



THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION'S  
**SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE**  
KOLHAPUR

**NAAC Cycle III**

Criterion No.: 07

Metrics No.: 7.1.9

# SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE

NAAC Cycle III

## 7.1.9. SENSITIZATION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

2022-23

SR. NO	DATE	EVENT
1.	15.08.2022	Celebration of Independence Day (Har Ghar Tiranga Abhiyaan)
2.	26.01.2023	Celebration of Republic Day
3.	15/09/2022	Celebration of International Democracy Day
4.	26/06/2021	Celebration of Chh. Shahu Maharaj Jayanti
5.	03/01/2022	Celebration of Savitribai Phule Jayanti
6.	14/04/2022	Celebration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Jayanti
7.	11/04/2023	Celebration of mahatma jyotiba phule jayanti
8.	31/10/2022	Celebration of sardar vallabhbhai patel jayanti
9.	24/09/2022	Environment Study Visit to Sagarshwar

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## NAAC Cycle III

10.	08/03/2022	Celebration of International Women's' Day
11.	26/11/2021	Celebration of Constitution Day
12.	02/10/2021	Celebration of Azadi ka Amrut Mahotsav
13.	10/11/2022	The Gandhi Vichar Sanskar Pariksha
14.	16 & 19/09/2022	A Library Orientation Program
15.	11/03/2023	Eradication of Substance Abuse
16.	13/01/2023	Voters Registration At College
17.	26/08/2022	Legal Literacy Camp at College

### 2021-22

SR. NO	DATE	EVENT
1.	15.08.2021	Celebration of Independence Day
2.	26.01.2022	Celebration of Republic Day
3.	26/06/2021	Celebration of Chh. Shahu Maharaj Jayanti
4.	03/01/2022	Celebration of Savitribai Phule Jayanti

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## NAAC Cycle III

5.	14/04/2022	Celebration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Jayanti
6.		Tree Plantation
7.	08/03/2022	Celebration of International Women's' Day
8.	26/11/2021	Celebration of Constitution Day
9.	02/10/2021	Celebration of Azadi ka Amrut Mahotsav

### 2020-21

SR. NO.	EVENT
1.	Celebration of Chh. Shahu Maharaj Jayanti
2.	Celebration of Chh. Shahu Maharaj Jayanti Death Anniversary (100 <sup>th</sup> Smruti Din)
3.	Celebration of Savitribai Phule Jayanti
4.	Celebration of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Jayanti
5.	Tree Plantation
6.	Celebration of Azadi ka Amrut Mahotsav

# SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE

## NAAC Cycle III

2019-20

SR. NO	DATE	EVENT
1.	15.08.2020	Celebration of Independence Day
2.	26.01.2020	Celebration of Republic Day
3.	26/06/2019	Celebration of Chh. Shahu Maharaj Jayanti
4.	03/01/2020	Celebration of Savitribai Phule Jayanti
5.	14/04/2020	Celebration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Jayanti
6.		Tree Plantation
7.	08/03/2020	Celebration of International Women's' Day
8.	26/11/2019	Celebration of Constitution Day
9.	04/02/2020	Open discussion on Election literacy organised by Kolhapur Municipal corporation
10.	25/01/2020	Voters Awareness on account of National Voters Day
11.	16/09/2019	Swachhata Abhiyaan
12.	26/11/2019	Constitution Day

# SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE


## NAAC Cycle III

2018-19

SR. NO.	EVENT
1.	Visit and Donation to school for blind by students of Shahaji Law College
2.	Constitutional Law Day Celebration
3.	Voters Awareness Campaign in association with Joint Director Office, Kolhapur
4.	Swaccha Bharat Campaign organized in association with Chh. Shahu Maharaj Terminus, Kolhapur on 24/09/2018
5.	Visit to Gramsabha – Aпти, Balinga and Kabnoor
6.	Lokshahi Pandhravada Celebrations organized by Kolhapur Municipal Corporations
7.	Guest Lecture on Professional Ethics and Labour Laws by Prof. Dr. K. G. Raval

**7.1.9. SENSITIZATION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL  
OBLIGATIONS, VALUES, RIGHTS & DUTIES**

DATE	EVENTS
15.08.2022	Celebration of Independence Day (Har Ghar Tiranga Abhiyaan)
26.01.2023	Celebration of Republic Day
15/09/2022	Celebration of International Democracy Day
26/06/2021	Celebration of Chh. Shahu Maharaj Jayanti
03/01/2022	Celebration of Savitribai Phule Jayanti
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24/09/2022	Environment Study Visit to Sagarshwar
08/03/2022	Celebration of International Women's' Day
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**CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY (15/08/2022)**



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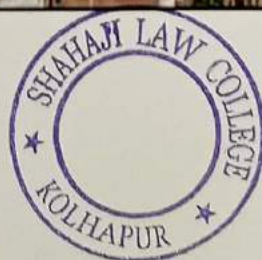
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**CELEBRATION OF REPUBLIC DAY (26/01/2023)**



  
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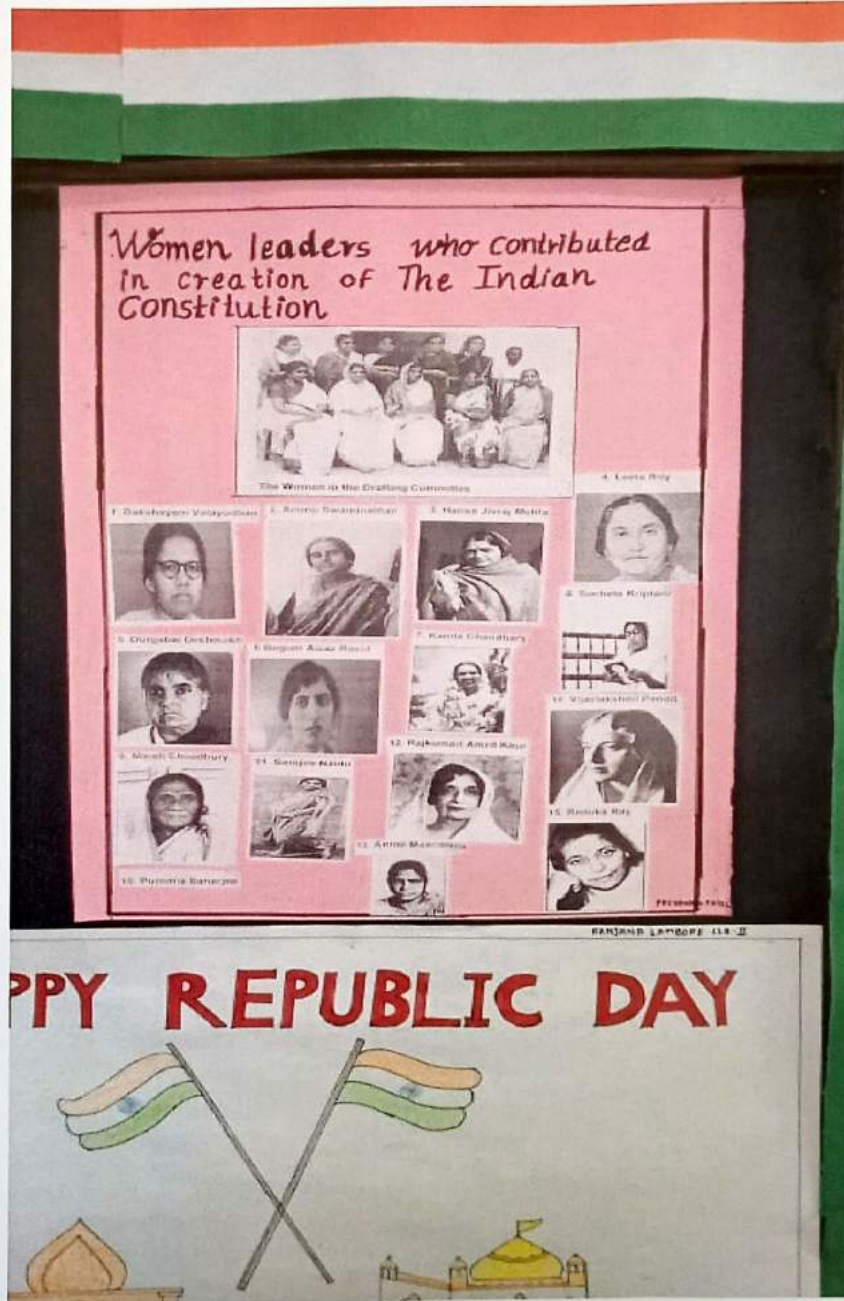


