

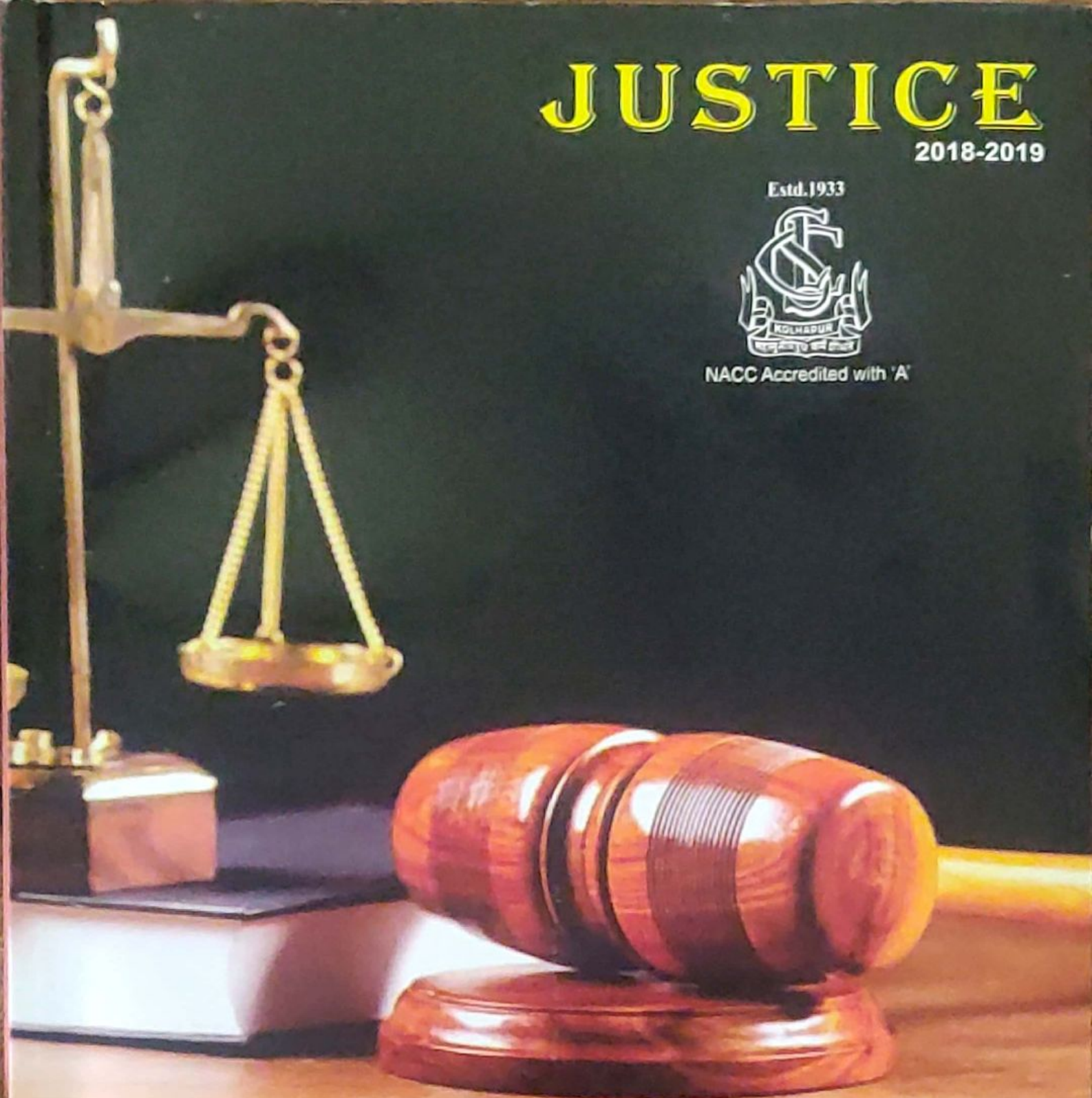
JUSTICE

2018-2019

Estd. 1933



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Council of Education's

SHAHJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

[Affiliated to Shivaji University, Aided by Government of Maharashtra
& Approved by Bar Council of India, Delhi]
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Swachha Bharat Campaign organised
in association with Chh. Shahu
Maharaj Terminus, Kolhapur on
24/09/2018



OUR GUIDE AND INSPIRATION



Padmashri Deshbhakta Dr. Ratnappa Kumbhar

Founder President, Council of Education
Kolhapur

Birth : 15-09-1909

Abode : 23-12-1998



Goals and Objectives

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





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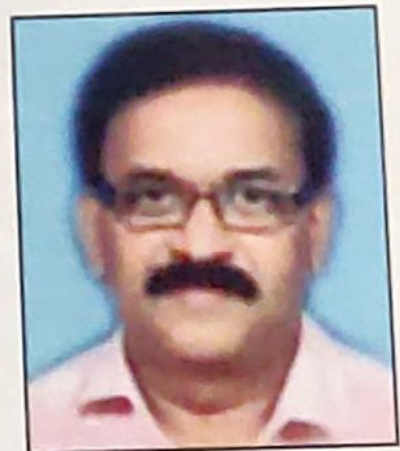
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Prin. Dr. V. A. Patil
Ex-Officio Member





FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK



Dr. Rayadurgam Narayana

M.A., B.L., LL.M., NET, MHR, Ph.D., D.Litt.
Triple Gold Medalist

The law is a guidepost for minimally acceptable behavior in society. The idea of written laws goes back to ancient Mesopotamian culture that prospered long before the Bible was written or the civilizations of the Greeks or Romans flowered. In fact, the oldest known evidence of a law code is tablets from the ancient city Ebla (Tell Mardikh in modern-day Syria). They date to about 2400 BCE. However, most scholars credit Hammurabi's Code as the origin of written laws and a formal legal system. If you haven't heard of Hammurabi, you have certainly heard one of his laws: An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." Hammurabi's Code, a collection of 282 laws inscribed on an upright stone pillar, contains many fundamental legal concepts we would recognize in today's legal system. In fact, Hammurabi's reasoning for creating this code is not that far removed from the rationale for our current legal system. In his preface, Hammurabi writes that he sets forth these laws "to bring about the rule of righteousness in the land, to destroy the wicked and the evil-doers; so that the strong should not harm the weak.

The law serves many purposes and functions in society. Four principal purposes and functions are establishing standards, maintaining order, resolving disputes, and protecting liberties and rights.

The macro functions of law cover law and public order, political order, social order,

economic order, international order, and moral order. They also include the resolution of social problems, the regulation of human relationships, and the educative or ideological function of law. The micro functions of law include defining the limits of acceptable behaviour, the consequences of certain forms of behaviour, and processes for the transaction of business and other activities, as well as creating regulatory frameworks, giving authority to agents of the state to take actions against citizens, preventing the

abuse of power by officials, giving power/authority to officials to assist the public, and prescribing procedures for the use of law.

It ought to be stated that the purpose of the law is to prevent injustice from reigning. In fact, it is injustice, instead of justice, that has an existence of its own. Justice is achieved only when injustice is absent.

I am happy to inform you all and bring before you the popular magazine "justice" through which we communicate our year long activities to the students and found readers. This academic year has been busy, fruitful and adventurous one. The moot courts of students- internal and external, the youth parliament, the internship visits, the parents meet, the lead college activities, the study tour, the national seminar, sports, Rangli and T shirt painting competitions etc have buzzed the year with full of enthusiasm and academics in the college life.

The students and Staff have poured in the sweat of their brow and gave their best of abilities to make this academic year a successful one. I congratulate all of them. I also mention the merit of editorial Board who took special efforts in bringing out this magazine in befitting manner. I also thank the publisher of the magazine and innovative brains of the college, who populated the journal with quality literature.





STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION : 2018-2019



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President, LL.B. III



Snehal Hatkat
Vice President, V NLC



Judy Pinto
Secretary, LL.B. III



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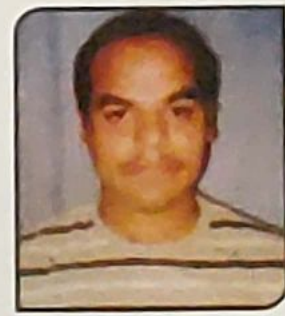
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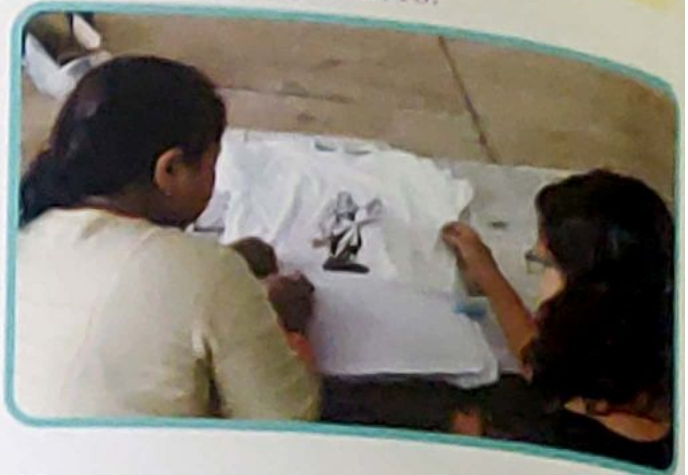
Dipika Chougule
LL.B. III





SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

T-SHIRT painting competition held on 14th August 2018.



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



Constitutional Law Day Celebration



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





NATIONAL YOUTH PARLIAMENT SPONSORED BY MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

For this competition 55 students participated in various capacities. The students worked for 58 days without break in order to rehearsal. The event was a grand success and received exceptional compliments from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and The sitting Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha Shirmant Chattrapati Smbhaji Raje.

The said competition was judged by Prof. Tarun Arora, co-ordinator of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. The sitting Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha Shirmant Chattrapati Smbhaji Raje the chief among the Panel of judges. Prof Rao, Salgoukar Law College, Goa was also a member of Panel of judges. The trio judged the competition.



Hon'ble Speaker and Officers



Parliament in session



Question Hour



Calling Attention



Strong Opposition



Members of Jury



Welcome and introduction by Dr. R. Narayana



Evaluation by Dr. Tarun Arora



Evaluation and appreciation by Sitting Member of Parliament, Rajya-sabha, His Highness Chh. Sambhaji Raje.



Introduction of theme note and vote of thanks by college co-ordinator Dr. Pravin Patil.



15th National Youth Parliament group photo



SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR ON TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND SOCIO-LEGAL RESPONSES SPONSORED BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

Nearly 240 participants including from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Chattisgad, Madhya Pradesh were participated

Prof. (Dr.) Devanand Shinde, the Vice-Chancellor of Shivaji University, Kolhapur, inaugurated the Seminar. Shri Umeshchandra More, Senior Civil Judge and Secretary of District Legal Service Authority, Kolhapur, was the key note speaker. Mrs. Rajanitai Magdum, President, Council of Education chaired the inaugural of the Seminar. Shri Prasad Kamat, Vice-President, Council of Education, Adv. V.N. Patil, Member, Council of Education were the Guests of Honour.

Shri. Umeshchandra More, Senior Civil Judge and Secretary of District Legal Service Authority, Kolhapur, delivered the key note address.

Sou. Rajanitai Magdum, delivered presidential address.

Dr. Praveen Patil, convener of the seminar, proposed the vote of thanks.

The first plenary session was by Dr. Santosh Shah, on women trafficking and the legal provision to curb the same.

The chairperson for the session, Dr. Mangala Patil, Principal of Bharati Vidyapeeth's New Law College, Karad.

The second plenary session was by Tejswini Sevekari, founder of NGO, Saheli HIV/ AIDS Karyakarta Sangh.

Professor, Uday Sawant, Principal of Bharati Vidyapeeth's New Law College, Kolhapur, chaired the session.

There were four parallel sessions in four different halls. The technical sessions were arranged on the basis of the themes of the papers. Each parallel session was chaired by resource person. Each hall had the 12 to 15 paper presenters depending upon the mode of presentation. The presentations were scientifically mixed on basis of nature of presentation, i.e., presentation of faculty, researcher scholars and students. The presentation was also classified based on the sub themes. The paper presentation session was for about 2 and half hours. Prof. (Dr.) Kaushik Raval, Director, school of law, Gujarat University, was the chief guest in valedictory function.



Inaugural of the seminar



Felicitation of Hon'ble Vice-chancellor Dr. Devanand Shinde, Shivaji University, Kolhapur



Galaxy of Invitees



Participants of the seminar



SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR



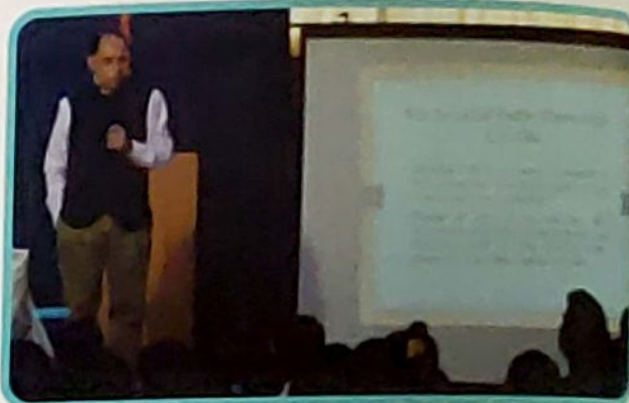
Address by Hon'ble Vice-chancellor Dr. Devanand Shinde, Shivaji University, Kolhapur



Presidential address by Sou. Rajanitai Magdum



Key-note address by Shri. Umeshchandra More, Senior Civil Judge and Secretary of District Legal Service Authority, Kolhapur



First plenary session by Dr. Santosh Shah, on women trafficking and the legal provision.



