

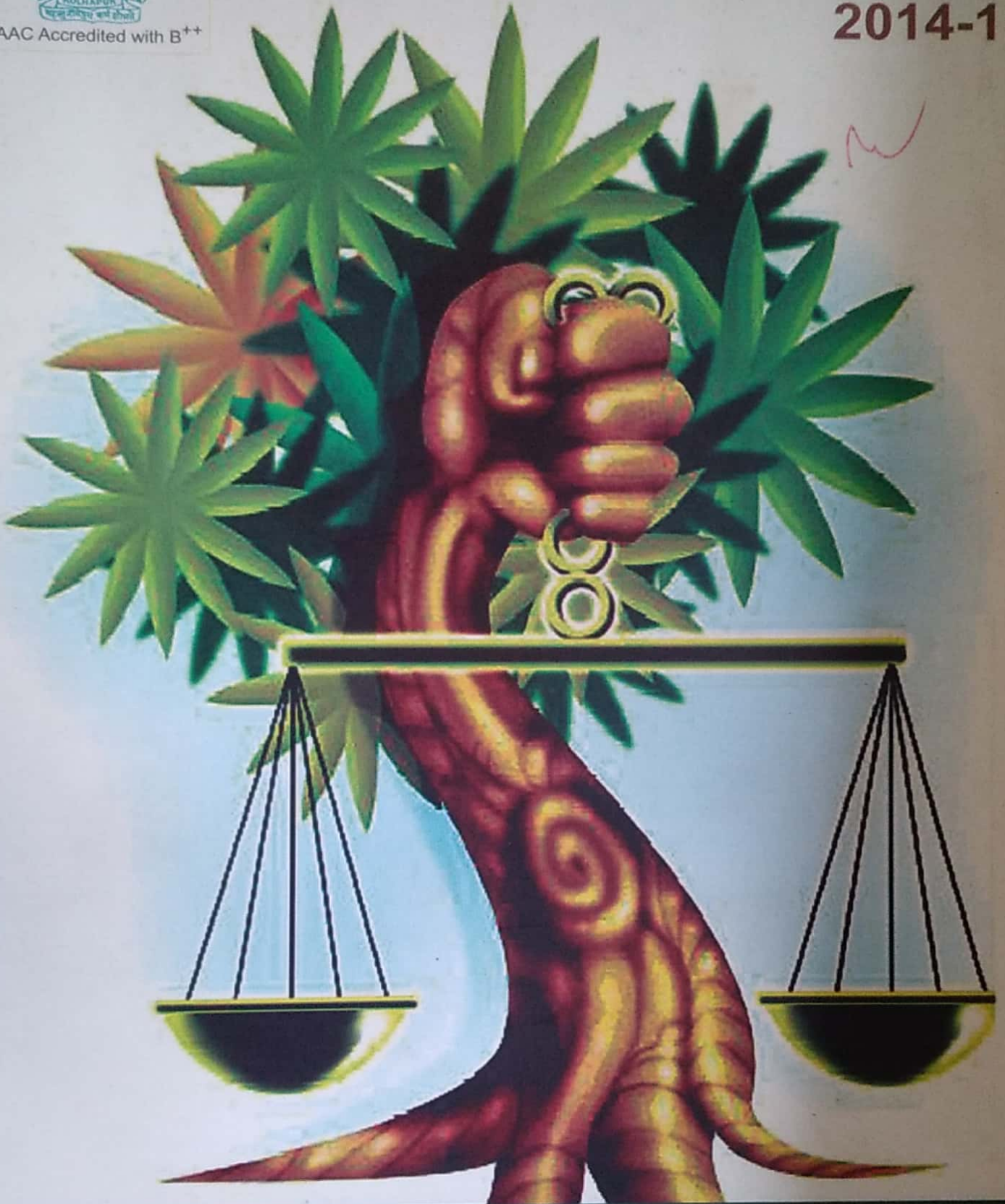
Estd. 1933



NAAC Accredited with B⁺⁺

JUSTICE

2014-15



Council of Education's

SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

[Affiliated to Shivaji University, Aided by Government of Maharashtra
& Approved by Bar Council of India, Delhi]



Scanned with OKEN Scanner



International Women's Day Celebration

Function of the Year

International Women's Day was celebrated in the College on 8-3-15. Thematically it was felt that women members of judiciary who are the real pioneers of women rights should be honored. This idea was greeted by all the members of Judiciary irrespective of gender and designation. As many as nine women members of judiciary were felicitated and provided space and time to speak their self. In token of our deepest gratitude we call it the function of the year.

Hon'ble Shri. N.J.Jamadar (Principal District and Session Judge), Sou Rajnitai Magdum (Hon'ble President,

Council of Education), Mrs. S.D. Avsekar (II Civil Judge Jr. Division), Mrs. V.S. Deshmukh (II Civil Judge Senior Division), Mrs. S.V. Patil (Adhoc District Judge), Shri Vedpathak (Additional District Judge), Shri R.D. Patil (Secretary District Legal Service Authority), Adv. Miss. Hema Katkar, Shri Prasad Kamat (Hon'ble Vice President, Council of Education) Adv. V. N. Patil (Member, Council of Education), Shri L.M. Goud (Member, Council of Education), Principal Dr. R. Narayana, Principal Dr. S.B. Patil, I/C Principal Dr. P. P Kumbhar and all other Judicial officers were present.



GUIDE AND INSPIRATION



Padmashri Deshbhakta Dr. Ratnappa Kumbhar

Founder President, Council of Education
Kolhapur

Birth : 15-09-1909

Abode : 23-12-1998



Goals and Objectives

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



THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION : KOLHAPUR

MANAGING COMMITTEE



Sou. Rajanitai Magdum
Hon'ble President



Shri. P. K. Kamat
Hon'ble Vice President



Shri. P. B. Koshti
Hon'ble Secretary



Shri. L. M. Goud
Hon'ble Member



Adv. Shri. V. N. Patil
Hon'ble Member



Prin. Dr. R. Narayana
Ex-Officio Member



Prin. Dr. S. B. Patil
Ex-Officio Member



Prin. Dr. H. M. Bhalerao
Ex-Officio Member





Dear Students,

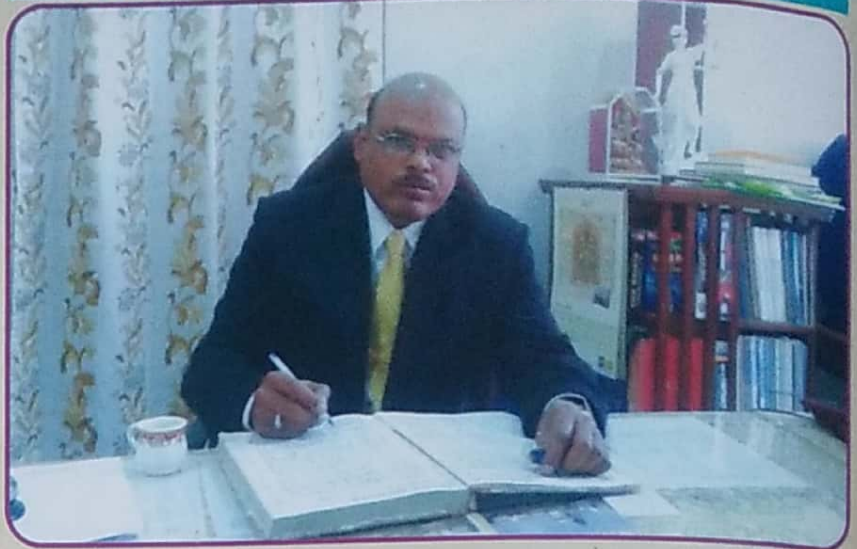
If we look at the Balance Sheet of the functioning of the Judiciary after the Constitution of India came into force since 1950, we can see that there are several achievements. At the same time, there are some serious contradictions.

The temple of justice basically comprises of two things, namely Bar and Bench. Both the wings pursue the common goal of preserving the system of justice in pure and clean. But in reality in many circumstances there is no co-operation between Bar and Bench. Due to this, the justice system is the outcome of non-adherence to the standards of professional ethics.

It is well accepted proposition that profession of law is a noble calling and member of the legal profession occupies a very high status, the higher status would be responsibility attached to it. Therefore, by virtue of the position he occupies, a lawyer is required and expected to maintain high professional ethics. It is widely acknowledged that the general standard of the legal profession are on the decline and there is presently a need to improve legal education qualitatively. In this context, the importance and relevance of professional ethics and conduct in today's legal profession cannot be over emphasized. Eventhough, there is no statutory definition of professional ethics, we may take it to mean general principles of conduct in legal profession which helps to keep the stream of justice pure and clean.

A law student who wants to take up the noble profession of law cannot afford to remain ignorant about professional ethics that is expected to help him to playing the

FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK



Dr. Rayadurgam Narayana

M.A.,B.Ed.,LL.M.,NET.,M.H.R.,Ph.D.(Law)

Triple Gold Medalist

multifaceted role of an advocate effectively. If a member of the legal profession maintain high standard but will also help him in enhancing the image of the legal profession and thereby contribute to the legal system. It has been aptly said that, **"The law students of today is the lawyer of tomorrow, take care of law education and the legal system will take care of itself."** So I advise the young student advocates to strictly follow the legal principles and ethics in day to day life.

'JUSTICE' became an ethical principle for human conduct, a human virtue. JUSTICE was the correct placing of all the virtues in relation to one another. The practical importance of justice is regard for it as a governing principle in human actions. Justice may again be achieved through judiciary by interesting and sharing the views of persons, knowledge, and experience and so on. I express my deep sense of gratitude to the faculty and students who have contributed to the Justice.



SHHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR



Student mooter pleading his case during the interclass Moot Court Competition. On the Dias are the judges Adv. Neelam Gandhi Adv. Swapnil Chile and Principal Dr. R. Narayana.

Hon'ble Shri. N.J. Jamadar , Principal District and Session Judge addressing the students. Adv. V.N. Patil, S.R. Salunkhe, Secretary, LSA Kolhapur, Principal Dr. R. Narayana and Dr. M.C. Sheikh on the Dias.



Shri. Bharatkumar Rane (Dy. Superintendent of Police) Kolhapur city enlightening the students about Road Safety Campaign, 2015. Prof U.T. Pawar looks on.

Dr. Himmatsingh Shinde elaborating the need of cleanliness for good health to the students on the occasion of Swachha Bharat Abhiyaan.





SHHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR



Sou. Rajnitai Magdum - Hon'ble President, Shri. Prasad Kamat - Hon'ble Vice President, Shri. P.B. Koshti - Hon'ble Secretary, Shri. L. M. Gaud - Member, Adv. V.N. Patil - Member, Council of Education, Principal Dr. R. Narayana at the inauguration of the renovation of the building.

Sou. Rajnitai Magdum offering floral salute to the photo of Dr. Ratnappa Kumbhar (Founder President, Council of Education, Kolhapur) on the day of his death anniversary. Shri. L. M. Gaud, Shri. P.B. Koshti, Principal Dr. R. Narayana and students look on.



Sou. Rajnitai Magdum, Principal L. M. Gaud, Principal Dr. R. Narayana, Saluting the flag after unfurling it on republic day 26.01.2015.

Dr. Manojkumar Sharma, (Superintendent of Police, Kolhapur) in addressing to the students on the occasion of workshop 'Cyber Crimes.' Shri. Vinayak, Resource person, Principle Dr. R. Narayana & Dr. M.C. Sheikh on the dias.





STUDENT COUNCIL : 2014-2015



Mr. Abhishek B. Devkar
Secretary, IV NLC



Miss. Supriya M. Patil
III LL.B.



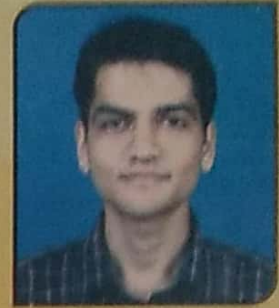
Miss. Shridevi K. Mothe
V NLC (L.R.)



Miss. Paragati D. Patil
V NLC



Miss. Smital A. Salvi
IV NLC



Mr. Kshitij P. Sawant
II LL.B.



Mr. Ranveer A. Jadhav
III NLC (Sports)



Mr. Aditya S. Raktade
III NLC



Miss. Vidhyashri B. Patil
I LL.B.



Miss. Rameshwari R. Badi
I LL.B.(L.R.)



Miss. Sonali J. More
I LL.B. (NSS)



Miss. Ambikaraje A. Bhosale
I LL.B. (NCC)



Mr. Aviraj D. Bhaskar
II Pre Law



Miss. Priyanka J. Hajare
I Pre Law





STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION : 2014-2015



Mr. Santosh M. Shelar
President, III LL.B.



Miss. Prajakta G. Shelar
Vice-President, V NLC



Miss. Bhagyashree V. Patil
V NLC



Miss. Ashwini D. Patil
V NLC



Miss. Namrata P. Patil
V NLC



Mr. Anand R. Kabar
III LL.B.



Mr. Dhananjay R. Chavan
II LL.B.



Mr. Maruti M. Redekar
II LL.B.



Miss. Vidya C. Jadhav
IV NLC



Mr. Abhijeet S. Shitole
IV NLC



Miss. Poornima H. Narvekar
II Pre Law



Mr. Abhijit S. Parit
II Pre Law





ph

THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION'S

SHAJAJI LAW COLLEGE

[Affiliated to Shivaji University, Aided by Government of
Maharashtra & Approved by Bar Council of India]

Accredited by NAAC B⁺⁺




JUSTICE

2014 - 2015





Statement about ownership and other particulars about JUSTICE
as required under rule No. 8 of the Registration of Newspapers.

(Central Rule 1959)

Form No. VI (Rule No. 8)

Place of Publication	Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur
Periodicity of its publication	Annual
Printers Name	Shivraj Press & Prakashan Pvt. Ltd.
Nationality	Indian
Address	15,G.N.Chembers, Kolekar Tikti, Mangalwar Peth, Kolhapur.
Publisher and Editor Name	Dr. Rayadurgam Narayana Principal
Nationality	Indian
Address	Principal Shahaji Law College 1090, E, Shahupuri Kolhapur.
Name and Address of the Individuals who own the periodical	Hon'ble Sou. Rajanitai Magdum, President. Shri. P. B. Koshti, Secretary Dr. R. Narayana, Principal

I, Dr. R. Narayana hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. The views expressed in this justice are those of the respective authors and do not reflect the views of the Owner, Publisher and Editor.

Kolhapur
2014-15

Signature of Publisher

(For Private Circulation Only)



INDEX

English

Article

- 1) Euthanasia
- 2) Let's stop child labour
- 3) Patriotism
- 4) Importance of Moot Court
- 5) Law and policy after Nirbhaya
- 6) Rights of Elders : Need of hour
- 7) Use of Mobile Phones in Commission & Detection of Crimes
- 8) No automatic arrest in 498(a) cases : the law of arrest redefined

मराठी

लेख

- १) कायद्याचं बोला
- २) आत्मविश्वास
- ३) सोशल मिडियावरील 'अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य'
- ४) अंधश्रद्धेचा बळी : डॉ. नरेंद्र दाभोळकर
- ५) 'सुधारणा' आणि 'संस्कृती'
- ६) मसालेदार पत्र

कविता

- १) पुन्हा मनात म्हणायचे
- २) देश भक्त आण्णा
- ३) मेरा भारत महान
- ४) हे असंच असतं
- ५) जिद्द
- ६) स्वप्न जगत
- ७) आयुष्य
- ८) मन
- ९) होशील का?
- १०) कॉलेजचा शेवटचा दिवस
- ११) आठवून बघ
- १२) आठवणींचा अध्याय
- १३) मातीची प्रिती
- १४) वाईट वाटतं
- १५) माझं कॉलेज
- १५) तू संचिता

Gymkhana Report

EUTHANASIA



Shivani Vakil
LL.B. - Div A

Once on a peaceful weekend, I was watching a Bollywood movie- A typical Bollywood 'Maardhaad' movie. One dialogue from the film kept lingering in my mind like hangover... "maut toh yunhi badnaam hoti hai, asli takleef toh zindagi deti hai..." These lines kept haunting me. It is said that we are blessed with life as a human being. Its so precious! Still sometimes death which we know is inevitable, comes as a solution to the miserable life. My mind kept thinking that if life becomes miserable due to unavoidable circumstances or man-made calamities or cowardness like that, then we can say its one's inefficiency and negative attitude towards life. But, if any person is suffering from severe physical or mental disorders and he/she is just clinically alive, then can we say that death cannot be the solution? In our culture, helping the needy, giving food to hungry, water to thirsty is supposed to be a noble deed. It is definitely humanitarian gesture. So, we just cannot think of putting an end to anyone's life, though how much it seems essential and for the 'good sake' of the concerned person. It is a social issue having so many facets, so, no wonder that 'Euthanasia' or 'Mercy Killing' is extensively discussed in the light of law, worldwide.

