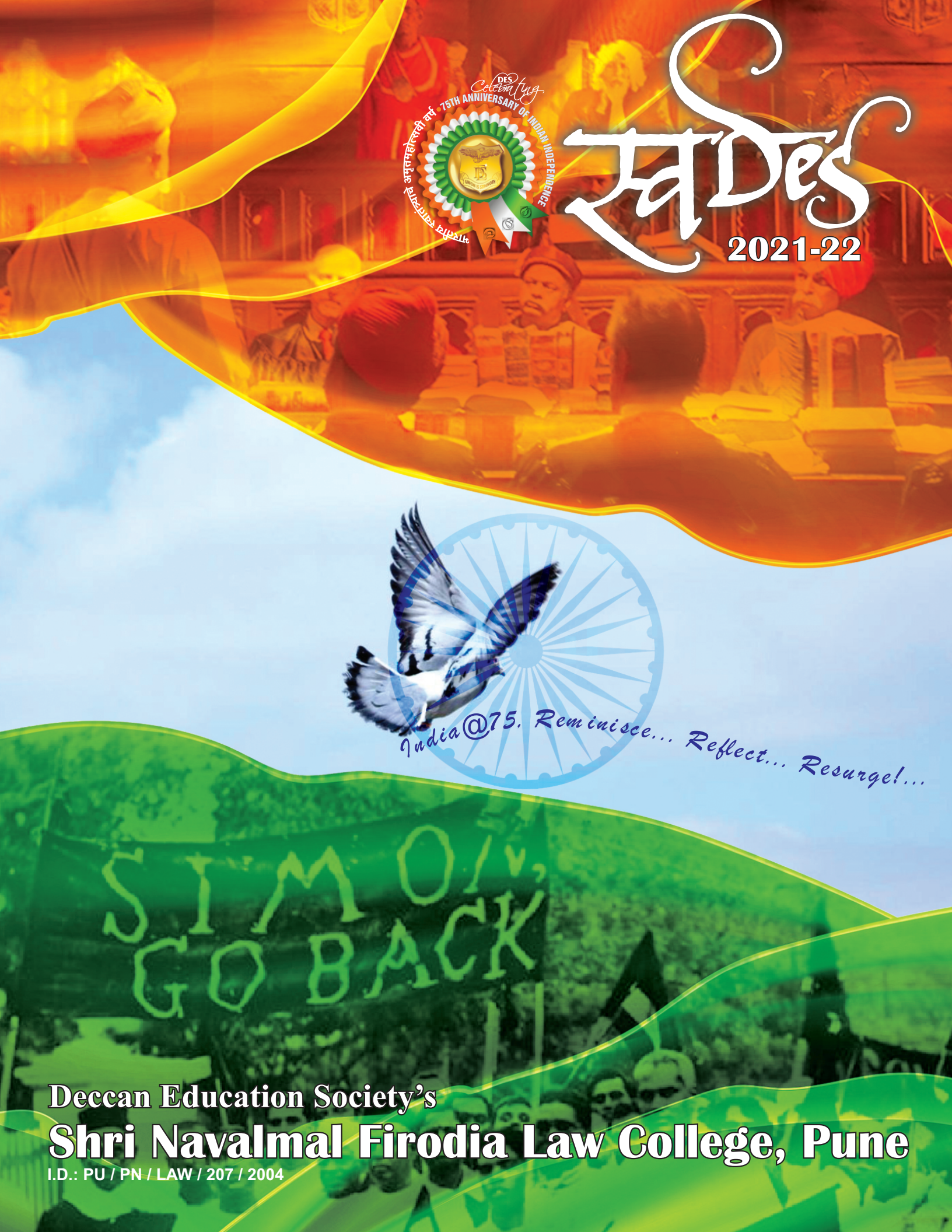


Deccan Education Society's

Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune

I.D.: PU / PN / LAW / 207 / 2004

DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune

Presents

Annual Magazine – "SwaDES"

(A.Y. 2021 – 22)

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स्वDes

2021-22

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Words Must Be Weighed, Not Counted!
Here Are Few Pages To Weigh….& Not To Count….

Acknowledgment

Our Sincere Thanks To the Following without Whom

स्वDES 2021-22

Would Have Remained Only In Our Dreams….

