhapur


Ms. Bongale Shivani Sunil (Exam Seat No.)


Ms. Hawal Sanika Sunil (Exam Seat No.)


Ms. Wadikar Asmita Mahadev (Exam Seat No.)


Ms. Patil Tejaswini Chanagonda (Exam Seat No.)

Certificate

This is certify that the project entitled **Environmental Law** submitted to Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur by Ms. Shivani Sunil Bongale (Exam Seat No.), Ms. Sanika Sunil Hawal (Exam Seat No.), Ms. Asmita Mahadev Wadikar (Exam Seat No.), Ms. Tejaswini Chanagonda Patil (Exam Seat No.) in partial fulfillment of the subject "Environmental Studies" UGC (University Grants Commission) Compulsory course has been completed under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the matter presented in this project is original and has not been submitted elsewhere for any other degree.

Date : 23/05/2022

Place : Kolhapur


(Dr. V. SOMANATH)

Project Guide

Forwarded by


Class Co-ordinator

Principle

Contents

Chapter	Title	Page
I	Introduction	1
II	Objectives	2
III	Methodology	3
IV	Case Study	17
V	Observation	21
VI	Conclusion	22
VII	References	25

Chapter I

Introduction

Environmental Law

Rapid loss of environmental quality today is perhaps the most serious threat humanity has ever faced in the history of mankind. Environment degradation is a global problem and is directly related to natural resource depletion in quality and quantity. This is as a result of population explosion and industrialization related unsustainable and changing life styles of the modern society. The situation is causing overuse, depletion and degradation of the finite and non-replenishable vital resources.

Lack of environmental awareness and concern in the society is basically responsible for the degradation of environment. Wrong priorities and resource overexploitation, encouraged initially in the developed, and now in developing, societies is causing socio-economic stress and even geo-political conflicts. It is often forgotten that human existence and also life of other creatures is solely dependent of the health of the planet earth. It is therefore essential for every person to know about the impacts of his daily acts on environmental health, locally as well as globally. In order to protect the present and the future generations from the difficulties faced today i.e. resource crunch, degradation, pollution, biodiversity loss and population exploitation, that there should be at least minimum understanding about man and his interactions with environment.

The subject environmental studies is a truly multidisciplinary and at the same time holistic, covering diverse and interrelated subjects from different academic disciplines namely science, social and humanities. Science it does not only deal with physical nature but also with human behavior and attitudes as well. We must understand that environmental degradation is a complex and long term process with no easy or immediate solutions.

Despite the technological advancement and material development, the modern societies are facing serious environmental problems due to the negative impacts of human activities. It is therefore very much necessary to approach the issues arising out of the situation with proactive rather than reactive attitudes.

Definition, Scope and Importance

Environmental degradation is the severe and growing problem faced by the modern humanity today the world over. Though there has been gradual increase in the awareness about the cause and impacts of environmental decline on human life in the developed countries, such awareness and resultant actions are grossly lacking in the developing countries. This is being attributed to the different developmental priorities of these countries, mainly fighting population growth, poverty and illiteracy.

However, the recent studies have shown that these factors are more interlinked and responsible to further damage of the environment. Knowing about the nature around us and human interaction with it, is therefore essential for every human being. Our existence depends on the health and the well being on the physical and living environment around us. Every action of ours, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly, leaves some impacts on the environment. Therefore, it is necessary for everyone to understand the functioning, structure, associations of natural phenomenon and their

The environmental factors which fulfill the needs of human and help to improve life style are called as resources. Development of any any nation depends upon the quality and quantity of the resources. From last couple of years increasing industrialization and urbanization caused deterioration of natural resources. There is always Imbalance developing between increasing population and limited natural resources. Changing lifestyle causes over-use of natural resources which leads to environmental deterioration. If it continues like this then in future, human will be unable to fulfill there basic needs. There is need of sustainable development without imbalancing environment. For future point of view, considering the limit of growth of natural resources, the suitable distribution of natural resources is necessary, this is need of not only present but also future generation

Chapter II

Objectives of Environmental Laws

The objectives of environmental Law is to preserve and protect the nature's gifts from pollution. Further, the objective of environmental law is to protect the man's fundamental rights of freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life in an environment of quality that permits a life of dignity and wellbeing. As mentioned earlier, the main objective of the Act was to provide the protection and improvement of environment and for matters connected therewith. Other objectives of implementation of the EAP are:

1. To implement the decisions made at the UN Conference on Human Environment held at Stockholm in June, 1972.
2. To enact a general Law on the areas of environmental protection which were left uncovered by existing Laws. The existing laws were more specific in nature and concentrated on a more specific type of pollution and specific categories of hazardous substances rather than on general problems that chiefly caused major environmental hazards.
3. To co-ordinate activities of the various regulatory agencies under the existing Laws.
4. To provide for the creation of an authority or authorities for environmental protection.
5. To provide a deterrent punishment to those who endanger human environment, safety and health.

Chapter III

Methodology

Need of Environmental law

The factors contributing to passing the environment Protection Act, 1986:

a) There were some piecemeal legislation about the components of the environment, e.g. the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; The air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; The forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; Factories Act 1947 etc. These statues have authorities, different and independent of each other to deal, with environmental pollution and activities causing ecological imbalances. There was lack of co-ordination between these authorities leading to their indifferent and callous attitude.

b) Punishment provisions of the laws dealing with public nuisance and environmental pollution were very meager.

Moreover, the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act of 1981 did not have effective provisions to punish and prosecute the erring person or industry. The court can award punishment under these laws of imprisonment up to a period of 2 years, or fine, or both. Such punishment did not make much headway in containing and controlling the problem of pollution. Thus, there was an urgent need to have a law which provided stringent punishment. Thus, it was one of the reasons to pass the new legislation like he environment (protection) Act of 1986.

Till May 1986, no law provided definitions to the basic terms of the environment, e.g. environment pollution, pollutant, etc.

c) There was no law providing the standards for various pollutants and their allowable limits.

The Indian Constitutions – Environment Protection

Directive Principles of State Policy and the Environment

Chapter IV (Article 36 to Article 51) deals the Directive Principles of State Policy. Some of them specifically deal with the various facets of human health and environment. These Directive Principles sometimes become complimentary to the fundamental rights and are enforced by Courts of law. The following are some of the Directive Principles related to environment.

Article 47: “The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties.

Article 48: “The state shall end over to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

It has been declared time and again by courts that Article 48-A is a constitutional pointer, mandate to the State and the State has to carry out its obligation provided under it.

The Supreme Court has declared it in unequivocal terms that there is a Constitutional imperative on the Central Government, State Governments and bodies like Municipalities, not only to ensure and safeguard proper environment but also an imperative duty to take adequate measures to promote, protect and improve the environment man-made and natural environment.

Fundamental Duty of Citizens and the Environment:

Article 51-A: It shall be the duty of every citizen of India... to Protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, river and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.

Environmental Pollution and Its Control Under Other Laws :

Environmental pollution as a tort :

“Pollution is a civil wrong. By its very nature, it is a tort committed against the community as a whole. A person, therefore, who is guilty of causing pollution has to pay damages for restoration of the environment and ecology. In addition to damages, the person guilty of causing pollution can also be held liable to pay exemplary damages, so that it may act as a deterrent for others not to cause pollution in any manner.”

Law of tort, basically a part of common law, is based on judicial pronouncements. There are various torts which provide relief for environmental pollution under various headings. Torts relating to environmental pollution are-

1) Tort of Nuisance 2) Trespass 3) Tort of Negligence 4) Strict Liability.

The law of nuisance covers various kinds of activities which pollute the environment. Nuisance means “ an unlawful interference with the use and enjoyment of land or property, or some right over, or in connection with it”. It is recurring state of affairs. This covers the escape of deleterious things and inconvenience to another. ‘Nuisance’ ordinarily means anything which annoys, hurts or that which is offensive. It may be through escape of water, smoke, fumes, gas, noise, heat, vibration, electricity, disease, germs, trees etc. There are two categories of Nuisance-Public and Private. Public Nuisance is a crime and is covered under the Indian Penal Code (Sections 268 to 291) and Criminal Procedure Code (Sections 133 to 144).

Law of nuisance for environmental protection is a less effective measure because in case of public nuisance “some special injury” is necessary to prove to succeed, and in private nuisance, the individuals do not take interest in coming to a court of law. The common law action of trespass is less known to India and is not suited to deal with the general issues of environmental degradation as it requires some direct physical interference by one against the person or property of another.