'Euthanasia' means the causing or hastening of death, particularly of incurable or terminally ill patients, and at their own request. Generally, it is treated as ILLEGAL and not distinguishable from Murder.

The term 'Euthanasia' is derived from the

Greek words which literally means 'Good Death' [Eu-good; Thanatos-death]

Invariably, the question arises : 'Are we morally justified in killing people in such situation as a means of putting them out of their misery?'

INDIAN CONTEXT:

Passive Euthanasia is LEGAL in India. On 7th March, 2011, the Supreme Court of India legalised 'Passive Euthanasia' by means of the withdrawal of life support system to patients in a permanent vegetative state. The decision was made as a part of the verdict in a case involving ARUNA SHANBAUG. Aruna Shanbaug was a nurse working at KEM Hospital in Mumbai. She has been in a vegetative state for almost 40 years at King Edward Memorial Hospital (KEM Hospital). She has been treated at KEM since the horrible mishap. On 27th November, 1973, she was strangled and sodomised by a sweeper called Sohanlal Walmiki. During the attack, she was strangled with a chain and the deprivation of oxygen has left her in a vegetative state ever since. She is kept alive by feeding tube. On behalf of Aruna, her friend and social activist Pinky Virani filed a petition in the Supreme Court that 'Continued existence of Aruna is in violation of Right to live in dignity'. The Supreme Court made its decision on 7th March, 2011 and rejected the plea to discontinue Aruna's life support, but issued a set of broad guidelines legalising Passive Euthanasia in India.

Passive Euthanasia involves the withdrawing of treatment or food that would



allow the patient to live. Elsewhere in the world, Active Euthanasia is almost always ILLEGAL. Forms of Active Euthanasia are still ILLEGAL in India. As India had no law about Euthanasia, the Supreme Court guidelines are law until and unless Parliament passes Legislation.

After the Court Ruling, a renowned daily consulted with various religious leaders about the issue.. Though generally against legalising Euthanasia, some religions thought Passive Euthanasia was acceptable under some circumstances. As we know, Jains and Hindus have their traditional rituals- **SANTHARA** and **P R A Y O P A V E S H A N A** respectively by which one can end his/her life by starvation when he/she feels his/her life is complete.

The Supreme Court specified two irreversible conditions to permit Passive Euthanasia.

1. The brain-dead, for whom the ventilator can be switched off;
2. Those in a Persistent Vegetative State (PVS), for whom the feed can be tapered out and pain managing palliatives be added, according to laid down international specifications.

The same judgement-law also asked for the scrapping of Sec.309 IPC, the code which penalises those who survive in suicide attempts. On 23rd December, 2014, Government of India endorsed and revalidated the Passive Euthanasia Judgement-Law in a Press release.

After stating in Rajya Sabha, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its Judgement dated 7.3.2011 [WP (Criminal)No.115 of 2009], while dismissing the plea for mercy killing in a

particular case, laid down comprehensive guidelines to process the cases relating to Passive Euthanasia. Therefore, the matter of mercy killing was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice and it has been decided that since the Honorable Supreme Court has already laid down the guidelines, then it should be followed and treated as law in such cases. The Health Minister Shri. J.P.Nadda stated this in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha- At present, there is no proposal to enact Legislation on this subject and the judgement of Honorable Supreme Court is binding on all.



The Honorable Supreme Court rejected Active euthanasia by means of Lethal Injection. In the absence of a law regulating euthanasia in India, the Court stated that its decision becomes the

LAW OF THE LAND until the Indian Parliament enacts a suitable Law.

Debate on euthanasia has been raging for more than a half century around the world and it continues to raise important questions in Medical Ethics, Moral Theology, Civil Rights and Liberty. For the first time in India, there was a serious in-depth discussion about it in Supreme Court which finally endorsed Passive euthanasia with its landmark judgement in Aruna Shanbaug Case.

Still, it is always a pleasure to celebrate life, but it is crucial to put an end to it... those filmy lines are still haunting me, reminding me an English poem which says, 'There was a door to which I found no Key....'

What Do You Think.....?



LET'S STOP CHILD LABOUR



Priyanka P. Patil
III NLC

The race for money has broken all the known barriers and its initial casualties are ethics and humanity. So it is no wonder that the number of working children below the age of 14 has increased. Approximately 60 to 115 millions children are working in India, i.e. highest in the world. It is also estimated that about 90 per cent of the working child population is in rural areas. Children are engaged in various types of work, including those that are classified as hazardous, i.e. harmful to the physical, emotional or moral well being of children. An estimated 2 million children work in hazardous industries. The horrible fact is that at least fifteen million of them are working as virtual slaves.

There are many reason which includes poverty and illiteracy, social and economic circumstances, lack of awareness, failure of the government machinery lack of access to basic and meaningful quality education and skill, high rates of adult unemployment, under-employment, and general apathy of society.

The condition of working children in India is appalling. They are either sweating in the heat of stone quarries or working in the fields for sixteen hours a day. In cities they pick rags, or work as domestic servants or serve in small shops and restaurants. Their

lives are miserable and difficult. They earn little and are often abused. They struggle to make a living for themselves and in many cases help to feed their families as well. They just could not go to school, more than half of them have been working since the age of four or five. And this may ultimately lead to early ageing, disability or even premature death.

Right from independence itself, India has committed itself to abolish child labour. Article 24 of the Indian Constitution clearly states, "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or employed in any ,hazardous employment". Proposals are still on to raise the age level from 14 to 18. The Bonded Labour System Act of 1976 fulfils the Indian Constitution's directive of ending forced child labour. In regard to child labour, the Indian government implemented the Child Labour Act in 1986.



Even though we have such admirable policies and laws, the problem of child labour still persists because strict enforcement of the law is lacking. Kerala has the lowest child work participation rate. This thing shows that the higher level of education, the lower the rate of child labour.

Kailash Satyarthi, a name of protector of child rights who devoted his whole life for fighting against the child labourism. One thought that, children are always make change in society and Satyarthi's story is not different. In his childhood, Indian political thought process and caste system have made deep effect on his mind. So later on world have got a tremendous personality in name of Kailash Satyarthi who made change in society. He gave up his career in young age to become the worker for the Child Right Protection. From the establishment of 'Save the Childhood' in 1980 he changed the life of approximately 83,000 children among 144 countries. For his ultimate work he have awarded various awards of national as well as international; among them the early 2014, THE NOBEL AWARD was given to him for peace.

In my opinion, as responsible citizens we too have a role to play in abolishing child labour by actively avoiding the use of goods and services provided by children. The most important thing we can do is to create social awareness. Poor parents send their children to work in order to supplement the family income. To solve this problem, schools can include vocational courses that pay for the products made. Thus children can earn while they learn. And of course, the Government must be extremely strict and use stringent punishment to those who employ and exploit children. This is the best way to cure this evil.



Lawfull Jokes !

Pravin Navale
II LL.B

A lawyer charged a man \$500 for legal services. The man paid him with crisp new \$100 bills. After the client left, the lawyer discovered that two bills had stuck together — he'd been overpaid by \$100. The ethical dilemma for the lawyer: Should he tell his partner?

Two lawyers were out hunting when they came upon a couple of tracks. After close examination, the first lawyer declared them to be deer tracks. The second lawyer disagreed, insisting they must be elk tracks. They were still arguing when the train hit them

In a court, a witness to an automobile accident was testifying. The lawyer turns to cross-examine the witness:

The lawyer: "Did you actually see the accident?"

The witness: "Yes, sir."

The lawyer: "How far away were you when the accident happened?"

The witness: "Thirty-one feet, six and one quarter inches."

The lawyer (you are trapped !): "Well, sir, will you tell the jury how you knew it was exactly that distance?"

The witness: "Because when the accident happened I took out a tape and measured it. I know (stupid) lawyers would ask me that question."

PATRIOTISM



Abhishek B. Devkar
IV NLC

"A patriot must always be ready to defend his country against his government"

-Edward Abbey

We all probably remember patriotism when there is an India-Pakistan cricket match and when terrorists blast in our cities but, we definitely forget it when we cast our vote in the elections. When a week long hungry beggar asks for a rupee, when we shamelessly throw garbage on the roads and yet so many times more patriotism is observed as nothing else than the 'pain on the prick of pin'. It is rather believed to be formality - a formality of saluting the national flag and fifty two seconds of freezed stature during the national anthem. May be even a freezed heart with no gratitude for the martyrs because of whom we are living so well.

Patriotism means feelings associated with serving your country and waving the flag. Patriotism is generally speaking, cultural attachment to one's homeland or devotion to one's country.

Patriotism inspires a patriot to rise in revolt and fight for the freedom of his country. In a free country like India, there are occasions when one has to sacrifice one's personal pleasures and even life for one's country. A patriot always fights against the internal and external enemies of his country i.e.

1. Communal disharmony
2. Religious discrimination
3. Corruption
4. Terrorism
5. Standard of living
6. Population
7. Unemployment.

A true patriot tries to free his country from all these enemies. He also must try to make his country free from poverty, ignorance and superstitions. Some of the most glorious chapters of Indian history have been written as well in the blood of patriots- King Shivaji, Tipoo Sultan, Netaji Bose, Mahatma Gandhi, Bhagat Singh, Swami Vivekananda are all great patriots to be remembered. A true patriot also loves other countries as his own and wants to live in peace with them. He thinks that all countries in the world are best and there is no narrowness in the mind of true patriot.

Thus, patriotism in its practise have different meaning as loving nation does not always mean loving it's government, if it is looking towards welfare, we can but, if it is acting arbitrarily opposed to public opinion, real patriots will try for changing the government or demolish it.

"Patriotism is supporting your country all the time and your government when it deserves it" - Mark Twain

Not only being patriotic towards our country is patriotism, but honoring our opponent's patriotic feelings is also a facet of diamond- patriotism. Patriots don't talk about taking life but of giving life for their country. Patriotism is not all about attack, it's about defense, it's about counter attack"

At last, I feel, what can't describe patriotism better than this-

"Patriotism is needle that joints and unites, no a Scissor that cuts and divides"



Importance of Moot Court



Shridevi Krishnat Mothe
V NLC

A moot court is Co-curricular activity in Law Colleges, where students take part in moot court that involves drafting memorials and oral arguments. It is a great method of learning law and legal skills that require the students to analyze and argue both sides on legal issues using procedures modeled after those employed in state and appellate courts. Moot court is solely based on the application of law to a legal issue.

Moot court highly helps in developing vocabulary in students of law, which helps in actual proceeding of the court in advocacy career and makes aware towards the legal language of the respected courts as well as moot court builds confidence in stage appearance and confidence while arguing before Hon'ble Court.

As advocacy is the royal profession and requires deep study while arguing, hence moot court helps very much in day to day academics.

Experience of court is of a crucial importance; because students participating in moot courts often have spent hours

preparing the analytical, research and writing skills that practicing attorneys must have. It develops the art of communication on legal arguments.

For me, it was great opportunity to participate at various State Level Moot Court competitions and arguing in front of various judges as well.

Moot Court builds confidence and makes familiar about the proceedings of courts than only theoretical knowledge which is available in textbooks. My moot court experience will definitely help me in my advocacy career. Moot Court is a great opportunity to shape up the career of student as forthcoming advocate.



S L C Kop.
31-1-2015

Prin. Dr. R. Narayana Welcoming Judges of Interclass Moot-Court Competition.





Namrata P. Patil
V NLC

Law and policy after Nirbhaya



It is said that good and deterrent laws are never shaped until some toll is paid. Perhaps this seems to be more appropriate in respect of Delhi gang rape case, an offence that shamed the capital of India worldwide, so much so that, protest were launched worldwide against efficiency (inefficiency) of the government of India on various counts. 16 December 2012, is a black letter day in the history of criminal administration of India. On 16 December 2012, a female physiotherapy intern was beaten and gang raped in Delhi. She died from her injuries thirteen days later, despite receiving treatment in India and Singapore. Right from the peasant to the President of India, President of United States of America, UN Secretary General and many more of the same rank condemned the 'heinous' in their

own style with a common eloquence "this shall not be tolerated". Certain welcome

changes have been brought in the law and policy. **These are Salient Features of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013**

1. Media and other people are prohibited from disclosing the identity of sexually assaulted victims.

2. Where the victim of sexual assault differently abled and accused has to be identified, (identification parade) Judicial Magistrate shall undertake a special procedure to assist such differently abled. Such identification process shall be video graphed.

3. Statement of sexually assaulted shall be recorded by woman officer.

4. Where the victim of sexual assault is differently abled, information shall be recorded by woman officer



at a place of the victim's choice in the presence of special educator. Again, such process shall be entirely video graphed.

5. Police are prohibited from requiring the attendance of men below 15 or above 65 years of age, women and differently abled persons.
6. Judicial magistrate shall record statement of victims immediately after the police is informed. In case victim is differently abled, the assistance of interpreter has to be taken and entire process has to be video graphed.
7. The statement recorded by the Judicial Magistrate will be treated as the evidence of the victim presented by the prosecutor. Protects the right to be cross-examined.
8. In case the victim of rape or a sexual offence is under 18 years of age care has to be taken that she is not confronted by the accused.
9. Where offence is committed by public servant, Sanction is required to prosecute public servants in all cases, including cases of rape, outraging a woman's modesty. Such Requirement of sanction is moved under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Such requirement may continue under other laws.
10. In case of rape of a judicially separated wife by her husband, the court has to be prima facie satisfied of the facts constituting

the offence before it takes cognizance.

11. Trial in respect of sexual assault shall be held on day-to-day basis. In case of rape, trial has to be completed within 2 months of filing of charge sheet.
12. Compensation awarded by the State under this law shall be in addition to what is payable by the accused.
13. In cases of acid attacks or rape, all hospitals (public and private) are required to provide free medical treatment to the victim and immediately inform the police.
14. Past sexual history of victim shall not be taken into consideration in determining consent of the victim. This law bars evidence or questions in the cross-examination of the victim as to the general immoral character of the victim or past sexual history with any person.
15. Earlier law required the victim of rape to prove that she did not give consent. The new law Shifts the onus on to the accused to prove that consent was given.
16. Where the victim is differently abled persons – Court are required to use the assistance of interpreters to take evidence of differently abled persons. Such evidence to be considered oral evidence when given in open court. Such statement are to be video recorded.



Safe guards for Women after Nirbhaya Law:-

Some measures taken by the Government for the safety of women are as follow:

- Installation of GPS devices on all public buses to track location.
- Verification of all public transport vehicles, including owners of chartered buses
- Appointment of lady police officers.
- Recruiting of more people for the proper working of transport department.
- Introduction of Home Guards in the night buses of ST and Local Transport.
- CCTV cameras at various places.
- The Government announced in 2013, that verification needs to be done by the police on all passenger vehicle drivers and after that the transport department would issue public service vehicle (PSV) badge to them.

So far GPS is installed in 6321 DTC and cluster buses. 45,000 in autos, 5549 chartered buses, while the actual number of public transport vehicles is much more than this. So far, over two lakh PSV badges have been issued and 3000 auto and taxi owner's addresses have been sent for verification. In fact, after the Nirbhaya case, the only measures that have been successful to a certain extent are DTC's night service which increased from 42 to 80 buses now and the service of ladies buses have also increased to 26.

Nirbhaya Fund:

Government of India in its 2015 Union Budget, has earmarked a sum of Rs

1000 crore which shall be utilised exclusively for the purposes stated. Though money cannot match the humiliation, yet it can certainly support the victim and dependants in recovering from the trauma. Time will tell how effectively this fund would be utilized.

The Impossible Dream

Sulekhan B. Rohile
V NLC

Poem of La Mancha

To dream the impossible dream,
to fight the unbeatable foe,
to bear with unbearable sorrow,
to run where the brave dare not go.
To right the unrightable wrong,
to love pure and chaste from afar,
to try when your arms are too weary,
to reach the unreachable star.

This is my quest,

to follow that star –

no matter how hopeless,

no matter how far.

To fight for the right

without question or pause,

to be willing to march into hell for a

heavenly cause.

And I know if I'll only be true to this

glorious quest

that my heart will be peaceful and calm

when I'm laid to my rest.

And the world will be better for this,
that one man scorned and covered with scars

still strove with his last ounce of courage.

To reach the unreachable stars.



Rights of Elders : Need of hour



Ashwini Patil
V NLC

Introduction :-

Ageing is a natural process, which inevitably occurs in human life cycle. It brings with it self a host of challenges in the life of the elders, which are mostly engineered by the changes in their body, mind, thought process and the living patterns. Ageing refers to a decline the functional capacity of the organs of the human body.

The population of the elderly persons has been increasing over the years. As per the UNESCO estimates, the number of the aged(60+) is likely to 590 million in 2005. The figure will double by 2025.