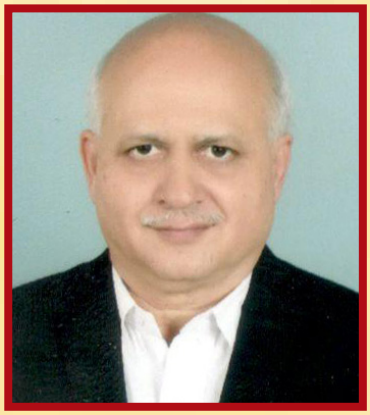
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Mr. Rohankumar Suryawanshi, Student, DES's JRVGTI

Disclaimer: Views expressed in SwaDES 2021-22 are of individual contributor and not that of the Editorial Board.

Chairman's Address



Adv. Nitin Apte
Chairman, CDC, DES SNFLC

Dear all,

Happy 75th year of Independence!

Despite covid 19 lockdown, 2021-22 brought a new ray of hope, progress and rejuvenation to our lives as we are stepping ahead scientifically, technologically, morally and philosophically too.

You are the students of law and very much aware citizens knowing their rights, fighting for our betterment in this competitive world. We are trying and toiling hard to succeed in our lives with utmost zeal and enthusiasm. However, along with our individual progress, it is very much important to achieve common goals of our society and nation. These goals can be enumerated as under –

- Unification of society despite our varied traditions, religions, sects, languages, castes, creeds etc., thereby achieving harmonious culture.

- Building national character of the common man through value education, ethical behavior, common civilized code of conduct and creating a new civilization.

- Achieving progress in the fields of economic, science, public health, social equality, harmony, protection of rights of all the citizens, leading to overall development and progress of the nation.

All the aforesaid goals are the aims for which every citizen of this great nation should work hard in a focused way. For achieving these goals, a sense of duty should be imbibed in the minds of the common man. Citizen should not only fight for his rights but also perform his duties towards self, society and nation diligently, devotedly and enthusiastically. We should pledge our lives to perform duties in the best possible way so that the unification of society and nation building is possible. It all starts from our small lives, deeds and spheres. So let us start doing our duties regularly, diligently, sincerely in our own fields. Let us all resolve that whatever we do, the interests of our nation, well-being of our society and our fellow men and overall progress of everyone will be the guiding force for the same. If we put in efforts in this direction selflessly, I am sure we will bring glory to our nation.

Thank you.

From the Principal's Desk



Dr. Priya Chopde
Officiating Principal

"All Students can Learn and Succeed,but not in the same Way and not in the same Day"

- William Spady

Dear Students,
With a great pleasure, I present before you the Annual Magazine for the Academic Year 2021-22 namely, "*SwaDES*". As the name suggests, it is really very own and closer to all our hearts as it creates a platform for sharing young and vibrant ideas of you all with each other. It is my gratification that, through this message, I get a chance to connect with you all. *SwaDES* gives all of us an opportunity to glance back at the road travelled by us throughout the academic year and to appraise our initiatives, achievements and accolades of our students.

This year bears a special significance to all of us as we got an opportunity to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of Indian Independence. I feel proud to mention here that, our faculty and students had celebrated this *'Swatantryacha Amrut Mohosthav'* with great zeal and enthusiasm. Accordingly, theme of this year's magazine is consciously decided by our editorial board as, "India@75: Reminisce! Reflect! Resurge!" The very aim behind selection of such a theme is to contribute towards celebrating *'Swatantryacha Amrut Mohosthav'* as also to encourage young minds to acknowledge and appreciate the efforts of all those who contributed in our freedom struggle and to think, introspect and understand the way in which we are enjoying freedom and liberty today. We believe that, role of youth in shaping Nation is significant and indispensible.

Keeping this occasion in mind, this year we started our activities with organization of first edition of *'Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth* – Lecture Series.' Through this lecture series, different issues having socio-legal significance were deliberated upon by esteemed resource persons. Another significant activity that we introduced on this occasion is 'Atal Lawlit National Fest,' which provided platform to students across the nation to showcase their literary skill. This activity is designed to infuse a blend of law and literary skills among the students.