  
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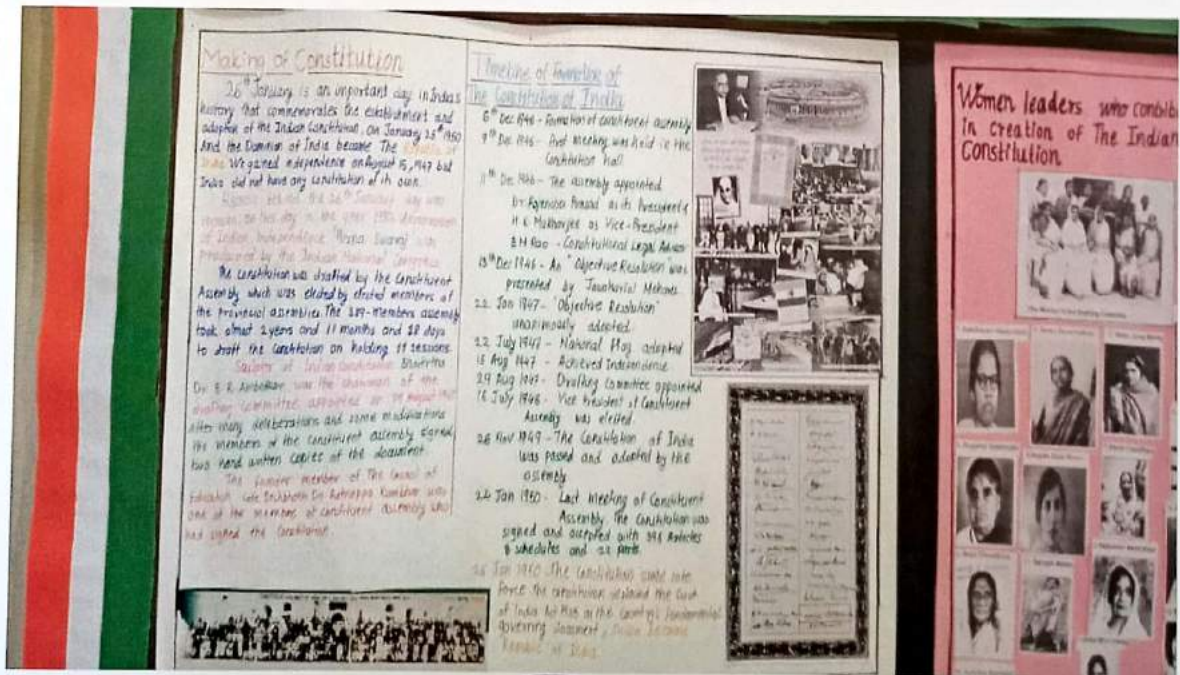
**On Account Of Republic Day  
POSTER PRESENTATION (26/01/2023)**



  
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**INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRACY DAY (15/09/2022)**



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**CELEBRATION OF CHH. SHAHU MAHARAJ JAYANTI**



**Celebration of Savitribai Phule Jayanti**



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**CELEBRATION OF DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR JAYANTI**




**CELEBRATION OF SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL JAYANTI**

(31/10/2022)

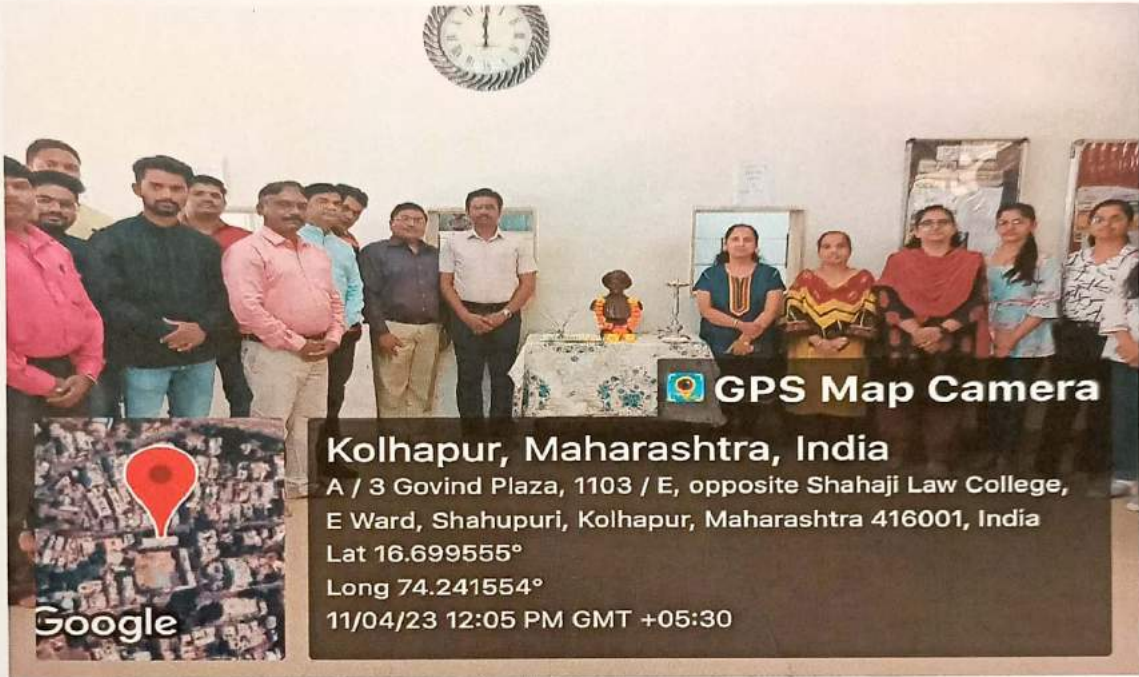


  
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**CELEBRATION OF MAHATMA JYOTIBA PHULE JAYANTI**



  
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**Tree Plantation**



  
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**CELEBRATION OF WOMEN'S DAY (08/03/2023)**