International Efforts:

The question of ageing was first debated at the United Nations in 1948 at the initiative of Argentina. In 1978, Assembly decided to hold a World Conference on the Ageing. Accordingly, the World Assembly on Ageing was held in Vienna from July 26 to August 6, 1982 wherein an International Plan of Action on Ageing was adopted. The overall goal of the Plan was to strengthen the ability of individual countries to deal effectively with the ageing in their population, keeping in mind the special concerns and needs of the elderly. The Plan attempted to promote understanding of the social, economic and cultural implications of ageing and of related humanitarian and developed issues. The International Plan of Action on Ageing was adopted by the General Assembly in 1982 and the Assembly in subsequent years called on governments to

continue to implement its principles and recommendations.

(I) In 1992, the U.N.General Assembly adopted the proclamation to observe the year 1999 as the International Year of the Older Persons.

(ii) The U.N.General Assembly has declared "1st October" as the International Day for the Elderly, later rechristened as the International Day of the Older Persons.

(iii) The U.N.General Assembly on December 16, 1991 adopted 18 principles which are organized into 5 clusters, namely- independence, participation, care, self-fulfillment, and dignity of the older persons.

National Efforts:

(I) Constitutional Protection:

Art. 41 : Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases : The State shall, within the limits of economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

Art. 46 : Promotion of educational and economic interests of and other weaker sections : The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people.....and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

However, these provision are included in the Chapter IV i.e., Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution. The Directive Principles,



as stated in Article 37, are not enforceable by any court of law. But Directive Principles impose positive obligations on the state, i.e., what it should do. The Directive Principles have been declared to be fundamental in the governance of the country and the state has been placed under an obligation to apply them in making laws. The courts however cannot enforce a Directive Principle as it does not create any justiciable right in favour of any individual. It is most unfortunate that state has not made even a single Act which are directly related to the elderly persons.

Legal Protections Under Personal Laws:

The moral duty to maintain parents is recognized by all people. However, so far as law is concerned, the position and extent of such liability varies from community to community.

(I) Hindu Law:

Amongst the Hindus, the obligation of sons to maintain their aged parents, who were not able to maintain themselves out of their own earning and property, was recognized even in early texts. It was a personal legal obligation enforceable by the sovereign or the state. The statutory provision for maintenance of parents under Hindu personal law is contained in Sec 20 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. This Act is the first personal law statute in India, which imposes an obligation on the children to maintain their parents. As is evident from the wording of the section, the obligation to maintain parents is not confined to sons only, and daughters also have an equal duty towards parents. It is important to note that only those parents who are financially unable to maintain themselves from any source, are entitled to seek maintenance under this Act.

(II) Muslim Law:

Children have a duty to maintain their aged parents even under the Muslim law. According to Mulla :

- (a) Children in any circumstances are bound to maintain their poor parents, although the latter may be able to earn something for themselves.
- (b) A son though in strained circumstances is bound to maintain his mother, if the mother is poor, though she may not be infirm.
- (c) A son, who though poor, is earning something, is bound to support his father who earns nothing.

According to Tyabji, parents and grandparents in indigent circumstances are entitled, under Hanafi law, to maintenance from their children and grandchildren who have the means, even if they are able to earn



their livelihood. Both sons and daughters have a duty to maintain their parents under the Muslim law.

(III) Christian And Parsi Law:

The Christians and Parsis have no personal laws providing for maintenance for the parents. Parents who wish to seek maintenance have to apply under provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(III) Under The Code Of Criminal Procedure:

Prior to 1973, there was no provision for maintenance of parents under the code. The Law Commission, however, was not in favour of making such provision. According to its report:

The Cr.P.C is not the proper place for such a provision. There will be considerable difficulty in the amount of maintenance awarded to parents apportioning amongst the children in a summary proceeding of this type. It is desirable to leave this matter for adjudication by civil courts.

The provision, however, was introduced for the first time in Sec. 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1973. It is also essential that the parent establishes that the other party has sufficient means and has neglected or refused to maintain his, i.e., the parent, who is unable to maintain himself. It is important to note that Cr.P.C 1973, is a secular law and governs persons belonging to all religions and communities. Daughters, including married daughters, also have a duty to maintain their parents.

Maintenance And Welfare OF Parents And Senior Citizenship Act 2007 :

1. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007 envisages providing need-based maintenance

to the parents/grand parents from their children. Tribunals will be set up for the purpose of settling the maintenance claims of the parents in a time bound manner. Lawyers are barred from participating in the proceedings of the Tribunals at any stage.

2. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007 also contains enabling provisions like protection of life and property of senior citizens, better medical facilities, setting up of old age homes in every district, etc.

3. The "Maintenance" includes provision for food, clothing, residence and medical attendance and treatment;

4. A "senior citizen" means any person being a citizen of India, who has attained the age of sixty years or above;

5. The Act provides that a senior citizen including parent who is unable to maintain himself from his own earning or out of the property owned by him, shall be entitled to make an application for claiming maintenance.

6. An application for maintenance may be made

- a. by a senior citizen or a parent, as the case may be; or
- b. if he is incapable, by any other person or organization authorized by him; or
- c. the Tribunal may take cognizance suo motu.

7. The Tribunal may, during the pendency of the proceeding regarding monthly allowance for the maintenance under this section, order such children or relative to make a monthly allowance for the interim maintenance of such senior citizen including parent and to pay the same to such senior citizen including parent as the Tribunal may from time to time direct.

8. An application filed under sub-section (2)



for the monthly allowance for the maintenance and expenses for proceeding shall be disposed of within ninety days from the date of the service of notice of the application to such person. However, the Tribunal may extend the said period, once for a maximum period of thirty days in exceptional circumstances for reasons to be recorded in writing.

9. The Act has been enacted in pursuance of the provisions of Article 41 read with Entry 23 of the Concurrent List (Schedule VII) of the Constitution of India. State Governments are required to notify the Act and frame Rules for implementing the provisions of the Act.

10. Section 30 of the Act enables the Central Government to give directions to State Governments for carrying into execution of the provisions of the Act. Further, Section 31 of the Act provides for periodic review and monitoring of the progress of implementation of the Act by the State Governments. The Ministry will act in accordance with these provisions to ensure effective implementation of the provisions of the Act by the States.

11. A maintenance order made under this Act shall have the same force and effect as an order passed under Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and shall be executed in the manner prescribed for the execution of such order by that Code.

12. Any senior citizen or a parent, as the case may be, aggrieved by an order of a Tribunal may, within sixty days from the date of the order, prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal:

13. the Maintenance Order given by the Tribunal will have the same effect as the maintenance order passed under Section 125 of Cr. PC. This will include imprisonment upto One month and also issue a warrant for levying the amount due in the manner provided for

levying fines.

14. As per the provision of Act, a senior citizen can seek to revoke any property, which has been transferred in favour of children/relative on the condition that such children/relative would provide maintenance to him but are not providing the same. The tribunals are empowered to declare such transfers as void on the applications of such parent.

15. The Act contains penal provisions to discourage abandonment of parents by their children by imprisonment for a term of 3 months and a fine upto Rs. 5000/- or both on the children.

16. A parent can claim maintenance in the prescribed manner either from the Court under Cr. PC 125 or from the Tribunal set up under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007, if he or she is unable to maintain himself or herself. The penal provisions for enforcement of orders of maintenance under Cr.PC /Tribunal under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007 are similar.

17. The Act provides that State Government shall ensure that, the Government hospitals or hospitals funded fully or partially by the Government shall

provide beds for all senior citizens as far as possible; separate queues be arranged for senior citizens; facility for treatment of chronic, terminal and degenerative diseases are expanded for senior citizens; research activities for chronic elderly diseases and ageing are expanded; there are earmarked facilities for geriatric patients in every district hospital duly headed



by a medical officer with experience in geriatric care.

18. The Act requires the Central Government and State Government Officers, including the police officers and the members of the judicial service, are given periodic sensitization and awareness training on the issues relating to this Act. Further, the State Government shall prescribe a comprehensive action plan for providing protection of life and property of senior citizens.

19. The Act provides that whoever, having the care or protection of senior citizen leaves, such senior citizen in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such senior citizen, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both.

The Central Government may make periodic review and monitor the progress of the implementation of the provisions of this Act by the State Governments.

It may be conclude by saying that the problem of the elderly must be addressed to urgently and with utmost care. There is urgent need to amend the Constitution for the special provision to protection of aged person and bring it in the periphery of fundamental right. With the degeneration of joint family system, dislocation of familiar bonds and loss of respect for the aged person, the family in modern times should not be thought to be a secure place for them. Thus, it should be the Constitutional duty of the State to make an Act for the welfare and extra protection of the senior citizen.



legal quotes

Kallyani Gurav
3rd LL.B.

- > A rule that cannot be bent will certainly be broken. ~Robert Brault
- > We don't give our criminals much punishment, but we sure give 'em plenty of publicity. ~Will Rogers
- > It is the spirit and not the form of law that keeps justice alive. ~Earl Warren
- > An earthquake achieves what the law promises but does not in practice maintain —the equality of all men. ~Ignazio Silone
- > A jury consists of twelve persons chosen to decide who was the better lawyer. ~Robert Frost
- > Hunger makes a thief of any man. ~Pearl S. Buck
- > If there were no bad people, there would be no good lawyers.
- > When men are pure, laws are useless; when men are corrupt, laws are broken
- > Lawyers are the only persons in whom ignorance of the law is not punished. Jeremy Bentham
- > Injustice is relatively easy to bear what stings is justice. H. L. Mencken
- > The injustice done to an individual is sometimes of service to the public. Junius
- > We leave unmolested those who set the fire to the house, and prosecute those who sound the alarm. Nicolas Chamfort
- > In the halls of justice, the only justice is in the halls. Lenny Bruce

Use of Mobile Phones in Commission & Detection of Crimes



Patil Sangram R.
LL.B. II

Introduction :-

Mobile phone is most efficiently used all over the world. It is the gazette widely used by criminals on various levels.

*** Use of mobile phones in commission of crime.**

A) Illegal use of mobile by Hackers

- 1 Blue bugging:- It is an offence committed with help of Bluetooth, once it enters through Bluetooth it exploits the valuable information and data.
- 2 Vishing :- Online shopping, sharing details of credit and debit card numbers are hacked and misused.
- 3 Malware :- It is designed to perform malicious activities in the device. It enters through sms, file transfer & downloads.
- 4 Smishing :- It is an offence committed by fake callers. Soft tongue of the caller provokes victims to share their pecuniary information which is later on misused.

B) Mobile Phones used by Mafia :-

Use of mobile phones by mafia at international level is a headache to the Interpol too.

- 1 Mafias are masters of mobile phones as they hire hackers. Secret informers (mobile users) are planted by mafia around the victim targeted.
- 2 They change Sim card for every now and then.

C) Satellite Phone and Terrorism :-

Satellite phones are upgraded version of mobile phones. This service is highly expensive and is affordable only to international terrorists. These phones are having high coverage area which covers almost globe at a glance.

1) Al-Qaeda, Osama-bin-Laden :-

The above organization is prominent user of the satellite phone service. In almost every terrorist attack the satellite phone plays vital role. The well known terrorist attack on World Trade Center, USA was governed by these phones. So before tracking them the attack was executed.

2) 26/11, Mumbai Attacks :-

The terrorist team from Karachi left and traveled through Indian Ocean with the help of these phones only. It is only possible because satellite phones give good coverage over oceans too. When they entered in to Mumbai city limits they switched over to cell phone service. Those Sim Cards were purchased from West Bengal.

3) Bomb- Blast and Cell Phones :-

It is often seen that bomb planter at busy places use the mobile phones. Also they have adopted new techniques that bombs are exploded by using simple mobile phone circuits.

D) Incidental Offenders and Mobile Phones

: There is another class of criminals rather than the professional or mafias. These criminals are incidental or under provocation.



These people are bit unaware of the technology used by mobile phone service providers. While commission of crimes they are under impression that phone calls made by them are not known or not traceable and have no record.

These criminals have their total focus on the commission of crime and not on technology of gazettes. While committing crime they have direct contact with victims and other persons involving as circumstantial witnesses.

E) Use of Mobile Phones in detection of Crimes:-

Mobile Phones play a very important role in detection of crime. It is so because government has total control over mobile service providers.

2008 Ahmedabad Serial Blast- case

This case was revealed on the clue of five mobile phones which were switched off. Jt. Commissioner of Police Ashish Bhatia traced 5 Sim cards which were off and the whole chain of terrorists was arrested.

F) Cell Phone – Valuable evidence

Cell phone is key to lead in detection of crime. It is possible on all following technical points.

G) Tracking by GPS

These equipment tracks the mobile users by its place, time and exact location at precision of one square kilometer.

H) Call Data Support

Service providers have every

call records of out going and incoming. It records the phone call details of criminal

as well as victims.

I) Highendtrackingequipments

This technique tracks all phonic conversion at a precision level and can be used as valuable documents.

J) IP address

Every mobile handset has a unique IP address i.e. Internet Protocol which is unique and easily detectable. Though as many times Sim is changed, it tracks every record of caller.

K) Tip Submit

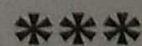
This app was created by Tip soft and crime Reports and is known to be the first anonymous tip submission mobile software. The mobile App allows tipsters to upload photos or video and is able to send the location of the video by a GPS locator.

L) Mobile Vic PD

It is a recently released mobile application. It report minor crimes, after anonymous tips to police. And on description of listed criminals, police can tackle the criminals.

Conclusion

Mobile phone technology is a pool in crime fighting platform of society. Also it reduces communication gap between police and general public. Future research will be concerned with new designs carried out on them of survey and trace the crime in.



NO AUTOMATIC ARREST IN 498A CASES: THE LAW OF ARREST REDEFINED



Krisnadeo A. Yadav
III LL.B

There is phenomenal increase in matrimonial disputes in recent years. The institution of marriage is greatly revered in this country. Section 498-A of the IPC was introduced with avowed object to combat the menace of harassment to a woman at the hands of her husband and his relatives. The fact that Section 498-A is a cognizable and non-bailable offence has lent it a dubious place of pride amongst the provisions that are used as weapons rather than shield by disgruntled wives. The simplest way to harass is to get the husband and his relatives arrested under this provision. In a quite number of cases, bed-ridden grand-fathers and grand-mothers of the husbands, their sisters living abroad for decades are arrested.

Taking serious note of this trend Hon'ble Supreme Court of India redefined the law relating to arrest in respect of section 498A cases in *Arnesh Kumar V. State of Bihar & Anr.* (Criminal Appeal No. 1277 Of 2014 (@Special Leave Petition (Crl.) No.9127 Of 2013) decided on July 2, 2014.

The Supreme Court in this case said 'women were increasingly using the anti-dowry law to harass in-laws and restrained police from mechanically arresting the husband and his relatives on mere lodging of a complaint under Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code. Citing very low conviction rate in such cases, it directed the state governments to instruct police. "Not to automatically arrest when a case under Section 498A of IPC is

registered but to satisfy themselves about the necessity for arrest under the parameters (check list) provided under Section 41 of criminal procedure code".

The Supreme Court issued following guidelines in respect of arrest under Section 498A of IPC

- (1) All the State Governments to instruct its police officers not to automatically arrest when a case under Section 498-A of the IPC is registered but to satisfy themselves about the necessity for arrest under the parameters laid down above flowing from Section 41, Cr.p.c.
- (2) All police officers be provided with a check list containing specified sub-clauses under Section 41(1)(b)(ii);
- (3) The police officer shall forward the check list duly filed and furnish the reasons and materials which necessitated the arrest, while forwarding/producing the accused before the Magistrate for further detention;
- (4) The Magistrate while authorising detention of the accused shall peruse the report furnished by the police officer in terms aforesaid and only after recording its satisfaction, the Magistrate will authorise detention;
- (5) The decision not to arrest an accused, be forwarded to the Magistrate within two weeks from the date of the



institution of the case with a copy to the Magistrate which may be extended by the Superintendent of police of the district for the reasons to be recorded in writing;

- (6) Notice of appearance in terms of Section 41A of Cr.PC be served on the accused within two weeks from the date of institution of the case, which may be extended by the Superintendent of Police of the District for the reasons to be recorded in writing;
- (7) Failure to comply with the directions aforesaid shall apart from rendering the police officers concerned liable for departmental action, they shall also be liable to be punished for contempt of court to be instituted before High Court having territorial jurisdiction.
- (8) Authorising detention without recording reasons as aforesaid by the judicial Magistrate concerned shall be liable for departmental action by the appropriate High Court.

After this judgment, the home ministry has sent a letter to all states and union territories informing and advising them about the same judgment. The judgment is being read and understood by the police in their own style and speed!!!