This year, one more feather in our cap is added by shifting State Level Debate Competition to National Level. Further, our students under the guidance of Director of DES Centre for Legal Excellence took a leap forward by introducing an e - journal named *'Vedhas'* where our students contribute their

views on various social, economic, cultural, historic, legal, political issues. Additionally, we conducted myriad of other activities like Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition, Seminars, Workshops, Symposium, Guest Lectures, Legal Awareness Programs, Sports and Cultural Fests, Alumni Meet and many more. In all these activities, our students put in their relentless efforts to make these events – a grand success. Our students also participated in outside academic, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities and brought several accolades to our college. Like every year, this year also many of our students secured rankings in university merit list. Our students and alumni always make us feel proud.

At this juncture, it is not out of place to mention the backdrop on which we all are working. We faced the pressures of COVID 19 pandemic and consequent lockdown in which we were forced to shift to online mode of working for all the aspects including, academics, exams, activities and like since March 2020. Present year was a challenging one for all of us as we were in a transition phase integrating a blend of online and offline modes of working which we adopted as a way for arriving at a new normal under the guidance and directions of our parent university namely, Savitribai Phule Pune University. Against this backdrop, I am happy to appreciate the efforts and initiatives of all our students towards contributing their bests for each and every activity of the college and making them successful whether it is online, offline or hybrid.

I sincerely appreciate the unwavering support provided by the management, particularly the support furnished by Dr. Sharad Kunte Sir, Chairman of Deccan Education Society and the guidance and encouragement provided by Adv. Nitin Apte Sir, Chairman of College Development Committee of our College behind each of our activity, which flourish students and encourage them to make all our events successful.

'*SwaDES*' is meant to provide you a platform to showcase your skills and creative endowments and I am contented that you all have availed this opportunity fully by contributing varied articles, write-ups, poems, paintings, sketches to the same, which enriched the present issue of our College Magazine.

I expect unconditional support and dedication in curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities from you all. With this we hope to make our institution a distinguished name in legal fraternity in years to come.

I wish you the Very Best!

Our Founding Fathers



Shri. Vishnushastri Chiplunkar



Shri. Vamanrao Shivram Apte



Shri. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar



Lokmanya Shri. Bal Gangadhar Tilak



Shri. Mahadeo Ballal Namjoshi

First President of Deccan Education Society



Shrimant Chhatrapati Shri. Rajashri Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur

About College

Making Excellence a prevailing attitude.....

We are a distinguished educational institute in Maharashtra, which has honor of giving stalwarts to the nation.

Deccan Education Society is graced by the vision and the glory of the founding fathers: freedom fighter and an astute lawyer Lokmanya Shri. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the great social secular reformer Shri. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, the doyen of Marathi literature Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, and a well-known social worker Shri. Madhav Ballal Namjoshi for imparting education to the students. The Society was established in the year 1885 and has always remained alert to the changing needs of the larger social set up for which and within which it functioned.

DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College has a distinct advantage of having a unique heritage of Deccan Education Society, which we intend to fiercely guard and cherish. We follow the same tradition of our parent society today, which is reflected in the tremendous growth of DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College in a short span of time.

DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College has entered in its 17th year, keeping pace with the

social change and answering responsibly, all the demands of any complex and intricate global legal set up. We have brought about tremendous metamorphosis in terms of inculcating legal education through innovative pedagogy.

More importantly, astride the mandatory curriculum, our institute has rightly entered the realm of legal research, to open up the minds of our students in consonance with the demands of globalization, and sensitize them to the current developments in the legal arena.

We believe in education as the way of revolution and ultimate development. Our enthusiastic and talented teachers have a commitment to mould the young minds by giving them insight into multi-disciplinary aspects of law. Our college library is well equipped with all the latest legal resources to meet the requirements of the student's community. Our alumni body is now making significant note of its existence which reflects our achievement.

Our students have been proving their worth by securing merit ranking in Savitribai Phule Pune University every year.

This year, our college has inaugurated the prestigious **"Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth" at the hands of Shri. Jagdeep Dhankhar**, Honorable Governor of West Bengal, which was followed by a 4 – day lecture series, with a view to reach masses on the topics of historical, socio – legal, economic and political importance.