Adv. Trupti Ingavale - Naik



Adv. Pragati Patil



Adv. Sneha Sakale



Adv. Pranoti Warke

  
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**Constitution Day 26/11/2022**



  
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**THE GANDHI VICHAR SANSKAR PARIKSHA (10/11/2022)**

The Gandhi Vichar Sanskar Pariksha was conducted in the College on Thursday 10th November 2022. Students attempted papers on Hind Swaraj, Constructive Program, Mohan te Mahatma, Hamare Gaon ka Punar Nirman in Hindi, English and Marathi language.



  
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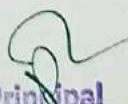
  
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**ONE DAY ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY TOUR AT "YASHVANTRAO CHAVAN  
WILD LIFE SANTUARY" SAGARESHWAR ON 24/09/2022.**



  
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### A LIBRARY ORIENTATION PROGRAM

A Library Orientation Program for students of Pre Law I was conducted Friday 16th and Monday 19th September 2022. The students were given information regarding Books and their arrangement. They were also informed about use of the internet for Research and Case Study purpose.



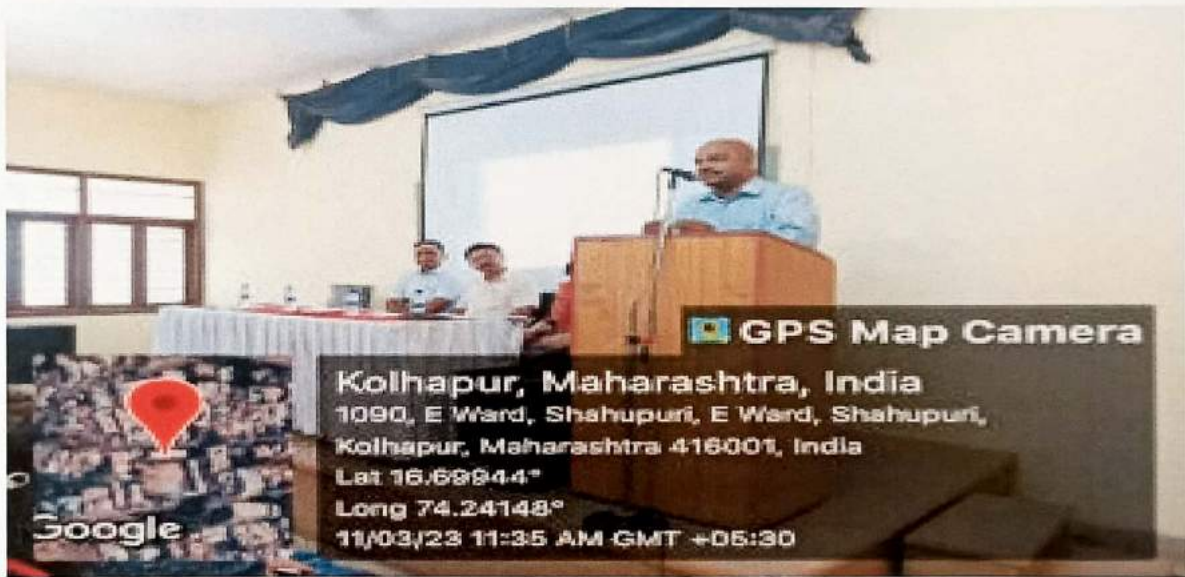
  
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### ERADICATION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The Awareness Campaign for Eradication of Substance Abuse was launched in Shahaji Law College in collaboration with the Office of Commissioner of Police on Saturday 11th March 2023. Police Inspector Mahadev Waghmode and Police Naik Mahesh Gavali addressed the students and also interacted with them.



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**VOTERS REGISTRATION AT COLLEGE (13/01/2023)**



  
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**LEGAL LITERACY CAMP (26/08/2022)**

<b>कार्यक्रम पत्रिका</b>			
<p>कोल्हापूर जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर व शहाजी विधी महाविद्यालय कोल्हापूर यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने— <b>'कायदेविषयक साक्षरता अभियान'</b></p> <p><b>स्थळ:</b>— शहाजी विधी महाविद्यालय, कोल्हापूर <b>वार:</b>— शुक्रवार दि. २६/०८/२०२२ <b>वेळ:</b>— सकाळी ९:०० ते १०:०० वाजता</p>			
कार्यक्रमाची रूपरेषा			
१	स्वागत	मा. श्री. डॉ. आर. नारायण, प्राचार्य, शहाजी विधी महाविद्यालय, कोल्हापूर	०५ मिनिटे
२	प्रास्ताविक	डॉ. विश्वनाथ मगदुम, सेक्रेटरी, कॉन्सिल ऑफ एज्युकेशन, कोल्हापूर	०५ मिनिटे
३	"Traffic Rules" या विषयावर मार्गदर्शन	मा. श्रीमती स्नेहा गिरी, पोलिस निरीक्षक, शहर वाहतुक शाखा, कोल्हापूर	१५ मिनिटे
४	"Anti Ragging Laws" AND NALSA (Legal Services to the Victims of Drug Abuse and Eradication of Drug Menace) Scheme, 2015 या विषयावर मार्गदर्शन	मा. श्री. प्रितम पाटील, सचिव, जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर	२० मिनिटे
५	अध्यक्षीय भाषण	मा. श्री. एस.सी.चांडक, प्रमुख जिल्हा न्यायाधीश तथा अध्यक्ष, जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर	१० मिनिटे
६	आभार प्रदर्शन	मा. श्रीमती एस.आर.रासम प्राध्यापक, शहाजी विधी महाविद्यालय, कोल्हापूर	०५ मिनिटे


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**7.1.9. SENSITIZATION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL  
OBLIGATIONS, VALUES, RIGHTS**

DATE	EVENTS
15.08.2021	Celebration of Independence Day
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**Celebration of Independence Day**

**Celebration of Republic Day**

**Celebration of Chh. Shahu Maharaj Jayanti**



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**Celebration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Jayanti**