Dr. Babasaheb R. Ambedkar

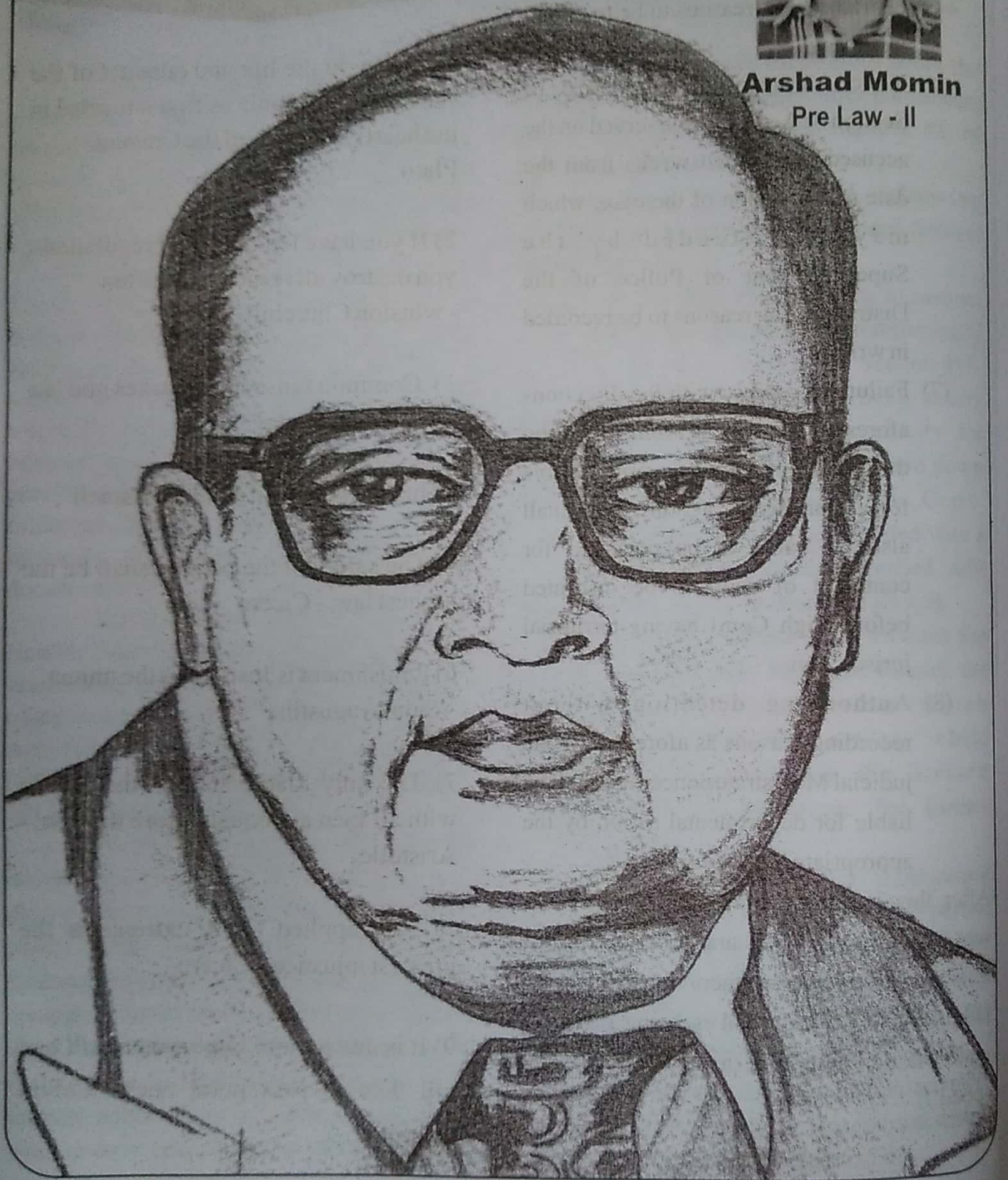
legal quotes

- 1) Justice in the life and conduct of the state is possible only as first it resided in the hearts and souls of the Citizens. - Plato
- 2) If you have ten thousand regulations, you destroy all respect for the law. - winston Churchill
- 3) Common sense of ten makes god law - william Douglas
- 4) Justice is truth in action - Disraeli
- 5) The safety of the people, shall be the highest law. - Cicero
- 6) Punishment is Justice for the unjust. - Saint Augustine
- 7) The only Stable state is the one in which all men are equal before the law. - Aristotle
- 8) Law applied to its extreme is the greatest injustice. - Cicero
- 9) It is much more important to kill bad bill than to pass good ones. - Calvin Coolidge

Sketched By



Arshad Momin
Pre Law - II



Dr. Babasaheb R. Ambedkar



कायदयाचं बोला

डॉ. माग्यश्री कुलकर्णी



रोजच्या सवयीप्रमाणे सकाळी दुसरा चहा घेताना पुन्हा एकदा वर्तमानपत्र हातात घेतले. नजर मिळताच खून, मारहाण, अपहरण, अत्याचार, बलात्कार... अशा बातम्या मला नजरेत दिसल्या. नैराश्याने पेपर टेबलावर ठेवून दिला. स्वयंपाकघरातून सुनेचा त्रागा दिसत होता, ऐकायला येत होता. मधून-मधून मुलांना चापट पोळी, घम्मक लाडवाचा प्रसाद मिळत होता. सुनेचे तरी काय चुकल म्हणा! गेले चार दिवस आमच्याकडे काम करणारी अनिता आली नव्हती. ती आमच्याकडे भांडी घासायची, केर-वारे काढायची, लादी पुसायची. ती नसल्यामुळे कामाचा बराचसा ताण सुनेवर पडलेला होता. धाकटा मुलगा आणि त्याच्याहून लहान असणारी मुलगी कॉलेजला लवकर जायची. त्यामुळे त्यांचा टिफिन तयार करून द्यावा लागत होता. तशी मी तिला मदत करीत होते, पण माझे गुडघे दुखतात म्हणून सुनेनेच मला वाफाळलेला चहाचा कप हातात देऊन बसवून ठेवलेलं होतं.

तसे सून, मोठा मुलगा मला खूप करतात. माझी नित्यनेमाने विचारपूस करतात. खर्चाला मी मागत नसतानाही ठराविक रक्कम देतात. कधी तरी गंमतीने मी एकदा मुलाला म्हटल होत, "बघ हं. आता कायदाही आमच्या म्हणजे वृध्दांच्या बाजूने आहे. कारण तू जर माझी जबाबदारी घेण्याचं नाकारलस तर न्यायालयीन आदेशाप्रमाणे मी तुझी तक्रार करेन आणि सीआर. पी. सी. १२५ कलमान्वये तुला माझी जबाबदारी घ्यायला भाग पाडेन. मग मी जेव्हा कायदयाची भाषा बोलायला लागले तेव्हा दोघेही थोडे सटपटले पण लगेच सावरलेही. त्यानंतर सून माझी जरा जास्तच काळजी घेते. कायदयाची भीती आहे ना!

पूर्वी मी नोकरी करायची. म्हणजे तसं माझे लग्न मी सज्जान झाल्यावर १८ वर्षे पूर्ण झाल्यावरच झालं. कारण बालविवाहाला कायदयाने बंदी होती. माझी पणजी म्हणायची की, कशाला मुलीच्या जातीला माळा पाहिजे. पंधरा वर्षांची चांगली घोडनवरी झाली पण अजून लग्नाचा पत्ता नाही. आमच्या काळात पाळण्यात लग्न व्हायची पण आता आमच ऐकतयं कोण? माझे बाबा कायदयाने चालणारे होते. लहान वयात लग्न केल्याने शारिरीक, मानसिक परिणाम मुलीवर आणि पर्यायाने कुटुंबावर होतात हे त्यांना माहित होतं. ते आपल्या निर्णयावर ठाम राहिले आणि माझे लग्न मी १९ वर्षांची आणि आमचे हे २२ वर्षांचे असतानाच केलं. लग्नानंतर मला औषधाच्या कारखान्यात नोकरी लागली. तिथे मालक आम्हाला अतिशय पिळून घ्यायचा. कामाच्या वेळा ठराविक नव्हत्या. स्त्रियांना कामासाठी ७ नंतर थांबवून घेतल जाई. अनेक लेकरवाळ्या आईना आपल्या तान्हया मुलांना घरी सोडून याव लागायचं, जो कामाचा मोबदला मिळायचा तोही पुरूषांपेक्षा कमी मिळायचा, काही वेळा औषधाच्या जड पेटया(बॉक्स) उचलून टेम्पोत भरावे लागायचं. काही दिवस मीही या चक्रात अडकले होते पण मला स्त्री आयोग केंद्राच्या जे १९९० साली स्थापन झाले त्या केंद्राच्या कुमुदताई भेटल्या. त्यांनी मला कामगारांचे हक्क, अधिकार यांची जाणीव करून दिली. तशी मला सामाजिक कार्याची आवड होतीच. मी कामगारांना एकत्रित करून त्यांना आपल्या अधिकारांची, हक्कांची माहिती देऊ लागले. कुमुदताईच्यामुळे मी १८८१ झालेला पहिल्या कामगार कायदा फॅक्टरीज् अॅक्टविषयी माहिती करून घेतली. त्यांच्याकडे असणारी मराठीतील पुस्तके वाचली. कायदे जाणून घ्यायची खूप इच्छा झाली आणि आवडही निर्माण झाली पण वेळ आणि प्रपंच या अडचणीमुळे मी लॉ कॉलेजला प्रवेश घेतला नाही.

जशी जशी मुलं मोठी होत गेली तशी तशी मी मुलांनाही आपल्या कायदेशीर अधिकार आणि हक्क जागृती याविषयी धडे द्यायला सुरूवात केली. मुलेही



भांडणतंटा न करता कायदयाच बोलून स्वतःचे आणि इतरांचे प्रश्न सोडवू लागली. अगदी अलीकडचं दोन-एक महिन्यापूर्वीच उदाहरण सांगता येईल. मुलीच्या मैत्रिणीला कॉलेजमधील एक मुलगा विनाकारण त्रास देत होता. ती कॉलेजमधून बाहेर पडल्यावर तिचा पाठलाग करीत होता, मोबाईलवर मिस कॉल देत होता, फेसबुकवर काही बाही लिहित होता. माझ्या मुलीने हे सारं घरात सांगितलं. झालं. त्याच कॉलेजमध्ये शिकणाऱ्या तिच्या धाकट्या भावाने, माझ्या शेंडेफळाने त्या त्रास देणाऱ्या मुलाला गाठलं आणि सांगितलं की,

“दादा, हे काही तू वागतोस ते बरं नाही. सोडून दे असं वागणं. कारण तुला माहित नसेल की पाठलाग करणं, फोन करणं, मेसेज पाठवणं यासाठी भारतीय दंड संहितेप्रमाणे ३५४ ड या कलमाद्वारे तुला शिक्षा करता येते. उगाच त्या मुलीच्या वडिलांनी तुझी तक्रार करायची ठरवलं तर तुला किमान एका वर्षासाठी आणि जास्तीत जास्त सात वर्षासाठी तुरुंगात जावं लागेल शिवाय दंड भरावा लागेल तो वेगळाच. त्यामुळे वेळीच सावध हो आणि शहाण्यासारखा वाग. नुसती छेडाछेड केली म्हणून जरी तक्रार केली तरी कलम ५०९ प्रमाणे ३ वर्षे आत जाईल शिवाय दंडही भरावा लागेल. आता सगळ्यांनाच कायदा कळतो.”

माझ्या मुलाने मला हे सांगितलं तेव्हा मी धन्य झाले. कारण तो कायदयाने चालत होता.

भारतीय राज्य घटनेने स्त्री-पुरुष समानतेचे तत्त्व स्वीकारलेले आहे. मात्र प्रत्यक्षात सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रात विषमता आहे तशीच राहिलेली आहे. स्वातंत्र्यपूर्व काळात म्हणजे १८८५ च्या पूर्वी स्त्री अनेक हक्कांपासून पारखी असतानाच रखमाबाईंनी जो संघर्ष केला आणि स्वतः निवडलेल्या जीवन पध्दतीनुसार जगण्याचा आग्रह धरला ते आजच्या काळातही पाहण्यासारखे आहे. रखमाबाईंचा खटला म्हणून तो प्रसिध्द आहे.

१९५५ मध्ये हिंदू विवाह

कायदयाची अंमलबजावणी सुरू झाली. या कायदयान्वये हिंदू व्यक्तीला एकाच वेळी एकाच व्यक्तीशी विवाह करता येईल. वधू-वर हिंदूच असले पाहिजेत तसेच त्याचे वय १८-२१ असले पाहिजे. वैवाहिक स्थिती अविवाहित, घटस्फोटित, विधवा, विधुर अशी समान असावी. पहिला पती वा पत्नी हयात असताना दुसऱ्या स्त्री-पुरुषाशी विवाह करता येणार नाही आणि केल्यास तो अवैध ठरेल. तसेच त्या व्यक्तीला भारतीय दंडविधान कलम ४९४ व ४९५ नुसार १० वर्षांपर्यंत कारावास होऊ शकतो.

विचार करता करता माझ्या मनात आलं. खरंच समाजात किती मोठ्या प्रमाणात कायदयाविषयी अज्ञान आहे. कायदयाचे ज्ञान प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला असणे आवश्यक आहे. कायदयाने दिलेले हक्क व सोपविलेल्या जबाबदाऱ्यांची माहिती करवून घेणे, समजावून घेणे आणि कायदेशीर प्रक्रिया योग्य पध्दतीने राबविण्यासाठी आग्रह धरणे हे प्रत्येकाचे कर्तव्य आहे. चहा घेता घेता काय काय आणि किती किती आठवलं. सुनेला थोडी मदत केली आणि अनिताच्या घरी चौकशी करण्यासाठी जायच ठरवलं. घरातील सगळी माणसं मार्गस्थ झाल्यावर अनिताच्या घरी जायला निघाले. चार-चौघांना तिचा पत्ता विचारताच, 'त्या कंट्रीवाल्याची बायको अनि होय? असं मला विचारत, काहीसं आपल्याशीच बोलत त्यातील एकाने मला घर दाखवलं. घर कसलं झोपडीच होती ती. दार अनितानेच उघडलं. चेहऱ्यावर माराच्या खुणा, डोक्याला पडलेली खोप, सुजलेला चेहरा. मी अनिताकडे



पहातच राहिले.घरात जाऊन चौकशी करताना मला समजलं की, तिचा नवरा दारू पिऊन पैशावरून तिला रोजच मारझोड करीत होता. बोलता बोलता अनिताने सांगितलं की, सुरुवातीला हुंड्यावरून, नंतर मूल होत नाही म्हणून सवत आणण्यावरून, मूल झाल्यावर चारित्र्याच्या संशयावरून आणि आता यात भर म्हणून व्यसनाला पैसा देण्यावरून तिचे अतोनात हाल होत होते. माझ्यातले कायदयाचे ज्ञान स्वस्थ बसू देईना. मी तिला चांगलं ठणकावून सांगितलं. म्हणाले, “बाई ग, अन्याय करणाऱ्यापेक्षा अन्याय सहन करणारा दोषी असतो. या अन्यायाविरूद्ध कायदेशीर मदत घे.हुंडाबंदी कायदा,१९६१ नुसार हुंडा मागणाऱ्यास ६ महिने कारावास आणि १५००० रूपये दंड होऊ शकतो. भारतीय दंड संहितेच्या कलम ४९८ अ नुसार क्रूरतेने वागविणे, मानसिक, शारिरीक छळ करणे यासाठी ३ वर्षे कारावास आणि दंड केला जाऊ शकतो.शिवाय अशा नवऱ्याकडून घटस्फोट मिळविता येतो आणि पोटगीही मिळविता येते.कायदयाची मदत घेऊन धाडस दाखविल्यासच स्त्रीवरचा अन्याय दूर होऊ शकतो.”

अशाप्रकारे माहित असलेली उदाहरणे देऊन मी तेथून घरी आले.तिचाच विचार करीत असताना मला काही काव्यपंक्ती सुचल्या.कायदेविषयक मासिकाला त्या पाठविण्यासाठी त्या मी थेट कागदावर उतरविल्या.