The college has also established **DES Centre for Legal Excellence** that is committed to create a pool of certified & skilled professionals equipped with knowledge, wisdom & abilities necessary to meet or exceed legal & corporate industry expectations on both, general & specific frontlines. Since last two years, college is successfully running **certificate courses in Soft Skills Development, Law & Psychology, and Law & Logic**. We must move beyond the ideal of a comfortable, self - focused life & answer the call to be an advocate for those who don't have one. This ideology is an extension of visionary forefathers, and with this note, DES CLE also inaugurated **first edition of certificate courses in Advocacy Skills, Medico-Legal Approaches, Financial Markets (basic) & interdisciplinary course in Law & Economics** to cater to the professional requirements. DES CLE thus, provides a focal point of multidisciplinary avenues in various perspectives of socio-economic, political & legal arenas.

Moot Court activity is an inherent feature of every premier law school to create eloquent advocates. This activity is greatly promoted by the college. The students have brought several laurels to the college by winning prizes in International, National and State Level Prestigious Moot Court Competitions, Client Counseling and Mock Trials. We host one of its own kinds – **Lokmanya Tilak Memorials National Appellate Moot Court Competition** each year, a unique style of mooting format at Appellate Level in both Civil and Criminal domains. This year college organised the first edition of **Intra – College Novice Moot Court Competition** for 2nd B.A.LL. B & 2nd B.B.A.LL.B students to develop the legal acumen and research skills of the students and provide a platform to explore emerging issues of law.

Developing spirit for legal research, **Legal Research Cell** is one of the most important facets of a law student's growth. The college has duly constituted Legal Research Cell, which conducts workshops on research methodology. Members also participate in research oriented competitions like Legislative Analysis, Research Papers, Judgment Analysis, etc. We are the first college to host a **National Judgment Analysis Competition and Bill Analysis Competition**, which helps in building analytical aptitude among law students. The Cell also publishes a **law journal – "Fiat Justicia"** every year to develop research culture and inculcate research spirit in legal arena.

National Service Scheme (NSS) is one of the vital extra academic activities of our college and hence, an integral part of our law course curriculum. The motto or watchword of the NSS is **'NOT ME, BUT YOU'**. It underlines that the welfare of the individual is ultimately dependent on the welfare of the society as a whole. The students have brought several laurels to the college by winning prizes at various Street

Play Competitions organized by different law colleges. It is heartening that every year NSS activities have been going up in full swing with more active participation of our students in different aspects of community services to the rural neighborhood.

We also have an active **Legal Aid Centre** imparting clinical legal education to the students keeping in line with the concept of **Pro Bono Publico**, to uphold the cause of social justice by creating awareness amongst the weaker sections of the society. It has following modalities such as legal advice, amicable settlement of disputes, legal literacy programs, para legal services and Anti Ragging Campaign.

To shape young minds into legal professionals and luminaries, our college has established **Seminar & Guest Lecture Department**. The department regularly organizes seminars/ webinars and guest lectures by inviting eminent guest speakers as well as hosts intra – college teacher – student symposium on variety of topics which build the knowledge base of our students. The department also conducts National Seminar every year on current developments in legal field.

With an objective to imbibe the culture and respect towards any kind of work, the college has started the **Earn and Learn Scheme** as approved by the Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. This scheme is basically undertaken for the benefit of students coming from the rural areas, who are meritorious but financially hard pressed and hence, cannot afford higher education. Involvement of such students in this scheme will make higher education accessible and available to them. The **Students' Development Cell** of the college also conducts various activities for overall personality development of the college students.

We also have a Debate Forum named, **"Mimansa"**, which provides a strong platform for developing public speaking and debating skills of the students. This year, our college has moved from State Level Intercollegiate Debate Competition to the **National Level Intercollegiate Debate Competition** in the name of Late Shri. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, one of our founder members and a great orator.

Through the achievements in **sports**, the college has redefined its identity in the arena of sports activity at State, National as well as International level. The participation and quality of performance from the college has grown in geometric proportion as compared to the yester years. We have won several state level and national level sports competitions. Our students have made us proud by representing not only at State and National levels but also at International level. '**DUM**' the annual sports event is organized to ignite the latent sporting passion in our students and students really show their **Dum** upholding the true spirit of a sportsman. Additionally, we host an inter-collegiate sports tournament namely, **"Lawskets"**. Every year, we are getting an overwhelming response from various colleges. Our faculty co-ordinators of sports activity plan it with a great zeal and passion for sports.