Noise Pollution, Public Health and Protection

Noise and Sound

In considering our acoustic environment, we must differentiate between these two terms, i.e. noise and sound. It is only when the effects of a sound are undesirable, it may be termed as noise. Sometimes it has an agreeable musical quality. It is pleasant to a group of people or individual but unpleasant or undesirable for another individual or a group of people or a sick person. Physically, Sound is a mechanical disturbance propagated as a wave motion in air and other elastic or mechanical media such as water or steel. And physiologically, it is an auditory sensation evoked by this physical phenomenon. It is necessary that all sound waves produce auditory sensation as described under.

The human ear is very sensitive to sound waves of the frequency of 20 Hertz (Hz) to 2000 Hz pitch, but not all sounds are detectable by the human ear.



Picture of noise pollution affecting the environment

World Health Organisation Acceptable Noise Levels Are Shown In Table

Acceptable Noise Levels

Residential	Bedroom	25
	Living-Room	40
Commercial	Office	30-45
	Conference-room	40-45
	Restaurant	40-60
Industrial	Workshop	40-60
	Laboratory	40-50
Education	Classroom	30-40
	Library	35-45
Hospital	Wards	20-35

In India, Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai and Nagpur are the most noisy cities. It also named 'SO CLEAN'.

Water Pollution and Law (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

The main aim and object of the Act of 1974 is 'to maintain or restore the wholesomeness of water and to prevent, control and abate water pollution. To achieve these objectives, the Act has provided various chapters which are very comprehensive. In view of sub-section 2(e) read with sections 17 and 18 of this act, the fundamental objective of the statute is to provide clean water to citizens.

Section 2 of the Act has defined certain basic terms used in the Act. While defining water pollution it provides that;

Pollution means such contamination of water or such alteration of physical, chemical or biological properties of water or such discharge of any sewage or trade effluent or of any other liquid, gaseous or solid substance into water (whether directly or indirectly) as may, or is likely to create a nuisance or render such water harmful or injurious to public health or safety, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural or other legitimate uses, or to the life and health of animals or plants or of aquatic organisms.



Picture showing water pollution

- a) Contamination of water, or
- b) Alteration of physical, chemical or biological properties of water, or
- c) Discharge of sewage or trade effluent, or
- d) Any other solid, liquid or gaseous substance which may or is likely to create

1) Nuisance, or

2) Render such water harmful or injurious to – public health or safety, or To domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural or other legitimate uses, or o the life and health of animals or plants or of aquatic organisms.

Air Pollution (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

This Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in the exercise of its powers conferred under Article 253 of the Constitution. The aims and objects of the Act provide. "Whereas decisions were taken at the United Nations Conference on to take appropriate steps for the preservation of the natural resources of the earth which, among other things, include the preservation of the quality of air and control of air pollution And whereas it is considered necessary to implement the decisions aforesaid in so far as they relate to the preservation of the quality of air and control of air pollution.



Picture Showing Air Pollution

The Act aims to achieve the following goals-

- 1) to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution;
- 2) for the establishment of Boards with a view to carry out the above mentioned purpose.
- 3) to confer on and assign to such Board powers and functions relating to prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and other matters connected thereto;
- 4) to lay down the standards to maintain the quality of air

This act is applicable to the whole of India.

The term 'air pollution' means the presence the in the atmosphere of any pollutant and 'air pollutant' means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in the atmosphere in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to human beings or other living creatures or plants or property or environment . Thus, air pollutants include smoke, soot, heat etc.

Forest and Conservation law 1927

Forests are a major natural resource and are also recognized as a colourful expression of nature. They are also recognized as guardians and protectors of the wildlife of the country. Forests are valued not only for various kinds of flora and fauna but also for minerals, water sheds, crades of rivers ,check on desertification, and as an important recreational resource and for their scenic beauty .This global warming ,in turn, has resulted in the melting of ice-caps and rise in the sea- level; a change in a climate patterns has also been experienced all over the world. The UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) has recently declared that because of the effect of green-house gases, the year 2003 has been found to be the hottest in the last fifty years.

To make forest laws more effective and to improve the forest Act of 1875, a new comprehensive forest Act was passed in 1927 which repealed all the previous laws. The Act consist of 86 sections divided into chapters. The main object of the Act are (a) to consolidate the laws relating to forests, (b) regulation of and transit of forest produce; and (c) to levy duty on timber and other forest produce. The term 'forest' has been defined in the Act. But the Allahabad High Court while defining the term, adopted the definition provided by the Food and Agriculture Oraganisation (FAO) according to which forest means ' all lands bearing vegetative association demarcated by trees of any size, exploited or not, capable of producing wood or other forest products or exerting an influence on the climate or on the water regime or providing shelter for livestock and wildlife.' This Act was enacted at a time when environmental problems had not assumed threating dimensions as they have today. Environmental hazards were minimal and quite negligible.



Picture Showing To Preserve forest

The Act of 1927 also denied common ownership or occupancy rights or property rights to the occupants of land/tribals. These forest dwellers living there for generations were not given any right over the forest land and forest produce

Wildlife Protection and the law, 1972

In 1972, the Indian Parliament passed a comprehensive national law, The Wildlife, Act 1972, with the sole aim of protecting wildlife birds and plants and for matters connected thereto or ancillary or incidental thereto with a view to ensuring the ecological and environmental security of the country. It not only prohibits hunting but also created protected areas and controls trade in wildlife products . To achieve these objectives it has created a separate and independent authority to protect and improve wildlife. The Act has been accepted and adopted by all the state except Jammu and Kashmir.



The Picture Shows Cutting the Trees

The first and foremost purpose of this Act is to protect the habits of wild animals. As a sequel to it, various national parks and game sanctuaries have been established to ensure greater protection to wildlife. Some special provisions also aim to preserve endangered species like Project Tiger, Lion Sanctuary, Himalayan Musk Deer Project, etc.

•Wildlife•: According to Section 2(37) :

Wildlife includes any animals, aquatic or land vegetation which forms part of any habitat. This definition is wider in its connotation.

The term 'wild animal' has also been defined as I, II, III, IV or V wherever found Schedule I includes list of mammals, reptiles, there eggs .

Directors of wildlife in the Union Territories and Chief Wildlife Wardens in the States shall be appointed to exercise the powers provided under the Act They can also delegated their powers with the previous approval of the Central Government and the State Governments, by order in writing, to any subordinate officer.

According to the Amendment Act of 2002, the Central Government shall constitute a National Board for wildlife. The Prime Minister shall be the Chairman of the Board and other 37 persons shall be members with him.

1) Hunting of wild animals

Hunting of wild animals has been prohibited altogether. But the Chief Wildlife Warden has been authorized to grant permission to hunt animals under certain circumstances.

1. If the Chief Wildlife Warden is satisfied that any wild animal, specified in Schedule I has become i) dangerous to human life or ii) is disabled or iii) diseased beyond recovery; (no wild animal shall be ordered to be killed unless the Chief Wildlife Warden is satisfied that such animal cannot be captured, tranquilised or translocated)

2. When the Chief Wildlife Warden, or the authorized officer, satisfied that any wild animal specified in schedule. II, III, or IV, has become dangerous to human life or to property, or is so disabled or diseased so as to be beyond recovery.

He shall permit any person in writing and stating the reasons to hunt.

The killing in good faith of any wild animal in defence of oneself or of any other person is not an offence.

Any wild animal killed or wounded in defence of any person shall be Government Property.



The Picture Shows Hunting Animals

2) Protection of Specified Plants

The Chief Wildlife Warden may also grant permit to hunt to any person, on payment, subject to conditions as may be specified therein, any wild animal for the purpose of a) education b) scientific research c) scientific management (means i) translocation of wild animal to an alternative suitable habitat; or ii) population management of wildlife without killing, poisoning or destroying them);

3) Central Zoo Authority and Recognition of zoos

Chapter IV-A (Sections 38-A to 38-5) deals with the constitution of a Central of a chairperson, ten members and a member-secretary. They shall hold office for a period of three years. Such an authority shall perform the following functions-

1. Specify the minimum standards for housing, upkeep and veteriary care of the animals kept in a zoo;
2. evaluate and asses the function of zoos with regard to such standards;
3. recognize or derecognize zoos;
4. identify endangered species of animals;
5. co-ordinate research in captive breeding and educational programmes for zoos.
6. ensure maintenance of stud-banks of endangered species of wild animals bred in captivity;
7. identify priorities and themes with regard to display of captive animals in zoos`
8. co-ordinate training of zoo personnel in India and outside India;

4) Trade or Commerce in Wild Animals, Animal Articles and Trophies Prohibited

The Act has declared that i) every wild animal, other than vermin, which is hunted with the permission of the Wildlife Warden, or ii) kept or bred in captivity, or iii) hunted in contravention of this Act or Rules, etc. iv) found dead or killed by mistake v) animal article, trophy or uncured trophy, vi) meat derived from any wild animal. Vii) ivory imported in India any article made of such ivory. Viii) vehicle vessel, weapon, trap or tool used for committing an offence under the provisions of the Act shall be the property of the state Government or the Central Government if the place of hunting falls in their respective areas. If a person obtains possession of an animal or article mentioned above by any means. He must inform the nearest police Station within a period of forty-eight hours of obtaining such possession. Further, no person who gets the above-mentioned things shall i) acquire or keep them in his possession, custody or control, or ii) transfer them by way of gift, sale or otherwise, or destroy or damage them without the permission of the Chief wildlife warden. Therefore, whoever possess them must make a declaration to the chief wildlife warden, who shall issue a certificate of ownership shall not transfer or transport, report to the Chief wildlife warden or the authorized officer within whose jurisdiction the transfer or transport is effected. But this provision is not applicable to the tail feathers of peacocks and articles made thereunder, and any transaction entered into by a recognised zoo and public museum.