  
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**Tree Plantation**



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**Celebration of Women's Day**





  
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**Celebration of Azadi ka Amrut Mahotsav**





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1

**Best Practices**

**Community Services and Tree Plantation**

Academic Year : 2020-21

**"एक घास भुकेलेल्यासाठी"**

शहाजी लॉ कॉलेजचे विद्यार्थी किरण कावळे, जुनेद शिकलमगर, आंकार माने, तुषार सोनने, ऋतुराज सावईकर, वैतन्य तांदळे कट्टा रावविषयात आला. रस्त्यावरील गरीब, कोरोना रुग्णांच्या नातेवाईकांना तसेच गरजू लोकांना जेवण्याचे पॅकेट्स आणि पिण्याच्या पाण्याची बॉटल यांचे वाटप करणेत आले (०९ जून २०२१)



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कणकवली येथे गरजू विद्यार्थ्यांना शान्तेय साहित्य वाटप करताना शहाजी विधी महाविद्यालयाचा विद्यार्थी अग्निवेश तावडे V-NLC

जोनिबा होमसायरीस आतले लोकांना जीवनसाधक वस्तूंचे फ्रीट वाटप करण्यात आले यावेळी आर के मेहता इन्स पे उपस्थित व शहाजी विधी महाविद्यालयाचे (L.D.I)चे विद्यार्थी अनिल घाटने व जोनिबा होमसायरीस वस्तू लोक इन्सटीट्यूट दिनांक १० ऑगस्ट २०२१

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## SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

Implemented from Academic year 2017-18

Compulsory for First Year Degree 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 on 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 interval (Except during 1976 Emergency). The constitution of India guarantees its people 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 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:**

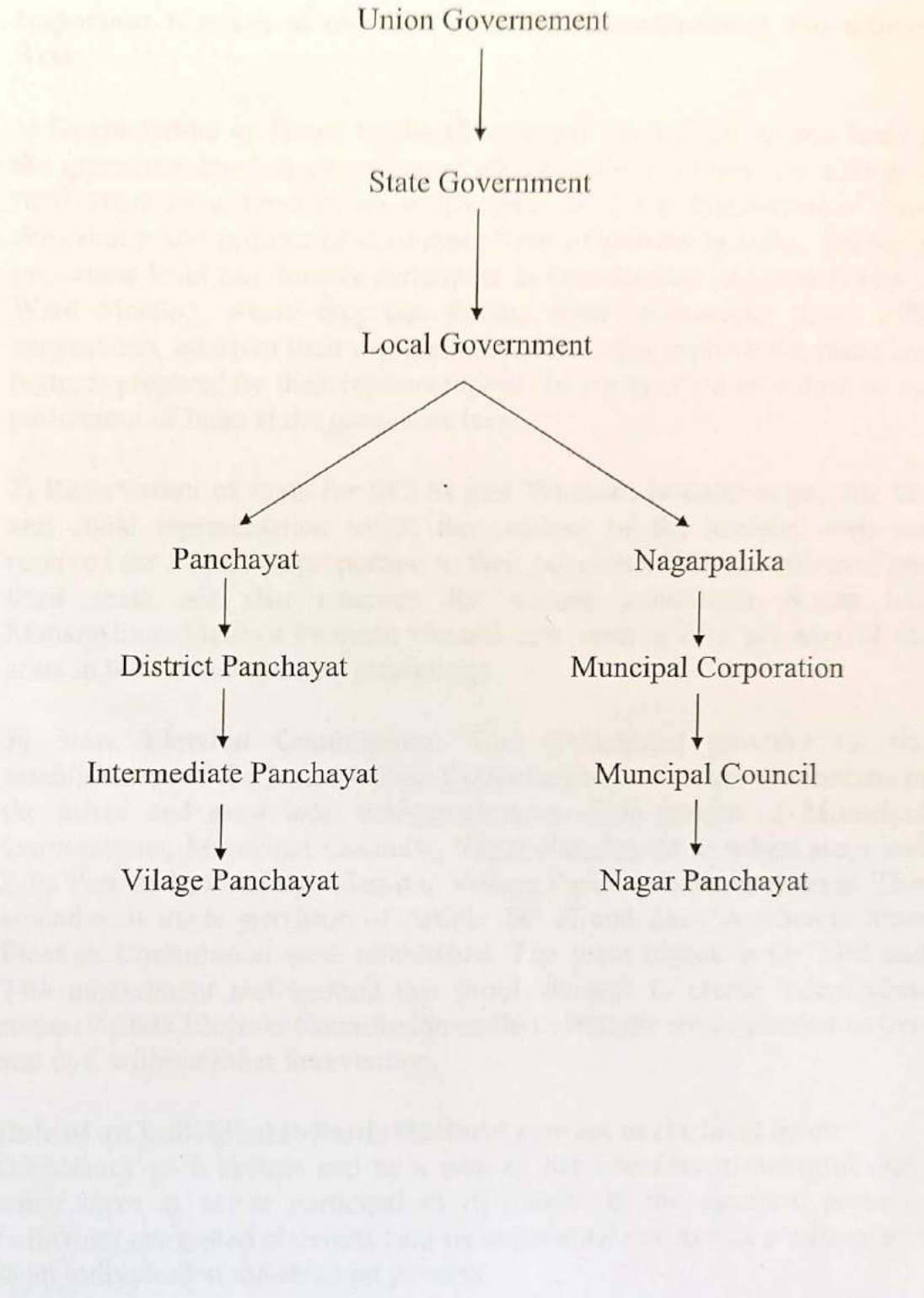
The geographical length and breadth of our country coupled with unimaginable socio cultural diversity makes her a unique nation state. In addition to this a huge population pose many governance challenges before us. Our constitution has divided the powers and functions between the union and state in 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:



### **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 registered 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.

  
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7.1.9

[ 2020-21 ]

Council of Education's  
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**Celebration of Chh. Shahu Maharaj Jayanti**



**Chh. Shahu Maharaj Death Anniversary (100<sup>th</sup> Smruti Din)**



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**Celebration of Savitribai Phule Jayanti**



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Celebration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Jayanti



  
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Principal  
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**Tree Plantation**




  
**Coordinator**  
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Celebration of Azadi ka Amrut Mahotsav



The Council of Education's  
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**Best Practices**  
Community Services and Tree Plantation  
Academic Year : 2020-21

Prof. Dr. M. C. Bhatkar, Dean, Chairman, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

**"एक घास भकेलेल्यासाठी"**  
शहाजी लॉ कॉलेजचे विद्यार्थी किरण कांबळे, जुनेद शिकलंगार, अंकार माने, तुषार सोमले, ऋतुराज सावंतकर, चेतन्य तांदळे कट्टन रावविण्यात आला. रस्त्यावरील गरीब, कोरोना रुग्णांच्या नातेवाईकांना तसेच गरजू लोकांना जेवण्याचे पॅकेट्स आणि पिण्याच्या पाण्याची बॉटल यांचे वाटप करणेत आले.  
(०८ जून २०२१)