'**Indradhanush**' a cultural fest organized in the college has always been and shall remain a confluence of talent and enthusiasm, an occasion that celebrates the spirit of youth and synchronizes co-operation. The college encourages participation in cultural activities also, the results of which is that our students have made the college proud by winning Prizes in various art and cultural competition along with Puroshottam & Firodiya Karandak - the Prestigious drama competitions.

Our college also shoulders ventures like, **Parliamentary Debate Club, MUN Club** and **Club Aesthetica**. These clubs were initiated to inculcate debate and oratory skills along with nurturing their literary instincts through various activities among the students. These clubs are run by the collaborative efforts of students, faculty coordinator and guest speakers wherever necessary. Club Aesthetica hosted First Edition of a **Three – Day Atal Lawlit National legal and cultural Fest**. With a variety of competitions such as declamation competition, film analysis competition, Natyavachan competition, legal commentary competition etc. this fest aims to embolden, empower and explore the creativity of the students.

With a noble objective of gender – sensitization and social transformation, College has established **Women's Study Cell – "Paripoorti"**. The Cell hosts workshop, symposium etc. to make students aware of the current developments in the socio - legal arena and thereby to mainstream gender related issues in the society.

We also have **"Legal History Club"** with an objective to study our past legal institutions which helps students to understand people and society, culture and heritage, global historical developments and transformation, as well as present – day legal institutions in a better way.

We also have a **Placement Cell**, which aims at providing the students, specifically the final year students of UG as well as PG with diverse and successful placements. This cell works for betterment of placement prospects of the students and looks forward to various on and off campus opportunities for undergraduate as well as post graduate students.

With a view to provide practical experience of court process to the students and to bridge the gap between theory and practice, our college has also arranged **DES Internship Program** for its students, which has provided a platform to the registered students to associate and work under senior lawyers.

And last but definitely not the least **'SwaDES'** is our annual college magazine portraying the annual achievements of our talented students and also their creativity through various legal and non- legal articles.

Mission Statement

We, the people of DES's SNFLC solemnly resolve…

- To be committed to the mission of teaching,
- To sow and germinate the seed for developing spirit of enquiry to allow students to blossom into enlightened citizens,
- To endeavor to spread nobility in thinking by igniting the minds of the young student body,
- To strengthen the legal foundation of the nation,
- To cultivate conviction of character and strength to explore every potential with valor,

We Promise....We Strive.... & We Deliver....

Upper Chamber

Governing Body of Deccan Education Society, Pune

Dr. Sharad Shrikrishna Kunte	-	Chairman
Shri. Mahesh Anant Athavale	-	Vice - Chairman
Shri. Dhananjay Anant Kulkarni	-	Secretary, DES
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Adv. Nitin Madhav Apte	-	Member
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Smt. Prajakta Pradhan	-	Asst. Secretary, G.B

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(Academic Year 2021 - 22)

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Asst. Prof. Janhavi Ghodke	Representative of Teaching Staff
Dr. Priya Chopde	Head of Department
Dr. Aishwarya Yadav	Representative of Teaching Staff
Dr. Anagha Baldota	Representative of Lady Teaching Staff
Asst. Prof. Nalini Ambad	IQAC Coordinator
Smt. Manisha Bhagwat	Representative of Non - Teaching Staff
Ms. Tanaya Kulkarni	Student Representative
Dr. Priya Chopde	Member – Secretary, CDC

Editorial

"When this ultimate crisis comes... when there is no way out - that is the very moment when we explode from within and the totally other emerges: the sudden surfacing of a strength, a security of unknown origin, welling up from beyond reason, rational expectation, and hope."

- Émile Durkheim

Welcome to yet another edition of SwaDES!

As we begin to deregulate the Covid-19 restrictions which had once become the new normal, the challenge that awaits us now is to 'open up' again. Getting used to the masking/masks was a big deal, but now getting used to how it was before seems like a bigger deal!

Trying times as we called the pandemic, we at DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College have always strived to cope up and not let it affect our progress in achieving our goals. Be it the teachers, the students or our administrative staff, every day we strived to keep the graph high.
As we dive deeper into our theme for this year's magazine – INDIA@75 REMINISCE. REFLECT. RESURGE! we'd like to present to our readers a glimpse into what it denotes and how India has shaped her independent life in those 75 years!