Second plenary session by Tejaswini Sevekari



Introduction of theme note and vote of thanks by Seminar co-ordinator Dr. Pravin Patil



Paper presentation by student



Paper presentation by Parikrama Khot, Cardiff University, United Kingdom



SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR



Paper presentation by faculty



Paper presentation by faculty and students



Valedictory guests



Valedictory address by Prof. (Dr.) Kaushik Raval,
Director, school of law, Gujarat University



Opinion about the seminar by Felix from Kenya



Distribution of certificates



Group photo of
seminar participants
from various states



Talathi office visit



Poster presentation competition



Annual sports, girls chess competition, finals



Annual Sports first 3 winners in 100 meters running



Annual Sports first 3 winners in 100 meters running.



Visit to Kagal police station as a part of internship by IV NLC students



THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION'S
SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE

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JUSTICE
2018 - 2019



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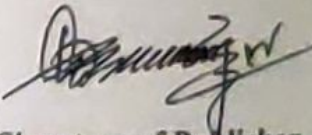
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I, Dr. R. Narayana hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. The views expressed in this justice are those of the respective authors and do not reflect the views of the Owner, Publisher and Editor. The editorial board is not responsible for Copy right Violation. The liability, if any, will rest on respective authors.

Kolhapur
2018-19


Signature of Publisher

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कविता

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सुन्नता	हेरंब सावंत	माझे शब्द	सायली दयानंद काकडे
भीडतंत्र	हेरंब सावंत	एकता	राजश्री गोसावी
नव्या युगाची पत्नी ती मैत्री	सुर्यभान इनामदार	हे सामर्थ्य नाशवंत नाही	उर्मिला भोपाल कांबळे
	अदिती वडे	शंभुराजे	गौरी शिवाजी पाटील

Gymkhana Report

SUNLIGHT IS THE BEST DISINFECTANT : A NOTE ON LIVE-STREAMING OF COURT PROCEEDINGS



Tejashwini Dhapale
IV NLC

On September 26, 2018, the supreme court of India delivered the judgment of far significance and held that live streaming of the court proceedings is inherent in Art 19 of the constitution. A writ petition was filed by a law student which was clubbed with similar writ petition filed by the senior advocate Indira Jaising and Mathews J. Nedumpara & Ors. Similar petition by Centre for Accountability and Systemic Change & Ors. was also clubbed. The case is known as Swapnil Tripathi - vs -Supreme Court of India (2018)

Highlighting the importance of Art 21 the court observed

“Indeed, the right of access to justice flowing from Article 21 of the Constitution or be it the concept of justice at the doorstep, would be meaningful only if the public gets access to the proceedings as it would unfold before the Courts and in particular, opportunity to witness live proceedings in respect of matters having an impact on the public at large or on section of people. This would educate them about the issues which come up for consideration before the Court on real time basis.”

Justice A.M. Khanwilkar, also noted that Live streaming of Court proceedings is feasible due to the advent of technology

and, in fact, has been adopted in other jurisdictions across the world. Live streaming of Court proceedings, in one sense, with the use of technology is to “virtually” expand the Court room area beyond the physical four walls of the Court rooms. Technology is evolving with increasing swiftness whereas the law and the courts are evolving at a much more measured pace. This Court cannot be oblivious to the reality that technology has the potential to usher in tangible and intangible benefits which can consummate the aspirations of the stakeholders and litigants in particular. It can epitomize transparency, good governance and accountability, and more importantly, open the vista of the court rooms, transcending the four walls of the rooms to accommodate a large number of viewers to witness the live Court proceedings. Introducing and integrating such technology into the courtrooms would give the viewing public a virtual presence in the courtroom and also educate them about the working of the court”

Dr Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud delivered a separate judgment but concurred with CJI Dipak Misra and Justice A.M. Khanwilkar in findings and



conclusion. The court held "Determining the modalities for live-streaming of the proceedings of this Court can appropriately be dealt with under the Rules which should be framed in pursuance of Article 145(1)."

The court observed that following Kinds of matters to be live-streamed-

1. Proceedings involving the hearing of cases before the Supreme Court shall be live-streamed in the manner provided below:

a) Cases falling under the following categories shall be excluded as a class from live-streaming:

(i) Matrimonial matters, including transfer petitions;

(ii) Cases involving sensitive issues as in the nature of sexual assault; and

(iii) Matters where children and juveniles are involved, like POCSO cases.

b) Apart from the general prohibition on streaming cases falling in the above categories, the presiding judge of each courtroom shall have the discretion to disallow live-streaming for specific cases where, in his/her opinion, publicity would prejudice the interests of justice. This may be intimated by the presiding judge in advance or live-streaming may be suspended as and when a matter is being heard; and

c) Where objections are filed by a litigant against live-streaming of a case on

grounds of privacy, confidentiality, or the administration of justice, the final authority on live-streaming the case shall lie with the presiding judge

2. In addition to live-streaming of courtroom proceedings, the following events may also be live-streamed in future subject to the provisions of the Rules:

(a) Oath ceremonies of the Judges of the Supreme Court and speeches delivered by retiring judges and other judges in the farewell ceremony of the respective Supreme Court Judges; and (b) Addresses delivered in judicial conferences or Full Court References or any event organized by the Supreme Court or by advocate associations affiliated to the Supreme Court or any other events.

The court also detailed out the manner of streaming. The court also said that the live streaming shall be started on pilot project for which the attorney general shall frame rules with the assistance of the court.

The above judgment is confidence builder in the sections of clients and common people. India is now in the list of countries which have already taken this step in their jurisdiction.





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



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



Workshop on 'Career Counseling and Personality Development' in association with Lokmat News Paper and Gillette



Guest Lecture on 'Criminal Procedure Code' by Shri. Kulkarni Civil Judge Senior Division, Kolhapur



Tree Plantation at SLC, Kolhapur



Rangoli competition 2018-19

JURISDICTION OF HUMOUR



Tejashwini Kodnekar
IV NLC



Court rooms often witness humors from both Bench and Bar. Some are lighter, some are sarcastic and others are out of box.

* A man approached the court challenging his arrest, ostensibly made to prevent his committing a crime in the foreseeable future. The police had a watertight case against the man, the most striking evidence being that he was drinking tea in a 'suspicious' manner. And there was no 'satisfactory explanation' for this action.

In a rare instance of delicate sarcasm in court judgments, the order read: "We were unaware that the law required anyone to give an explanation for having tea, whether in the morning, noon or night. One may take tea in a variety of ways, not all of them elegant or delicate, some of them perhaps even noisy. *But we know of no way to drink tea 'suspiciously'.*"

* Judge to the convict: "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be imposed on you?" Convict: "I hope the court would take into

consideration *the extreme youth of my counsel* before passing the sentence on me."

* In a civil suit a counsel, having few year's practice at Bar, was cross-examining a female witness. He asked the witness as to how many children she had. A few minutes later, he again repeated the same question. Controlling the cross-examination, the judge commented: "You



certainly cannot expect any addition to the family in the meanwhile."

* Once a trial of a suit was in progress. A young man was pushing chairs and searching for something. Judge looked angrily at the young man and asked: "What is this all about young man?" The young man replied: "Sir, I have lost my coat here." The Judge said: "*People lose whole suits here without making half the disturbance.*"

* Once a Judge and his Advocate friend were travelling together in a car. The car suddenly collided with another vehicle and capsized. The advocate with great difficulty but quickly managed to come out first. Extending his helping hand to the judge (friend) asked him with his own habitual humbleness: "Is your

honour hurt?" The judge half-smilingly replied: "*My honour is not hurt, but my leg is.*"

* I busted a mirror and got seven years bad luck, but my lawyer thinks he can get me five!

* What's the difference between a good lawyer and a great lawyer? A good lawyer knows the law. A great lawyer knows the judge!

* How many lawyer jokes are there? - Only three. The rest are true stories!

Source: 1. Neerad pandharipande "THE HINDU", 8th December 2013

2. Himachal Pradesh Judicial Academy New Letter Vol 1 December 2012

DANGLING TO THE SLIPPERY TIME.

Since when was the time.
I dreamt of thine.
Even a minute was gold.
Submerged I, unfold.
Whether the gift of life.
You drifted to be mine.
So I thought, believe me or not.
I was you and that I knew.
Untill it was over.
Over over the time is done.

Where where I could run?
Or stay! for the ever changing time.
Bring which cunningly all that is mine.
Not a fate not a chance.
But that my capacities could finance.
Little hope with little rope.
Dangling to the slippery time.
For which I'm finally destined.

- Heramb Sawant



SHHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

ONE DAY ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY TOUR at
Chandoli National Park, Chandoli on 16th April, 2019



Parents-teachers Meeting of Pre Law I on 15th April 2019



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



ATTRACTIVE DIRECT DEMOCRACY OF SWISS POLITICAL SYSTEM: WOULD IT WORK IN INDIA?



Rutuja Bokade
V NLC



The direct democracy of Switzerland land is interesting subject of study for political science and law students. The reason is obvious, I.e., this country believes in direct democracy in its own way. In Switzerland the people play a large part in the federal political decision-making process. There are three ways of direct democracy in this country – namely (a) popular initiative, (b) optional referendum and (c) mandatory referendum. As per the website of Swiss administration, the above three work in the following way

POPULAR INITIATIVE

The popular initiative gives citizens the right to propose an amendment or addition to the Constitution. It acts to drive or launch a political debate on a specific issue. For such an initiative to come about, the signatures of 100,000 voters who support the proposal must be collected within 18 months. The authorities sometimes respond to an initiative with a direct counter-proposal in the hope that a majority of the people and the cantons support that

instead.

The "right of initiative" was introduced in 1891. The Constitution of 1999 has been changed by popular initiative ten times in the period of 2002 to 2014.

The most frequent themes tackled by initiatives are healthcare, taxes, welfare, drug policy, public transport, immigration, asylum, and education. There are only two kinds of restrictions on the content:

- Formal criteria (the initiative should deal with one topic at a time, etc.)
- The initiative should not infringe on the core of the human rights, known as jus cogens.

Between 1893 and 2014, out of a total of 192 federal initiatives put to the



vote, 22 were successful. Another 73 were withdrawn, mostly in favour of a counter-proposal.

The first successful initiative was the first ever launched, asking for "prohibition of slaughter without prior anesthesia" (ostensibly phrased as a matter of animal rights, but in practice directed against shechita in particular, a practice that remains outlawed in Switzerland to the present day).

OPTIONAL REFERENDUM

The optional referendum allows the people to demand that any bill approved by the Federal Assembly is put to a nationwide vote. The optional referendum is one of the main instruments of direct democracy. It allows voters to have the final say at the ballot box on certain parliamentary decisions. In order to bring about a national referendum, 50,000 valid signatures must be collected within 100 days of publication of the new legislation. Any citizen who has the right to vote, including the Swiss abroad, can launch an optional popular referendum. Before the contested law or decree is published in the Federal Gazette, the authors of the referendum prepare the signature lists. On request, the Federal Chancellery will provide them with sample signature lists. These lists must contain certain specific information, for example the exact title of the contested law or decree and the date it was adopted by the Federal

Assembly. The authors can, if they so wish, submit the signature lists to the Federal Chancellery to be checked.

In other words When citizens disagree with the decision of Parliament and they gather 50,000 valid signatures within 100 days of the official publication of the act, or eight cantons submit a request, the act is submitted to a vote of the People (an optional referendum). The act only comes into force if it is accepted by the majority of the People.

MANDATORY REFERENDUM

All constitutional amendments approved by parliament are subject to a mandatory referendum, i.e. they must be put to a nationwide popular vote. The electorate is also required to approve Swiss membership of specific international organizations.

Even though the three methods of referendum are popular the facts relating to elections are interesting. All Swiss citizens aged 18 and over have the right to vote in elections and referendums. Voter turnout at elections and referendums has always been below 40%. Women were given right to vote only in 1971.

Thus in Switzerland, the passing of a constitutional amendment by popular vote requires a double majority, namely majority of people and majority of the cantons.



DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

India is a representative democracy, where people select their representatives once in five years to make laws and policies on their behalf. Limiting the participation of the people merely to voting once in five years has significantly reduced the responsiveness of the representatives to the people.

REASONS WHY INDIA CANNOT HAVE DIRECT DEMOCRACY

i) People in India will never come for a common consensus as they have their own personal or regional interests

ii) Lack of awareness and least interest in institutionalizing democracy is also one of the reasons

iii) Huge population is major hindrance in introducing direct democracy

iv) Huge political illiteracy is also a reason

v) Population in India is divided on the parochial line of religion, caste and regionalism

vi) Vast and uneven territory and geographical identity of India

vii) India has become accustomed to representative democracy

Awake

Awake awake my all friends
Because today is your day
And don't remember your past
because today is your future

This is another erase that you have
planned
Forget the buried woes and dead
despairs
The future is for whom who does and
dares
So awake, awake my all friends

Gate in the fight and face it unafraid
And leave the past to ancient history

Because the future is your time and time
is fleet

The word won't care about your old
defeats

Start where you stand and never mind
the past

Awake awake my all friends today is
your time

- Tejaswini Shankar Jware
LLB first

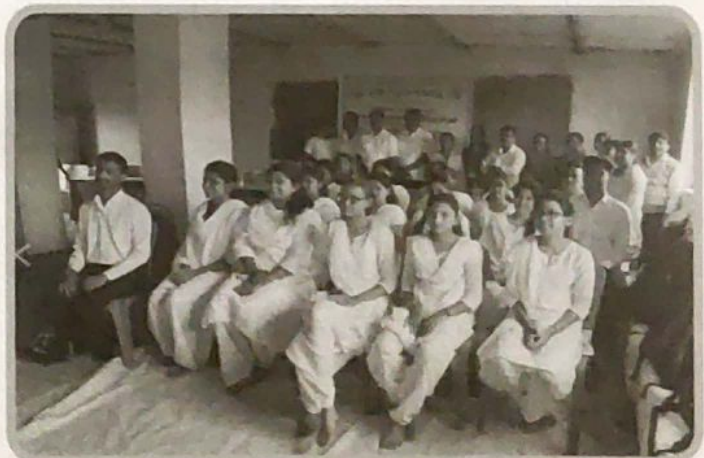




Visit to Apti, Balinga and Kabnoor Gram Panchayat during Gram Sabha of 26th January 2019



Pre Law I Internship visit to Gram Sabha of Top Gram Panchayat on 15 December 2018.