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**Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur**

Prof. Dr. M. C. Bhatkar, Dean, Chairman, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

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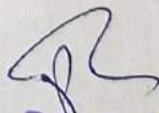


जोतिबा डोंगरावरील सातशे सोळांना जीवनोपयोगी मनुष्ये किट वाटप करण्यात आले यावेळी भार के प्रकल्प ट्रस्ट चे उपध्यक्ष व शहाजी विधी महाविद्यालयाचे LLB (a) चे विद्यार्थी अनिल घाटगे व जोतिबा डोंगरावरील गरजू लोक इत्यादी.  
दिनांक: 10 ऑगस्ट 2021

माणकवली येथे गरजू विद्यार्थ्यांना शानेय साहित्य वाटप करताना शहाजी विधी महाविद्यालयाचा विद्यार्थी अग्निवेश तावडे V-NLC


  
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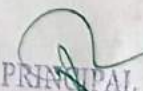
  
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Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

**7.1.9. SENSITIZATION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL  
OBLIGATIONS, VALUES, RIGHTS (2019-20)**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>EVENTS</b>
15.08.2020	Celebration of Independence Day
26.01.2020	Celebration of Republic Day
26/06/2019	Celebration of Chh. Shahu Maharaj Jayanti
03/01/2020	Celebration of Savitribai Phule Jayanti
14/04/2020	Celebration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Jayanti
05/01/2020	Tree Plantation
08/03/2020	Celebration of International Women's' Day
26/11/2019	Celebration of Constitution Day
04/02/2020	Open discussion on Election literacy organised by Kolhapur Municipal corporation
25/01/2020	Voters Awareness on account of National Voters Day
16/09/2019	Swachhata Abhiyaan
26/11/2019	Constitution Day

  
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**Celebration of Independence Day**



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**Celebration of Republic Day**

  
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**Celebration of Chh. Shahu Maharaj Jayanti**



**Celebration of Savitribai Phule Jayanti**

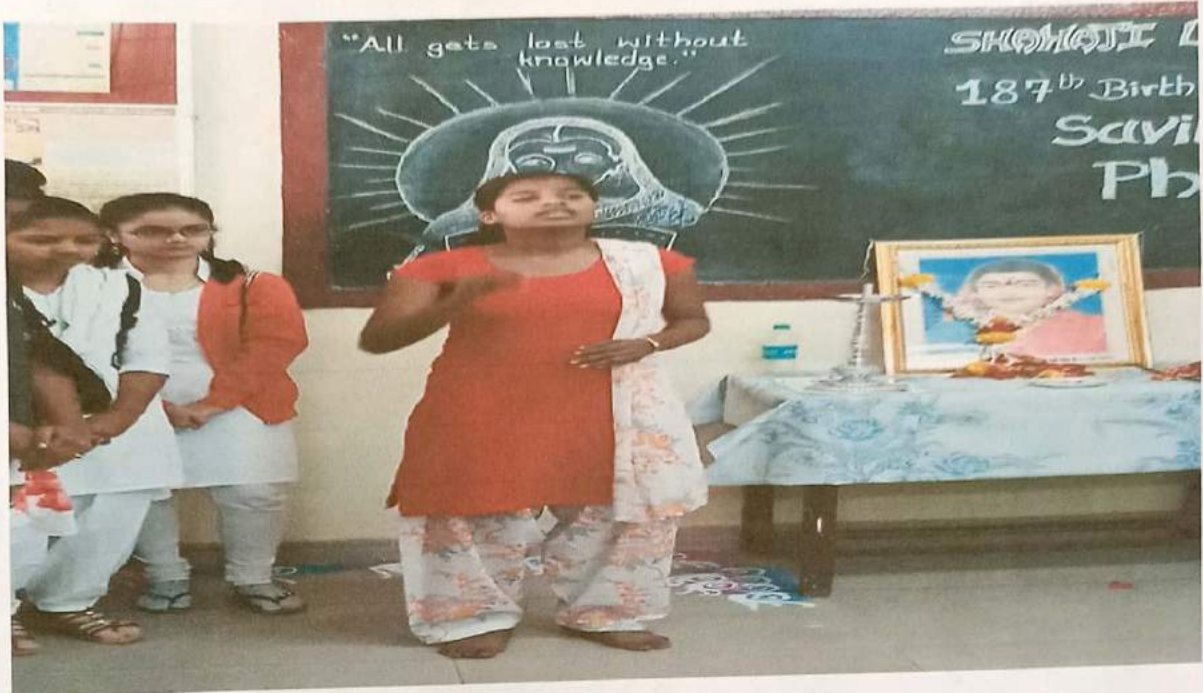


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**Celebration of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Jayanti**



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**Celebration of Women's Day**



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**Shahaji law college participation in Open discussion on Election literacy organised by Kolhapur Municipal Corporation on 4th February 2020.**



  
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**Voters Awareness on account of National Voters Day (25/01/2020)**

  
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प्रति,

प्राचार्य

~~शहाजी विधी~~ महाविद्यालय,  
कोल्हापूर.

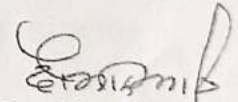
विषय :- आगामी विधानसभा निवडणूक 2019 अंतर्गत मतदार जनजागृती साठी  
दिनांक :- 09/10/2019 रोजी मानवी साखळीचे आयोजना बाबत.

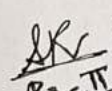
उपरोक्त विषयी कळविणेत येते कि, मतदारांनी मोठ्या प्रमाणात मतदान करण्यासाठी जनजागृती करून लोकशाही सक्षम आणि बळकट करण्यासाठी जिल्हा प्रशासन व सकाळ माध्यम समूह यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने "**Proud to be Voters - I Will Vote**" मोहिम राबवली जात असून त्या अंतर्गत दि. 09 ऑक्टोबर 2019 रोजी सकाळी 7.00 वाजता मानवी साखळी उपक्रमाचे आयोजन करण्यात येणार आहे. सदर कार्यक्रमाचे सर्वसाधारण स्वरूप खालील प्रमाणे राहिल.

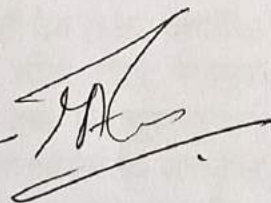
- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| सकाळी 7.00 ते 7.15 | - बिंदू चौक येथे आगमन व शुभारंभ.           |
| सकाळी 7.15 ते 7.45 | - पथनाटय, पोवाडा ई.कार्यक्रम.              |
| सकाळी 7.45 ते 8.15 | - मानवी साखळीचे आयोजन.                     |
| सकाळी 8.15 ते 8.45 | - बिंदू चौक येथे एकत्र येणे, शपथ व समारोप. |


तरी सदर उपक्रमाकरीता आपण उपस्थित रहावे व आपले अधिनस्त अध्यापक तसेच आपल्या महाविद्यालयाचे किमान 500 विद्यार्थी उपस्थित राहतील याबाबत आवश्यक कार्यवाही करावी.