Issues ranging from economy, heritage, liberty, human rights, Law has its stake in everything. In this exclusive edition of SwaDES, we bring a collection of the various aspects and arenas where our writers have shed light upon what matters and what inspires us to make it on our own. As students of law, our editorial team brings to our readers an insightful collection of articles, case comments, and various other things which have been of importance to them and the world at large and which will give our readers an intellectual approach to certain things.

I thank Adv. Nitin Apte, Chairman, College Development Committee, and our Officiating Principal Dr. Priya Chopde Madam for their faith in us and for entrusting us with this responsibility.

SwaDES 2021-22 is a culmination of the efforts and hard work of our magazine editorial board, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Faculty Coordinator, the Editorial board and the young ignited minds of our college for their valuable contribution and constant support for this year's issue.

Wishing everyone good health and good life and lots of success in their future endeavors!

Atharva Nitin Kamble
5th B.A.LL. B

Congratulations

Award of Gold Medals & Prizes at LL. B and B.A.LL. B examination (April/May 2020) by SPPU

1. ***Ms. Isha Sanjay Agarwal*** has been awarded 2 gold medals – "The Vitthalpant Tulpule Gold Medal" & "Late Radhabai Govind Salvi Gold Medal" and eleven other prizes, for securing the highest number of marks, standing first amongst all the successful candidates and securing First Class with Distinction at 3rd Year LL. B examination held in April/May 2020

2. ***Mr. Abhishek Vinay Vidwans*** has been awarded "The P.H. Kothadia Gold Medal" for securing highest number of marks in the subject – Civil Procedure Code, at 3rd Year LL. B examination held in April/May 2020

3. ***Miss Revati Ajay Devasthale*** has been awarded "The Namdar Gopal Krushna Gokhale Gold Medal" for securing the highest number of marks, standing first amongst all the successful candidates and securing First Class with Distinction at 5th Year LL. B of B.A.LL. B (New Five Year Law Course) examination held in April/May 2020

University Rank Holders
(April May 2020)

3rd Year LL.B (2017 Pattern)

Shruti Ravindra Patil	1st Rank
Isha Sanjay Agarwal	5th Rank
Abhishek Vinay Vidwans	7th Rank

2nd Year LL.B (2017 Pattern)

Amit Kumar	4th Rank

5th Year B.A.LL.B (2014 Pattern)

Revati Ajay Devasthale	1st Rank

4th Year B.A.LL.B (2014 Pattern)

Karthik Delvis Kesavan	2nd Rank
Vidisha Ashok Indalkar	6th Rank
Apurva Rajendra Gawade	9th Rank

3rd Year B.A.LL.B (2017 Pattern)

Eesha Gautam Karnik	6th Rank

2nd Year B.A.LL.B (2017 Pattern)