Library Orientation for Pre Law I held on Friday 5th October 2018



Constitution of India and Judicial Review

Viraj H. Kadam
III LLB

Introduction:

In a democracy the courts belongs not only to the lawyers and judge but also to the citizen, as Jerome Frank wrote.

The judiciary, legislature and executive are three pillars on which the effective functioning rests. A balance as opposed two conflicts is very necessary to achieve the ultimate public welfare and smooth functioning of constitutional machinery.

Evolution:

The judicial review has involved in three dimension before the Indian courts

1. To protect legal entity of essential rights surefire underneath the part 3 of the constitution.
2. To authorize the disinterest of organisational achievements.
3. The Interrogation of public interest and legislative competence between centre and state relation.

Constitutional provision for judicial review:

Constitutional provision which guarantee judicial review of legislation or article 13 declares any law which contravenes any of provision of part of fundamental rights shall be void.

Article 32 and article 226 entrust role of protector and guarantor of fundamental rights to supreme court and high court respectively. Article 251 and article 254 state in case of inconsistency between union and State laws the union laws will prevail. Article 254 gives power to both state legislature and Parliament are subject to provision of constitution Article 131 to article 136 anthropist court with power to advocate dispute between individual. Between individual and state between state and union but Court may be required to interpret provisions of constitution and interpretation given by Supreme Court become law honoured by all Court of land.

The Indian Supreme Court has power to enforce right inform of Writs such as habeas corpus, expression technique influence to Liberation individual on or after illegitimate confinement. Quo Warranto to which direct person to vacate office agent wrongfully. Mandamus directs public authority to do his work. Certiorari directs Judiciary to take away scheduled of subordinate Judiciary and transport before itself. Provision for its lower courts from proceeding of case.

Article 143 of constitution gives power to President to consult Supreme Court. In late 1970 people friendly procedure was associated with Public



Interest Litigation. The objectives of of Judiciary was to progress to write to use to reasonableness in favour of those who cannot approach to court due to poverty and unawareness of legal entitlement.

Court has allowed social activities and lawyers to bring problems to their behalf. In some cases which involved abuse against bonded labourers business and flow of mental Institutions Court has taken for Moto action only on letter addressing to sitting judge. On the basis of letter practice of initiated proceedings has been Nationalised and now it has to be described as jurisdiction of epistolary.

The fundamental right which mentioned in part 3 of constitution are enforceable in the courts the directive principle of State Policy in part 4 of constitution are only guidelines to state. Directive principles are not enforceable in court of law.

The supreme Court is guarantor and Guardian of fundamental rights provided under constitution.

Social organisation suggest People's Union for democratic rights Bandhu Mukti morcha Indian Council for enviro legal action and many legal personality is as MC Mehta Sheela Barse have filed Public Interest Litigation before

Supreme Court and high court for getting legal redressal for Poor and needy people. Legislative power in India that is law making power is vested in Parliament. The president is component of Parliament and enjoy extensive legal powers. Principles of natural justice public policy constitutional validity etc. are important while interpreting any law. Intention of legislature must be kept in mind while understanding a statute.

Because of Judicial review and landmark judgement by Supreme Court has laid down in case of Vishaka vs State of Rajasthan guidelines to prevent sexual harassment of working women.

Proper remedy is provided by different acts and condition of people in society but many people cannot take advantage because of illiteracy poverty. Now also many people are not aware about their rights. The system of administration of justice involves in the procedure. The system of administration of justice in was Linga procedure it is said that justice delayed is justice denied. Delay in justice is also main and important factor due to which people cannot move to court of law.



ROLE OF YOUTH IN PREVENTION OF WOMEN TRAFFICKING AND PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS



Aditi S. Wader
IV NLC

INTRODUCTION :-

The Problem of human trafficking particularly trafficking in women has emerged as an important social issue in recent times in many parts of the world. Even though trafficking is largely a borderless organised crime, India like many other south-Asia countries is fast becoming a source, transit point as well as a destination for the trafficking. The crux of the problem is that human trafficking, being a highly secretive and clandestine trade, remains mostly under-reported and untraced in spite of the fact the several international initiatives have been taken to impel government into action.

Conversely the increasing volume of human trafficking is also a reflection of the lack of political will on the part of the states as evident in the Trafficking in persons Report 2007, released by the United States Government for its failure to show increasing efforts to tackle this large and multidimensional Problem.

CONCEPT OF WOMEN TRAFFICKING :-

Trafficking refers to the movement of men, women and children from one place to another through force, coercion of

deception into situations of their economic and sexual exploitation. The UN Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially women defines trafficking as.

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of abuse of power consent of a Exploitation here shall include at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms sexual exploitation, services, servitude or the removal of organ.

Trafficking is basically done for the purpose of sexual and other forms of exploitation and the victim never gives consent to such sufferings.

ANTI - TRAFFICKING LAW IN INDIA :-

Even though India has turned into a hotbed of human trafficking, the constitution of the country has prohibited all sorts of Trafficking under Article 23. The suppression of Immoral Traffic ACT 1956 (S I T A) amended as the Immoral Traffic prevention Act (ITPA) In 1978 and later 1986. Was in response to the



ratification of the International convention on suppression of Immoral Traffic and exploitation of prostitution of others in 1950. The amended law stressing prevention rather than suppression of human trafficking took into consideration the international conventions and protocols and provides severe penalties in children, particularly by focusing on traffickers, pimps, land lords and brothel operators, while protecting underage girls as victim.

The I T P A also provides protection and rehabilitation for the rescued girls.

ENORMITY OF TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN IN INDIA :-

Trafficking is now a global crime. It is a low risk but high venture enterprise. But there is a lack of systematic and reliable data on the problem. Even some of the most country commonly cited global estimates vary widely from one to four million a year. According to United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) two million people become victims of trafficking each year, of whom 1.2 million children – boys & girls are trafficked each year into exploitative work in agriculture, mining, factories, armed conflict or commercial sex work, and there are at least 2.4 millions trafficked persons at any given point in time. Notwithstanding such variations, it is roughly agreed that only the trafficking of arms and drug surpasses revenues generated by human trafficking.

CASE STUDIES :-

Let me refer to the brief history few cases of trafficking from west Bengal. They explain the reasons as well modalities of trafficking, which are so common for any one understand.

i) Sujata pal of kultali, South 24 pargans, was an agent of a trafficking gang transporting rural woman and children belonging to poor families with the promise of better jobs in cities. The gang comprising criminals like Subdual Sadder. Ajit Naskar and others had trafficked many minor girls to Pune's sex industry. They used to collect the girls from remote villages of South 24 pargans & keep them at rented houses. Sujata used to accompany the girls to Pune along with a few others. Yet the main kingpin remains outside the bar allowing the organised trade to continue unabated.

ii) This is case of group child trafficking. Udayan Bhowmik (14), Raju Turi (17) and Md. Rafique (age not known) were residents of Lataguri in Jalpalguri district. All of them have been victims of child trafficking. A local NGO Lataguri Social Welfare Organisation, claims to have received information that they have been traced to Ghaziabad and hopes to be able to bring them back soon.

PRIME TRAFFICKING TARGETS :-

It appears from our study that the prime target of trafficking are the poor, Muslims, Hindu Scheduled Castes (SC)



and scheduled tribe (ST) communities. The affected worker groups are landless house holds agricultural labourers, tea garden workers, low paid inform sector workers, and marginal and seasonal workers, Finally the affected social classes are illegal migrants, illiterate or dropout adolescents, deserted or widowed women, women who remained unmarried due to huge dowry demands, parents – or guardian-less children.

CAUSE AND MODES OF TRAFFICKING :-

There are several contributing factors for trade in human beings particularly in women and children. The causes are poor socio-economic conditions of a large number of families, poverty coupled with frequent, lack of educations, skill and income opportunities for women in rural areas, absence of awareness about the activities of traffickers, low status of girls child, lucrative employment propositions in big cities, easy money, promise of better big cities, easy money, promise of better pay and a comfortable life by the trafficking founts & agents, demand of young girls for marriage in other regions, rise in demand for sex industry, weak enforcement machines and inordinate delay in justice delivery help the traffickers to recruit women & children from districts and send them to distant destination with relative ease.



ROLE OF YOUTH IN PREVENTION OF WOMEN TRAFFICKING AND PROMOTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS :-

Human trafficking is a socio-legal problem and it is a symptom of a much deeper malice in our society. Hence there cannot be any instant remedy for such a problem. The difficulties in detecting and measuring trafficking cases make the task of prevention much more challenging. None less several trafficking cases can be taken in this direction and successful implementations of the steps will surely some positive results, which can be done by the help of youth.

i) There is an urgent needed to develop comprehensive programmes and policies concerning manifest and latent aspects of trafficking in the context of situations and realities in each country or region to do away with the root country or region to do abilities of the women of the women and children in particular. It should be kept in mind that human trafficking did not necessarily decline with structural transformation in the socialist of the world.

ii) The rescued victims should be protected and rehabilitated through appropriate mechanism in order to prevent re-trafficking for this a group of youth many work to rescue the victims.

iii) Reintegration of a trafficked victim into her natal family/community is

difficult task. Hence it is very important to sensitise the rural society in accepting the victim with due dignity. The law cannot be effectively enforced unless the mindset of the society about the trafficking victims alters.

iv) The civil society, the youth women's bodies NGO's and media should play a proactive role to support the courageous victims who dare to complain against the culprits and identify the traffickers in court.

v) The strengthening networks of NGO's and other youth bodies working against the trafficking, establishment of counselling centres, legal centres and help lines, establishment of adequate numbers of shelter and rehabilitation homes etc. can substantially.

vi) Finally, registration of names of the domestic servant by the employers should be made compulsory with the local police stations similarly it must be made mandatory for parents in rural areas to keep the local administration inform about the place of work of their family members to ensure safe migration. It should be kept in mind that restrictive migration policies by the state make women more vulnerable to trafficking. Hence the rights of migrants should be done with the help of youth and NGO's.

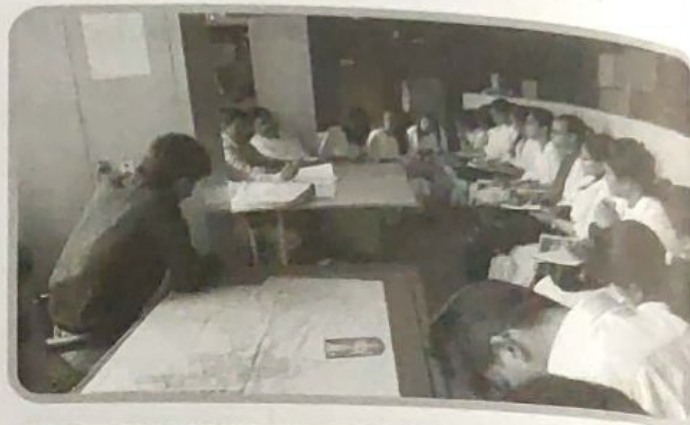
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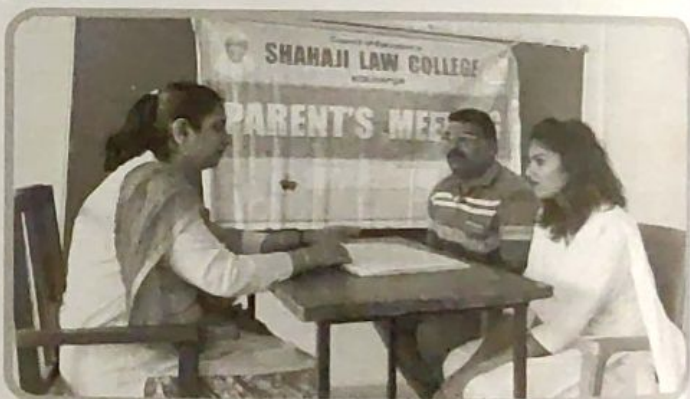




Pre Law I internship visit to 1) Construction Dept. 2) Electricity govt.(which is related to only street lights or govt. Lights) Dept. 3) Marriage Registration Dept. 4) Real Estate (Govt. Estate) Dept. of Kolhapur Municipal Corporation on 13 & 14 December 2018.



Parents Meeting for Pre Law II



Internship visit of Pre Law II to Avni, Kolhapur.



Is media as the fourth pillar of democracy losing the credibility ?



Sadiya Mulla
NLC IV



Media is the watchdog plays a very important role in every democracy so in the world's largest democracy its role becomes largely important. in the history of India media has been recognised as influential petrol dastak and trustworthy in the social, economical and political climate of the nation. This can be seen from our history. Bal Gangadhar Tilak who was a editor of daily newspaper Kesari. Mahatma Gandhi has started young India and regional newspapers and Jawaharlal Nehru started National herald. India is the biggest market of the fourth pillar of democracy with over 82237 registered newspapers. being circulated across different regions and almost 700 television news channels running all over India. however some are of the view that due to increase in trps and paid news there has been a great hit on democracy of India because of which they feel media is losing its credibility. despite of all their views we all know that all the four pillars have loopholes

that does not mean that media is losing its credit bility. there can be times that media can make exaggeration of a small issue which can create lot of criticism on media. Media may also sometime give publicity wrong things and instigate the emotions of people but there are so many legalization made to control the media. it is sometimes said that media instead of being an eye opener and mirror to the society but become a puppet in the hands of few powerful. There can be many criticism regarding the working of media but today



also it has an important place in society. Media HS their voices against detector ship corruption and malpractices and also keep us informed of what is happening in the country. It plays vital role in

straightening the sofa the and integrity of nation. our constitution also the biggest support for the media because this provision guarantees freedom of expression in article 19 1.