जाणून घ्या कायदा ; होईल तुमचाच फायदा
नका घालू कोणाशी वाद ; साधू प्रत्येकाशी संवाद
पण त्यासाठी माहित हवे ; आपले हक्क आणि
अधिकार

नका झिजवू कोर्टाच्या पायऱ्या ; कशाला हव्यात
पोलिस कचेऱ्या ?
नाही व्हायचे कोणचेही सावज ; आता आपण नेहमीच
सावध

करा माझ्याशी एक वायदा ; जाणून घ्या कायदा
असूनही आम्ही महिला ; आहोत आम्ही सबला
तुमचाच होईल फायदा ; सक्षम बनण्या मदत करी
कायदा

नका बोलू काय दयायचं ? बोला फक्त कायदयाचं

पुन्हा मनात म्हणायचे

संतोषकुमार रामचंद्र सावंत
V NLC

तुला काहितरी म्हणायचे
मग तू रुसायचे
काहीतरी सांगून मी तुला हसवायचे
हसताना पाहत तुला
पुन्हा मनात म्हणायचे
हास्य तुझे हेच सुख माझे
तुझ्यावरती जिवापाड मरायचे
प्रेमासाठी तुझाभोवती मिरवायचे
मिळवण्यासाठी तुला वेडेपण करायचे
वेडेपण करताना पुन्हा मनात म्हणायचे.
वेड तुझे हेच जीवन माझे
वेडेपण करण्यातच दिवस जायचे
सांगायचे ते मनातच रहायचे
कधी शब्द विसरायचे
तर कधी मन घसरायचे
परतताना पुन्हा मनात म्हणायचे
प्रेम तुझे हेच जग माझे
शेवटी वेळ गेली, दिवस विसरले
मनातले प्रेम मनातच उरले
आता दुसऱ्याचे प्रेम पाहून
मनात हसायचे
हसताना पुन्हा एकदा
डोळे भरून यायचे
पुन्हा परतशील या आशेवर जगायचे
जगताना मात्र पुन्हा मनात म्हणायचे
गेलेले दिवस परत नाहीत यायचे.



आत्मविश्वास



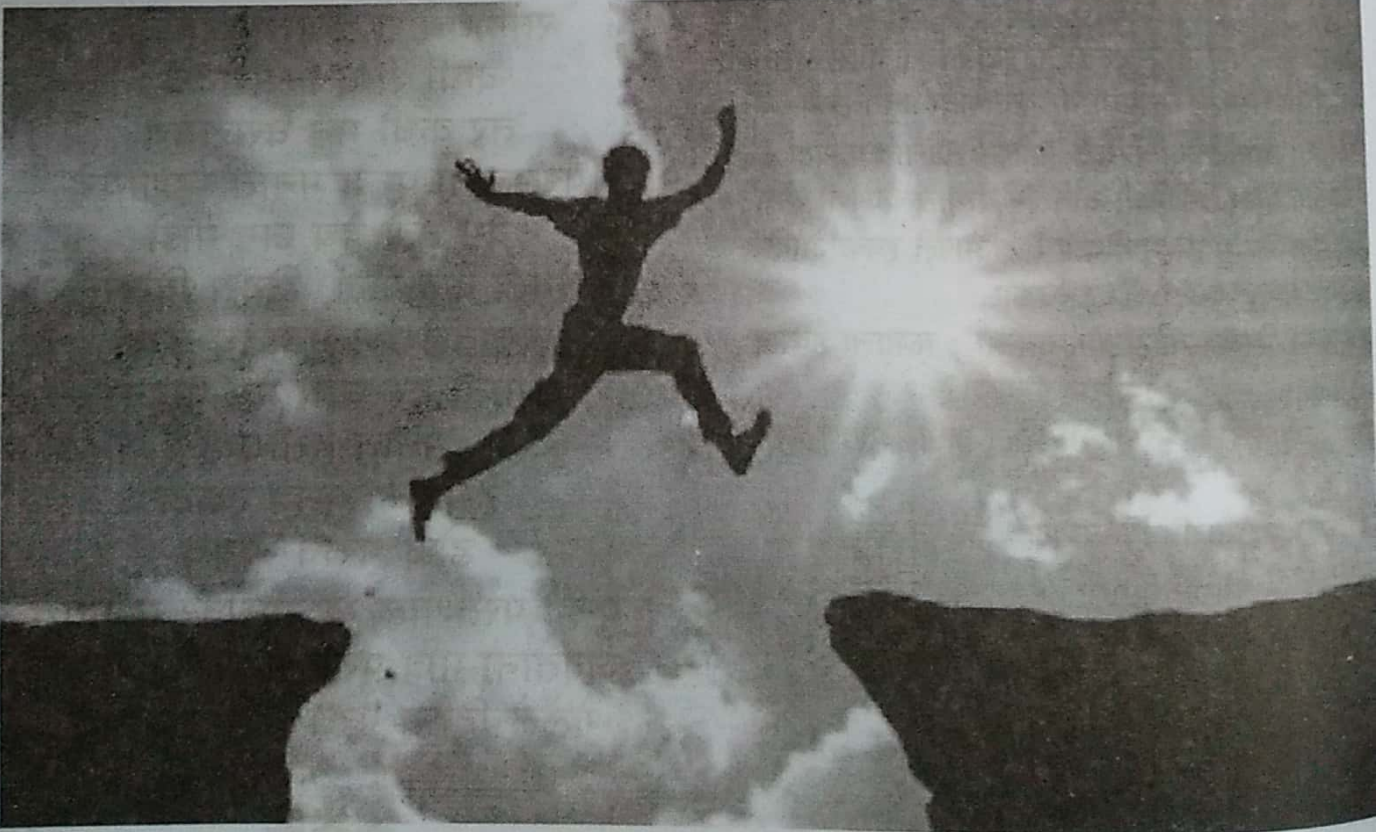
अकुंश अर्जुन खोत
प्री लॉ II

जगातील सर्व यशस्वी लोकांच्या यशाचा पाया हा आत्मविश्वास हाच आहे आत्मविश्वास म्हणजे परिस्थिती संयमाने हाताळण्याची व त्यातून यश किंवा अनुकूलता प्राप्त करण्याची क्षमता होय. प्रचंड आत्मविश्वासाचे एक उदाहरण म्हणजे अब्राहम लिंकन हे होत.

इ.स.१८३१ मध्ये अब्राहम लिंकन २१ वर्षांचे असताना व्यवसायात अपयशी ठरले. इ.स.१८३२ मध्ये पहिली विधिमंडळाची निवडणूक ते हरले. इ.स.१८३३ साली पुन्हा व्यवसायात अपयश आले. इ.स.१८३५ मध्ये पत्नीचे निधन झाले. इ.स.१८४३ मध्ये काँग्रेसच्या निवडणुकीत अपयश आले. इ.स.१८५४ मध्ये खासदारकीची निवडणूक हरले. इ.स.१८५६ मध्ये उपराष्ट्राध्याक्षांच्या निवडणुकीत हरले. इ.स.१८५८ मध्ये पुन्हा खासदारकीची निवडणूक हरले आणि इ.स.१८६१

मध्ये अब्राहम लिंकन अमेरिकेचे राष्ट्राध्यक्ष झाले. याला म्हणतात आत्मविश्वास.

याच संदर्भात स्वामी विवेकानंद म्हणतात, "जुना धर्म म्हणतो, ज्याचा देवावर विश्वास नाही तो नास्तिक. नवा धर्म म्हणतो, ज्याचा स्वतःवर विश्वास नाही तो नास्तिक. स्वतःवर विश्वास असणारा मनुष्य काहीही करू शकतो. माझ्या सर्व भारतीयांनी स्वतःवर विश्वास ठेवला पाहिजे, स्वतःच्या मेहनतीवर, कष्टांवर विश्वास ठेवला पाहिजे तरच भारत पुनः आपले वैभव प्राप्त करून घेऊ शकेल. भारत जगात आत्मविश्वासाच्या बळावर सर्वश्रेष्ठ बनेल." विवेकानंदांच्या या संदेशाचे तंतोतंत पालन पाश्चिमात्य देशातील लोकांनी केले आणि आम्ही भारतीय मात्र त्यांचे विचार, संदेश विसरून केवळ जयंती साजरी करीत बसतो...



सोशल मिडियावरील 'अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य'



संग्राम रा. पाटील
II एल एल.बी

'मानव तिथे विचार आणि विचार तिथे कृती.' या पंक्तीप्रमाणेच आजच्या युगात 'मानव विना मोबाईल; म्हणजे यक्षप्रश्न.' या महिती व तंत्रज्ञान युगात मोबाईल (स्मार्ट फोन) चा बेसुमार वापर चालू आहे. निव्वळ प्रत्यक्ष बोलने या पलिकडे जावून मोबाईलने केव्हा कॉंप्युटरची जागा घेतली हे कळालेच नाही. जसे बोलण्यामधून वा संभाषनामधून विचारांची देवाण घेवाण होते तसेच स्मार्ट फोन वरील सोशल मिडिया साईट्स वरून पण विचारांची देवाण घेवाण होते.

आता या शोधाने बाल्यावस्था पार केली आहे. व त्याचे प्रताप हळू-हळू समाजापुढे दिसून येत आहेत. सोशल मिडियाचा बेसुमार वापर वाढला तो सहज उपलब्धतेने. समाजातील चांगल्या, वाईट, पुरोगामी, सामाजिक, वैज्ञानिक, न्यायिक यासारख्या असंख्य मत मतांतरांचा अक्षरशः पुर आला आहे. याचेच पर्यावसान कायद्याच्या चौकटीतून बाहेर जाते असे वाटत असतानाच माहिती तंत्रज्ञान कायद्यात सन २००९ साली फारश्या चर्चेविना दुरुस्ती झाली. 'कायद्याचा बडगा काय असतो' याची प्रचिती सहज मत व्यक्त करणाऱ्यांच्यावर आली.

राजकिय झुंडशहांसाठीच या कलमाचा दुरुपयोग होत असल्याचा गेल्या दोन-तीन वर्षातील उदाहरणांनी स्पष्ट झाले आहे. कोर्टाने या दुरुस्तीचा समाचार घेतला नाही तरच नवल.

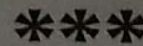
कलम ६६ (अ) चे लक्ष्य विचारात घेतले तर भारतीय घटनेचे कलम १९-१(अ) व १९-२ यांची पाठराखण करणे होय असा युक्तीवाद बऱ्याच याचिकेतून करण्यात आला. भारताचा एका सुजाण नागरिकाला उपलब्ध साधनांमधून मत मांडायला वा जाणून घ्यायला पुर्ण स्वातंत्र्य आहे. यासाठीच हा सर्व

उहापोह चालला आहे. पण या पलिकडे जावून जेव्हा या चर्चा आपल्या निर्धारित सीमा ओलांडून सार्वजनिक सुव्यवस्थेला तात्काळ धोका, देशाचे सार्वभौमत्व व एकतेला आव्हान, देशाच्या सुरक्षेला व मित्रराष्ट्रांशी संबंधांना बाधा या सारख्या कारणांसाठीच अविष्कार स्वातंत्र्यांचा संकोच करता येतो. कलम ६६ अ याची दखल घेत नाही.

कलम ६६ अ नागरिकांना माहिती मिळवण्याचा हक्क प्रधान करतो. ही माहिती इंटरनेट वा तत्सम माध्यमांकरवी मिळवता येवू शकते. पण जसा प्रकाशाचा पाठलाग अंधार करतो त्याच प्रमाणे विधायक माहिती मिळते तशी विघातक ही मिळते या मध्ये इंटरनेटच्या व्यासपिठावरील विचारांची चर्चा वा प्रसार, की चिथावणी असा भेद करित नाही. या मध्ये विधायक व विघातक गोष्टी एकाच मापाने मोजल्या जातात. एखाद्या नागरिकाला आक्षेपार्ह वाटणाऱ्या गोष्टी दुसऱ्याला व्यक्तीगत टिका व टिपणी भासू शकते.

उदा. 'क' या व्यक्तित्ने आपल्या धर्माच्या प्राचारार्थ मासांहार करण्यास पुष्टी दिली तर 'ब' व्यक्तित्ना त्याच्या धार्मिक मुल्यांची पायमल्ली होते असे वाटणे साहजिक आहे. 'क' या व्यक्तित्ना 'ब' व्यक्तित्शी प्रत्यक्ष शरसंधान करण्याचा हेतू नसेल पण एकदा सुटलेला संदेश 'क' व्यक्तित्च्या नियंत्रणाबाहेरचा असतो व दुसऱ्यांच्या हक्कांची पायमल्ली करतो. इथे गुन्हा घडतो.

यामुळेच कलम ६६ अ मध्ये दुरुस्ती करणे हे अपरिहार्य होते. या दुरुस्तीमुळे अंशतः व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्यावर घाला घातला आहे तरीपण अक्षेपार्ह मजकूर वगळला तर मुलभुत हक्क अबाधित राहतील.



अंधश्रद्धेचा बळी : डॉ.नरेंद्र दाभोळकर



राजश्री गोसावी
प्री लॉ I

वैद्यकीय पेशात असलेल्या डॉ.नरेंद्र दाभोळकर यांची अंधश्रद्धेच्या विचारांचा केवळ दीपच लावला नाही तर संपूर्ण महाराष्ट्रात वणवा पेटवला. त्यांनी कधीच कुठल्याही अंधश्रद्धेला आपल्या आयुष्यात स्थान दिले नाही. अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन करणाऱ्या दाभोळकरांनी आपले पूर्ण जीवन यात समर्पित केले.

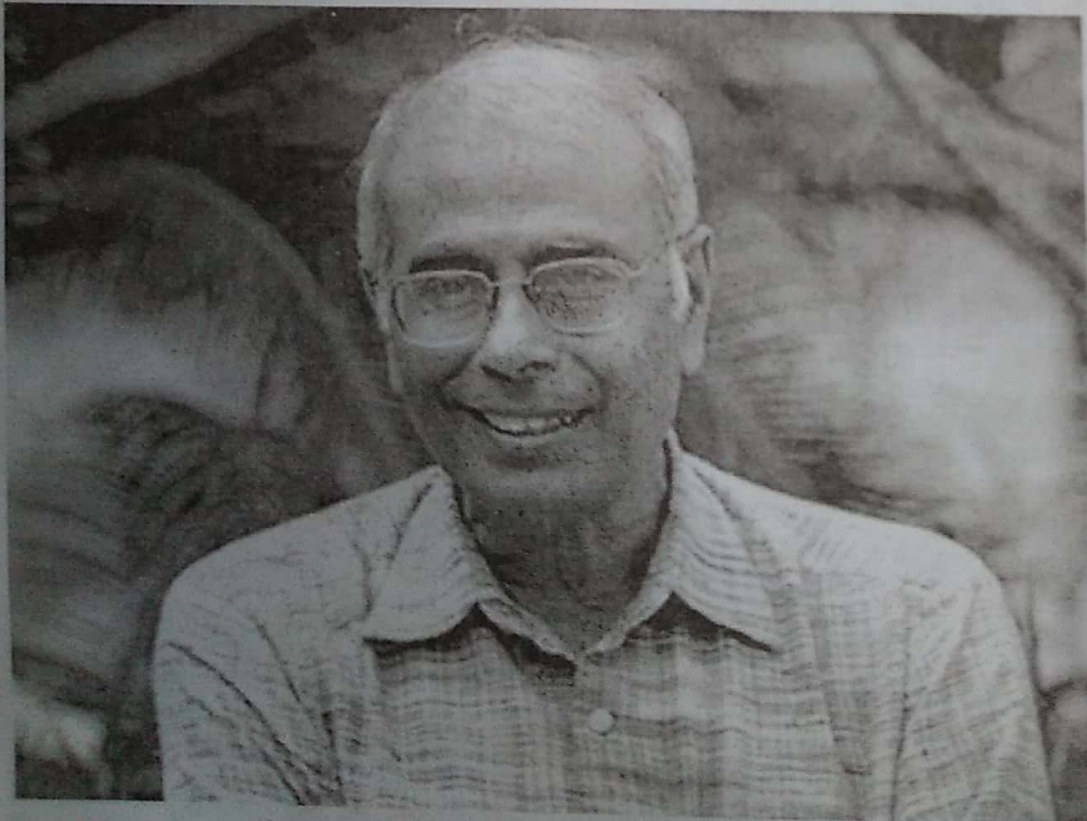
१९८० च्या दशकात अंधश्रद्धा निर्मूलन समिती म्हणजेच 'अनिसची' स्थापना झाली. त्याला कारण ठरले ते म्हणजे चिवरीतील पशुहत्या. पशुहत्या रोखण्यासाठी त्यांनी खूप प्रयत्न केले आणि त्यात ते यशस्वीही झाले.त्यांनी अनिसमार्फत कार्य करताना सरकारकडून आर्थिक मदत घेतली नाही.केवळ आपले कार्य अविरतपणे चालू ठेवण्याचा जणू काही वसाच घेतला होता. इस्लामाबादचा पोटफाडू बाबा,नागपुरची अनुराधाबाई, नाणिजचे नरेंद्रमहाराजइत्यादी अनेकांचा त्यांनी भांडाफोड केला.त्यावेळी सर्व समाज

आश्चर्यचकित झाला. दाभोळकर आपल्या कार्यकर्त्यांना नेहमी म्हणायचे की, तुमचं टारगेट बुवा असला पाहिजे पण ते साध्य करताना लोकांच्या भावना दुखावल्या जाता कामा नये. 'बाबा वाक्यं प्रमाणमं' ही संज्ञा विज्ञानाला मान्य नाही. विज्ञान नेहमीच पुरावा मागतो. न्यूटनने गुरुत्वाकर्षणाचा शोध लावताना अनेक प्रयोग केले आणि प्रयोगांती शोध सिद्ध केला.अमिषाला भूलून न जाता विज्ञानाप्रमाणे कार्य करा.त्यांचे कार्यकर्तेही त्यांच्या पावलावर पाऊल ठेवूनच कार्य करित होते.