Akshita Vats	9th Rank
Sanchi Sanjeev Agarwal	10th Rank

OUR NEST


Amphitheatre


College Building

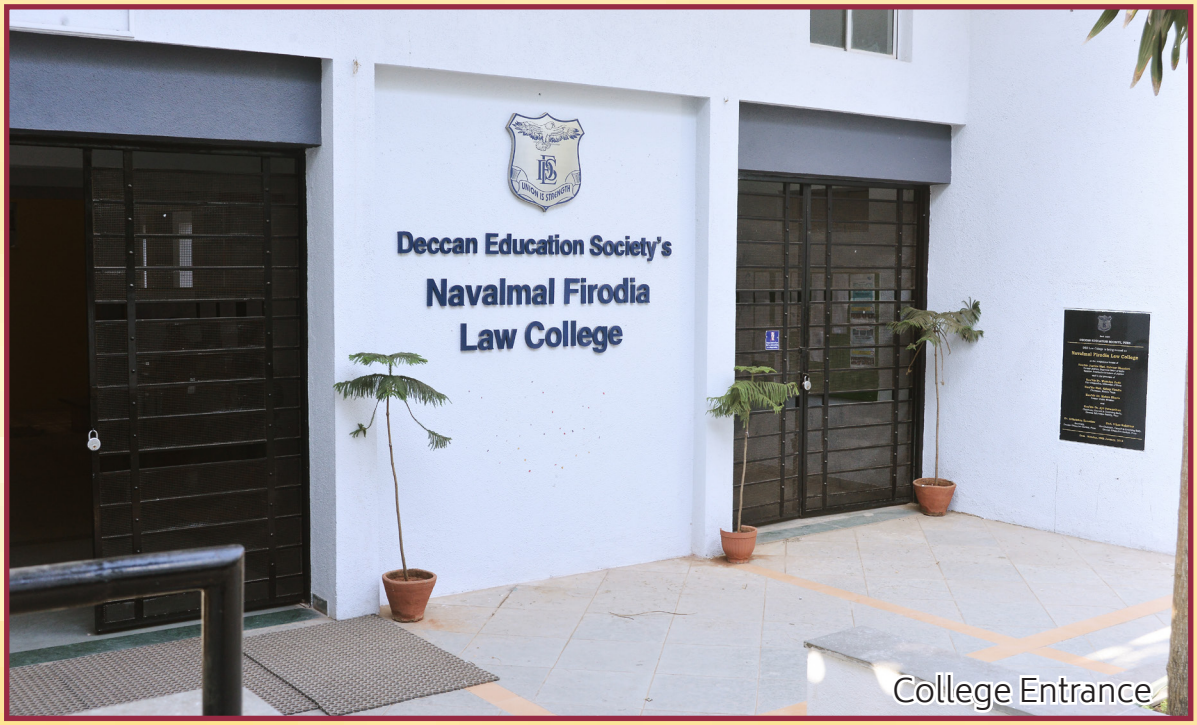

Boys Hostel


Basket Ball Court


Library



Girls Hostel



College Entrance


Birla Guest House


Ladies Room


Conference Hall


Lobby



Canteen


Kundanmal Firodiya Auditorium

Deccan Education Society's Founders' Day

Celebrated on 15th August, 2021















Inauguration of "Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth" & Lecture Series

Inauguration Ceremony
Held on 20th August, 2021





Chief Guest: Shri. Jagdeep Dhankhar, Honourable Governor of West Bengal








Deccan Education Society's
Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College
Organises
II Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti
Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth II


Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College
II Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti
Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth II
Shri. Jagdeep Dhankhar






Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College
II Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti
Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth II

Lecture Series

Organised from 21st August to 25th August, 2021

















Alumni Meet

Organised on 25th September, 2021














Officiating Pri l, DES SNFLC
Asst. Prof. Janhavi Ghodke


t. Prof. Janhavi Ghodke
Dr. Priya Chopde






Deccan Education Society's
Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College
ALUMNI MEET
25th September, 2021
• Conveners •

Orientation on Paralegal Internship

Organised on 9th December, 2021









Celebration of Republic Day





















Student - Teacher Symposium

On

Marital Rape Law – Thesis, Antithesis and Synthesis

Organised on 2nd May, 2022














posium
silence


NAVALMAL FIRODIA
CENTENARY



"Remember to **celebrate milestones** as you **prepare for road ahead.**"

- Nelson Mandela





- Kashish Ramani
1st B.A.LL.B.

Inauguration of Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth & Lecture Series

Faculty Coordinator
Dr. Anagha Baldota

"One Country, One God, one caste, one mind brothers all of us without difference, without doubt." Said our eminent freedom fighter, politician, lawyer, writer and social reformer, Shri Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.

As one looks back at the legacy of Shri. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, it is visible that he condemned the irrational practices of religious rituals and advocated a strong embrace of science in what he described as the yantra yug, or the age of machines. His use of religion in political life was highly tactical—to unify people for the cause of Indian Independence. He believed in brotherhood and gave high prominence to people and their thought because of which he could bring a significant change in the society by mobilizing public opinion.

The year 2021 marks the 138th birth anniversary of Shri. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, one of the most prominent ideologues of Hindutva in the 20th century. In his remembrance, DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College had organised inaugural ceremony of "Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth" at the hands of Shri. Jagdeep Dhankhar, Governor of West Bengal; a four-day lecture series; certificate courses and Atal Lawlit National Fest on 20th August, 2021

Inaugural ceremony was followed by a four day lectures series from 21st August to 25th August, 2021 with a view to reach masses on topics of historical, social, legal, economic and political importance.