Rapporteur Report of One Day National Seminar on Trafficking of Women: Causes, Consequences and Socio-Legal Responses

Dr. Suchita Suragihalli

A One Day National Seminar on Trafficking of Women: Causes, Consequences and Socio-Legal Responses was organised on 30th March 2019 by Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur, Maharashtra. 240 faculty, research scholars and students registered for the Seminar. The seminar had 7 sessions in all, which include:

1. Inaugural Session
2. Two Plenary Session
3. Three Simultaneously conducted Technical Session
4. Valedictory Session

Session I: Inaugural Session

The Inaugural Session started at 10.30 a.m. on 30th March 2019.

The Inaugural session was chaired by Hon'ble Mrs. Rajanitai Magdum, President, Council of Education. The Seminar was inaugurated at the hands of Prof. (Dr.) Devanand Shinde, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Hon'ble Shri. Umeshchandra More, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority was the Keynote Speaker. Hon'ble Shri. Prasad Kamat, Vice-President, Council of Education, Adv. V. N.

Patil, Member, Council of Education were the guests of Honour. Director of the Seminar, Dr. R. Narayana, Principal, Shahaji Law College and Dr. Praveen Patil, Convener of the Seminar were also present on the dais.

After the formal inauguration of the National seminar, Principal Dr. R. Narayana welcomed the dignitaries and gave a brief introduction of the college. Dr. Praveen Patil then elaborated on the theme of the seminar and the reason at having picked such a sensitive subject.

In his inaugural address, Dr. Devanand Shinde put before the audience the statistics regarding women trafficking at the global level and in different scenarios published by the UN. He was vocal about the need to address the issue on an emergency level. He also expressed the necessity of the Government agencies to take stern steps to put a stop to the menace. The keynote address was delivered by Shri. Umeshchandra More, Secretary of District Legal Services Authority of Kolhapur. In his address, Shri. More put forth his

experiences while working for the rehabilitation of trafficked women. He also elaborated on the need to address the issue transgenders and children who get caught in trafficking. He quoted several cases and judgments like the case of 'Prajwal', in his speech.

In her Presidential address, Hon'ble Rajanitai Magdum congratulated her college team for organizing a national seminar on such a sensitive and burning issue. She expressed hope that the seminar will not remain only a theoretical exercise and would motivate the participants to carry the message of the significance to put an end to this practice to the society at large. At the end of the inaugural session Dr. Praveen Patil proposed the vote of thanks.

Session II: Plenary Session I

Resource Person: Adv. (Dr.) Santosh Shaha, Senior Advocate at Supreme Court & High Court

Chairperson: Prin. Dr. Mangala Patil, Principal, BVs Yashwantrao Chavan Law College

Coordinator: Dr. M. C. Sheikh, Shahaji Law College

In the first Plenary Session, Dr. Santosh Shaha took the participants through the Constitutional provisions regarding protection of Women from

trafficking. He further spoke on The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018. He discussed in great detail the pros and cons of the bill. He pointed out the changes in the present bill vis-à-vis the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986.

In her comments as the Chairperson of the session, Dr. Mangala Patil provided an overview of the views of Dr. Shaha. She also put forth the social implications of the immoral practice of women trafficking. Her suggestions included the active participation of the people to get rid of the menace of trafficking.

At the end of the session, Dr. M. C. Sheikh expressed vote of thanks to the resource person, chairperson and the participants.

Session III: Plenary Session II

Resource Person: Ms. Tejaswi Sevekari, Director, Saheli Sangh, Pune

Chairperson: Prin. Uday Sawant, Principal, BVs New Law College, Kolhapur

Coordinator: Dr. Savita Rasam, Shahaji Law College

Ms. Tejaswi Sevekari, in the second plenary session, presented to the audience the activities of her organization, Saheli Sangh works for the rehabilitation of women who have been freed from bondage

of trafficking. She also put forth her views regarding the legal provisions in the act regarding women trafficking. She pointed out the gaps, in not only the provisions of the law but also in its practice. Ms. Sevekari was of the opinion that the lack of information and malpractices in the police departments has led to the faulty handling of the issue. She expressed the hope that the government would look into the shortcomings of its acts and provisions.

Mrs. Sadhana Zadbuke, a well-known and experienced social activist in the state of Maharashtra, and also a participant at the seminar presented her views in this session. She has worked with Government of Maharashtra and on many committees for the protection and rehabilitation of women caught in trafficking. She also spoke on evil social practices like devdasis which lead to trafficking. Mrs. Zadbuke presented her experiences to the participants, while working in for the rehabilitation of these women.

In the chairperson evaluation, Prin. Uday Sawant spoke in great appreciation of the work being carried out by the resource person. He felt that Ms. Sevekari was carrying out the most difficult task. He felt instead of judging the success or failure of Saheli Sangh, the need of the hour was to

join hands with their activities.

The session ended with the vote of thanks expressed by the coordinator Dr. Savita Rasam.

Session III: Technical Session I, II & III

Technical Session I: Room 101

Chairperson: Prin. B. G. Patil, Arts, Commerce and Science College, Sankeshwar

Coordinator: Shri. Suhas Patki, Shahaji Law College

Number of Papers presented: 18

Subject covered: Women trafficking and Indian Judiciary, Legal Prohibition against women Trafficking, Role of Legal Aid, Rehabilitation of victims of Women trafficking, Impact of recent judgments, role of NGOs etc. were the topics covered in this session.

Technical Session II: Room 104

Chairperson: Prin. N. R. Patil, Government First Grade College, Sadalaga, Karnataka

Coordinator: Mrs. Asmita Patil, Shahaji Law College

Number of Papers presented: 14

Subject covered: Women Trafficking and International Conventions, Role of NGOs: Pre-rescue, rescue and post-rescue, Women trafficking and Gender Justice, Causes and Impact, Role of youth in preventing women trafficking.



women trafficking and armed conflict were some of the topics covered in this session.

Technical Session III: Room 105

Chairperson: Shri. Narendra Shinde, Senior Faculty, BVs New Law College

Coordinator: Dr. Suchita Suragihalli

Number of Papers presented: 13

Subject covered: Causes, consequences of Women Trafficking, The Role of NGOs, Judicial Activism and women trafficking, Tourism and Trafficking (Goa), Globalisation and sexual trade, Role of youth in prevention etc. were the subjects covered in this session.

Session IV: Valedictory Function

Chief Guest: Prof. (Dr.) Kaushik Rawal, Director, School of Law, Gujarat University

President: Shri. Prasad Kamat, Vice-President, Council of Education

Guest of Honour: Adv. V. N. Patil, Member, Council of Education

The Valedictory function started with a welcome by Principal Dr. R. Narayana. He appreciated the presence and participation of faculty, research scholars and students in the Seminar. This was followed by Seminar Report Presentation by Dr. Praveen Patil, Convener of the Seminar. He in the gathering of the proceedings of the Seminar since morning of 30th March 2019. He provided an

overview of the plenary and technical session including the number of papers presented and issues covered.

In his address, Chief guest Dr. Kaushik Rawal spoke highly of the seminar. He appreciated the topic chosen, including the sub-themes and presentations of the Plenary sessions. Dr. Rawal spoke of the history in Women trafficking. He traced the role of people around the women including their family members and relatives in their trafficking. He also addressed the legal provisions of the same and discussed several case laws in the process.

A few participants also gave their feedback regarding the seminar. Makori Felix Asande, a Kenyan and presently a student of Karnataka Law University said that he felt lucky to have attended the seminar. He not got to mingle with others participants and present a paper, but also was enriched by the presentations of the resource persons. Adv. Parikrama Khot from England said that the topic chosen was a burning issue and It needed to be addressed by the State on an emergency basis. Both were appreciative of the organisers of the seminar for the immaculate arrangement of the Seminar.

The Seminar ended with the vote of thanks delivered by Dr. Praveen Patil.

एक यशस्वी रणरागिणी



अनुजा धर्मेश मेहेंदळे



अवघ्या एकविसाव्या वर्षी संसाराच्या सुंदर अंगणात अशी काही रममाण झाले आणि बऱ्याच नवीन जबाबदाऱ्या पदरात येऊन पडल्या, पण ते म्हणतात ना प्रत्येक यशस्वी स्त्री मागे एक कणखर आणि उत्स्फूर्तपणे दाद देणारा पती उभा असतो, असंच काही सहज माझ्या बाबतीत देखील घडलं आणि अजूनही घडतय.

एक मुलगी एक पत्नी आणि त्यातच एक सौंदर्य स्पर्धेची विजेती आणि भावी वकील; खरंच रोमांचक जीवन रंगले माझ्या फेसबुक वर. एक दिवस सहज पोस्ट पाहताना विशेष कोल्हापूर सौंदर्य स्पर्धेची माहिती मला मिळाली. तशी सौंदर्यस्पर्धेत माझी रुची सुरुवातीपासूनच होती, दाक्षिणात्य चित्रपट आणि सौंदर्यवती स्पर्धेसाठी

माझ्या महाविद्यालयीन कुमारिकेच्या जीवनातच मला संधी चालून आलेल्या पण म्हणतात ना वेळेच्या आधी आणि नशिवा पेक्षा जास्त कोणालाच काही मिळत नाही. माझं सुद्धा तसंच काहीसं झालं आणि त्या मिससेस कोल्हापूर सौंदर्य स्पर्धेच्या आयोजकांचे माझं बोलणं झालं. त्यातून त्यांनी माझं नाव नोंदणी व प्राथमिक पात्रता फेरी साठी घोषित केलं. मला आयुष्यात खूप सुंदर वाटेवर चालण्याचा अनुभव येत होता. प्रत्येक वेळी नवीन काही शिकायला मिळत होतं आणि प्रत्येक अनुभव नवीन काही शिकवून जात होता. जसं एक नवीन इंद्रधनुष्य आयुष्यात रंगलेलं, एक नवीन जग पाहायला मिळालेलं, एक नवीन क्षितिज मला खुणावत होतं आणि त्या दिवसाचा



सूर्य उगवला ज्या दिवशी मला चार ते पाच वेगवेगळ्या चाचणी स्पर्धामधून मिसेस कोल्हापूर सौंदर्यवतीचा सन्मान मिळाला. एक हास्य जात यशाचे प्रतीक होतं, एक आनंद जास्त कष्टांचं चीज होतं, एक स्वप्न पूर्णत्वाकडे नीट होतं आणि एक म्हणजे माझ्या नवऱ्याच्या आनंदाचा आणि अभिमानाचा आस्वाद घेत होतं.

एक असामान्य मुलगी, जी पुण्यासारख्या शहरात मराठी कन्या शाळेत वाढली-शिकली, नारायण पेठ सारख्या परिसरात पारंपरिक वातावरणात लहानाची मोठी झाली, जी कोरेगाव पार्कसारख्या परिसरात आधुनिक आणि उच्चभ्रू वस्तीत तारुण्य जगली पण स्वप्नात एक शितीज गाठायचं होतं लग्नानंतर गाठले. पहिल्यांदा लग्नानंतर जेव्हा कोल्हापुरातच मिठाई काय झाले अगदी सर्व श्रीगणेशा माझ्या कर्मभूमी चा या करवीरनिवासिनी आई अंबाबाईच्या गावातच झाला. जरी मी पुण्याची असले तरी कोल्हापूरला जे काही दिलं ही शिंदोरी आयुष्यभर कामी येणार आहे. आयुष्याच्या वाटेवर अनेक लोकांनी जे दिले आणि काहींची साथ सुटली. पण एक गोष्ट कायम लक्षात राहिली या गोष्टीने मी जेव्हा जेव्हा स्वतः कोण आहे हे विचारले तेव्हा तेव्हा मला माझ्या कमालीची पोच दिली. जेव्हा जेव्हा माझी हिम्मत कमी झाली तेव्हा बघितले जेव्हा जेव्हा गरज पडली तेव्हा प्रोत्साहन दिले आणखीन एक गोष्ट म्हणजे काहीतरी करून दाखवण्याची आणि स्वतःला घडवण्याची जिद्द.

याच जिद्दीने मला स्वतः कष्टातून धिकाटीने महिन्यात लिहिणे आणि जमिनीवर पाय रोवून नम्रपणे या आकाशाला गवसणी घालण्याची ताकद दिली. याच रीतीने मला या आकाशाला

गवसणी घालताना प्रकाशाच्या वेगाने संकटातून बाहेर पडण्याची व येणाऱ्या संकटाला पूर्ण तयारीने तोंड देण्याची व निर्धास्तपणे सामोरे जाण्याची ताकद दिली. खरंच किती साधा, सोपा आणि सरळ शब्द आहे. पण त्या शब्दाची व्याप्ती आणि त्याचा खोल अर्थ ज्याला समजला तो मात्र कुठेच मागे पडत नाही. याच दे तिने मला सर्वस्वी एका मुली पासून एका पत्नी पर्यंत प्रवास सोपा करत मानसिक बळ दिले. एखादे घरचे काम असो किंवा कठीण व्यवसाय असो कंबर कसून सर्व बाजू नीट सांभाळून पुढे जाण्याचे सामर्थ्य दिले.