डॉ.दाभोळकर हे १६ वर्षे 'साधना' साप्ताहिकाचे संपादक होते. अंधश्रद्धा या विषयावर त्यांनी अनेक पुस्तके लिहिली. 'शहाणपण देगा देवा', 'अंधश्रद्धा विनाशाय!', 'नाश अंधश्रद्धेचा' ही काही त्यांच्या ग्रंथांची नावं. अनिसचे कार्य म्हणजे एक काटेरी वाट होती. या काटेरी वाटेवरून जाताना दाभोळकरांना असंख्य कष्ट

पडले परंतु माघार न घेता त्यांनी आपला लढा चालूच ठेवला. २० ऑगस्ट २०१३ रोजी या कार्यकर्त्यावर गोळ्या घातल्या गेल्या

जनजागृतीचा वसा घेणाऱ्या डॉ.नरेंद्र दाभोळकर यांच्या मृत्युनंतर जादुटोणा विधेयक मान्य झाले.मात्र यासाठी डॉ.दाभोळकरांना आपला जीव द्यावा लागला. मारेकऱ्यांनी दाभोळकरांची हत्या केली खरी पण त्यांच्या विचारांचं काय?



‘सुधारणा’ आणि ‘संस्कृती’



धनंजय चव्हाण

II एल.एल.बी

डॉ. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन यांनी म्हटले आहे, 'कल्चर इम्प्लाइज स्वीटनेस ऑफ टेम्पर, सॅनिटी ऑफ आऊटलुक अँड दि स्ट्रेन्थ ऑफ स्पिरिट.'

खरेच, मानवी स्वभावातील मार्दव, वृत्तीतील निर्भयता आणि दृष्टीची व्यापकता म्हणजे संस्कृती होय. सध्याच्या काळात भौतिक प्रगतीचा वेग आणि वाढती आंतरिक अस्वस्थता यामुळे जग दुभंगण्याची परिस्थिती निर्माण होत आहे. फार पूर्वी गावे लहान होती. पण माणसे मोठी होती. तुकाराम महाराज देहू गावात रहात होते, तेव्हा तेथे नळाचे पाणी नव्हते, पण अभंगवाणी होती. ज्ञानदेवांच्या पादुकांवर आज वीज लखलखते आहे, पण माऊलीच्या प्रज्ञेचा आणि प्रतिभेचा प्रकाश पुन्हा मिळण्याची शक्यता लोपली आहे. सज्जनगडावर जागोजागी चिरेबंद पायऱ्या आहेत; पण समर्थांचे पाय गडाला लागणार नाहीत, याची खंत आहेच. जगभर असेच काहीसे घडते आहे. शेक्सपिअरचे निवासस्थान, लिंकनचे जन्मस्थान, वॉशिंग्टनचे विश्रांतीस्थान ही राष्ट्रीय स्मारके झाली आहेत. पण कर्तृत्वाची ती झेप आणि उंची आता दिसेनाशी झाली आहे. भरल्या समुद्रात पाण्याची वाण नसावी; पण तहान मात्र न भागता तशीच राहावी, तसेच समाजजीवनाचे झाले आहे. ज्ञान आले आहे पण जाण आली नाही. सुधारणेचा वेग वाढला आहे. पण संस्कृतीची पावले जड झाली आहेत. 'नॉलेज कम्स बट विजडम लिंगर्स, सिव्हिलायझेशन अँडव्हान्सेस, बट कल्चर लॅग्स बिहाईंड.' अशी वस्तुस्थिती आहे.

सर्वत्र सुधारणेला विलक्षण वेग आला आहे खरा पण या सुधारणेने जीवनाची गती आणि गुंता यात भर टाकली आहे. माणूस हा निसर्गाचा एक घटक आहे, पण निसर्गावर प्रभुत्व संपादन करण्याच्या हव्यासातून आपले आणि निसर्गाचे नाते तो विसरून गेला आहे. निसर्गदत्त शक्तींना वंचित झालेला माणूस आरोग्य व मनःशांतीचे मार्ग शोधतो आहे. वाढती गुन्हेगारी, व्यसनाधिनता,

गुंडगिरी, डावपेच, कुटिलता यांनी माणुसकीचे आकाश अंधारून आले आहे. ह्या सुधारलेल्या जगाला गरज आहे ती संस्कृतीची.

भारतीय संस्कृती ही सान्या जगाला पूजनीय अशीच आहे. स्वामी विवेकानंदांच्या बाबतीतील एक प्रसंग जो भारतीय संस्कृतीची महानता दर्शवणारा वाटतो.

Once a British asked swami Vivekananda, ' Why can't you wear proper clothes to look like a gentleman.'

Swami Vivekananda smiled and said, 'In your culture, a tailor makes a gentleman, but in our culture, character makes gentleman.'

म्हणूनच आपली संस्कृती ही आपल्या असण्यात असते. आपली सुधारणा ही आपल्या दिसण्यात असते. संस्कृती हे साक्षात जीवन दर्शन आहे तर सुधारणा हे वैभव प्रदर्शन, संस्कृती हे आपले रूप आहे तर सुधारणा हे त्यावरचे वस्त्र आहे.

ज्ञान-विज्ञानाच्या बळावर निर्माण झालेल्या सुविधा आणि वस्तुजात ही सुधारणेची अपत्येच म्हणावी लागतील. चुलीच्या जागी गॅसची शेंगडी येणे, खोपटीच्या जागी प्रासाद उभा राहणे, पंख्याऐवजी कुलर येणे, बैलगाडीने वाट सोडणे व आगगाडी मागोमाग विमान येणे ही झाली सुधारणा. सुखाने कसे जगावे हे सुधारणा सांगते पण जगावे कशासाठी याचे उत्तर संस्कृतीच्या कुटिरात शोधावे लागते. सुधारणेमुळे उपलब्ध झालेली सुखसाधने पैसे मोजून मिळविता येतात पण संस्कृतीला अभिप्रेत असणारी तत्त्वे बाजारपेठेत भेटत नाहीत. जगण्याला त्यांच्यामुळे अर्थ प्राप्त होतो. अशा सर्व मौलिक गोष्टींचे संवर्धन संस्कृतीमुळे घडते. अहिंसा, सत्य, अस्तेय, अपरिग्रह, पंचशील, मानवगौरव ही सर्व संस्कृतीचीच फळे होय.



सुधारणेचा प्रवाह वाहत असतो. वडिलार्जित संपत्तीप्रमाणे सुधारणा विनासायास दारी येते. टी. व्ही. घराघरात पोहोचतो. नळाच्या पाण्याप्रमाणे सुधारणा घरोघरी पोहोचते. संस्कृती मात्र साध्य करावी लागते, सिद्ध करावी लागते. तप, स्वाध्याय, उपासना आणि व्यायाम या गोष्टी केल्याशिवाय वाट्याला येत नाही. करणाऱ्याच्या कृतीला येणारी ती फळे असतात. संस्कृती ही तशीच असते. समकालीन समाजाची संस्कृती त्या त्या समाज घटकांबरोबर राहते. संस्कृती ही 'रेडिमेड' नसते. व्यक्ती आणि समाज यांच्यातील सजीव सहसंबंधाचा तो परिपाक असतो. जेव्हा समाजजीवनाचा तोल ढळतो, तत्वांना ग्लानी येते आणि माणसाचा पशू होतो तेव्हा समाजाला सावरण्याकरिता सुधारणे इतक्या गरज असते संस्कृतीची!

“भूक आहे तेवढे खाणे ही प्रकृती

भूक आहे त्यापेक्षा जास्त खाणे ही विकृती

वेळप्रसंगी स्वतः उपाशी राहून दुसऱ्याची भूक

भागवणे ही संस्कृती” असे व. पू. यांनी म्हटलेच आहे.

माणसाची संस्कृती ही त्याच्या बोलण्याचालण्यातून, नित्य वर्तनातून व्यक्त होते. संस्कृती ही टागोरांच्या विश्वधर्मात आहे. ती विवेकानंदांच्या विचारधनात व ज्ञानदेवांच्या पसायदानात आहे. महात्मा गांधी आजन्म झोपडीत राहिले. बुद्ध राजप्रासाद सोडून रानावनात गेले. तुकोबांनी छत्रपतींचा नजराणा विनम्रपणे परत करून अपरिग्रहाची सीमा ओलांडली म्हणूनच संस्कृती ही जगण्यात असते ती सांगण्यात नसते.

आजच्या स्पर्धेच्या युगात यांत्रिक व भौतिक प्रगतीचा वेग वाढला आहे. तंत्रविद्येमुळे उभ्या जगाचे नंदनवन करणे विज्ञानाला शक्य झाले आहे. परंतू अण्वस्त्र निर्मिती करण्याचा मोह मानवी मनाला पडतोच आहे. काही वेळा विद्यावंतांनाही आपल्या सांस्कृतिक कर्तव्याचे भान राहत नाही तेव्हा संस्कृतीचा गुरुत्वमध्य ढळतो. म्हणूनच बिशप ऑफ रिपन यांनी सुचवले होते की, जगाने शास्त्रीय सुट्टी घ्यावी. विज्ञानाने थोडे थांबावे, मागे वळून पहावे. मागे पडलेल्या संस्कृतीला

सुधारणांबरोबर येऊ द्यावे. शास्त्रीय उपकरणांच्या सुक्ष्मतेपेक्षा मानवी भावभावनांच्या तरलतेकडे अधिक लक्ष द्यावे.

माणूस आणि संस्कृती यांचे नाते परस्परावलंबनाचे आहे. माणूस हा संस्कृतीचा निर्माता आहे आणि आपत्यही. संस्कृतीचा हात त्याला घडवित असतो आणि आपल्या हाताने तो संस्कृतीही घडवित असतो. पाण्यापासून ढग निर्माण व्हावेत आणि ढगांपासून पाणी निर्माण व्हावे अशा प्रकारचा हा अन्योन्याश्रयच आहे.

संस्कृतीच्या निर्मितीत माणसाचा सिंहाचा वाटा आहे. भूमी नियतीने निर्माण केली पण शेती माणसाने. कंठ निसर्गाने दिला पण संगीत माणसाने निर्माण केले. पाषाण खाणीतून आला पण मूर्ती आणि लेणी माणसाने कोरली. म्हणूनच संस्कृती ही सजीवाच्या प्रयत्नातून प्रकट होणारी आंतरिक स्फूर्ती असते. सुधारणेचा प्रकार ऐहिक सुख व धनाच्या दिशेने वाहतो. संस्कृतीचा प्रकाश आत्मोन्नतीची वाट दाखवितो. सुधारणेमुळे निसर्ग प्रभूत्वाची दारे उघडतात. संस्कृतीमुळे आत्मबोधाची दालने खुली होतात.

सुधारणा आणि संस्कृती यांचा समन्वय आणि सहप्रवास हाच मानवकुलाच्या भाग्योदयाचा मार्ग आहे. संस्कृतीशिवाय सुधारणेला अर्थ नाही व सुधारणेवाचून संस्कृतीला स्थैर्य नाही. सुधारणेच्या सिंहासनावर विराजमान झालेली संस्कृती हे एक सज्जनांचे स्वप्न आहे. 'पूर्व आणि पश्चिम' यांना साधणारा सेतू बांधू पाहणारे आणि विज्ञान व वेदान्त यांच्या समन्वयाचे संगीत आळविणारे विवेकानंद हेच स्वप्न पहात होते. सुधारणांचा ओघ थोपविता येणार नाही, हटविता येणार नाही. तो समाजपरिवर्तनाचा एक भाग आहे. गतीचा तो कायदा आहे. पण सुधारणांचा रथ कितीही वेगाने धावला तरी त्याचे सारथ्य संस्कृतीकडूनच व्हावे, या भूमिकेचे भान सुट्टू नये, हीच अपेक्षा.

मसालेदार पत्र



राजश्री गोसांनी
श्री लॉ ।

प्रिय जायफळदादा आणि दालचिनीताई यांना,
नारळदादाचा नमस्कार.

पत्र लिहिण्यास कारण की, जिरे हिचे लग्न शहाजिरे यांच्याशी ठरले आहे. मोहरी अजून लहान असून आणि साखर यांचे कडाक्याचे भांडण झाल्याने डॉ. बडिशोप यांच्याकडे अॅडमिट केले आहे. सकाळी-सकाळी चहा पावला आणि त्यांचा मुलगा कांदेराव एका कोपऱ्यात बसून रडत आहे. आता जास्त काही लिहित नाही. लग्नाला नक्की यायचं हं!

आपले विनित,
अलबत्ता खलबत्ता मिक्सर बेपत्ता
मु.पो.इथे-तिथे, ता.असेल तिथे,
जि.नसेल तिथे
भ्रमणध्वनी मिरवाल तिकडे



हास्य दरबार

बबन : मास्तर आज मी तुम्हाला
प्रश्न विचारणार...

मास्तर : हो हो का नाही. विचार की..

बबन : आपल्या गावात पहिली
देशी हातभट्टी कुठे
लागली सांगा बरे ?

मास्तर : बराच विचार करून
मला माहित नाही.
अरे पण हा काय प्रश्न
झाला ?

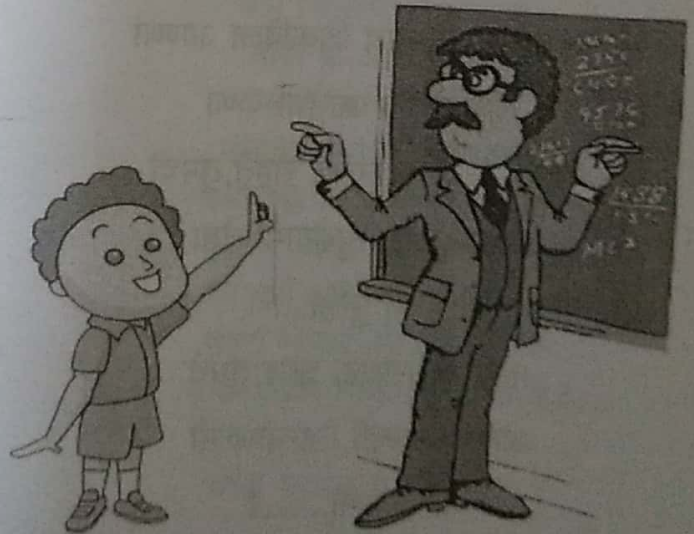
मला कसे माहित असेल.

बबन : मग तुम्ही परीक्षेत कसे
विचारता. देशातली पहिली

अणूभट्टी कुठे लावली ते

मास्तर : अरे गाढवा मी हातभट्टी वर कधीच जात नाही.

बबन : मग काय आम्ही अणूभट्टीवर रोज शेकोटी
शेकोटी खेळायला जातो की काय..... ?



देशभक्त आण्णा



निर्मलकुमार उर्फ विजयसिंह खरात-पाटील
V NLC

पद्मश्रीचा मुकूट तुमच्या
शिरपेची चढविला

नवा समाज-नवा विचार-नवा महाराष्ट्र,

आण्णा, तुम्हीच घडविला.

जनसेवेच्या कार्याचा केला तुम्ही,

वकिलीपासून मुहुर्त

कधीही नाही दाखविला,

आपुला स्वार्थ,

घेतला आदर्श गांधीजींचा

साधी राहणी आणि उच्च विचारांचा

अपार तुमची श्रद्धा, प्रेम होते जनतेवर

लाखो कष्टकरी, दिन-दलितांचे

आशिर्वाद होते तुमच्यावर,

तुमच्या प्रयत्नानेच, पंचगंगा उभारला हजारो

शेतमजूर, शेतकऱ्यांचे

तुम्ही वाली झाला.

शब्दांत तुमच्या सरस्वती,

स्वभावात बाणेदारपणा

स्वाभीमान तुम्हीच शिकविला आण्णा

ताठ ठेवला आमुचा कणा

उीव सदा - सलत राहते, तुमची

आण्णा असा पुरोगामी नेता,

घडणार नाही पुन्हा पुन्हा....

नाही विसरणार, ऋण तुमचे

आण्णा आम्ही, जन्मोजन्मी

जन्मोजन्मी.....!