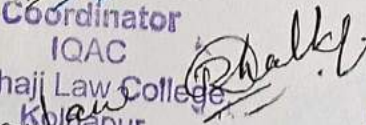
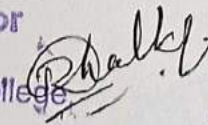
सदर उपक्रम यशस्वी करणे कामी सकाळ माध्यम समूहाचे पत्रकार श्री. सुनिल पाटील (मोबाईल नंबर - 9922315566 email id - sunilpandurangpatil@gmail.com) यांचेशी संपर्क साधावा.

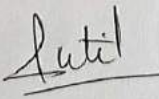
  
जिल्हाधिकारी कोल्हापूर

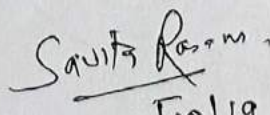
1.  (07-10-19)  
Pre II

2. UTL & DU 

3.   
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IQAC  
Shahaji Law College  
Kolhapur.

4.   
S. P. 

5. III NLC 

6. III L. B. 4 NLC   
Squits Room,  
II lecture, 7/10/19.



  
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## राष्ट्रीय मतदार दिनानिमित्त शहाजी लॉ कॉलेजतर्फे मतदार जागृती



कोल्हापूर (प्रतिनिधी) : राष्ट्रीय मतदार दिनानिमित्त शहाजी लॉ कॉलेजतर्फे जगातील सर्वात मोठ्या लोकशाहीला आपले योगदान देऊन बळकट करण्यासाठी ऐतिहासिक बिंदू चौकात सामुदायिक मतदार जागृती प्रतिज्ञा घेण्यात आली. यावेळी महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. आर. नारायणा, प्रा. डॉ. एम. सी. शेख, प्रा. एस. एस. देसाई यांच्यासह विद्यार्थ्यांनी सामुदायिक प्रतिज्ञा घेतली.


कोणताही देश हा त्या देशातील मतदारांमुळे मोठा होतो. त्यामुळे मतदानाचा हक्क बजावून सुजान नागरिक होण्याबरोबरच जगातील सर्वात मोठ्या लोकशाहीला मतदानाच्या माध्यमातून आपले

योगदान देऊन लोकशाही बळकट करावी. यासाठी २५ जानेवारी या राष्ट्रीय मतदार दिवसाचे औचित्य साधून सशक्त लोकशाहीसाठी शहाजी लॉ कॉलेजतर्फे ऐतिहासिक बिंदू चौकात मतदार जागृती प्रतिज्ञा घेण्यात आली. यावेळी महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. आर. नारायणा, प्रा. डॉ. एम. सी. शेख, प्रा. एस. एस. देसाई यांच्यासह विद्यार्थ्यांनी मतदार जागृतीची सामुदायिक प्रतिज्ञा घेतली. या सामुदायिक प्रतिज्ञेच्या माध्यमातून १८ वर्षावरील देशातील प्रत्येक नागरिकाने निवडणुकीत आपला मतदानाचा हक्क बजावून लोकशाहीला बळकट करण्याचे आवाहन केले.

  
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Swachhata Abhiyaan (16/09/2019)



  
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# SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE - 3.4.3

(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

SLC 1280

Date: 22/11/2019

प्रति,  
मा. पंकज देशपांडे  
वरिष्ठ न्यायाधीश तथा सचिव  
जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण  
जिल्हा व सत्र न्यायालय  
कोल्हापूर

विषय :- संविधान सप्ताहासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सहभागा बाबत

महोदय,

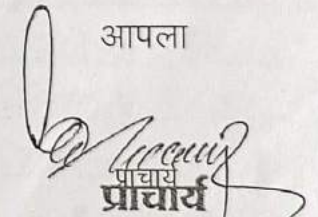
उपरोक्त विषयास अनुसरून आपणास कळविण्यात येते की, आमचे महाविद्यालयातील विद्यार्थी जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण यांनी आयोजित केलेल्या संविधान सप्ताहाच्या उपक्रमासाठी सहभाग नोंदवू इच्छितात.

सोबत दिलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांचा सदर उपक्रमासाठी सहभाग करून घ्यावा हि नम्र विनंती.

कळावे,

सोबत :- विद्यार्थ्यांची यादी

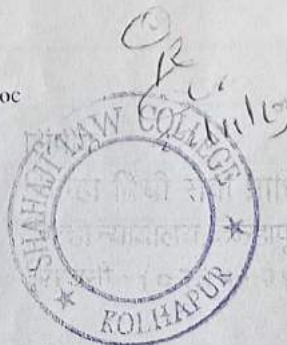
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प्राचार्य  
शहाजी लॉ कॉलेज,  
कोल्हापूर.

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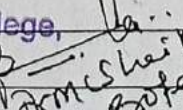
  
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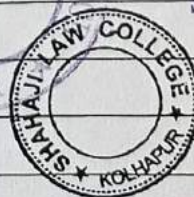
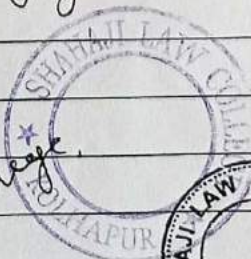
# DALSA (LLB - I)

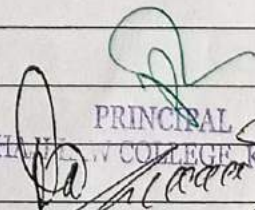
1) Vishal Vijay Mane	9588404205
2) Ganesh Bhagwan Bharkar	9270295983
3) Sagar Prakash Ghorpade	9923321224
4) Unmesh Ravindra Naik	9175779321
5) Kiran Durdundi Bixanagaddi	9860683693
6) Ekta Eknath Patil	7420903985
7) Pratima Mahesh More	9823357467
8) Sayali Vijay Karale	8390821883
9) Ravina Mahadev Admapure	
10) Swapnali Yuvraj Thokale	
11) Akshay Ananda Chibade	7758858558
12) Kayyum Rasul Mulla	8668504006
13) Maithili Sanjay Patil	
14) G. M. Shaikh	9850956063
15) Pruthviraj Lakshman Karape	9545025002
16) Vaibhav P. Vaghmare	
17) Darshan Rajesh Swami	9175164164
18) Vikas Babu Jadhav	9545623842
19) Mohan Balgonda Patil	7030489533
20) Rahul Aakaram Kamble	9767974154
21) Rohit Kumar Varne	9420619969
22) Sujata Bhikaji Lohar	7741954890
23) Damshai popat Kumbhar	9970305701
24) Mallava Balaso Herwade	7019078828
25) Utture Dhananjay	9021221002

  
Coordinator  
IQAC

Shahaji Law College,  
Kolhapur.