यातच भर पडली ति ध्येयवेडेपणाची. संसारात मग्न असताना घरच्या सर्वांनी संपूर्ण परिवाराला एकत्र पुढे नेताना स्वतः देखील काहीतरी नाव कमवावे एखादे ध्येय गाठावे यासाठी हा ध्येयवेडे पना कायम मला जोर देत गेला. एक युवा उद्योजिका, एक सौंदर्यवती, एक वाणिज्य स्नातक, तसेच एक निष्णात, सडेतोड, परखड, नम्र, चतुर आणि दूरदृष्टी असणारी विधिज्ञ होणे हे ध्येय उराशी कायम ठेवलं आणि याच जिद्दीला ध्येयवेड्या कष्टांची सांगड घातली व आज एक ध्येय गाठण्याच्या जवळपास पोहोचले आहे.

ही जिद्द आणि ध्येय वेडेपणा जपताना आणि नवीन यश शिखरे गाठताना एक अशी गोष्ट होती जी यशाला समानार्थी असते. नियमित कष्टही या सर्व गोष्टींची गुरुकिल्ली आहे. खरंच कष्टाविना या जगात काही मिळत नाही. नुसते कष्ट न करता त्याच जागी जर नियमित कष्ट केले तर या गोष्टी सहज ध्येय गाठण्यास मदत करतात. आणि या सर्व गोष्टींना म्हणा किंवा यशाच्या मंत्रांना गरज असते ती एका निर्मळ, कोमल अंत



सौंदर्याची. माणसाचे बाह्यसौंदर्य नाही तर अंतर्गत सौंदर्य जास्त निर्णायक असते. दुसऱ्यांबद्दल, मोठ्यान बदलचा आदर, मानवता, हा मानवतेचा प्रचार, प्रसार आणि त्या मानवतेच्या जोरावरच एकमेकांशी नाते जोडण्याची कला या गुणांमुळे एक व्यक्ती म्हणून खूप काही गोष्टी सोप्या होतात. संस्कृती देखील खूप महत्वाची भूमिका बजावत असते. मराठी संस्कृती आणि मराठी भाषा यांचा गोडवा तर मला आयुष्यात आज देखील मोठ्या व लहान वयाच्या लोकांशी जोडतो.

सांगण्याचे तात्पर्य असे की आयुष्यात शिकायला एखाद्या गोष्टीच्या शिक्षण घ्यायचे तर ठराविक असे काही वय नसते. आयुष्य रोपी शाळा हेच मोठे शिक्षण देणारे स्रोत आहे. जिद्द, आत्मविश्वास, कष्ट आणि प्रामाणिकपणा यासारखे

गुन्हे कधीच कोणत्याही परीक्षेत अपयश दाखवत नाहीत. ध्येयवेड्या माणसाला कधीच अपयशाची भीती वाटत नाही. अंत सौंदर्या प्रमाणे दुसरे सौंदर्य नाही, मानवते शिवाय आपला दुसरा धर्म नाही, संस्कृती सारखे दुसरे दालन नाही आणि आई सरखी दुसरी कोणी नाही.

खरंच आज जरी हे उद्देशाचे मंत्र वाटत असले तरी माझ्यासारख्या एका विवाहित तरुण उद्योजिका, भावी वकील, एक सौंदर्यवती आणि या भारत देशाची मुलगी होण्यामागे यशाची दुसरी कोणतीही गुरुकिल्ली नाही. आणि म्हणूनच हा लेख वाचणार्या प्रत्येक मुलीला यातून एक तरी ओळ वाचून काही फायदा झाला तर माझा लेख देण्याचा मानस व कार्य यशस्वी झाले असे मी म्हणेन.

वार्धक्य

अंगणी आज माझ्या सूर्य उगवलाच नाही
कदाचित त्यालाही माझ्या वार्धक्याचा सहवास
नको झाला....

मीही प्रखर होतोच की त्याच्यासारखा
पण आज माझी किरण मायेची जाणवत नाही
जाणवतात त्या कायला करणाऱ्या
अग्निज्वाला....

आज माझ्या दारी पाऊस पडला नाही
कोसळल्या त्या कोरड्यात सरी
ज्यात माझं अस्तित्वच वाहून गेलं अगदी अश्रूं
सारखं

जे कमावलं होतं तारुण्याच्या क्षणी
त्यात भर म्हणून की काय शरीराचीही साथ
सुटत चालले

डोळे जग दाखवेन असे झाले

पायांनी फिरण्याचा स्वातंत्र्य देखील हिरावून
घेतलं,
आणि हातात आलेल्या काठीने तर अक्षरशा
अपंग बनवलं...

सर्वांनीच पाठ फिरवली,
पण मी होतो माझ्यासोबत अगदी मृत्यूच्या
वयात

दिसत होता डोळ्यांसमोर सणाचा तो मनोरा
सैनिक मात्र जीव माझा त्या दृश्यात घाबरला
तरुण पिढीने आशीर्वाद घ्या ह्या गळक्या पानांचे
आयुष्याच्या शिदोरीत तेच तुमच्या कामी येते
हात जरी जीर्ण झाले तरी सावली देखील तेच
देतील

- दिव्या नवीन खटावकर





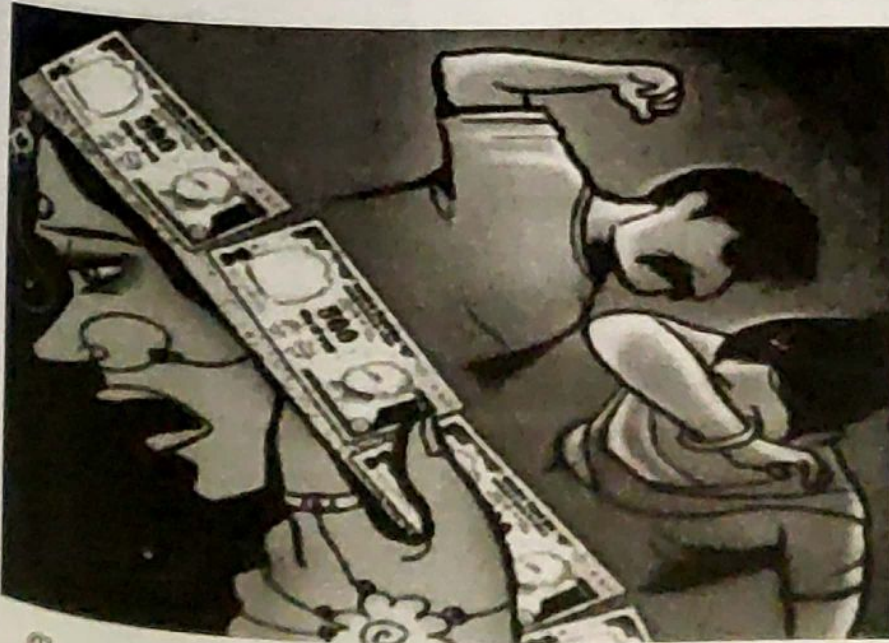
दिव्या नवीन खटावकर

समाजातील अनेक ज्वलंत विषयांपैकी एकाचगणारा एक विषय म्हणजे हुंडाबळी. यावर आज पर्यंत फक्त चर्चा होत राहिल्या परंतु समाजप्रबोधनाचे कार्य फार थोड्या मंडळींनीच पार पाडले. आजही भारतात हुंडाबळी प्रवृत्तीचा पूर्णपणे नायनाट झालेला नाही. यावर प्रबंध राहावा म्हणून कायद्याने बऱ्याच शिक्षांची तरतूद केली आहे, परंतु तरीदेखील आज बऱ्याच प्रमाणात ही दुष्ट प्रवृत्ती डोके वर काढू पाहत आहे यात तिळमात्रही शंका नाही.

हुंडा प्रतिबंधक कायदा १९६१ नुसार हुंडा घेणे व हुंड्याची मागणी करणे देखील कायद्याने गुन्हा आहे. आयपीसी म्हणजे इंडियन पिनल कोड अठराशे साठ लॉर्ड ??? यांनी गुन्ह्यांच्या शिक्षा नमूद केलेला हा कायदा आहे, त्यानुसार आपली न्यायव्यवस्था आजही कार्यरत आहे. या कायद्यात

प्रत्येक गुन्ह्यासाठी शिक्षा नमूद केलेली आहे. आयपीसी मधील कलम ३०४ ब मध्ये स्पष्टपणे हुंडाबळी ची व्याख्या मांडली आहे. लग्न झाल्यापासून सात वर्षांच्या आत जर त्या स्त्रीचा संशयास्पद मृत्यू झाला तर तो मृत्यू प्रथमता हुंडाबळी समजला जातो. या गुन्ह्यासाठी कमीत कमी सात वर्षे तर जास्तीत जास्त जन्मठेपेची शिक्षा कायद्यात नमूद केलेली आहे. आयपीसी हा कायदा जम्मू काश्मीर सोडून संपूर्ण भारताला लागू होतो याचे कारण असे की जम्मू-काश्मीर प्रदेशाला आर पी सी रणवीर पॅनल कोड हा कायदा लागू होतो. आणि म्हणूनच हुंडा प्रतिबंधक कायदा आयपीसी मध्ये येत असल्याने हा कायदा जम्मू-काश्मीरमध्ये लागू होत नाही. हुंडा प्रतिबंधक कायदा १९६१ या अधिनियमातील कलम दोन अन्वये हुंडा या शब्दाची व्याख्या, विवाहातील एका पक्षाने

विवाहातील अन्य पक्षाला किंवा विवाहातील कोणत्याही पक्षाच्या आई-वडिलांना किंवा अन्य कोणत्याही व्यक्तीने किंवा तत्पूर्वी किंवा त्यानंतर कोणत्याही वेळी प्रत्यक्षपणे किंवा अप्रत्यक्षपणे दिलेली किंवा द्यावयाचे कबूल केलेली कोणतीही संपत्ती अथवा मूल्यवान रोख, असा आहे. परंतु त्यामध्ये ज्या व्यक्तींना मुस्लीम व्यक्तिगत



कायदा लागू आहे त्या व्यक्तींच्या बाबतीत दहेज किंवा मेहर यांचा समावेश होत नाही.

आपल्या पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीने नेहमीच आपले वर्चस्व समाजात प्रस्थापित केले आहे आणि स्त्रीवर नेहमीच संस्कृती आणि परंपरेचा भडीमार केला आहे. ज्यामुळे ती कधीच त्यातून सांगू शकणार नाही. वर्षानुवर्षे समाजाला लागलेली हि कीड स्त्रियांचे मानसिक शोषण करीत आहे आणि याला बऱ्याच अंशी जबाबदार देखील स्त्रीच आहे. तिने स्वतःला सर्वच बाबतीत मागे ठेवून पुरुषाला अग्रेसर होऊ दिले आहे आणि म्हणूनच कदाचित अशी म्हण आहे की प्रत्येक यशस्वी पुरुषाच्या मागे एक स्त्री उभी असते. कारण तिने कधी पुरुषाच्या खांद्याला खांदा लावायची हिंमत दाखवली नाही. तिने स्वतःला लाचेच्या जाळ्यात इतके गुरफटून घेतले डोक्यावरचा पदर देखील तिला लजेचे वेष्टण भासू लागले. सशक्त विचार करण्याची क्षमता असून देखील अशक्त विचारांना जन्म देण्याची मानसिकता बदलली नाही तर लाखो मुलांचे प्राण भविष्यात असेच धोक्यात येतील यात शंका नाही आणि या विचारांना उजाळा देणारा एकमेव दिवा आहे आणि तो म्हणजे शिक्षण.

आपल्या समाजात स्त्रियांना पूर्वीपासूनच शिक्षणापासून वंचित ठेवण्यात आले आहे, त्याचा परिणाम असा ति परावलंबी बनली आणि स्वतःचा स्वाभिमान गमावून बसली. प्रत्येक गोष्टीसाठी नवऱ्या पुढे पदर पसरावा लागेल अशी परिस्थिती तिच्यासमोर निर्माण केली गेली आणि त्यामुळेच इलाजा साच्यात बसवलं गेलं तसाच आकार ती घेत राहिली. चुकून जरी तिने कधी अंतर्मनाचा आवाज ऐकण्याची हिंमत केली तरी तिच्या मागेला कात्री लावण्यात आली. अत्यंत घृणास्पद

वागणुकीला ती बळी पडत गेली.