Chapter IV

Case Study

Complaint U/S41,43,44,45A
 r.w, Sections 24,25/ 26 33 A
 of the Water (P& CP)A1974
 and U/S 15 r.w. Section 7th
 Environment (P) Act, 1986.

That, the complaint above named most respectfully begs to submit as under:

1) That, the complainant is a body corporate constituted under section 4 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (therein after referred to as the "Said Ac", for the sake of brevity) having perpetual succession and common seal with power to sue and to be sued. The Complainant Board is represented by Shri. S.R. Patil, Sub-Regional Officer of the Board at Kolhapur, having is office the above named address. He is the person in charge of the said are and the Accused corporation is situated under his jurisdiction as far as implementation of the provision of the Water (p &/CP) Act, 1974 is concerned. He is public servant u/s 50 of the Said Act as well as within the meaning of section 21 of the ICP. The said Act come into force in the State of Maharashtra w.e.f. 01/06/1980 by way of repealing the then Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act, 1969, vide Act No. XXXI of 1980. The Board is also entrusted with the implementation the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the rules and regulations made there under from time to time.

2) THAT, the Accused No. 1 is the Corporation established under the provision of the Bombay of the Bombay Provincial Municipal Act, 1949. That, the Accused No. 2 is the person in charge and responsible directly for preventing the pollution of Rankala Lake and health of residents residing in their

jurisdiction. He is also responsible for maintenance and operation of sewage treatment plant for the

Accused No.1

Accused No. 3 is Junior Engineer in City Water Supply and Drainage Dept, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. The caused are responsible for water pollution prevention of Ranakala Lake as well as for not treating daily sewage coming from their jurisdiction into sewage treatment plant.

The Accused are also responsible to exercise and perform duties as are enumerated under the provisions of the Bombay Provincial Act, 1949, regarding abatement and control of pollution.

3) That, the complaint submits that as per section 24 of the said Act, prohibition is imposed on the use if stream of stream or well for the disposal of timber market area into Rankala Lake water through various nallas of discharging it's polluted sewage without obtaining consent from of Board.

4) That, the complainant Board further states that there was complaint received from NGO, Kolhapur e.g. Rankala Sanrakshan and Sanvardhan Andoian, Kolhapur on 12.01.2004 regarding pollution problem of Rankala Lake. In the above complaint, NGO's mentioned that the sewage generating from Salokhe Nagar, Saneguruj Vasahat and area around generating from Salokhe Nagar, Saneguruj Vasahat and area around. Timber Market is entered into the Rankala Lake, which causes pollution of Rankala Lake. In this connection Regional Officer, Kolhapur had issued instructions / warning letter to Kolhapur Municipal Corporation. After that issued proposed direction vide Dt. 29-05-04 copy is enclosed KMC has reported negligence of KMC towards conservation of Ranakala lake .

5) That considering the above non-compliance, the Complainant Board's Field Officer Shri. P.R. Mane, has given notice of his intention to collect samples u/s 21 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, of sewage to the City Engineer, Kolhapur Municipal Corporation Polluting matter etc.

And under section 25/26 of the said Act, it is obligatory on the part of every corporation/local body to obtain previous consent of the state Pollution Control Board for the discharge of sewage or trade effluent into the stream or well or sewer or on land or for bringing into use any new or altered outlets for the discharge of sewage or begin to make any new discharge of sewage.

That, the complainant further states that the accused Corporation had applied for consent under the provision of the Maharashtra Prevention of Water Pollution Act, 1969. The consent is expired on 31.12.1988. The Accused Corporation has now applied for renewal of consent vide. And it was observed that they have not paid requisite fees, Hence their consent application was forwarded for refusal of consent by S.R.P Kolhapur communicated remarks to the Kolhapur Municipal Corporation vide.



The picture show Rankala Lake Pollution

Conclusion of case study :

The Analysis Results received from the Regional laboratory, Chiplun are reproduced hereunder in the comparison with the parameters laid down under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The above water quality are compared with A-1 quality of Raw water. As this lake is live source of water to the city. Though the raw water is not used for drinking water to the city.

From the above comparison, it seems that the parameters like BOD.S.S are exceeding the limits and D.O. is very less than the Standards. Prescribed by the Complainant Board under the provisions of the Environment (P) Act, 1986. An office copies of Analysis results of both the nallas are enclosed herewith and marked as an collectively.

The accused have thus jointly and severally committed an offence under Section 41,43,44,& 45A read with section 24, 25/26 and 33A of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under section 15 r.w. section 7 of the Environment (Protection) act, 1986 and Rules made there under and therefore, liable for the punishment.

The offence is committed within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court. It is therefore, prayed that the process may kindly be issued against the accused and they may be dealt with in accordance to the provision of the law.

Chapter V

Observations

We visited to the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Kolhapur on 28th April 2022. There are met the Divisonal officer Mr. Jagannath Salunke sir and sub-divisional officer Mr. Parmod Mane sir. Jgannath salunke sir gave us information about their office and hold their office work on environment. Then we met with the Parmod Mane sir Pramod Mane sir told us about the how environment was get polluted and what are the main reasons for the pollution of environment. He also told that to protect the environment the environmental law is very necessary. He also told us environment is gift of god and we have to protect it and it is our responsibility to save the environment.

The Pramod Mane sir gave us information about the cases handled by them which are related to environment. He also told us about how they work on cases and what are the actions they take against the industry or company which are the reasons for the pollution of environment. He gave us information about the case. Which as related to the Rankala Lake. He also told about the reasons due to Rankala Lake get polluted and how they take the action against that. This visit was very good and beneficial to us. Due to this visit we understood the importance of environment and the responsibility of each person to protect the environment.

We refer the book environmental studies and environmental law.

Chapter No VI

Conclusion

Given the increasing importance that the world community gives to the environment gives to the environment and its protection, there will be an increasing need for a stable legal framework to facilitate any potential growth or change. This, of course, means the establishment of more conventions, legislation, and rules in the sphere of environmental law. To facilitate this demand we will need more law professionals that are well versed in the intricacies of environmental law and the various rules and principles that it has been built on. As a result, environmental law will be a good area for up and coming lawyers to look into, especially in countries such as ours where the more traditional disciplines are fast filling up.