मेरा भारत महान

अविराज दत्तात्रय भास्कर
प्री लॉ II

मेरा भारत महान

फेसबुकवर सगळे जवान

घरं मोठी, मनं खूपच लहान

तरी पण 'मेरा भारत महान

बळीराजा आहे सावकारीत गहाण

कमी होतयं लढण्याचं प्रमाण

तरीही 'मेरा भारत महान,

आज नाही कुणाच्या विचारांना उधाण

मोबाईलवर होतयं आदान-प्रदान

तरीही 'मेरा भारत महान,

सिंचन प्रकल्प आटले पाण्याविना

भागत नाही आमची तहान

तरी पण 'मेरा भारत महान.

हे असंच असतं

अविराज दत्तात्रय भास्कर
प्री लॉ II

हे असंच असतं आणि इथे असंच जगायचं असतं

इथे मागायचा नसतो कोणी न्याय

सर्वांच्या नसानसात भिनलाय अन्याय

इथे करायचं नसतं कोणी बंड

फक्त सोडायचा असतो दंड

इथे भ्रष्टाचार कोणला नवीन नाही पण

त्याला वाचा फोडायला कोणी धजत नाही

कारण पुढे येणाऱ्यांची वाचा केली जाते बंद

आणि भ्रष्टाचाराचा नंगानाच सुरू राहतो बेधुंद

पण काय करणार? हे असंच असतं...

इथे करायचा नसतो कोणी कोणला विरोध

घराणेशाहीला हवं असतं सर्व बिनविरोध

इथं नवीन चेहऱ्याला असते सदैव बंदी

त्याच त्या चेहऱ्याला मिळते पुन्हा एक संधी

पण काय करणार? हे असंच असतं...

आणि इथं असंच जगायचं असतं....



जिद्द

पद्मजा चौत्रे
प्री लॉ II

मागितलेली प्रत्येक गोष्ट मिळतेच असं नाही
तरीही मी मागायचं सोडत नाही
केलेले सर्व हट्ट पूर्ण होतातचं असं नाही
तरीही मी हट्ट करायचं सोडत नाही
हवलेली प्रत्येक गोष्ट सापडतेच असं नाही
तरीही मी शोधायचं सोडत नाही
पाहिलेलं प्रत्येक स्वप्न पूर्ण होतचं असं नाही
तरीही मी स्वप्न पहायचं सोडत नाही
मला माहित आहे रडून काही होत नाही
तरीही मी रडायचं सोडत नाही
लढायची हिंमत कमी होत आहे
तरीही मी लढायचं सोडत नाही
आयुष्य असंच आहे...
तरीही मी जगायचं सोडत नाही

स्वप्न जगत

पद्मजा चौत्रे
प्री लॉ II

स्वप्नात जगायला मला खूप आवडतं
कारण स्वप्नात जगणं खूप सुंदर असतं
मान नसतो, अपमान नसतो
सारं जग आपलं असतं
आपल्याला हवं असतं ते चुटकीसरशी मिळतं
दुःखाचं तर तिथं नावही नसतं
आनंदाच ते मोठं घरकुल असतं
म्हणूनच मला स्वप्नात जगायला आवडतं
जिंकणारे तर राजे असतातचं
पण हरणारेही तिथं सिंकदर असतात
यशापयशाचे तर तिथं मापही नसतं
म्हणूनच मला स्वप्नात जगायला आवडतं
पैशापेक्षा नात्यांचा तिथं मान असतो
रूसवा फुगवा असला तरी दुरावा नसतो
प्रेमाच्या या नात्यात कायम रहावसं वाटतं
म्हणूनच मला स्वप्नात जगायला आवडतं

आयुष्य

मणिकांचन चिदानंद डोईजड
V एन.एल.सी.

जे घडले ते न्याहाळायचे असते
बदलत्या जगाबरोबर बदलायचे असते
आयुष्य असेच जगायचे असते !
कुठून सुरू झाले हे माहित नसले तरी
कुठं थांबायचे हे ठरवायचे असते
आयुष्य असेच जगायचे असते !
कुणासाठी काहीतरी निस्वार्थीपणे करायचे असते
स्वतःच्या दुःखापेक्षा इतरांना सुखवायचे असते
आयुष्य असेच जगायचे असते !
दुःख आणि अश्रूंना वाट करून द्यायची असते
हसता नाही आलं तरी इतरांना हसवायचं असते
आयुष्य असेच जगायचे असते !
पंखांमध्ये बळ आल्यावर घरटे सोडायचे असते
आकाशात झेप घेऊनही धरतीला विसराचे नसते
आयुष्य असेच जगायचे असते !
इच्छा असो वा नसो, कर्तव्य कंधी चुकायचे नसते
पण जग सोडताना मात्र समाधानाने जायचे असते
आयुष्य असेच जगायचे असते !

मन

राजश्री बाळासो गोसावी
प्री लॉ I

कसे निराळेच आपले मन
कधी या आठवणीत तर
कधी त्या आठवणीत
एकांतात विचार करीत बसते
नको त्या आठवणीत गुंतून जाते
कधी न घडणाऱ्या स्वप्नात रंगते
स्वप्ने खरी झाली की जल्लोष करते
मनात विचार, विचारात विचार
पुन्हा आणि विचार करायला वेळ
जमेल तरी कसा यांचा मेळ
असा कसा मना तुझा खेळ ?



होशील का ?

संतोषकुमार रामचंद्र सावंत
V एन.एल.सी.

गाणे मी गाणार आहे.
गीत तू होशील का ?
फुलबाग मी फुलवणार आहे
फुल तू होशील का ?
सरिता होऊन वाहणार आहे
सागर तू होशील का ?
वेल होऊन जगणार आहे
वृक्ष तू होशील का ?
तिमिरातील निशेसाठी
प्रकाश तू होशील का ?
क्षणभर माझा लेखणीतील
शब्द तू होशील का ?
आयुष्याच्या या वळणावर
वाट मी बघणार आहे
साथ तू देशील का ?

कॉलेजचा शेवटचा दिवस

कु. रविकिरण शाहू भोसले
III, एलएल. बी.

बघता बघता दिवस सरले,
मनाचे मनांशी बंध जुळले
स्वप्नात जे पाहिले
ते आपण सर्वांनी सत्यात उतरविले
आयुष्याच्या चित्रात आपल्या सारख्या मित्रांनी
मैत्रीचे रंग भरले
आज जरी कॉलेजचा शेवट दिवस असला तरी
कधीतरी
प्रत्येकांनी एकमेकांना भेटायचे ठरले
कारण बघता बघता दिवस सरले
मनाचे मनांशी बंध जुळले .

आठवून बघ

विजय बाबू सिद्धगवळी,
V एन.एल.सी.

माझ्या सोबत घालवलेल्या क्षणांपैकी
एखादा क्षण तरी आठवून बघ
दुसऱ्याच्या हाती 'हात' देताना
साथ माझी आठवून बघ
दुसऱ्यासाठी जगताना,
माझ्यासोबत जगलेला एक दिवस
आठवून बघ
दुसऱ्यासोबत गप्पा मारताना
गोष्ट माझी आठवून बघ
पुन्हा 'वेडी' होशील गं
माझ्यासाठी
प्रेम माझं आठवून बघ.

आठवणींचा अध्याय

कु. रविकिरण शाहू भोसले
III, एलएल. बी.

आठवणींच्या पुस्तकात,
आज जोडला अध्याय नवा
जेव्हा कधी वाचाल
तेव्हा हा अध्याय वाचायलाच हवा
जगण हे सेकंदासारख असतं,
त्या सेकंदामागे मिनिटासारखे उभे रहा
परत कधी एकत्र येऊ माहीत नाही .
पण हे पुस्तक नेहमी मनाच्या कोपऱ्यात जपून ठेवा
दिसतील सगळे हसरे चेहरे, बोलके चेहरे
तेव्हा त्या पानावर डोळ्यातला एक थेंब पडायलाच
हवा
कारण आठवणींच्या पुस्तकात आज
जोडला अध्याय नवा



मातीची प्रिती

सुशांत स. पाटील
II, एलएल. बी.

शेतामधल्या मातीला
सुगंध येतो प्रितीचा...
कारण, येथेच होते उगम
विठ्ठमाऊलीच्या गीतांचा
अन्
तुकोबांच्या अभंगाचा...
या मातीला नसते कुठलीच जात
तिला फक्त प्रिय असतात
काबाडकष्ट करणाऱ्या
शेतकऱ्यांचे हात
म्हणूनच तर
माती देते बळीराजाला साथ...!

वाईट वाटतं

सुशांत स. पाटील
II, एलएल. बी.

वाईट वाटत
जेव्हा आपलं माणूस तुटतं...
जिवापाड जपलेल नातं दुरावत
मनामध्ये अश्रूंच आभाळच
फाटत...
पूर्वी सर्वांग सुंदर वाटणारं
जीवन नको नको वाटतं...
जसे एळाद्या पक्षाचं घरटं
वादळातून तुटून जातं...
जन्माला येवून आपलं
आयुष्य 'परकं' होवून जात...

माझं कॉलेज

कु.कल्याणी केराप्पा साळुंखे
प्री लॉ II

माझं कॉलेज आहे खूपच ग्रेट
कारण ते आहे सर्वात श्रेष्ठ
देवाप्रमाणे शिक्षक आमचे
वाटते कधीही ना सोडून जावे
सर्वसामान्य विद्यार्थी इथे शिकतो छान
कारण त्याला अण्णांचे आशीर्वाद असतात फार
कॉलेजने पाहिलीत आमच्यासाठी खूप स्वप्न
खरंच सांगते, पात्र ठरणार त्यांच्यासाठी फक्त
खूप शिकून आम्ही मोठे होणार
फिनिकस पक्ष्याप्रमाणे आकाशातही भरारी घेणार
इथे विद्यार्थी घडतात खूपच छान
खूप शिकून कॉलेजच नाव करतील महान
सर्व शिक्षक, कर्मचारी घेतात आमची काळजी
बेजबाबदारीने नाही वागणार कधीही त्यांच्याशी
मदतीचे हात त्यांचे कधीही होय म्हणणार
म्हणूनच त्यांचे ऋण नाही विसरू शकणार
असं हे माझं कॉलेज आहे खूपच महान
कधीही नाही विसरणार, करते त्यास सलाम

तू संचिता

डॉ. भाम्यश्री कुलकर्णी
II एलएल. बी.

तू कधी असतेस माता
कधी बनतेस कणखर पिता
सासू सासऱ्यांची बनशी दुहिता
पतीची प्रियसखी चारुता
स्वतःची जपशी अस्मिता
तुझ्या ठाई बंधुता, समता
सर्वत्र पूज्यते तुझी योग्यता
नसता तू सर्व नाती वंचिता
तुझा जन्म आता नाही चिंता
प्रत्येकासाठी असशी तू संचिता



GYMKHANA REPORT

By : Prof. U.T. Powar - Gymkhana Chairman

(11/6/2014- college reopened for the academic year 2014-15.)

Gurupournima celebration

On 2/7/2014- Gurupournima celebration programme was organised by III LL.B ex-students. Many past students expressed their gratitude and belongingness towards the college. On the same day students of I-LL.B old course and 1st Pre law students were welcomed.

Welcome function

On 2/7/2014 students of first year of three year and five years law courses were welcomed.

Opening of renovated building

On 23/7/14- Opening of renovated building function was held at 10.am Hon'ble Mrs. Rajnitai Magdum, President Council of Education was the chief guest of the function, hon'ble P.B. Koshti secretary, Shri. Prasad kamat Vice President, Adv. V.N.patil member, Principal L.M. Gaud member, Principal R. Narayana, Principal Dr. S.B.Patil, Prof. Dr Rakesh Kumbhar, Prof. U. T. Pawar expressed their views.

Student council election

On 14/8/14 Election of Secretary of Shahaji law college student council was held and Mr.Abhishek Devkar IV NLC was elected unopposed as a secretary of student council for the year 2014-15

68th Independence Day

(15/8/2014) On the eve of 68th Independence Day the flag hosting was done by Principal. R. Narayana, Principal. Dr. S. Bhalerao was present for the function.

A lecture by Prajapati Bhramhakumari

On 25/8/2014, a lecture was organized by

Prajapati bhramhakumari, Kolhapur branch on 'Personality development, value educational and mental health. Shri B. K. Prakash Talathi. (Bio technology, textile worked as general manager) was the chief guest of the function the spoke on value of education, and mental health.

One day workshop on Women's safety: Society and Law

On 27/8/2014 One day workshop on women's safety : society and law was organised.

Prin. Dr. R. Narayana in his introductory speech explained the purpose of the programme. Hon'ble Smt Urmila Joshi (Retired District and session's judge), and Shri Ankit Goyal (Upper Superintendent of Police, Kolhapur) were the chief guest of inaugural function. In first technical session Smt. Meena Jagtap Asst. police inspector, women cell, was the resource person. She spoke on the topic Women Safety: Challenges. In second session smt. Sadhanatai Zadbuke social activist, Kolhapur was resource person. She spoke on the topic Women safety : society. Prin R. Narayana was the chairperson and Prof S. V. Patki was co- chairperson of 1st session. Prof U.T. Powar was the chairperson and Dr. Rasam was co-chairperson of the 2nd Session.

Celebration of teachers' day

On 5/9/2014 teachers' day was celebrated at 10.30am. Prof. Kharkar, Botany Dept. Shivaji University was the chief guest of the function Prof. Dr. R. G. Pandurkar, Adv. Ajit J. Khatavkar were present for function.

105th birth anniversary of late Dr. Ratnappa Kumbhar

On 15/09/2014, 105th birth anniversary of late Dr. Ratnappa Kumbhar was celebrated in the college Hon'ble Mrs Rajanitai Magdum President Council of Education Principal P B Koshti Secretary, Principal Goud Member,



Adv V.N. Patil Member, Principal Dr. S.B. Patil, Principal Dr. S.H. Bhalerao, Dr. R. Narayana, members of faculty, non teaching staff and students were present.

Swach Bharat Abhiyan

In response to the Swach Bharat Abhiyan campaign which was officially launched on 2 October 2014 by the central government, the same drive was continued in the college premises. Dr. Himmatsingh Shinde who was a special invitee inaugurated the programme. Dr. Himmatsingh Shinde spoke on cleanliness and Ayurveda and guided the students at personal front.

Legal Quiz competition

on 15/09/14 legal quiz competition was arranged in the college. The winners are

- 1) Navale Pravin K. II- LL.B(1st Prize)
- 2) Parle Suparna N. III- LL.B(2nd Prize)
- 3) Yadav K.A. III- LL.B (3rd Prize)
- 4) Sandeep S Chate I LL.B (Consolation Prize)

Lecture on consumer protection law

Lecture on consumer protection Act on 13/09/2014 lecture for 1st LL.B and III NLC students was arranged on 13/9/2014 Mrs. Varsha Patil (Shinde) Ex Member of Kolhapur District Forum delivered the lecture on the subject

Study tour

On 17/9/2014 study tour in the subject of criminology of IV NLC and II LL.B was arranged to visit open prison system. The study tour was arranged at Swatantraour Atapadi Village Dist. Sangli to see the open prison system by the students

One day workshop on Protection of right of women and alternative dispute resolution (ADR)

One day workshop and legal awareness programme Protection of right of women and

alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in association district legal service authority Kolhapur was organized on 27/9/2014. Hon'ble shri. N. J. Jamadar Principal District and Sessions Judge was the chief guest of the function. Adv. Shri V. N. Patil, Member Council of Education was the president of the function. Prin. Dr. R. Narayana Smt. A. K. Jainapure 8th C.J.J.D Kolhapur, Smt. R.D. Khedekar J T. C.J.J.D. Kolhapur. Shri M.S. Kulkarni, Adhoc D.J. Kolhapur Adv. Dr. Santosh Shaha, S. R. Salunkhe Civil Judge Senior Kolhapur in charge Secretary Legal Service Authority Kolhapur were present

Gandhi Vichar Sanskar Pariksha .

On Thursday, 9/10/2014, Gandhi Vichar Sanskar Pariksha was organized in the college for I, II & III Year of Five Year Law students. The exam is organized each year under the National Level Exam organized by Gandhi Foundation, Jalgaon.

16th death anniversary of late Dr. Ratnappana Kumbhar

On 23/12/15 , 16th death anniversary of late Dr. Ratnappana Kumbhar was observed in the college. Hon'ble Mrs. Rajanitai Magdum President Council Of Education, . P.B. Koshti Secretary, Principal L.M. Goud member, members of teaching non-teaching staff and students were present.

Road safety campaign 2015

On 12/1/2015 Road Safety campaign 2015 was arranged in the college. Shri. Bharatkumar Rane Kolhapur city DYSP was present as chief guest of the function.

One day workshop on Cyber Crime Technology Law and Society

On 12/2/2015 one day workshop on cyber crime technology law and society under lead college scheme was held in the college. Shri.



Dr. Manojkumar Sharma (IPS) Superintendent of Police Kolhapur was present. Shri R. Vinayak cyber expert was the resource person.