ती बळी पडत गेली जन्माला आल्यापासून तिच्या भाळी स्त्री तत्वाचा कलम लावण्यात आला दिल्या घरची आहे म्हणून तिला तशीच वागणूक देण्यात आले तिच्यावर बंधने लादली गेली उंबराच्या आजच तिला तिचं आयुष्य व्यतीत करायची काय ती भूमिका आणि त्यातही पुन्हा लगाम नवऱ्याचा ते इतकी दयनीय परिस्थिती असलेल्या आपसूकच कनिष्ठ शब्दाची शिकार बनले. मुलगी झाली म्हणून काळजी अभावी दुसऱ्याच्या पदरात टाकण्याची आई बापाची धडपड सुरु झाली धर्म जात या पलीकडील वास्तवाचा विचार न करता तिला तिच्या मनाविरुद्ध धर्मसंकटात टाकण्यात आलं आणि सुरु झाला देशाचा खेळ अत्यंत लाजिरवाणे लग्नासाठी मुलीचा हात मागायला येणाऱ्या उच्चभ्रू विचारांच्या मंडळींचे खायचे दात दिसू लागले. परिस्थिती नसताना देखील मुलीच्या सुखासाठी दिलेला खजिना सासरच्यांना कवडीमोल वाटू लागला आणि मागणी झाली पुन्हा नव्या खाण्याची एका लग्नाने गळून पडलेल्या बापाला पुन्हा पैसा उभा करणं मुश्कील होतं पण तरीदेखील मुलीच्या संसारासाठी तो झटत राहिला आणि रक्ताचे पाणी करून आपल्या स्वाभिमानाने पुन्हा त्याच्या पदरी टाकला व त्यांनी देखील आपली लज्जा पार वेशीवर टांगून त्या मोहात स्वीकार केला. पण म्हणतात ना मोहा कधीच सुटत नाही त्याचप्रमाणे पुन्हा हाच प्रकार सुरु झाला पण यावेळी त्या विचार्या बापाकडे स्वतःचा सौदा करण्यापलीकडे दुसरा काही पर्याय उरला नव्हता म्हणून सुरु झाला तिचा शारीरिक आणि मानसिक छळ त्या कुटुंबाला तिने आपलं मानलं असतेस तिच्यासाठी मृत्यूचा सापळा बनलं होतं. मनात भीती बाळगून

ती संसार करू लागली साध्या टाचणीच्या आवाजाने देखील तिच्यावर भयाचे आघात होत होते डोळ्यात अश्रू तरळले होते परंतु आता त्याचा काहीही उपयोग नाही हेही ती जाणून होते कधी कधी त्यांनी दुर्गामाता जागी व्हायची पण सभोवतालचे राक्षसाचा वध करून पाहायचे तर कधी आजार व्हावा असे तर नव्हते परंतु आता तर आपण जिवंत राहून की नाही हे देखील हळूहळू मावळत चालली होती. पावर अंधाराकडे पडू लागले तिने सहज विचार केला की अंधाराची वाट नेहमीच प्रकाशाकडे येऊन थांबते म्हणून त्याने शेवटचा आवाज उठवण्याची देखील हिम्मत केली परंतु त्याआधीच दिला त्या अंधारात जगाने पाहू नये म्हणून जाऊन बसणं केलं केलं अग्नीच्या होतात त्या काळच्या अक्षरशः चिंधड्या उडाल्या तिचा अपूर्वच देखील काळजाला पाझर फोडून शकला नाही इतक्या निर्दयपणे तिचं आयुष्य संपवलं गेले. एक पर्व संपलं दुष्टपणा चा विजय झाला पुन्हा एकदा तिच्या मूर्तीला ती देखील

तितकीच जबाबदार होती तितकी तिच्या सासरची मंडळी होते ती जर स्वतःच्या पायावर उभी असती तर तिच्यावर ही वेळच आली नसती आणि म्हणूनच माझी आजच्या प्रत्येक मुलीला कळकळीची विनंती आहे की शिक्षण देऊन स्वावलंबी कोणाच्याही दबावाखाली येऊन मनात नसलेल्या गोष्टींना पाठिंबा देऊ नका शेवटी शिक्षणाची वाट आपल्या स्वाभिमानाला जागे होते व समाजात असलेल्या वाईट प्रवृत्तींचा नाश करते. आज त्या ज्या क्षेत्रात काम करतात कदाचित तिथे देखील त्यांचे शोषण होत असावे परंतु स्त्रियांनीदेखील हे लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे की आपण उपभोगाची वस्तू नाही आणि म्हणूनच एखाद्या चुकीच्या पद्धती आपली अब्रू दुसऱ्याला निकुंज त्याचा खेळ मांडू नका या विचारांच्या मार्गावर जर प्रत्येक सुरळीत चालले तर नक्कीच हुंडाबळी सारख्या अनेक दुष्ट गोष्टींना नायनाट आपण करू शकतो.

सुन्नता

एक भयाण सुन्नता आहे.
निस्थिर देहात दरवळणारी.
निश्चिंततेची परंपरा आहे.
अजाणता गुंजणारी एकटक पाहत राहते.
आपल्या गुढ रंजक जीवनाकडे.
आणि वाटेने चालणाऱ्या प्रत्येक प्रवाश्याला.
निर्बोध करते, संमोहित करून.
विचारांचे वारे डबक्यात साठून राहतात.
विसरतात ते आपले रोजचे घर.
केसांसारखे ते गळून देखील पडतात.

वृद्ध झालेल्या केसांप्रमाणे अवजड पुस्तकांतून.
सुन्न झालेले शरीर आणि मन पंख मिटून गप्प बसतात.

जणू उद्रेकाला ज्वालामुखीच्या सुरवातीची चाहूल.

दिवे दिवे दारोदारी विझून विझून सुकून जातात.

पण शेवटची पणती ज्योत ती तग धरून उभी राहते विस्फोटासाठी.

सुन्नतेची शांतता ती अवाढव्य तिचा अंधकार.
नसानसात थंड गोठवनारा सुन्नतेचा अलंकार.

- हेरंब सावंत



वास्तविक न्याय व्यवस्था



दिव्या नवीन खटावकर



आपण बऱ्याच चित्रपटांवर न्यायव्यवस्थेचे विविध रूप पाहिली आहे आणि पूर्व परंपरा आणि त्याच गोष्टींवर विश्वास ठेवून स्वतःच्या मनात अनेक वाईट ग्रह करून घेतले आहे. चित्रपटांद्वारे दाखवल्या गेलेल्या सर्व गोष्टींमध्ये सत्यता पडताळून न पाहता आपण अशा गोष्टींवर सहज आपले मत बनून जातो व साहजिकच त्यात त्याचा दुष्परिणाम आपल्याला आपल्या समाजात दिसून येतो आपल्याला दाखवल्या गोष्टी या ९८% खोटे असतात हे आपल्याला सत्यता पडताळून पाहिल्यावर नक्कीच लक्षात येईल. न्यायालयाच्या अंतर्गत रचनेपासून ते न्यायाधीशांच्या पोषाखा पर्यंत सर्वच दिखावा निराला अस्तित्वातच नसलेला समाज गैरसमजाचा पगडा डोक्यावर ठेवून आपण गोष्टींवरून आपल्याच भारतीय कायद्यांना प्रामाणिकपणाचा लेबल लावलं हे दुर्दव्य.

याचं समज-गैरसमज आंबे के सर्वात मोठा गैरसमज म्हणजे न्यायदेवता आंधळी आहे या वाक्याचा अक्षर असा नकारात्मक अर्थ घेत आहेत समाजात परत अंशी या गोष्टीवर विश्वास ठेवला जात आहे की न्यायदेवतेच्या डोक्यावरची क*** रंगाची पट्टी बांधली आहे त्यामुळे

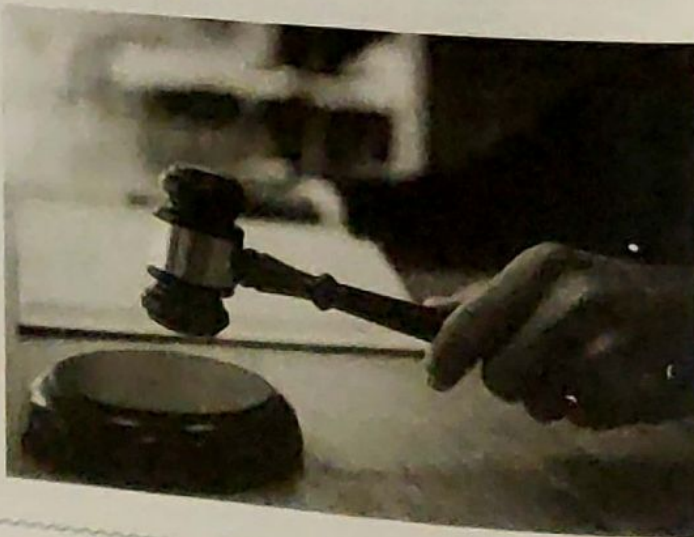


न्यायदेवतेला शक्यता दिसत नाही व चुकीच्या गोष्टींना पाठिंबा दिला जात आहे परंतु ही समज पूर्णपणे चुकीचे आहे त्यामधील सत्यता अशी आहे की न्यायदेवतेच्या डोक्यावरची तयार रंगाची पट्टी बांधली आहे ते समानतेने न्याय देण्याचे प्रतीक आहे कायद्यासमोर सर्व समान असतात आणि म्हणूनच न्याय देवतेसमोर जो कोणी येईल तो कोणत्या जातीचा धर्माचा रंगाचा आहे हे न पाहता योग्य तो निर्णय दिला जावा ही या मागची पवित्र भावना आहे. न्याय देवता ही आपल्या हा हातातील तर आज दुधारे पारदर्शकता व समानता दर्शवत आहे ही न्यायदेवतेची सकारात्मक बाजू पडताळून पाहिल्यास नक्कीच आपल्याला सत्याची जाणीव होईल यात काही शंका नाही.

आपल्या समाजातील लोकांमध्ये बरेच म्हशी कायद्यांविषयी बरेच वाईट गैरसमज प्रसारित होत आहेत आपण भारतीय नागरिक असण्याच्या नात्याने आपले हे परम कर्तव्य आहे की किमान आपल्याला आवश्यक तेवढे कायदे

माहीत असणे गरजेचे आहे आणि ते माहीत नसताना त्यावर चुकीचे भाष्य करणे हे गैर आहे असे माझे ठाम मत आहे.

आपण सर्वांना एक गोष्ट माहीत असेल ती



म्हणजे गुरु द्रोणाचार्य गुरु द्रोणाचार्य जेव्हा युद्धाला उभे राहिले तेव्हा त्यांनी बर्याच लोकांचा वध केला हे जेव्हा कृष्णाला समजले तेव्हा त्याने युद्ध करायला सांगितले की सींसी२ द्रोणाचार्यांना पूर्ण करण्याचा एकच मार्ग आहे आणि तो म्हणजे त्यांना एका विश्वास व्यक्तीने त्यांचा मुलगा यशवंत मत्रा हा मुहूर्त झाला आहे. असे सांगितले पाहिजे परंतु उद्दिष्टे हा सत्यवादी असल्याने त्यांनी या गोष्टीला गोष्टीला साफ नकार दिला कृष्णाने कृष्ण नीतीचा वापर करत उद्दिष्ट यामार्फत गुरु द्रोणाचार्यांना हा निरोप पोहोचवला परंतु त्यातील सत्यता काही वेगळीच होती उद्दिष्टे सत्यवादी असल्याने कृष्णाने अश्वत्थामा नावाचा हत्ती चा वध केला व उद्दिष्टे फिरायला जाऊन सांगण्यास सांगितले ही गोष्ट प्रत्यक्षात अनुभवत होती अशा गोष्टींवर त्यांनी विश्वास ठेवला आणि आपलाच मुलगा मयत झाला असा चुकीचा ग्रह करून घेतला. त्याकडे मागे सांगण्याचा उद्देश एकच आहे की कोणत्याही गोष्टीबद्दल पूर्ण माहिती नसताना त्यातील सत्यता माहीत नसताना आपण विश्वास ठेवतो व नाहक त्या गैर गैरसमजुती तिची शिकार होऊन बसतो.

भिंतीवर कुंकू नये म्हणून देवाचे फोटो लावावे लागावेत इतकी दयनीय अवस्था आपले

मग अशा परिस्थितीत कायद्यांना तरी नाव काय ठेवावे आपण कार्याची आखणी करून दिल्यानंतर त्याची अंमलबजावणी करण्याची जबाबदारी ही नागरिकांची असते हे लक्षात न घेता त्या कायद्यांना धाव्यावर बसवतात त्याचा गैरवापर केला जातो. हे सर्व करणारे देखील आपणच असतो असं असताना देखील बोट दाखवतो ते पुन्हा कायद्याकडे किती हास्यास्पद बाब आहे हे... आपल्या संरक्षणासाठी काढले गेलेले कायदे जेव्हा अंमलबजावणी करण्याच्या चौकटीत येतात तेव्हा त्यांचे पालन करायचे सोडून त्यांचे उल्लंघन केले जाते. जे काही आपल्या फायद्यासाठी आखले गेले आहेत त्याचं काय त्यांना आपण ठरवले जात तर हा समाज पुढे जाणार तरी कसा हा प्रश्न उपस्थित होत आहे.

वॉलपेपर माझे सर्व भारतीय नागरिकांना आवाहन आहे की कृपया कायदांविषयी गैरसमज न करून घेता त्यामागील उद्दिष्ट पडताळून पहा जेव्हा तुम्हाला त्यामागील उद्देश यांची जाणीव होईल कदाचित त्या दिवशी तुम्हाला तुमच्या देशाचा मनापासून अभिमान वाटेल. आपल्या देशाप्रती कर्तव्य अशी एकनिष्ठ रहा व भारतीय होण्याचा गर्व शिरावर मिळवा.

भीड़तंत्र

भीड़तंत्र चल रहा, जलते धधकते मकान।
रास्तों पर शव पड़े, जैसे गोदाम में धान।
एक हाथ मे झंडा ले दूसरे हाथ तलवार।
सटासट वार चले सीना काटती तलवार।
भविष्य हैं देश का जलता उन्हीं मकानों में।

प्रजातंत्र का गला घोंट दिया उन्हीं खूनी हाथों ने।
जलती रही उन्हीं मकानों में संविधान कि वो
चिता।

जिसके लिए फाँसी चढ़ गए क्रांतिकारी, शहीद
हुए थे राष्ट्रपिता।

- हेरंब सावंत



नव्या युगाची पत्नी ती

शमशेरा ची धार तिला बोलण्यातूनही रांगडी ती
निरागसतेची सर तिला...

हस्यावरून ओळख तिची
स्वभाव म्हणजे मिरची
पण वेळीच लक्ष्मी वेळीच काली
वेळेच आंबा रूपे तिची....

जिद्दीची ती फुलराणी
स्वप्नांची चाहूल तिला...
आनंदी ती कायम राहिल
नव्या दिशांची आस तील...

खेळीमेळीचे बोलणे तिचे
आल्हाददायी असे खरे...
मैत्रीतली ती एक कहाणी
तिच्यातच हे शब्द उरेल.....