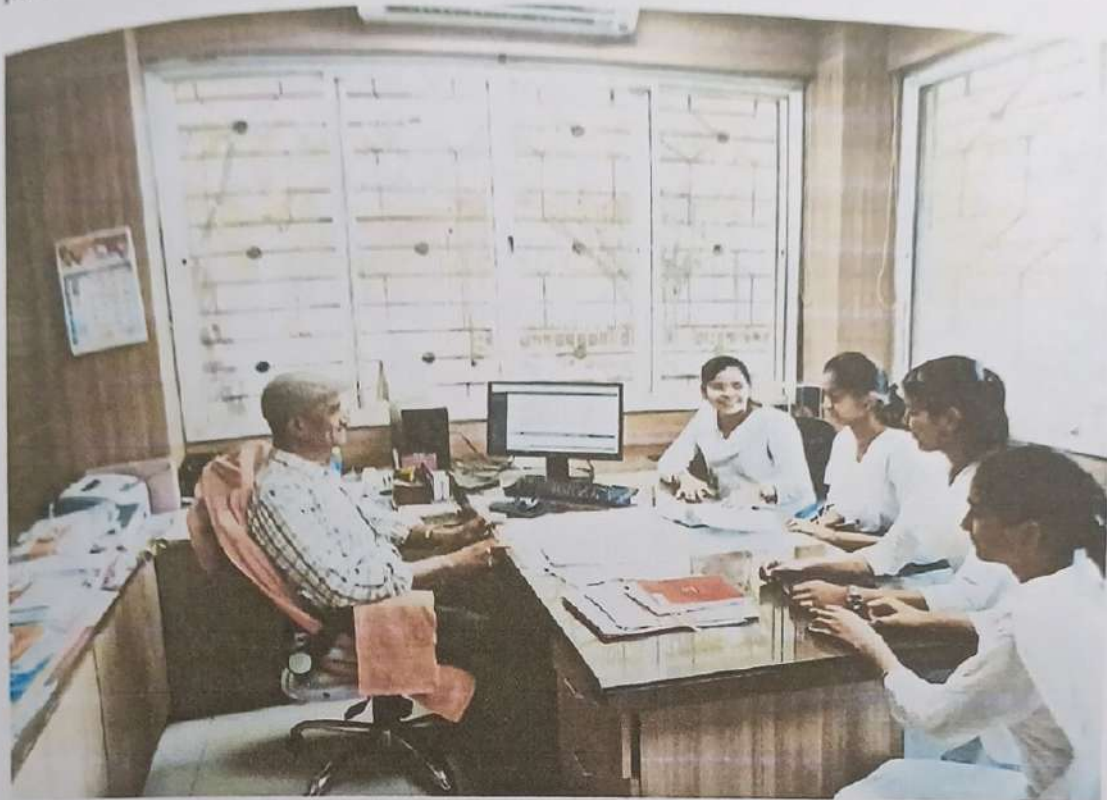
Principal

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.



With Sub-Regional Officer of Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

Kolhapur Mr. Pramod Mane Sir

Discussion

Discussion With Sub-Regional Officer of Maharashtra Pollution Control

Board Kolhapur

Discuss of Ranakala Lake Pollution related case

Chapter No VII

References

Environment Studies (Book) : Dr. P.D Raut.

Name of Publication : Dr. V. D. Nandavadekar

Year of Publication : April, 2021

Environmental Law : Sr. Mayni.

Name of Publication : Asia Law House

Year of Publication : 1 January 2013

Visited Place :

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board Kolhapur.

Website : www.environment.com.

Offline Lead College Activity
'Gender Justice'

Sr. No.	Name	Class	Roll No.	Signature
1	Dipti Bawne	III.LL.B	77	<u>djbawne</u>
2	Swarupa Dukande	LL.B.III	52	<u>SDukande</u>
3	Kausarjahan Nayakawadi	III LL.B	200	<u>Brickawadi</u>
4	Neha Dimkar Patil.	III LL.B	216	<u>N.</u>
5	Amsuta Budhirsaj Patil.	III LL.B	210	<u>APatil</u>
6	Jaykumar Pravin Khatawkar	III LL.B	162	<u>Jaykumar</u>
7	Akshada Ramchandra fatil	Pre-II Law	533	<u>AKPatil</u>
8	Simran Mahamadayub Moulavi	III LL.B	194	<u>Simran</u>
9	Shruti Sunil Pawar	Pre-I Law	519	<u>Shruti</u>
10	Salma Husen Nadat.	III LL.B	197	<u>Salma</u>
11	Sharvari Chandrakant Jadhav	III LL.B	131	<u>Sharvari</u>
12	Sajali Atul Date	III LL.B	101	<u>Date</u>
13	Poothk Dattotraya Kamble	Pre-Law	28	<u>Poothk</u>
14	Ubadla Dastgir Pakali	III LL.B	207	<u>Ubadla</u>
15	Pranav Prakash Katkar	Pre I Law	27	<u>Pranav</u>
16	Muzelidhar Appasaheb Swarnij	L.L.B I st	251	<u>Muzelidhar</u>
17	Priyanka shrikant kakade	Pre Law	537	<u>Priyanka</u>
18	Dharwati Deepak Gursav.	Pre Law	35	<u>Dharwati</u>
19	Dyaneshwarri. D. Gore	Pre Law	10	<u>Gore</u>
20	Sahil Sardar Shaikh	LL.B. III	40	<u>Sahil</u>
21	Abhijit Tukaram Patil	LL.B. III	209	<u>Abhijit</u>
22	Deepak B. Mhatre		58	<u>Deepak</u>
23	Sunil Kulkarni	LL.B-3	171	<u>SKul</u>
24	Chopate Vijayasar Mohan	LL.B.3	5	<u>Chopate</u>
25	Sosate Digvijay Ramesh	LL.B III	262	<u>Sosate</u>
26	Gaurav Ashok Mane.	LL.B III	189	<u>Gaurav</u>

Sr. No.	Name	Class	Roll No.	Signature
①	Salunkhe Madhavi Manoj	LLB II	247	MMS
2)	Jamnik Samata Sunil	LL.B-III	136	Samnik
③	Yashwant Dipti Babaso	LL.B-III	272	Yashwant
4]	Patil Shreya Nitin	Pre Law I	05	Shreya
5]	Kudache Janhavi Dagade	Pre Law I	22	Janhavi
6)	Kalloli Arundhati Himraj	Pre Law I	24	AK
7)	Patil B. Gayatri Bajirao	Pre Law I	26	Patil
8)	Awaghade Sakshi Prakash	Pre Law I	07	Awaghade
9)	Bhingardave Harshada Kishor	Pre Law I	17	Bhingardave
10)	Shinde Shivani Sanjay	Pre Law I	18	Shinde
11)	Pranav Vishwas Pawaskar	LL.B-II	24	Pawaskar
12)	Vinay D. Jyotgi	Pre Law I	64	Vinay
13)	Arjun Khot	LL.B-II	15	Arjun
14)	Aditya Bedekar	LL.B-II	16	Bedekar
17)	Gautam Kumbale	LL.B-II	115	Kumbale
18)	Gauri Nikam	Pre Law-I	12	Gauri
19)	Shubhangi Pawar	Pre Law I	38	Pawar
20)	Snehal Ombase	Pre Law II	21	Ombase
21)	Supriya Avinash Patil	LLBI	38	Supriya
22)	Akshata Shivnath Bhasme	LL.B-I	159	Akshata
23)	Anuja Rajaram Kumbale	LLB-I	172	Anuja
24)	Samiksha Sanjay Lade	LLBI	124	Samiksha
25)	DIVISHA KANTAN	Pre-Law-I	49	Divisha Kantan

- 26) Apurva Prathap Bekkar Pre-Law I 09 Apurva
- 27) Sakshi Mallu Lokare Pre-Law II 31 Sakshi
- 28) Divya Deepak Chopade Pre Law II 32 Divya

IV NLC

Sr. No.	Name	Class	Roll No.	Signature
1	Pratima mahadev Londhe	IV NLC	4	<u>Pratima</u>
2	Bhaskar shyam Bissodas	IV NLC	45	<u>Bhaskar</u>
3	Ritesh R Raut	IV NLC	9	<u>Raut</u>
4	Neev. R. Patil	IV NLC	10	<u>Neev Patil</u>
5	Arya A. Gore	IV NLC	27	<u>Arya Gore</u>
6	Gajanan Shamesao Kambale	LLB I B	211	<u>Gajanan</u>
7	Shubham Vishnu Sutar	LLB I-B	232	<u>Sutar</u>
8	Rohan Sunil Chhatage	LLB I-B	228	<u>Chhatage</u>
9	Poojakid Nishin Kalandhe	LLB -B	222	<u>P. Nishin</u>
10	Komal Sardar Jadhav.	IV NLC	07	<u>Komal</u>
11	Madhuri Manuti Parit	IV NLC	06	<u>Madhuri</u>
12	Reshma Arvind Pawar	IV NLC	21	<u>Reshma Pawar</u>
13	Narayan Dnyaneshwar Dhanale	IV NLC	221	<u>Narayan Dhanale</u>
14	Shriram Mahesh More	IV NLC	22	<u>Shriram</u>
15	Om prakash Gurav	LLB - I	111	<u>Om Gurav</u>
16	Shital Sanjay Shirdhone	LLB - I	177	<u>Shital</u>
17	Seekshi Hanmant patil	LLB - I	174	<u>Seekshi</u>
18	Tejashvi Baburao Kulkarni	LLB - I	205	<u>Tejashvi</u>
19	Snehalata B. Sarmak	LLB - I	197	<u>Snehalata</u>
20	Anurag Kapase	LLB - I	231	<u>Anurag</u>
21	Aishwarya Bhosale	LLB - I	170	<u>Aishwarya</u>
22	Seema Sharma	LLB - I	131	<u>Seema</u>
23	Nishin V. Mane	LLB - I	75	<u>Nishin</u>