  
Dr. M. S. Shaikh  
Asso. Professor  
Shahaji Law College



  
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# 7.L.9 - SENSITIZATION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS, VALUES, RIGHTS. (2018-19)

Visit and Donation to School for Blind by students of Shahaji law college



Constitutional Law Day Celebration



Voters awareness campaign in association with Joint Director Office, Kolhapur.



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*[Signature]*  
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Swachha Bharat Campaign organised in association with Chh. Shahu Maharaj Terminus, Kolhapur on 24/09/2018



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# Swachha Bharat Campaign

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Kajdhani

24/09/2018



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Coordinator

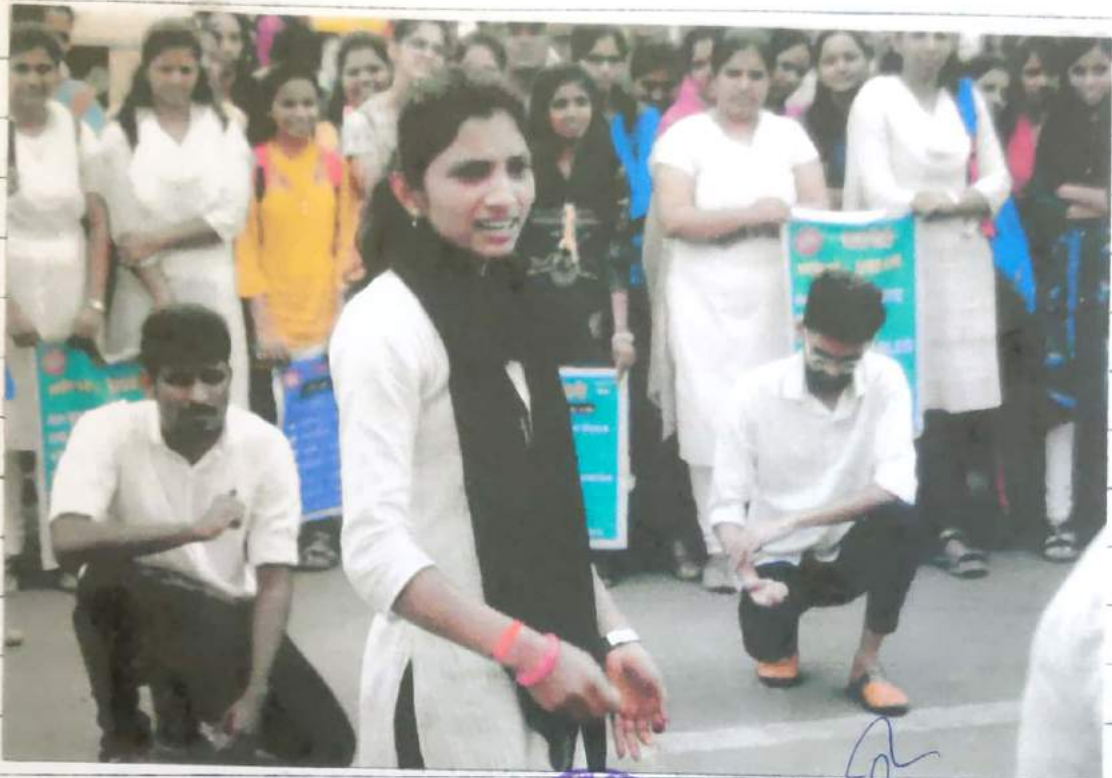
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Kolhapur.



*[Signature]*  
Principal

Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.





*AR*  
Coordinator



Principal  
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur

Shahaji Law College  
Kolhapur



One-act-play by students in the premises of Central Railway Station, Kolhapur.

2019

3.4.1

मध्य रेल्वे



माननीय श्री. छत्रपति शाहू  
माचार्य, शाहाजी लॉ कॉलेज  
शाहूपुरे

कोल्हापूर

सस्नेह नमस्कार,

रेल्वे बोर्ड, नवी दिल्ली यांचे आदेशानुसार भारतातील सर्व रेल्वे स्टेशनवर, दि. १६ सप्टेंबर २०१९ ते ३० सप्टेंबर २०१९ पर्यंत "स्वच्छता पंधरवडा" मोहिम आयोजित केली आहे.

छत्रपति शाहू महाराजांच्या दूरदृष्टीतून "कोल्हापूर स्टेट रेल्वे" चा प्रारंभ २० एप्रिल १८९१ साली झाला असून कोल्हापूरच्या विकासाचे महाद्वार खुले झालेने कृषि, औद्योगिक, व्यापारी, शैक्षणिक, ऐतिहासिकदृष्ट्या कोल्हापूर विकसित होण्यात रेल्वेचा वाटा महत्वाचा आहे.

आपल्या महाविद्यालय, शाळा, संघटनेमार्फत या स्वच्छता मोहिमेत भाग घेऊन आपला सहभाग नोंदवावा. ही आग्रहाची विनंती.

आपण स्वच्छता मोहिमेत आपल्या संस्थेतील एन.सी.सी., राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनांतील सहभागी स्वयंसेवक विद्यार्थी प्रत्यक्ष श्रमदानात, पथनाट्याद्वारे, सर्वेक्षणाचे आयोजन करून सहभागी होऊ शकता.

आपल्या सक्रिय सहभागाने या स्वच्छता मोहिमेत छत्रपति शाहू महाराज टर्मिनस/ कोल्हापूर रेल्वे स्टेशनचे नाव अग्रक्रमावर राहिल, याचा मला विश्वास आहे. आपल्या संस्थेचे नाव आणि सहभागाची तारीख नोंद फोनवर संपर्क साधून करू शकता.

कळावे, ही विनंती.