- सुर्यभान इनामदार

मैत्री

मैत्री अशी करावी की
ती इतरांसाठी प्रेरणादायी ठरावी
पाषाण पहिले काळे जरी
त्यात केवळ मैत्री दिसावी
मैत्री असले हृदयात आपल्या
तर विश्वास असावा श्वास
ती जीवनभर जपणे
हीच असावी सदैव आस
फक्त विश्वास असून चालत नाही आपलेपणा
असावा त्यात



मैत्री बाबत विचार नेहमी

यावा या मनात

मैत्री म्हणेल की एका नजरेच्या कटाक्षात

मित्राची भावना समजावे

अंत झाला आयुष्याचा तरी

ती फुलांच्या सुगंधाप्रमाणे दरवळत राहिल

कसे जगावे लिहिता-लिहिता जपावे

ते अक्षर मनातले

रडता रडता लपवावे

ते पाणी डोळ्यातले बोलता-बोलता गुंतवावे

हे शब्द ओवाळते

हस्ता हस्ता विसरावे

ते आपण जगातले

जगता जगता असे जक्षावे

झाले गेले विसरून जावे

आत्म रूपाने दुसऱ्याच्या हृदयात बसावे

- अदिती वडेर

गुलजार

खुद को इतना भी मत बचाया कर बारीशे ही
तो बिग जाया करो।

चांद लाकर कोई नहीं देखा

अपने चेहरे से ही जगमया कर।

दर्द हिरा है दर्द मोती है

दर्द आखो से मत बाहाया कर।

काम लोक कुछ हसीन राहो से

बातो बातो मे मुस्कुराया कर।

झोप मायूस लौट जाती है

छत पे किसी बहाने आया कर।

कोन कहता है दिल मिलाने को

कम से कम हात तो मिलाया कर।

- उर्मिला कांबळे

माझे शब्द

माझे शब्द

माझे शब्द

कधी शहाले कधी मधले माझे शब्द
कधी काट्यासारखे टोचणारे कधी माझं जीवन
जगणारे

कधी तुला मला हसवणारे आणि एकमेकांवर
नकळत रुसणारं

कधी घट्ट मिठीत घेणारे आणि कधी मलाच
माझ्यापासून दूर नेणारे
माझे शब्द

खडक परक्या परक्यांना हि आपलसं करणारे

आणि माझ्याच आपल्याला न कळणारे
कायम फुलासारखे असणारे आणि माझ्यावर

हसून माझे डोळे पुसणारे

माझे शब्द

कायम माझ्यासोबत राहणारे आणि फक्त माझी
आणि माझीच वाट पाहणारे

- सायली दयानंद काकडे

एकता

धर्मानुसार नेते घेतले वाटून जातींमध्ये बांध
पडले दाटून म्हणे मराठ्यांचा शिवबा अस्पृश्यांचा
जोतिबा दलितांचा आंबेडकर बाबा धर्मानुसार
साजरी करतात फुले, आंबेडकर, आणि
शिवजयंती ..

आहे का हो याला त्यांची तरी सहमती त्या
नेत्यांनी घडविले समाजकारण आजच्या नेत्यांनी
बनविले त्यांचेच राजकारण...

जो तो ऊठतोय मागतोय आरक्षण पण गरजेचे
वाटते लोकांचे संरक्षण..

सिमेवरती सैनिक लढतोय झोपडीमध्ये भाकरी



साठी गरीब रडतोय हा देश मात्र जातीसाठी
भांडतोय..

अहो तिरंगा तीन रंगाचा देशातील जातीच्या
अंगाचा..केशरी हिंदूंचा, पांढरा ख्रिश्चनांचा, हिरवा
मुस्लिमांचा..

सगळ्यांच्या रक्ताचा एकच रंग जातीभेद होऊ दे
आता भंग.

मी या देशाचा असे नका म्हणू

हा देश आहे माझा असे म्हणा..

एकता राहू दे मनामध्ये मग पहा काय घडेल
देशामध्ये....जय हिंद जय भारत

- राजश्री गोसावी

हे सामर्थ्य नाशवंत नाही

विझलो आज जरी मी

हा माझा अंत नाही

पेटंट उद्या नव्याने पेटून उद्या नव्याने

हे सामर्थ्य नाशवंत नाही....

छाटले जरी पंख माझे

पुन्हा उडणे मी

घडू शकेल मला

अजून अशी भिंत नाही

माझी झोपडी जाळण्याचे

केले तरी कन्कावे

जळेल झोपडी अशी

आग ती ज्वलंत नाही

रोखण्यास वाट माझी वादळ होती आतुर

डोळ्यात जरी गेली थोडे थांबण्यास पुसत नाही

येथील वादळे भेटेल तुफान

तरी वाट चालतो अडथळ्यांना भिऊन अडखळणे

पावलांना पसंत नाही...

- उर्मिला भोपाल कांबळे

शंभुराजे

पुरंदरावर जन्माला स्वराज्याच्या पराक्रमी
छत्रपती
मात्र आईचे तोंड पाहण्याआधीच नियतीने
खेळला गनिमी कावा
राजे चंदनापरी देह तुम्ही स्वराज्यासाठी
जिजाऊ जिजाऊ लातूर
रयतेच्या रक्षणासाठी रणांगण रक्ताने
भिजवलं
स्वराज्यासाठी केली नाही तुम्ही आपल्या
प्राणाची परवा
तुम्ही सदैव दिला रयतेला आपल्या
आपुलकीचा गारवा
राजे रणांगणावर तुमची तलवार सूर्य समान
तळपली
अनल लेखणीतून तुमच्या जणू देवी
सरस्वती अवतरली
शिवप्रभु नंतर स्वराज्य तुम्ही गगनाशी नेले
परंतु निर्णय इतिहासकारांनी तुमचे चरित्र
हवे तसे लिहिले
राजे तुमचा खोटा इतिहास असा कसा
लिहिला जातो
तुमच्यासारख्या महात्म्याचा अनादर कसा
केला जातो
बदनाम बदनामीचा हा इतिहास कोणीच
नकसा पुसावा
परसत्रीला आई म्हणणारा संभाजी
इतिहासात कुठेच नसावा
मृत्यूच्या वेळी ही राजे तुमच्या डोळ्यात
स्वराज्य होतं

अमृत यू च्या डोळ्यात मात्र संभाजी बदल
भय होतं
आज मला वाटतं राजे खरा इतिहास मीच
मीच लिहावा
खोटे इतिहासात हरवलेला खरा संभाजी
जगाला उघडून दाखवा
गौरी शिवाजी पाटील फर्स्ट
- गौरी शिवाजी पाटील



Megha Sutar



Lead College Activities 2018-19 Co-Ordinated by Dr. Rasam Savita

Academic Year 2018-19

Sr. No.	Date	Activity	Resource Persons
1	28/08/2018	Right to Information : Provision and Use	Dr. V. N. Shinde, Dy. Registrar, Shivaji University, Kolhapur – Chief Guest of the Workshop Dr. R. K. Shanediwan, Principal, Shri. Chh. Shahaji Mahavidyalaya, Kolhapur Dr. Adv. Santosh A. Shah, Senior Advocate Dr. M. C. Sheikh, Assistant Professor, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur Dr. Savita R. Rasam, Assistant Professor, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur
2	25/09/2018	Sustaining Environmentally Measures and Remedies	Dr. S. S. Gavali, Principal, Y.C. (KMC) College, Kolhapur Shri. Uday Gaikwad, Environment Activist, Adv. Guruprasad Malkar, Senior Advocate, Kolhapur Dr. M. C. Sheikh, Assistant Professor, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur
3	20/02/2019	"Intellectual Property Rights Concepts and Provisions"	Prof. Anil V. Ghule, Director, Intellectual Property Rights and International Affairs Cell, Dept. of Chemistry, Shivaji University, Kolhapur Prof. D. B. Solapure, Principal, K. L. F. Law College, Chikkodi
4	28/02/2019	"Human Rights and Responsibilities"	Shri. Umeshchandra More, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Kolhapur Adv. Sou. Charulata Rajendra Chavan, Human Rights Activist, Action for Human Rights, India



GYMKHANA REPORT 2018-2019

By- Dr. M.C.SHEIKH

Sr.No.	Date	Activity
1	16/07/2018	Re-opening of the College
2	06/08/2018	Organized Tree plantation campaign in the College campus
3	07/08/2018	Guest Lecture : Dr. K.Shrinivas Rao, Head of the Department, Salgaonkar College of Law, Miramar, Goa
4	13/08/2018	Poster Presentation Competition Co-ordinated Prof. Mrs. Dr Suchita Suragihalli: Winners are Sneha Loharand Aishwarya Washikar V NLC & Kalyani Pawar & Shweta Suryawanshi V NLC, and Nikita Keswani III LL.B. & Swarda Apte III LL.B.
6	15/08/2018	Celebrated Independence Day- Flag Hoisting Ceremony with the auspicious hands of Hble Justice Shree T.V.Nalawade, High Court, Aurangabad
7	28/08/2018	Under Lead College Activity organized one day workshop on 'Right to Information: Provision and Use'. Key note speaker Hble Dr.V.N.Shinde, Registrar Shivaji University, Kolhapur. Speakers Dr.Pandurang Patil, Librarian, Shri.Chhatrapati Shahaji Mahavidyalaya, Kolhapur, Adv.Dr.S.A.Shah, Legal Advisor Shivaji University, Kolhapur Dr.S.R.Rasam, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur
8	31/08/2018	Guest Lecture : Adv.Madhava Acharya on 'Procedural Laws' for V NLC and III LL.B. course
9	15/09/2018	Celebration of 109 th Birth Anniversary of Padmashree Deshbhakta Ratnappa Anna Kumbhar the founder of Council of Education and first student of Shahaji Law College. Hble Mrs Rajanitai Magdum, the President of Council of Education and Hble Adv.V.N.Patil, Member, Council of Education were the guests for the function
10	25/09/2018	Under Lead College Activity organized one day workshop on 'Sustaining Environmentally: Measures and Remedies' Key Note Speech delivered by Prin.Dr.S.S.Gavali, KMC Yashvantrao Chavan College, Kolhapur

		Speakers- Shri. Uday Gaikwad, Social Activist Adv.GuruprasadMalkar, Sr. Advocate, Kolhapur Dr.M.C.Sheikh, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur
11	05/10/2018	Guest Lecture :Prin. Dr.Regasurya Rao on 'Law of Torts' for I LL.B. Students
12	10/10/2018	Student Ms Jyoti Chordia (V NLC) participated and presented Research Paper in International Conference on Emerging Trends in Constitution at Saveetha School of Law, Chennai (Tamil Nadu) where her paper is published in ISSN Journal.
13	11/10/2018	Internship visit organized for II Pre-Law Students at 'AVANI'
14	3/10/2018	Pre Law II Parent Meet
15	6/10/2018	Students participated in CMR VI National Moot Court Competition organized by CMR University, Bangalore. Moot Team is MrPoras Shah, Pranav Rampure and Mr. Ram Goplani
16	28/10/2018	ALUMNI MEET
17	12/11/2018	15 th National Youth Parliament (Group Level 2018-19) organized by the College in association with Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, New Delhi for the said event HbleShrimantYuvarajSambhajiRaje Chhatrapati (Hble Member of Parliament) is the Chief Guest and Dr.Tarun Arora, Professor of Law, Punjab National Law University and HbleMrsRajanitaiMagdum, the President of Council of Education and HbleAdv.V.N.Patil, Member, Council of Education were the guests for the function
18	15/12/2018	Welcome function was organized by the College for I LL.B. and I Pre-Law Students –Dr.Rakhi Motwani BahenajiPrajapeetaBrahmkumari was the Key note Speaker in presence of BahenjiB.K.Gupta and Bahenji Nirmala
19	23/12/2018	Death Anniversary ceremony of PadmshreeDeshbhaktaRatnappa Anna Kumbhar the founder of Council of Education and first student of Shahaji Law College. HbleMrsRajanitaiMagdum, the President of Council of Education and HbleAdv.V.N.Patil, Member, Council of Education were the guests for the function
20	26/01/2019	On account of Republic Day Flag Hoisting Ceremony with auspicious hands of HbleMrsRajanitaiMagdum, the President of Council of Education, Shri Prasad Kamat, Vice-President, Council of Education



		and Hble Adv. V.N. Patil, Member, Council of Education were the guests for the function.
21	26/01/2019	Students of Pre Law attended proceedings of 'Gram Sabha' at village Apti, Balinga Tq. Karveer
22	31/01/2019	Students participated in 'Democracy Week' organized by Kolhapur Municipal Corporation, Kolhapur
23	03/02/2019	Organized Human Chain for voter awareness by the students, Hble Principal, Teaching, Non-Teaching in association with the Joint Director, Higher and Technical Education, Kolhapur office.
23	11/02/2019 <i>Internal</i>	Scrutiny round of SLC Internal Moot Court Competition 2019 organised by the College for the same Adv. Neelam Gandhi, Dr. V.Y. Dhupdale, Adv. Deepa Pednekar and Prof. N.S. Shinde are acted as Judges. For this competition 72 students are participated amongst which three teams were selected for the final round.
24	12/02/2019 <i>Intra college</i>	The final round is conducted of Shahaji Law College Internal Moot Court Competition, 2019 – the Hble Shri. N.M. Nhavkar remained present as a Chief Guest and assessed students. Miss Tanvi Sheikh, Kedar Bhasme and Mrs. Judy Pinto was the winner of the said competitions. Hble Shree. Umeshchandra More, Sr. Judge and Secretary DLSA was the guest of Honour. Shri Prasad Kamat, Vice-President, Council of Education and Hble Adv. V.N. Patil, Member, Council of Education were the guests for the said competition.
25	18/02/2019	Rangoli competition organized by the College which is coordinated by Prof. Mrs. A.P. Patil, the winners are Mr. Mahesh Huli, Leena Seerwani and Swarda Apte (III LL.B.), Siddhi Sawant and Kalyani Kasote (I LL.B.), Jyoti Kumbhar and Samruddhi Narvekar (II Pre Law)
26	20/02/2019	Third Lead College Activity organized by the College-coordinated by Dr Mrs Rasam S.R. on "Intellectual Property Rights : Concepts and Provisions" for this said workshop the experts are Prof. Anil V. Ghule, Director, IPR and International Affairs Cell, Department of Chemistry Shivaji University, Kolhapur & Prin. D.B. Solapure, K.L.E. Law College, Chikodi
27	23/02/2019	Cultural Programme organized the Students of the College
28		Students Participated in A.B. Kayastha State Level Moot Court Competition held at N.S. Soti Law College Sangli.