24 -	Bojraohan Nimale	LLB - I	71	
25 -	Priyanka Naik	—	74	
26 -	Sonal Prabhavale	—	84	
27 -	Vishakha Palande	—	66	
28 -	Sunil Shelake	—	64	
29 -	Chandradeep Saodesai	4 th NLC	15	<u>LLB</u>
30 -	Sakshi Ravindra Jankar	IV NLC	19	<u>Jankar</u>
31 -	Tejas Saktin Nimbatkar	4 th NLC	17	<u>P.S.N</u>
32.	Rajvardhan Nikam	—	20	<u>Raj</u>
33.	Vaibhav Kotekar	1 st LLB	05	<u>VB</u>
34	Vijay Hindekar	LLB-I	90	Don
35	Rohun Jadhav	LLB-I	18	<u>Rohun</u>
36	Akshay Kadam	LLB-I	119	<u>Akshay</u>
37.	Bhushan Patil	LLB-I	235	<u>BBT</u>
38.	Ibrahimi Attar	LLB-I	21	<u>attar</u>
39.)	Rohan R. Nikam	LLB-I	240	<u>Rohan</u>
40)	Latif I. Shaikh	LLB-I	01	<u>Latif</u>

Sr. No.	Name	Class	Roll No.	Signature
1	Rehman Akbari	Pre law I	564	
2	Omkar Manjare	Pre law I	507	
3	Kedar Patil	Pre law I	558	
4	Digvijay Chougate Hukkiye	Pre law I	557	D.R. Hukkiye
5	Chandrakant Khade	Pre I	54	
6	Ajay Chavan	Pre law I	45	
7	Mansi R. Jadhav	Pre law I	13	
8	Pararnai Raj zende	Pre Law I	524	
9	Sneha Namdev Yadav	Pre law I	520	
10	Asha Anil shingare	Pre law I	57	
11	Swapnashri S. Gat.	II L.L.B	150	
12	Varsharani S. Powar	LL.B II	42	
13	Poonam. U. Patil	LL.B II	28	
14	Sonali Anil Desai	LL.B-II	151	
15	Siddhi Ravalnath Sutar	LL.B-II	11	
16	Anusadha shiwaji Powar	L.L.B III	33	
17	Swati Rajaram Patil	LL.B. III	31	
18	Sanjita Tukaram Ayya	L.L.B-II	82	
19	Jayashree kiran Nikam	LL.B II	76	
20	Priya Umesh Jadhav	LL.B-III	127	
21	Priti Shushikant Kumbale	LL.B-III	14	
22	Priti Prakash Jadhav	LL.B-III	19	
23	Sejal Vijay Gondkar	Pre. law I	19	

24) Sakshee Suhas Khataavkar	Pre law I	44	<u>SSE</u>
25) Rushita Ajit Karande	Pre law I	11	<u>RushitaK</u>
26) Aditi Kiran Khataavkar	Pre law I	63	<u>adaha</u>
27) Gladys John Butthello	Pre law I	8	<u>GJButhello</u>
28) Anupriya Navpatsingh Rajpurohit	Pre law I	15	<u>Any</u>
29) Diksha Vishal Patil	Pre law I	21	<u>Patil</u>
30] Madhura Krishnat Amare	Pre law I	41	<u>MAmare</u>
31] Vaishnavi Maruti Gavali	Pre law I	514	<u>Vaishali</u>
32] Divya Gijish Dhadhale	Pre law I	502	<u>Divya</u>
33] Anvita Devdas Ajagekar	Pre Law I	04	<u>Anvita</u>
34] Shweta Sharad Mali	Pre Law I	518	<u>S.S.Mali</u>
35] Sahil Ganjay Usapkar.	Pre Law I	554	<u>Sahil</u>
36) Soham J. Kadam.	Pre Law I	549	<u>Soham</u>
37) Rahul Y. Kamble	LL.B - II	156	<u>Rahul</u>
38) Sandip L. Kamble	LL.B - II	155	<u>Sandip</u>

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

Sr. No.	Name	Class	Roll No.	Signature
1.	Sutae Dhanashri Shivaji	LL.B.III	263	<u>Sutae</u>
2.	Riya Gulab Mulani	I Pre	6	<u>Riya</u>
3.	Purna Gajanan Pawar	I pre	502	<u>Pawar</u>
4.	Aarya Dhondiram Magdum	I pre	513	<u>Magdum</u>
5.	Shital N Pawar	LL.B.III	232	<u>Pawar</u>
6.	Yogita C. Desai	LL.B.III	104	<u>Desai</u>
7.	Madhuri D. Bhilugade	LL.B.III	80	<u>Bhilugade</u>
8.	Anita M. Mantur	LL.B.III	190	<u>Mantur</u>
9.	Gawade Snehal Subhash.	Pre law II	45	<u>Gawade</u>
10.	Sharayu Mahadev Nale	Pre law II	551	<u>Sharayu</u>
11.	Roshani Ramchandra Chougale	Pre law I	16	<u>Chougale</u>
12.	Muralidhar Appasaheb Swami	LL.B.I st	251	<u>Swami</u>
13.	Bhakti S. Shandge	LL.B.I st	167	<u>Shandge</u>
14.	Kadambari N. Ghaste	Pre law II	516	<u>Ghaste</u>
15.	Pranav S. Patil	Pre law II	49	<u>Patil</u>
16.	Pronali Jadhav	LL.B.I	168	<u>P.P. Jadhav</u>
17.	Rutuja D. Hirdekar	L.L.B-I	261	<u>Hirdekar</u>
18.	Sukanya R. Shitole	LL.B-I	04	<u>Shitole</u>
19.	Yogita P. Yadav	LL.B-I	20	<u>Yadav</u>
20.	Neha A. Desai.	LL.B.I	63	<u>Desai</u>
21.	Pranati Prakash Kambale	LL.B.I	141	<u>Kambale</u>
22.	Poonam Pandurang Mane	LL.B-I	56	<u>Mane</u>
23.	Priyal Dadasing Rajput	LL.B-I	248	<u>Rajput</u>

24. Ajit Hanamant Janawad LL.B.III 137 AJanawad

25. Rushikesh Sasjedao more LL.B.I 34 Sasjedao

26. Patil Ranjeet Dilip 229 Patil

27	Jadhav Rushikesh Dhairyasheel	LL.B-III	129	<u>Hosro</u>
28	Sunny Jagdish Lolage	LLB III	182	<u>Sedex</u>
29	Vishal shinde Sarthak Rajmane	LLB III	239	<u>SRG</u>
30	Vipul Subhan Dhole	LLB III	107	<u>VAD</u>
31	Manvar Bhagwan Kushaba	LL.B. -III	191	<u>Bhmnay</u>
32	Fatima Naim Shikalgar.	Pre law II	43	<u>Shikalgar</u>
33	Aditya Balwant Bhandari	LL.B. III	79	<u>ABai</u>

Sr. No.	Name	Class	Roll No.	Signature
1.	Aishwarya Nimbalkar	III LLB	203	
2.	Smita U. Sondugale	LL.B.III	248	
3.	Pronoti M. Hajare	LL.B.II	31	
4.	Mikita Nitin Badkar	LLB.III	72	
5.	Rutuja Vishnu Katkar	LLB.III	156	
6.	Khataekar Shreyash Dipak	LLB.III	163	
7.	Banne Revati	LL.B.III	76	
8.	Rutuja Virendrasinh Katkar	LL.b.III	155	
9.	Akshay Kolhapure	LL.b.III	165	
10.	Shubhangi Khirsagar	LL.b.III	167	
11.	Snehal Chevan	LLB.I	199	
12.	Singh Aakanksha Pradeep Kumar	L:LB-I	175	
13.	Vensila Chougale	LLB I	249	
14.	Sham PdHI	LLBI	221	
15.	Sonal Prabhavale	LLBI	94	
16.	Prajakta Bhilugade	LLB I	152	
17.	Pranali Kadam	LLB I	193	
18.	Bijeshwari Sawant	LLB I	269	
19.	Arshad Bagwan	LLB I	208	
20.	Rushikesh Mandi	LLB I	224	
21.	Samiksha T. Patil	I Pre	522	
22.	Divya. J. Patil	I Pre	527	
23.	Pooja Pandurang Kogekar	LLB I	132	