Condolence meeting

On 21/02/2015 condolence meeting was held in the college on account of sad demise of Adv. Govindrao Panasare CPI leader, ex-student of this college.

Avishkar competition (02/01/2015)

In District level Avishkar competition Mr. Indrajeet Lagare LL.B III received 2nd prize.

Badminton tournament (07/01/2015)

In B.J. Gandhi multi district badminton tournament held from 25th Dec 2014 to 28th Dec 2014. Shri. Ranveer Jadhav III NLC student won men's single in this badminton tournament.

Debate competition (12/01/2015)

Debate competition was organized by New Law College sangli on 12/01/2015
Debate competition-

- 1) Santosh Shelar III- LL.B 1st prize
- 2) Rahul Khot III- NLC 1st prize

PowerPoint presentation

- 1) Santosh Shelar III rd LL.B won first prize.

Inter Class Moot Court competition (31/01/2015)

Inter class moot court competition was held in the college on 31/01/2015

Result-

- 1) Aditya Raktade 1st Prize
- 2) Siddhi J Gandhi 2nd Prize
- 3) Abhishek Devkar 3rd
- 4) Juber S. Makandar 4th
- 5) Sangram R Patil 5th

Adv. Neelam Gandhi And Adv Shri Swapnil Chile were the judges of this competition.

State level moot court competition

On (24/12/2014) State level moot court competition was held at Sinhgad Law College Pune. Our College team consisting Shri. Sudarshan Bhosale IV NLC and Miss. Smital Salavi IV NLC won third prize in this moot court competition.

T-Shirt Painting and Rangoli Competition.

On 2nd and 3rd of March 2015, T-Shirt Painting and Rangoli Competition respectively was organized in the College. The themes for the Competition where-'2015 International Year of Light, Catchy Quotes and Protection of Animals.

Annual sports on 4th and 5th march

On 4/3/2015 at 10.30am inauguration of annual sport was done by Prof Dr. P.T. Gaikwad head of sport Shivaji University Kolhapur Prof Dr. Shri Sharad Bansode physical director DRK College Of Commerce, conducted the sport in peaceful manner.

International Women's day (08/03/2015)

On 8/3/15 international women's day was celebrated in the college. Hon'ble shri. N.J. Jamadar , sou Rajnitai magdum Prin Dr.R. Narayana Adv. Miss.Hema Katkar Mrs. S.D. Avsekar 12th civil judge Jr. Mrs. V.S. Deshmukh 2nd Civil Judge Senior Division, Mrs. S.V.Patil Adhoc District Judge, Shri Vedpathak First District Judge, Shri R.D. Patil Secretary District Legal Service Authority , Shri Prasad Kamat Vice President, Shri L.M. Goud, member , Adv. V.N. Patil Member Prin Dr. S.B. Patil, Prin Dr. P.P Kumbhar other judicial officers were presents.



**Merit List for the year 2014 - 2015
(Academic Year 2013-2014)**

Sr.No.	Name of the Student	Class	Prizes
1	Navale Pravin Krishnat	I LL.B.	College Prize Standing III
2	Khattar Neelam S.	III LL.B.	College Prize Standing II
3	Barve Kavita K.	III LL.B.	College Prize Standing III
4	Bhaskar Aviraj Dattatraya	I Pre Law	College Prize Standing I
5	Bindage Aarti Suresh	I Pre Law	College Prize Standing II
6	Gandhi Siiddhi Jagannath	I Pre Law	College Prize Standing III
7	Raktade Aditya Sadashiv	II Pre Law	College Prize Standing I
8	Jadhav Ranveer Avinash	II Pre Law	College Prize Standing II
9	Deshpande Abhishek Rajan	II Pre Law	College Prize Standing III
10	Bhumkar Malvika K.	III NLC	College Prize Standing II
11	Kulkarni Archana A.	III NLC	College Prize Standing III
12	Shelar Prajakta G.	IV NLC	College Prize Standing I
13	Patil Namrata P.	IV NLC	College Prize Standing II
14	Dsouza Neves J.	IV NLC	College Prize Standing III
15	Rawool Poonam M.	V NLC	College Prize Standing II
16	Jadhav Sneha A.	V NLC	College Prize Standing III
17	Sathe Satish S.	D.L.L.	College Prize Standing I
18	Pawar Sarika V.	D.L.L.	College Prize Standing II
19	Mogale Supriya U.	D.L.L.	College Prize Standing II
20	Pednekar Anuja G.	D.L.L.	College Prize Standing III



Donor Prize List for the year 2014 - 2015 (Academic Year 2013-2014)

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Name of the Doner	Class / Subject
1	Shri Indulkar Pravin D.	1 Late Waman Dattatray Adake Prize	III LL.B.
		2 Late Shri Govind Raghunath Walivdekar Prize	III LL.B.
		3 Late Shri Rajaram Bapu Patil Prize	III LL.B.
		4 Late Shri Jaganath Reghunath Kelkar Prize	III LL.B.
		5 Late Shri R.M.Apate Prize	III LL.B.
		6 Late Shri Pandurang Amaram Lanjekar Prize	III LL.B.
		7 College Prize Standing I	III LL.B.
2	Shri Indulkar Pravin D.	1 Late B.G.Alias Bapusaheb Karmarkar Prize	III LL.B. (Cr.P.C.)
3	Smt. Bagal Rajlaxmi D.	1 Late Dattatray Raghunath Dixit Prize	* I LL.B. (Family Law)
		2 Late Shri S.R.Potnis Prize	I LL.B. (Family Law)
		3 Late Shri Kakasaheb Aliance D.N.Sarlashkar Prize	I LL.B. (Family Law)
		4 Shri S.B.Patil Prize	I LL.B. (Family Law)
		5 College Prize Standing II	I LL.B.
4	Smt. Patil Dipti M.	1 Shri Basawantrao Ganpatrao Prize	II LL.B. (Jurisprudence)
		2 Late Shri Prin.S.G.Dabholkar Prize	II LL.B. (Jurisprudence)
		3 G.N.Gabale Prize	II LL.B. (Property Law)
		4 College Prize Standing II	II LL.B.
5	Smt. Bubna Anita K.	1 Shri Basawantrao Ganpatrao Prize	II LL.B. (Jurisprudence)
		2 Late Shri Prin.S.G.Dabholkar Prize	II LL.B. (Jurisprudence)
		3 Shri K.B.Kelkar Prize	II LL.B. (Pub.Int.Law)
		4 College Prize Standing III	II LL.B.



6	Smt. Patil Supriya M.	1	Shri K.B.Kelkar Prize	II LL.B. (Pub.Int.Law)
		2	G.N.Gabale Prize	II LL.B. (Property Law)
		3	College Prize Standing I	II LL.B.
7	Shri Samant Kshitij P.	1	Late Shri Prin.S.G.Dabhokar Prize	I LL.B.(Constitution)
		2	Shri S.B.Patil Prize	I LL.B.
		3	College Prize Standing I	I LL.B.
8	Smt. Kulkarni Vijayalaxmi R.	1	Adv. Shri Patil Deepak Ganpatrao Prize	V NLC
		2	College Prize Standing I	V NLC
9	Smt. Salavi Smital A.	1	Adv. K.A.Kapase Prize	III NLC
		2	College Prize Standing I	III NLC
10	Smt. Patil Pragati D.	1	Late Shri K.P.Khasbardar Prize	IV NLC (Family Law)
		2	College Prize Standing I	IV NLC

कोणते ही कारण असो
 रागवू नका, चिडू नका,
 मोठ्याने बोलू नका
 मन शांत ठेवा, विचार करा,
 नंतर अंमलबजावणी करा
 त्रास फक्त तुम्हालाच
 सुख फक्त तुम्हालाच
 मनःशांती सुख तुम्हालाच.



LIST OF Full Time Teaching STAFF

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Dr. Narayana C. Rayadurgam
M.A.,B.Ed.,LL.M.,NET.,M.H.R.,NET,Ph.D.(Law) | Principal |
| 2 | Shri. Udhav T. Powar
B.A.,LL.M. | Associate Professor |
| 3 | Mrs. Dr. Savita R. Rasam
M.A.,LL.M.,Ph.D. (Law) | Assistant Professor |
| 4 | Dr. Moula C. Sheikh
B.Sc., LL.M.,NET, ADR,DCL,Ph.D.(Law),MBA, | Assistant Professor |
| 5 | Shri. Pravin B. Patil
B.A., LL.M.,NET. | Assistant Professor |
| 6 | Shri. Suhas V. Patki
B. Com., LL.M.,NET. | Assistant Professor |
| 7 | Mrs. Asmita P. Patil
B.S.L., LL.M.,NET, SET | Assistant Professor |
| 8 | Shri. Shri. Desai
B.S.L., LL.M.,NET., M.S.W., G.D.C.& A. | Assistant Professor |
| 9 | Mrs. Suchita R. Suragihalli
M.A.,SET. Political Science (Pre-Law Course) | Assistant Professor |
| 10 | Shri. Kailas R. Pawar
M.A.,M.Lib. & Isc.,NET. | Librarian |

VISITING FACULTY

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. | Adv. Dr. R.G. Pandurkar | M.Sc., LL.M., Ph.D. |
| 12. | Adv. Dr. Santosh Shah | B.A., LL.M., Ph.D. |
| 13. | Adv. Sou. Neelam Gandhi | B.A., LL.M. |
| 14. | Adv. Swapnil Chile | B.S.L., LL.M., N.E.T. |
| 15. | Shri. R.G. Panhalkar | M.A., LL.M., M.Phil |



16.	Sou. Pooja Gotkindkar	M.A., M.Phil
17.	Shri. Todkar Ranjeet A.	M.A.
18.	Dr. Prithviraj A. Raghuvanshi	M.A., Ph.D.
19.	Miss. Shilpa G. Patil	M.Sc.
20.	Sou. Shrinidhi H. Bhurke	M.Com. LL.M.
21.	Sou. M. A. Thombare	M.A., LL.M.
22.	Sou. Jyoti Shete	B.S.L., LL.M.
23.	Mr. Sannake Tukaram U.	M.A., NET

List of Administrative Staff

1.	Shri. Anil N. Ghatge.	B.Com, D.L.L.	Head Clerk
2.	Mrs. Subhangi E. Patil	B.Com	Senior Clerk
3.	Shri. Mohan B. Powar.	B.Com	Junior Clerk
4.	Shri. Shekhar D. Joshi	B.Com, M.B.A.	Junior Clerk
5.	Shri. Kuldeep V. Makote	M.Com	Junior Clerk
6.	Shri. Ananda S. Bore.	12th Class	Library Attendant
7.	Shri. Meharali B. Fakir.	12 th Class	Library Attendant
8.	Shri. Ananda S. Wagare.	B.A. -I	Library Attendant
9.	Shri. Sunil S. Harale.	B.A. -I	Peon
10.	Shri. Sanjay D. Kale.	9 th Class	Peon
11.	Shri. Rahul N. Pandat.	B.Com-I	Peon



* सुविचार *

- लोकांकडे शक्ती उदंड असते, पण इच्छाशक्तीच नसते. - व्हिक्टर ह्युगो
- तुम्हाला जर दहा सुखाचे दिवस हवे असतील तर धान्य पिकवा.
दहा सुखाची वर्षे हवी असतील तर वृक्ष वाढवा.
तुम्हाला शंभर सुखाची वर्षे हवी असतील तर जनशक्ती वाढवा. - हेली मॅके
- तर्क शुद्ध परिणामांची सुचना मूर्खाना बुजगावण्यासारखी वाटते.
मात्र, शहाण्यांसाठी तो इशारा देणारा दीपस्तंभ असतो. - टी. एच. हक्सली
- ज्यांची मने काट्यावर ठेवल्याप्रमाणे दोन्ही बाजूस झुकत असतात, त्यांच्या स्वभावात ठामपणा म्हणून काही नसतो, आणि ठामपणा नसल्यामुळेच त्यांची कधीही कार्यसिद्धी होत नाही. म्हणून निर्णय ठामपणे घेऊन तो कर्तृत्वाने पूर्ण करावा. - लोकमान्य टिळक
- ज्या ठिकाणी दुष्काळ आहे किंवा ज्या ठिकाणी लोक दुःख - कष्ट भोगीत आहेत, त्या ठिकाणी जा आणि लोकांच्या दुःखाचा भार हलका करण्याचा प्रयत्न करा. त्यामुळे तुमचे स्वतःचे भले तर होईलच, पण त्याबरोबरच तुम्ही आपल्या देशाचे हित साधाल. - स्वामी विवेकानंद
- सारासार विचार करून विवेकाने प्रत्येक गोष्टीचा निर्णय घेतल्यास निश्चित यशप्राप्ती होते.
- मोठेपणा हा वयाने नाही तर विवेकपूर्णता, संयमशीलता आणि त्यागामुळे प्राप्त होते.
- शिक्षणाने माणसाचे डोळे उघडतात, श्रद्धेमुळे ते मिटले जातात, तर अंधश्रद्धेमुळे ते मिटलेलेच राहतात.
- आपल्या जवळ सर्व शारीरिक उपलब्धता असताना आपला भार कोणावर आणि किती टाकायचा याचा विचार करावा.
- ज्या व्यक्तीत सेवाभाव नसेल तर त्याचे जगणे गंध नसलेल्या फुलाप्रमाणे निरस असेल.
- क्रोधामुळे माणसाच्या सदसद्विवेकबुद्धीवर अविवेकाची पट्टी बांधली जाते.
- विद्यार्थ्यांनी वेळच्या वेळेस स्वतःचे काम आणि अभ्यास केल्यास उरलेल्या वेळात काही नविन शिकता येत.
- विश्व हे एक मोठे सत्य आहे. त्यामुळे सत्यासारखा दुसरा धर्म नाही, सत्यापेक्षा श्रेष्ठ काही नाही.
- कोणत्याही विषयातील संपूर्ण ज्ञान असल्याशिवाय त्यावर वक्तव्य करू नये.
- ज्या व्यक्ती 'मी' पणाची भिंत पार करू शकतात, त्यांचेच जीवन यशस्वी होते.
- आयुष्यात संधी प्रत्येकालाच मिळते, पण तिचे सोने करणं मात्र आपल्या हाती असतं.
- संस्कृती म्हणजे आपल्या मनावर ताबा आणि दुसऱ्याच्या दुःखाची जाणीव होय.
- निकोप मन, आरोग्यवान शरीर आणि दिलदार स्वभाव हेच व्यक्तिमत्त्वाचे खरे अलंकार आहेत.





Students of V NLC with members of Management, Principal and members of teaching staff at Annual Day Function. The batch proved to be Productive and addition in one more Successful batch.

Students of III LL.B. with members of Management, Principal and members teaching staff at Annual Day Function. This Batch is known for curricular and extracurricular activities. The fond memories will go down lane of reminiscences.



Dr. D.V. Mule, Registrar, Shivaji University, Kolhapur inaugurating the 82nd Prize Distribution Function. The rays of holy lamp lit the vibrant atmosphere which will be felt for days to come. Principal Dr. R. Narayana, Secretary, Student Council, President Student Bar Association look on.

Members of Teaching Staff and Hon'ble Principal inaugurating the "Swachha Bharat Abhiyan" in the College Premises. The said 'Abhiyan' got a legal Strength in the College Corridors.





Assets of the College



Rahi Sarnobat

- * First pistol shooter to win gold medal in the World Cup.
- * Won the 25m pistol event in the ISSF World Cup in Changwon.
- * In 2014 Commonwealth Games at Glasgow, she won gold medal in women's 25-metre pistol.
- * In 2014 won the bronze medal in the 25-metre pistol team event at the 2014 Asian Games at Incheon.

Pravin (Baba) Indulkar

Secured second rank in Shivaji University Kolhapur in Final Year of Three Law Course and secured First Rank in College. He secured eight prizes in different categories apart from being honored by Shivaji University.



Patil Pragati D



Recipient of "Shri Govind Narayan Samruti Pratitoshka" Instituted at Shivaji University Kolhapur for Standing first amongst the

successful candidates at Fourth year of five year Law Course.

Khattar Neelam S

Recipient of "Shrimanti Namdev Kadam Smruti Paritoshik" (Rs 5500) instituted at Shivaji University Kolhapur for standing first among successful female candidates and admitted for LLM Course in department of law Shivaji University Kolhapur.



Smital Salvi, Sudarshan Bhosale students of IV NLC Won III Prize in "First Kashibai Navale Moot Court Competition, 2015" held at Sinhgad Law College, Pune



Ranveer A. Jadhav - III NLC

- * Selected in Shivaji University badminton team : Islampur.
- * Represented Shivaji University west zone Inter-University Badminton Tournament held at Bhopal
- * Winner-Mens Singles in B.J. Gandhi Multi District Badminton Championship held from 25 Dec. to 28 Dec. 2014.