		Mooters are Kartik Kulkarni (IV NLC) ,Ms. Aditi Wader (IV NLC) and Nikita Joshi (II Pre-aw) Students.
29	28/02/2019	Fourth Lead College Activity organized on 'Human Rights and Responsibilities' –Speaker are Hble Shri Umeshchandra More, Sr Judge and Secretary DLSA and Adv SouCharulata Rajendra Chavan, Human Right Activist, Action for Human Rights, India
30	08/03/2019	Guest Lecture :Hble Shri Kedar Kulkarni Sir Chief Judicial Magistrate delivered lecture on 'Hierarchy of the Courts and its jurisdiction' for final year students
31	08/03/2019	Guest Lecture :Prin Shri Dr R.B.K.NayakMalpani Law College Sangamner delivered lecture on 'Jurisprudence' for II LL.B. and IV NLC Students
32		Students Mr. Indrajeet Bhosale, Mahesh Huli and KedarBhasme (III LL.B.) were Participated National Level Moot Court competition held at R.L. Law College Belgavi.
33	09/03/2019	Students Mr. Ram Kishor Goplani, Kalyani Mahesh Pawar and Shweta Rajendra Suryawanshi of V NLC were Participated in Late Shri Gajendra Gadkar Memorial Seventh State Level Moot Court competition held at Ismailsaheb Mulla Law College Satara
34	12/03/2019	Organized Annual Sports Day – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Carrom Male – Sagar Kisan Rathod (I Pre Law) and Sourabh Rakesh Kapashikar (III NLC) are the winners, while in Female Carrom Miss Vasudha Satish Patil (I LL.B.) and Sumitra Sunil kawade (III NLC) 2. Chess Event Male – Shrikant Chandrakant Sutar (II LL.B.), JotiramDagduKumbhar (I LL.B.) while in female Chess Solanki Pooja Ashokkumar (V NLC) and Sumitra Sunil Kawade (III NLC) are the winners 3. 100 Meter Running Event Male Deepak Kulkarni (I LL.B.), Surybhan Inamdar (I LL.B.) and Akash Palsule while in Female running Ms. Shweta P. Sawant (IV NLC), Pramila A.Bhaskar (IV NLC) and Sumitra Sunil Kawade (III NLC) are the winners
34	22/03/2019	As per the guidelines of Shivaji University Kolhapur First Convocation Ceremony is organized by the College. HblePadmshree Awardee Shree ShivramBhoje, Former Director, Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Centre,



		Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu was the Chief Guest. Hble Mrs Rajanitha Magdum, the President of Council of Education, Shri Prasad Kamat, Vice-President, Council of Education and Hble Adv. V.N. Patil, Member, Council of Education was the guest for the function.
35	26/03/2019	Guest Lecture: Adv Shri T.B. Vaze, senior advocate in labour laws and cooperative law delivered lecture on practical approach of an advocates
35	29/03/2019	Guest Lecture: Prof. Dr. Rawal, Gujarat Central Law University delivered lecture on 'Professional Ethics and Labour Laws' for final year students
36	30/03/2019	One day National Seminar sponsored by National Commission for Women organized by the College. Hble Prof. Dr. Devanand Shinde, Vice-Chancellor, Shivaji University is the Key Note Speaker. Sr. Judge and Secretary DLSA Hble Shree Umeshchandra More, Sr. Advocate Dr. Santosh Shah, Legal Advisor, Shivaji University, Smt Sadhana Zadbuke, Social Activist, are the speakers for the technical session while Prin. Dr. Mangla Patil Baddare, B.Vs.Y.C. Law College, Karad and Prof. Shri U.V. Sawant, Prof. N.S. Shinde and RBK Naik are acted as Chairman of the technical sessions. Prof. Dr. Rawal, Gujarat Central Law University is the Chief Guest for the Valedictory function. Near about 150 research papers are received across the country out of two papers are from foreign countries. Near about 62 research papers are presented by the faculty and the students. Coordinated by Dr P.B. Patil

Dr M C SHEIKH

Merit List for the year 2018 - 2019 (Academic Year 2017-2018)

Sr. No	Name of the Student	Class	Rank
1	Vankundre Sakshi Rajesh	I LL.B.	College Prize Standing II
2	Jadhav Geeta Shamrao	I LL.B.	College Prize Standing III
3	Apte Swarada D.	II LL.B.	College Prize Standing II
4	Seerwani Leena J.	II LL.B.	College Prize Standing III
5	Ms. Bohara Ashwini K.	III LL.B.	College Prize Standing I
6	Dulhani Gayatri N.	III LL.B.	College Prize Standing II
7	Warke Pranoti S.	III LL.B.	College Prize Standing III
8	Nandita Kanhaiyalal Mutha	I Pre-Law	College Prize Standing I
9	Pratiksha Bapu Netke	I Pre-Law	College Prize Standing II
10	Jashna Pawan Arora	I Pre-Law	College Prize Standing III
11	Rutuja Pratapsinh Jadhav	II Pre-Law	College Prize Standing I
12	Sumitra Sunil Kavade	II Pre-Law	College Prize Standing II
13	Amruta Dhondiram Jadhav	II Pre-Law	College Prize Standing III
14	Bhaskar Pramila A.	III NLC	College Prize Standing II
15	Sanadi Utkarsh A.	III NLC	College Prize Standing III
16	Tanvi R. Sheikh	IV NLC	College Prize Standing I
17	Sania A. Khan	IV NLC	College Prize Standing II
18	Apporva P. Chindarkar	IV NLC	College Prize Standing III
19	Desai Ashish T.	V NLC	College Prize Standing II
20	Bindge Aarti S.	V NLC	College Prize Standing III
21	Punalkar Veena T.	D.I.T.	College Prize Standing I
22	Joshirao Anushka S.	D.I.T.	College Prize Standing II
23	Sawant Siddhi V.	D.I.T.	College Prize Standing III
24	Raut Manasi M.	D.L.L.	College Prize Standing I
25	Makhare Shital S.	D.L.L.	College Prize Standing II
26	Danane Priti D.	D.L.L.	College Prize Standing III



Doner Prize List for the 2018-19

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Name of the Doner		Class / Subject
1	Ms. Bohara Ashwini K.	1	Late Barister Shamrao Kelavakar Memorial	III LL.B.
		2	Late Waman Dattatray Adake Prize	III LL.B.
		3	Late Shri Govind Raghunath Walivdekar Prize	III LL.B.
		4	Late Shri Rajaram Bapu Patil Prize	III LL.B.
		5	Late Shri Jaganath Reghunath Kelkar Prize	III LL.B.
		6	Late Shri R.M. Apate Prize	III LL.B.
		7	Late Shri Pandurang Atmaram Lanjekar Prize	III LL.B.
		8	College Prize Standing I	III LL.B.
2	Ms. Mangave Ishwari R.	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	I LL.B. (Family Law)
		4	Shri S.B. Patil Prize	I LL.B.
		5	College Prize Standing I	
3	Jagtap Ajinkya B.	1	Late Shri Prin. S.G. Dabhokar Prize	I LL.B. (Constitution)
4	Mrs. Pinto Judy Tobias	1	Shri Basawantrao Ganpatrao Prize	II LL.B. (Jurisprudence)
		2	Late Shri Prin. S.G. Dabhokar Prize	II LL.B. (Jurisprudence)
		3	College Prize Standing I	II LL.B.
5	Ms. Bhiungade Shivani D.	1	G.N. Gabale Prize	II LL.B. (Property Law)
		2	College Prize Standing II	II LL.B.

6	Shri. Ghatge Navnath A.	1	Late Shri Prin.S.G.Dabhokar Prize	I LL.B.(Contract)
7	Shri. Bhaskar Aviraj D.	1	Adv. Shri Patil Deepak Ganpatrao Prize	V NLC
		2	Late B.G.Alias Bapusaheb Karmarkar Prize	V NLC (Cr.P.C.)
		3	College Prize Standing I	V NLC
8	Ms. Mulla Sadiya M.Sharif	1	Adv. K.A.Kapase Prize	III NLC
		2	Late Shri K.P.Khasbardar Prize	III NLC (Family Law)
		3	College Prize Standing I	III NLC

Statement showing for Doner Prize List for the year 2018 - 2019 (Academic Year 2017-2018)

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Name of the Doner	Class / Subject
1	Ms. Bohara Ashwini K.	1 S. G.Kulkarni Prize	III LL.B.
2	Shri. Bhaskar Aviraj D.	1 S. G.Kulkarni Prize	V NLC

Statement showing for Doner Prize List for the year 2018 - 2019 (Academic Year 2017-2018)

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Name of the Doner	Class / Subject
1	Punalkar Veena T.	1 D.V.Phadnis Prize	D.I.T.
		2 College Prize Standing I	



List of full time teaching staff

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

VISITING FACULTY

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 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. |



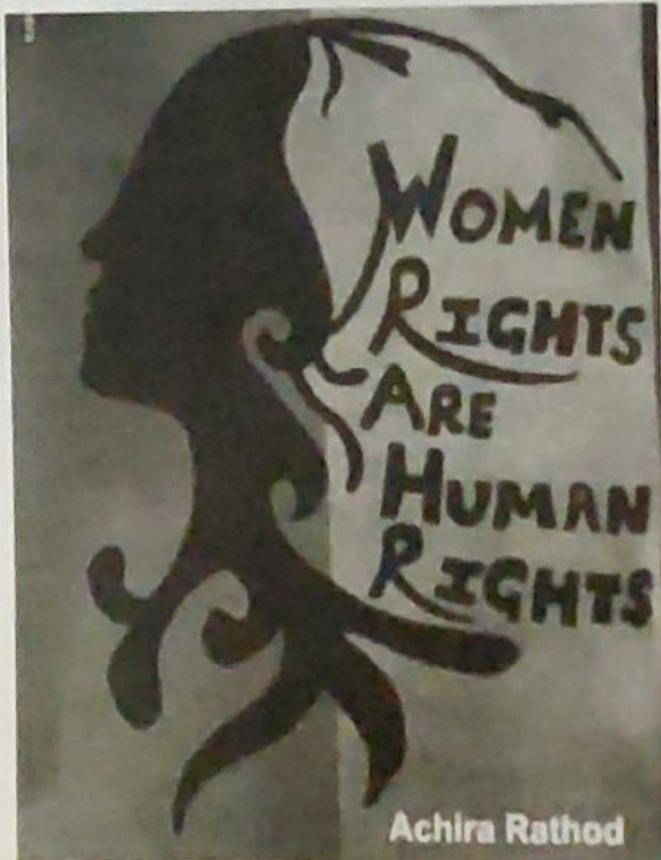
Clock Hour Basis

15.	Dr. R.G. Panhalkar	M.A., LL.M., M.Phil, Ph.D.
16.	Sou. S.P. Gavade	BSL., LL.M., NET.
17.	Sou. Jyoti Shete	B.S.L., LL.M., NET.
18.	Dr. Prithviraj A. Raghuvarshi	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. Tupe K. S.	M.A., Ph.D.
23.	Sou. K.K. Pawar	BSL., LL.M.
24.	Shri M. A. Kore	M.A., LL.B.

List of Administrative Staff

1.	Shri. Anil N. Ghatge.	B.Com, D.L.L.	Office Superintendent
2.	Shri. Suhas A. Samangadkar	B.Com	Senior Clerk
3.	Shri. Kuldeep V. Makote	M.Com	Junior Clerk
4.	Shri. Meharali B. Fakir.	12 th Class	Library Attendant
5.	Shri. Ananda S. Wagare.	B.A. -I	Library Attendant
6.	Shri. Sunil S. Harale.	B.A.	Peon
7.	Shri. Sanjay D. Kale.	12 th Class	Peon
8.	Shri. Rahul N. Pandat.	B.Com-I	Peon

Hand Sketch by Students



Achira Rathod



Achira Rathod



Pratiksha Netake



Pranita Bagal





SHAHAJI LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

FIRST CONVOCATION CEREMONY OF COLLEGE held on 22/03/2019
Chief guest: Hble Padmshree Dr Shivram Bhoje, Ex Director, IGCAR ,Kalpakkam

As per the guidelines of Shivaji University Kolhapur First Convocation Ceremony is organized by the College. Hble. Padmshree Awardee Shree Shivram Bhoje, Former Director, Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Centre, Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu was the Chief Guest. Hble Mrs. Rajanitali Magdum, the President of Council of Education, Shri Prasad Kamat, Vice-President, Council of Education and Hble Adv. V.N. Patil, Member, Council of Education were the guests for the function.



First Convocation Ceremony of College



Felicitation of Chief-Guest Hble Padmshree Dr Shivram Bhoje, Ex Director, IGCAR, Kalpakkam



Felicitation of Guests.



Students receiving certificate.



Vote of thanks by co-ordinator Dr. M.C. Sheikh



Internal Moot Court Competition



Internal Moot Court Competition was held on 12/02/2019
Hon'ble Shri. N.M. Navkar was the chief guest. Hon'ble Shri.
Umeshchandra More, Sr. Judge and Secretary DLSA was the guest of
Honour. Members of Council of Education and Panel Judges look on.