24. Akshay Suresh Vadar	LLB-I	53	<u>Ashkar</u>
25. Aditya Ravindra More	LLB-(L)	107	<u>Arama</u>
26. Dhanraj Basbire Sham Chandrakant Patil	LLB I LLB (L)	206 209	<u>Sham Patil</u>
27. Onkar Sanjay Kulkarni	LLB (I)	2052	<u>Onkar</u>
28. Saurabh Patil	LLB (I)	161	<u>Patil</u>
29. Bhinge Smita	LLB [I]	87	<u>Bhinge</u>
30. Lohar Priyanka Vilas	LLB [I]	225	<u>LOHAR</u>
31. Raymane Sanjivani Tukaram	[LLB-I]	166	<u>Sanjivani</u>
32. Shruya S. Mane.	PreLaw I	512	<u>Shruya</u>
33. Sanyogita Anil Zanjage	LLB-I	42	<u>Sanyogita</u>
34. Vaibhav Ramdas Revankar	LLB-I	118	<u>Vaibhav</u>
35. Patil Shradha D.	Pre Law II	502	<u>Patil</u>
36. Dhanashree M. Kulkarni	LLB-II	12	<u>Dhanashree</u>
37. Patil Rajnandini Mahadev	LLB-I	266	<u>Rajni</u>
38. Arya Kambale	Pre-I	523	<u>Arya</u>
39. Aditya S. Mahadik	I-Pre	534	<u>Aditya</u>
40. Rehman Akbani	I Pre	564	<u>Akbani</u>
41. Leena Ashish Bhumkar	LLB III	88	<u>Leena</u>
42. Sakshi Sanjay Kone	V NLC	27	<u>Sakshi</u>
43. Yashashree Kirtikumar Karade	V NLC	20	<u>Y.K. Karade</u>

I NLC & III LLB

Sr. No.	Name	Class	Roll No.	Signature
1.	Anushka Dnyaneshwar Kambale	I NLC	18	A.D. Kambale
2.	Megha Madhukar Mhatugade	I NLC	35	Megha
3.	Amruta Santosh Kshirsagar	I NLC	28	Amruta
4.	Rewati Umesh Kulkarni	I NLC	29	Rewati
5.	Abhijeet Pandit Salunkhe	III LLB	245	Abhijeet
6.	Vishal Tukaram Shinde	LLB III	258	Vishal
7.	Suraj Ashok Dhegastkar	LL.B. III	106	Suraj
8.	Akshay Tanaji Bhavake	NLC-V	02	Akshay
9.	Roham Ravindra Shinde	V NLC	55	Roham
10.	Gorachinath S. Kumbhar	LLB III	173	Gorachinath
11.	Milind Manuti Gurav	LLB III	118	Milind
12.	Sandeesh Babasa Lavhate	LLB III	175	Sandeesh
13.	Utkarsh Shrikant Kankarwadi	LLB III	152	U.S. Kankarwadi
14.	Apurva Vaibhav Padnyasurya	I NLC	48	Apurva
15.	Monika Arvind Waghmare	I NLC	62	Monika
16.	Sakshi Sadashiv Jagtap	I NLC	15	Sakshi
17.	Yash Padmakar Gujar	I NLC	11	Yash
18.	Ravi Chandan Anil Jadhav	LLB. III	128	Ravi
19.	Yashvant P. Kurane	LLB III	178	Yashvant
20.	Anuprit D. Jadhav	LLB III	123	Anuprit
21.	Vinay M. Patil	LLB III	32	Vinay
22.	Nilesh S. Sande	LLB. III	36	Nilesh
23.	Manoj. B. Patil	LLB III	215	Manoj
24.	Satyapriya S. Chindale	LLB III	95	Satyapriya
25.	Khayam C. Narangalkar	III	199	Khayam

26.	Vrunali Jeevan Vilankar	V NLC	61	<u>Dev</u>
27.	Aishwarya Peadip Ghaerge.	LL.B.-III	113	<u>R. Ghaerge.</u>
29	Vijay Ananda Hiselekar	LL.B.-I	90	Dev
30	Vipul Subhan Dhole	LL.B. III	107	V.S. Dhole.
31	Navid Baksuddin Jamadar	II NLC	16	Jamadar
32	Avinash Ananda Khot	V NLC	25	<u>Avinash</u>
33	Siehel Javed Baywan	LLB. III	74.	Baywan
34	Prem Yogesh Yadav	—	68	Yadav
35	Prem S. Naidu	NLC-5.	40	<u>P.N.</u>
36	Shubham Rajendra Sawant	LL.B. III	251	<u>Sawant</u>
37	Sujit Shamces Powar	LLB - III	238	<u>Sujit</u>
38	Tejas Rajendra Powar	LLB III	237	<u>Tejas</u>
39	Pratik Prakash Patil	LLB III	219	<u>Pratik</u>
40.	Rubraj R. Rafil	LLB III	224	<u>R. Rafil</u>
41.	Jhradha S. Kulkarni.	LLB III	170	<u>J. Kulkarni</u>
42.	Anway - Mane	Pre Law II	548	<u>Anway</u>
43.	NIKHIL - P. KHOT	Pre Law II	38	<u>NK</u>
44.	Adash Mandalik	LLB III	187	Adash
45.	Panchabhi Vasant Katti	LLB III	17	<u>P. Katti</u>
46.	Pooja Shiraji Shinde	LLB - I st	203	<u>P. Shinde.</u>
47.	Shiraji Anna Chougale	LLB - I st	196	<u>Shiraji</u>
48.	Patil Prizanka M.	LL.B. II	06	<u>P. Patil</u>
49	Pooja Yogesh Patil	LL.B.-III	29	<u>P. Patil</u>
50	Saloni R. Goyal	LLB III	116	<u>Saloni</u>
51	Mayuri S. Mudalgi	LLB III	195	<u>M. Mudalgi</u>
52	Pratiksha D. Kamble	LL.B III	147	<u>P. Kamble</u>
53	Mayuri Suresh chandavate	LL.B. III	99	<u>M. Chandavate</u>
55	Sungam Basirao Lohar	LL.B. III	181	<u>S. Lohar</u>
54.	Sarthak Ashok Rajmane	LL.B. III	239	<u>S. Rajmane</u>

Sr. No.	Name	Class	Roll No.	Signature
1.	Rutuja Sanjrao Mali	IV NLC	12	
2.	Vaishnavi Shankar Mahadik	IV NLC	11	
3.	Tapaswi Pradeepkumar Wakale	IV NLC	36	
4.	Ashwini Jaywant Kekare	IV NLC	14	
5.	Harshada Dhananjay Kore	IV NLC	34	
6.	Sakshi Dhyaneshwar Kore	IV NLC	35	
7.	Kiranmayi Vaibhav Pednekar	IV NLC	37	
8.	Seurabh Parulurang Tandale	IV NLC	03	
9.	Prasad Krishnat Vasudev	LLB-I	95	
10.	Rahul Kashinath Waghmode	LLB-I	242	
11.	Muzammil K. Mulla	Pre-law	562	
12.	Babasaheb Kashinath Tidke	LLB-I	91	
13.	Jadhav Sanjay Shrikant	LLB-III	130	
14.	Mujahid Patil	LLB-III	27	
15.	Sorele Digvijay Ramesh	LLB-III	262	
16.	Gourav Asnok Mame	LLB-III	189	
17.	Vishal Sanjay Patil	LLB-I	138	
18.	Kisan Mahadeo Patil	LLB-I	36	
19.	Siddhesh Rajesh Prabhavale	LLB-I	32	
20.	Reshma Shankar Lohar	LLB-I	176	
21.	Dipalee Prakash Madane	LLB-I	72	
22.	Pranati S. Suryavanshi	LLB-I	15	
23.	Utkarsha Kankarwadhi	LLB-II	152	

24) Manjiri Kulkarni

LLB-II 07

25) Aditi Gadekare

LLB-II 39

26) Tanvi Shinde

PSe-II 41

27.	Maheshwari Gundemasi	Pre Law II	09	<u>Gundemasi</u>
28.	Gautami B Patil	Pre Law II	39	<u>Patil</u>
29.	Saisaj S. Suryavanshi	LL.B II	08	<u>Saisaj</u>
30.	Vaibhav M. Potil	LL.B-I	11	<u>Potil</u>
31)	Priyanka Tawode	V NLC	58	<u>Tawode</u>
32)	Abhijit S Desai	LL.B-II	86	<u>Desai</u>
33)	Bharat S. Narasole	LL.B-II	85	<u>Narasole</u>
34	Akshay D. Chavathkar	LL.B-II	33	<u>Chavathkar</u>
35)	Vaishnavi. B. Shelke	LL.B-II	52	<u>Shelke</u>
36)	Mayuri. P. Powarr	LL.B-II	51	<u>Mayuri</u>
37)	Yashoda K. Gandhi	LL.B-II	50	<u>Gandhi</u>
38)	Gauri. S. Desai	LL.B-II	53	<u>GDesai</u>
39)	Aaditya S. Gadave	LL.B-II	100	<u>Gadave</u>
40)	Pragati A. Khot	LL.B II	13	<u>Khot</u>
41)	Pooanjali P. Methe	LL.B-II	32	<u>Pmethe</u>
42)	Poonam S. Kumbhkar	LL.B-II	64	<u>Kumbhkar</u>