आपला,

मोहन शेते  
 स्वच्छता अभियान  
 समन्वयक  
 मो.नं.८६२६०९७०१८

ए. आय. फर्नांडीस  
 स्टेशन प्रबंधक  
 CSMRT छत्रपति शाहू टर्मिनस, कोल्हापूर  
 मो. नं. ८६२६०९६२१४४  
 Shri. Chha. Shri. M. T. (Kod.),  
 मध्य रेल्वे C. Railway

  
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IOA  
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*[Signature]*  
Principal  
Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur



**7.1.4 Inclusion and Situatedness**

Enlist most important initiatives taken to address locational advantages and disadvantages during the year						
Year	Number of initiatives to address locational advantages and disadvantages	Number of initiatives taken to engage with and contribute to local community	Date and duration of the initiative	Name of the initiative	Issues addressed	Number of participating students and staff
2018		1	24.09.2018	Swachhc Bharat Campaign at Railway Station, Kolhapur	1. Social awareness against cleanliness, waste management 2. Promoting Electoral Literacy	213
		3	26.01.2019	Visit to Gram Sabha at Apti and, Balinga	Legal awareness and attending of proceeding of Gram Sabha.	7
			31.01.2019	Participation in celebration of "Democracy Week"	Celebration of Democracy Week organised by Municipal Corporation, Kolhapur.	5



Gram Sabha  
[ Apti, Balinga & Kabnoor ]

Visit to Apti, Balinga and Kabnoor Gram Panchayat during Gram Sabha of 26th January 2019



  
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College representation at Lokshahi Pandhravada Celebrations organized by Kolhapur Municipal Corporation on 31st January 2019



  
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# Guest Lectures [2018-19]



Guest lecturer on 'professional ethics and labour laws' by Prof. Dr. K. G. Raval Director, School of Law, Gujarat University



Guest lecture on 'Labour Laws (Social Security Laws)' by Shri T. B. Vaze Senior Advocate, Kolhapur

  
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## शहाजी लॉ कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

### नोटीस

महाविद्यालयातील सर्व शिक्षक व शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचा-  
यांना कळविणेत येते की, विभागीय सहसंचालक, उच्च  
शिक्षण, कोल्हापूर विभाग, कोल्हापूर यांचे कडून आलेल्या  
पत्रानुसार दि. ०२/०३/२०१९ रोजी Proud to be voters  
/ I will vote हि मोहीम राबविणेत येणार आहे. त्याचाच  
एक भाग म्हणून शनिवारी सकाळी ७.०० वाजता मानवी  
साखळीचे आयोजन करणेत आलेले आहे. तरी सर्वांनी  
महाविद्यालयात ठिक सकाळी ७.०० वाजता उपस्थित रहावे  
हि विनंती.

पत्रनाम -  
"जरी हे कावळी LL.B.  
ज्ञानप्राप्ती - मतदारांची"

सोबत :- Joint Director Circular

  
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जा.क्र. : शिससं/उशि/कोवि/अनि-१/२०१९/७९३

प्रति,

प्राचार्य,

सर्व अशासकिय अनुदानित कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान,

शिक्षणशास्त्र व विधी महाविद्यालये फक्त कोल्हापूर शहर

विषय :- आगामी सार्वत्रिक लोकसभा निवडणुकीच्या अनुषंगाने Proud to be Voters/ I Will Vote मानवी साखळी आयोजित करणेबाबत.

संदर्भ :- मा.जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालयाकडील पत्र क्र.जा.क्र.संकीर्ण/आर.आर/३७८/२०१९

दि.२५.०२.२०१९

उपरोक्त संदर्भाधिन विषयास अनुसरून आपणास सूचित करणेत येते की, मा.भारत निवडणूक आयोगाच्या निर्देशानुसार मा.जिल्हाधिकारी कोल्हापूर यांनी मतदारांनी मोठया प्रमाणात मतदान जनजागृती करून लोकशाही सक्षम आणि बळकट करण्यासाठी सकाळ माध्यम समुळ आणि जिल्हा प्रशासनाच्या पुढाकाराने Proud to be Voters/ I Will Vote ही मोहिम रावविणेत येणार आहे, त्याचाच एक भाग म्हणून शनिवारी दि.०२.०३.२०१९ रोजी सकाळी ठिक सकाळी ७.१५ वाजता मानवी साखळीचे आयोजन करणेत आलेले आहे. त्याअनुषंगाने जनजागृतीपर पथनाटये, शाहिरी, पोवाडे व मर्दानी खेळ आदी माध्यमातूनही यावेळी मतदान जनजागृती करणेत येणार असल्याने जिल्हा प्रशासनामार्फत WPAT चे प्रशिक्षणाचे आयोजन महत्वाच्या सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी करणेत येणार आहे. या स्तूत उपक्रमात आपल्या महाविद्यालयांचा सहभाग अत्यंत मोलाचा आहे. तरी सदर कार्यक्रमात आपण उत्स्फूर्तपणे सहभागी व्हावे.

या संदर्भात मा.जिल्हाधिकारी यांचे अध्यक्षतेखाली गुरुवार दि.२८.०२.२०१९ रोजी सकाळ ११.०० वाजता जिल्हाधिकारी कार्यालय, येथिल तारावाई सभागृह येथे आढावा बैठक आयोजित करणेत आली आहे. सदर बैठकीस कोल्हापूर शहरातील संबधित महाविद्यालयातील प्राचार्यांनी स्वतः उपस्थित राहावे तसेच दरम्यानच्या काळामध्ये सदरचा उपक्रम यशस्वी करणेकामी सकाळ माध्यम समूहाचे वरिष्ठ पत्रकार श्री. सुनील पाटील (मोबाईल क्र.९९२२३९५५६६ Email id : [sunilpandurangpatil@gmail.com](mailto:sunilpandurangpatil@gmail.com)) याचेशी संपर्क साधावा.

भारत निवडणूक आयोग ही भारतीय राज्य घटनेच्या कलम ३२४ नुसार स्थापन करणेत आलेली घटनात्मक संस्था असून भारत निवडणूक आयोगास सांविधानिक दर्जा प्राप्त झालेला आहे. मा.जिल्हाधिकारी तः जिल्हा निवडणूक अधिकारी, कोल्हापूर हे मा.निवडणूक आयोगाने निर्देशित केलेले सक्षम प्राधीकारी आहे, तदनुषंगाने ते लोकप्रतिनिधीत्व अधिनियम १९५१ मधील सर्व तरतूदीची अमलबजावणी करणेत सक्षम आहेत.

असेही नमूद करणेत येते की, लोकप्रतिनिधीत्व अधिनियम १९५१ च्या परिच्छेद क्र.२४ मधील तरतूदीच्या अनुषंगाने मा.जिल्हा निवडणूक अधिकारी यांना निवडणूक संदर्भात परिनामकारकपणे आवश्यक असतील अशा सर्व कृती व गोष्टी पार पाडणसाठी उक्त अधिनियमातील परिच्छेद अन्वये अधिकार प्रदान करणेत आलेले आहेत. त्यानुसार संबधित महाविद्यालयातील प्राचार्यांनी मा.जिल्हाधिकारी यांच्या बैठकीस उपस्थित राहून मा.जिल्हाधिकारीसो यांनी दिलेल्या सूचनेचेपालन करणे बंधनकारक असून वैयक्तिक जबाबदारी आहे याची नोंद घ्यावी.

विभागीय सहसंचालक  
(उच्च शिक्षण)  
कोल्हापूर विभाग, कोल्हापूर.

प्रत :- माहितीस्तव सविनय सादर

१. मा.जिल्हाधिकारीसो, कोल्हापूर

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