Sr. No.	Name	Class	Roll No.	Signature
1	Kamble Shridevi Madhukar	LL.B-III	151	<u>Kamble</u>
2	Shaikh Aayesha Salim.	LL.B III	252	<u>Shi</u>
3	Kamble Laxmi Jagannath	LL.B III	146	<u>Kamble</u>
4	Savalgi Gumaiya Naushad	LL.B III	250	<u>Savalgi</u>
5	Pramodini Sanjay Koli	LL.B I	37	<u>P.K.</u>
6	Arh Nijaykumar E upadhye	pre=II	512	<u>Arpesh</u>
7	Gulista Dastagir Bhalador	pre=II	513	<u>Gulista</u>
8	Vedanti Sujit Borpalkar	pre law II	543	<u>Vedanti</u>
9	Prajakta Prakash Patil	Pre law II	19	<u>Prajakta.</u>
10	Gouri Rajendra Gadave	LLB-I	41	<u>Gadave</u>
11	Sneha balasaheb Patil	Pre Law II	1	<u>S.Patil</u>
12	Neha Raghunath Patil	Pre law I	12	<u>N.Patil</u>
13	Vaisha Prakash Patil	Pre law I	2	<u>OP.Patil</u>
14	Durgule Sushmita Suresh.	LL.B. III	109	<u>Durgule</u>
15	Joshi Vedangi Vinayak	LL.B. III	139	<u>V.J.</u>
16	Neha Krishnat Lavhate	Pre law I	533	<u>N.Lavhate</u>
17	Tanuja Lahu Kale.	Pre law I	528	<u>T.Kale.</u>
18	Rutuja Dhananjay Kshirsagar	Pre law I	25	<u>R.Kshirsagar</u>
19	Khushi Shorad Thadake	Pre Law II	57	<u>Khushi</u>
20	Neha Sanjerrao Patil.	Pre law II	506	<u>N.Patil</u>
21	Siddhika Shivaji Kanase	Pre law II	30	<u>S.Kanase.</u>
22	Harshada Mahadev Naik	Pre law I	14	<u>H.Naik.</u>
23	Rasika Sanjay Patil	Pre law I	508	<u>R.Patil</u>
24	Tanvi Nagnath Patil	Pre law I	505	<u>T.Patil</u>

- 25. Amit Madhavrao Patil LLB III A
- 26. Laxman Krishna Powers LLB II Lp
- 27. Pravin Shivaji Shinde LLB-I 203 Shinde
- 28. Panduraj Vasant Kalle LLB. III 17 Kalle
- 29. Kaustubh Salunkhe LLB III 246 KMS
- 30. Kiran Ashok Mutekar LLB -I 126 KM

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

Guest Lecture on Women's Day Celebration

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

On the occasion of Women's Day, our Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur celebrated 'Women's Day' with more enthusiasm and pride on 8th March, 2023. Our college invited dignified persons for the celebration and the main theme of the celebration was the power and courage of women's.

The Chief Guest for the celebration was Hon'ble Prawin Sayyad, District Judge, Kolhapur. She represented the women who have the courage, who is fearless and on the top of the highs. The programme was started with the introduction of the chief guest by Dr. M.C. Sheikh sir, he also gave his gratitude for women. Dr. Prawin Patil, Principal of Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur felicitated the chief guest and other guests also felicitated by our college teachers and staff. After that Sayyad ma'am started her lecture and told us some points regarding women's struggle for life and protection of women. She said that if there is such strong nation that gender means

womens issue varied how the term is understood and what is it meant to include? The definition or term women's issues varied but include women's sexual and reproductive health, child care and love, domestic violence, equal pay for equal work, marital law, welfare policies and education etc. women's are faces various problems in the matrimonial, societal and physical level, so their protection became a serious matters.


The event of 'Women's Day Celebrations' ended with singing National Anthem.




Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Report No. - 35

International Day of Elimination of Violence against Women.

Date - 25th Nov. 2022

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

On 25th Nov. 2022, Shahaji Law College arranged the lecture on International Day of Elimination of violence against women.

The chief guest for the event was Dr. Nirupama Sakthdev, president of Kolhapur Gynecologist Society & Dr. Vishwanath Magdum Sir, Secretary of Council of Education. Firstly, the introductory speech given by Dr. Asmita Patil madam. She introduced the guest Dr. Nirupama Sakthdev who has been practicing as gynecologist for the 20 years and still continuous. After introductory speech welcome speech was done by Principal Dr. Pravin Patil Sir. He elaborated that there is no violence if there is no discrimination and so that society should go towards equality between the genders. After welcome speech Principal Dr. Patil Sir felicitated the guest.

Following the welcome, the guest took to the podium to enlighten students about their topic and giving a brief understanding of the crimes & violence against women.

She also mentioned a book named Nirupama Nakoshi Shodh Astitwacha which is a slight translation from unnatural selection from the year 2001. She further listed & stated the acts which come into action after the started of the violence against girls of age 5 (which stated that around 1.6 girls are missing from Asia) were released. She gave valuable knowledge about elimination of violence against women.

The vote of thanks was given by Dr. Sunita Furgihali Mam & finally programme was ended by singing National Anthem.


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date - 24-02-2023

Report on

Gender Justice

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur
Date - 24th February, 2023

On 24th February 2023, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur conducted one day workshop on "Gender Justice." The brief regarding the programme was given by Dr. Suchita ma'am and also gave the introduction of chief guest. The Chief guests were Dr. Bharti T. Patil, Co-ordinator, Smt. Sharadabai Pawar Adhyasan, Shivaji University, Kolhapur and Januja N. Shapurkar member, ICC Shivaji University, Kolhapur & social activist. The programme was conducted in two session.

In First session, Bharti Patil ma'am spoke about "Gender Justice." she told that how social, political and economical equality for women is integral for the achievement of Millennium development goals. she told that gender justice entails ending the inequalities between women and men that are produced and reproduced.

in the family, the community, the market and the state. She told about three principle of gender justice i.e promote, protect and respect human's right for all women, men, girls and boys. She also spoke about Art. 15 (3) in which it has been mentioned that nothing in the Art. 14 and Art. 15 should prevent the state from making particular arrangement for women and children. At the end question answer session was held. Students asked their doubts which were cleared by ma'am.

In second session, Tanuja N. Shipurkar Ma'am spoke about "gender equality." She told gender equality is when people of all genders have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities. Everyone is affected by gender inequality - women, men, trans and gender diverse people, children and families. Gender Inequality affect people of all ages and backgr-ound. Gender equality is today's need. Ma'am also spoke about how necessary and important gender equality is in today's world. After that question - answer session was held and all the doubts of the students were clarified by ma'am

Dr. S.R. Rasam mo'am gave vote of thanks and the programme was ended by National anthem.



Gender Justice

SR
Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



[Signature]
Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Report No. 36

Constitutional Day Celebration.

Time - 9.30 am

Organized by - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Date - 26 Nov. 2022.

The Constitutional Day was celebrated on the topic of the Constitution of India outcome of our struggles, determinant of our economy, on 26th Nov. 2022, Saturday by the Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur. The event connected with Maa Saaswah Vandana along with the preamble reading as per the NDC guidelines. The keynote speaker of the event was Dr. Suchita mam.

Dr. Suchita mam has addressed the intellectual audience about the value of Indian Constitution. In today's session of she was also thrown light on the fundamental duties of India Constitution which every citizen has to follow in the day to day life. After that some student can also gave their speech on constitution, The speech has enriched & enlightened the knowledge of an audience about the subject India Constitution.

There was the good and healthy discussion on the topic Indian Constitution more than 100 participants had attended the session and it was a very successful programme.

At the end vote of thanks by Dr. Rajam mairi of programme end up with National Anthem


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.





Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Report No. 37

Intellectual Property Rights.

Date- 28 Nov. 2022

Place- Shahaji Law College Kolhapur.

A guest lecture was held in Shahaji Law College on 28th Nov. 2022 on 'Intellectual Property Rights'. The Chief guest of the lecture was Adv. Anjali Sahay Patil.

The event began with a welcome speech & international speech by principal Pravin Patil sir. He explained & elaborated what the students should expect from the event & how today society is related with every changing dynamics of law. Further, Prof. Pravin Patil introduced resource person Adv. Anjali Patil.

Technical session began with Adv. Anjali Patil introducing the student of Intellectual Property Rights. She elaborated how every person in society is related by the topic & how he effected by the subject. Adv. Anjali Patil showed us PPT related to IPR, she also mentioned that all law students are interested in civil & criminal proceeding but there is wide scope in IPR.

Note of thanks was given by Dr. Rasam ma'am & finally programme was ended up with National Anthem.



Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.



Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Report No. - 38

Republic Day Celebration

Date - 26th Jan, 2023

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

On 26th Jan. 2023 Republic Day was celebrated at Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur. The guest for the function was Mr. Prasad N. Magdum. He is president of Council of Education. Students arrived in dress and at 7.45 am. Function was started at 8.00 am. The guest and principal were welcomed by the NCC students. Then the flag was hoisted by guest and National anthem was sung.

Some students of our college gave speech. Then, the winner of competition were felicitated by the guests. After felicitation council members gave vote of thanks and the function came to end.


Coordinator
IQAC
Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Report No. - 39

Lecture on: Dynamics of Law and Changing Society.

Date - 15th Feb, 2023

Place - Mahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

On 15th Feb. 2023 Mahaji Law College organized the lecture on Dynamics of Law & Changing Society. The guest for event was the Dr. B.M. Hirdekar of Mahaji Law Shriaji University Kolhapur.

The event began with introduction about the topic & guest by principal P.B. Patil Sir. The introduction helped students create a link of understanding with topic further, the guest were felicitated by Pravin Patil Sir.

The speech by B.M. Hirdekar began after the welcome & focused on few points like

① Education is process start from womb & ends at death bed. Law touches everything before life as well as further after of death.

② No systematic process for appointment of SC & HC. Judges and their transfer as well procedure has some launch.

③ Before passing any judgement the society changes should be taken into consideration.

④ If 100 cases are there, only one case is decided, so the dynamism in the law rules and regulation most important.

⑤ Rule of law has to be dynamic, when the laws are changes accordingly then justice will be done specifically.

After the speech conducted the whole event was concluded by Prof. Rasam with a vote of thanks.


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.





Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Report No. - 40

Lecture On: How to Crack Pre and Mains
Judiciary Exam.

Date - 25 Feb 2023

Place - Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

On 25th Feb. 2023, Shahaji Law College organized the lecture on how to crack Pre & mains and Interview Judiciary exam. The session was concluded in 2 stages.

1) How to face JMFC Exam.

2) How to face Interview.

The chief guest for the session was Hon'ble Judge Dr. K. R. Singel (2nd Jt. CJSD Kop) of Kolhapur District Court. He is also a former deputy director of Judicial Academy, Maharashtra.

The session began with introduction of the topic of the chief guest by Prof. Dr. M. C. Sheikh give a pre understanding of the topic of the session & was followed by felicitation by Adv. Amit Badkam.

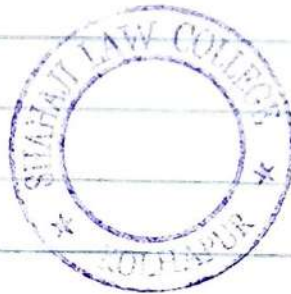
In the first session, chief guest explained the students how to prepare for the judiciary exam, which subject to focus more on & how to smartly study law for the exam. and with this session concluded.

Later, in the second session singhel fir mentioned how not to be worried about the interview, and how to prepare for it. Before end of the session, Dr. Singel enlightened students of how to be prepared for judiciary and what to expect in the exam. Along with it he mentioned a few books.

And after a long informative session the whole event was ended with vote of thanks by students and Prof. Dr. Rasam.


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Report No. - 41

Visit to the Labour Court

Date - 8th March, 2023

Place - Labour Court, Kolhapur.

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur had organized a court visit on 8th March, 2023. to the labour court around 10.00 am from the institute. The visit was organized with prior permission and guidance of Judge Archana Bahere, who very supportive to all students. We are sure that this visit will help us in our further practical life and bring positive changes.

In the Labour Court, we witnessed the 1st case which was about Gratuity Act, 1972. The case was about the employee where he was working in the organization for past 23 years. But organization refused to calculate all 23 years gratuity amount. He has taken personal loans through cash only and not by cheque or D.D. pleading the document before the Hon'ble Judge. The Hon'ble Judge asked for termination date of joining & bank statement. But lawyer was not having the document, so there was no

employer and employee relationship in the organization.

The second case was about a blind employee who was an unskilled person. He was doing the trolley work. Then, he was given to do the cargo work. Few days he was not working to the workplace. So these passes for entry in organization was canceled. Therefore, he filed a case against organization.

We stood when there was no case held in the court, we had a work with Hon'ble Judge. We introduced ourselves. We are here to do know how the case are held and proceed in the Hon'ble court.


Coordinator
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.




Principal

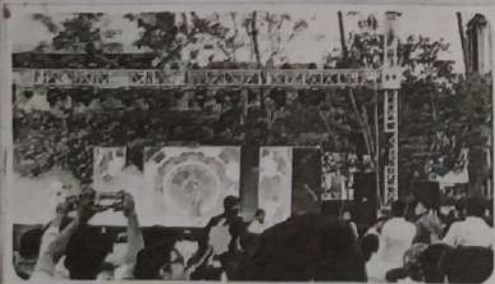
Shahaji Law College, Kolh

Participation in Lok Adalat.

It most. In fact, this was a memorable day

DAY: Saturday

DATE: 11 Feb 23



राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
NALSA

Digital

Place: District and Session court, Kolhapur

mutually, informed Shri Pritham Patil, secretary of the Kolhapur District legal services Authority compensation claims



amounting to Rs. 33 crore 45 lac were settled during the Lok Adalat. "Out of these cases 2183 cases were pending and 1680 cases involved pre-litigation matter Patil said.

DAY: Saturday

DATE: 20 May 23



Place: Killa Parishad Kolhapur

शासन आपल्या दारीची प्रभावी अंमलबजावणी

जिल्हा परिषदेने दिला चार लाख लोकांना लाभ

लोकमत न्यूज नेटवर्क
कोल्हापूर : जिल्हा परिषदेने शासन आपल्या दारी योजनेअंतर्गत विविध योजनांचा तीन लाख १८ हजार ५९८ लाभार्थ्यांना ४३ कोटी रुपयांचा लाभ दिला आहे. हा उपक्रम राज्याच्या सर्व जिल्ह्यांमध्ये १५ एप्रिल ते ३० ऑगस्ट या कालावधीत राबविण्यात येत आहे. योजनेा कोणत्याही असे तक्रारी लाभ जास्तीत जास्त लोकांना केल्या सुलभपणे होईल यासाठी जिल्हा परिषद प्रत्येकाला असल्याची महिला मूक कार्यकारी अधिकारी डॉ. संजयसिंह चव्हाण यांनी दिली. जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणेकडून शहरी, धनस आकसा योजनेमध्ये



विभागाचे नाव	लाभाधी संख्या	लाभाचे विवरण	खर्च (अनुदान लाखात)
आरोग्य विभाग	१०८९	-	२४ लाख ४० हजार
राष्ट्रीय बाल स्वास्थ कार्यक्रम	४१८	सहाय्य	१० कोटी ४७ लाख
जिल्हा ग्रामीण विकास यंत्रणा	८३८	अनुदान	वर्ज ११ कोटी १३ लाख
समाजकल्याण	८८३	अनुदान	२ कोटी २४ लाख ४० हजार
स्वच्छ भारत मिशन (ग्रामीण)	३८४	प्रत्यक्ष अनुदान	४६ लाख ८ हजार
महिला व बालकल्याण	१८०८	अनुदान	खर्च ८९ लाख ३५ हजार
कुडी विभाग	२९७	अनुदान	खर्च ४२ लाख ६७ हजार
पर्यावरण विभाग	-	-	२५ लाख ६४ हजार
शिक्षण प्राथमिक विभाग	३१७३८८	पाठ्यपुस्तके	१४ कोटी ६ लाख
ग्रामपंचायत, विभाग (मन्सरोय कक्षा)	२७३	अनुदान	खर्च ४६ लाख ९९ हजार

एकूण ३.८५ धरुने मंजूर केली असून गटाना एकूण रक्कम ४ कोटी ८९ योजनाअंतर्गत एकूण १५५९ ६ कोटी २४ लाखांचा लाभ दिला. बंध कर्जावटप करण्यात आले. महिला व लाभार्थ्यांना ८९ लाख रकमेचा लाभ लिंकअंतर्गत ३२६ महिला बचत बाल कल्याण विभागातील विविध देण्यात आले.

कोल्हापूर | सगळेवार १३.६.२०२३ ५११ नं. २

Zilla Parishad Kolhapur



Zilla Parishad Kolhapur or District Council Kolhapur is one of the District Councils having jurisdiction on Kolhapur district in Maharashtra, India.

District Council Kolhapur is founded on 1962, which is of unicameral type.

Shri. Sanjaysinh Chavan is the chief executive officer of the zilla parishad.

Zilla parishad Kolhapur established under the Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis Act 1961.

District local Board District School Board District Building Committee and