Dr. Priya Chopde, Officiating Principal, delivered an influential discourse on an intriguing topic of Uniform Civil Code. The impartial and unbiased approach to the topic was highly appreciated.

Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte took a review of India's Economic journey in past 75 years in her lecture that also highlighted the nexus between Law and Economics.

Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav took the audience to the rapid tour of world's History. His efficacious tale of the past threw light upon various aspects of India's trade, political and defence policies & diplomacy in foreign policy.

Shree Mahesh Athavale, Vice Chairman, Deccan Education Society & Governing body, concluded this lecture series with the well-researched, eye-opening discussion on the interrelationship between Hindu scriptures, old & contemporary Laws, ethics & morals in profession.

The entire program was live telecast on YouTube Channel of DES as well.

The initiative was highly appreciated by the print as well as social media. During the unprecedented situation of Covid pandemic it was phenomenal to succeed in this new venture hosted by DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune.

Club Aesthetica's
Atal Lawlit National Fest (1st Edition)

Faculty Coordinator
Dr. Anagha Baldota

Student Coordinators
Raunak Nenwani - 4th B. A. LL.B
Urja Mishra - 3rd B. A. LL. B

On the auspicious occasion of India@75, DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College hosted the first ever edition of a phenomenal event ***'Atal Lawlit National Fest'*** in the fond memory of an exemplary orator, lawyer and influential political leader & a former Prime Minister, Shri. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

The three-day National intercollegiate festival was a legal, literary and cultural fest which celebrated the young talents from various education institutes across the nation. It aimed to embolden, empower, explore and stimulate the creativity of students.

As today's youth marches towards a new zenith, this fest embarks on the journey of edutainment and innovation that brings out the vigour and zeal in students, through the crystallization of energy and the precise clarity of mind, we introduced seven competitions, **Talk the Talk: Declamation, 30 Frames per Second: Short Film, Mythos: Quiz, Kala-kshiti: Natya-vachan, Panorama: Film Analysis, Lex Commentatio: Legal Commentary and The Street-play competition titled as Pukaar**. Circumstances compelled us to host this event online due to which, the most awaited event Pukaar: The Street-play Competition, couldn't be conducted but that didn't break our spirits and we continued to forge ahead.

The event was conducted from 7th January - 9th January 2022, which began with the Inaugural Ceremony, with Chief Guest Madhura Tapre, Mayur Bhave, Dr. Sharad Kunte,Chairman, Governing Body and Council, Deccan Education Society, Adv. Nitin Apte, Chairman, College Development Committee, Dr. Priya Chopde, Officiating Principal Deccan Education Society, Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune, Dr. Anagha Baldota, Coordinator of the event & the troop of hundreds of enthusiastic volunteers.

The innovative idea of the Fest was formulated by Dr. Anagha Baldota in the month of August 2021 on account of 75th years of Independence of our nation, which gave the fest utmost importance and meaning. Since the inception, every member of the core committee, volunteers, teaching and non-teaching members under the leadership of teacher in-charge have worked relentlessly to achieve this collective goal.

''Rome was not built in a day; but they were laying bricks every hour''

This quote completely resonates with the dynamism overflowing among the volunteers of Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College Pune, who took immense rapture in making the very First Edition of Atal LawLit National Festival grand success by fetching more than seventy individual & team participation from various education

institutes, State & National Universities in every nook & corner of the nation. Officiating Principal Dr. Priya Chopde, Asst. Prof. Sandip Borse & Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav contributed to the fest by offering their valuable time, energy & intellect to judge the competition.

Day 1 started with a bang consisting of three events, the first being Talk the Talk, second being 30 Frames per Second and the first round of Mythos. All the events observed participation from colleges all over the country with teams displaying immense enthusiasm and zeal resulting in a wholesome experience.

The second day of the fest started with another four very exciting events comprising of, Kalakshiti, Panorama, Lex Commentatio and the Final round of Mythos. This definitely was a delight to host and witness as students thrillingly gave sensational performances and left everyone wanting for more.

On the final day we proceeded with the Valedictory ceremony with Chief Guest Advocate Devendra Saralkar, along with other dignitaries who graced the occasion and inspired the audience with their share of meaningful experiences. The ceremony ended with the announcement of the winners and a small video for all the members and volunteers as a token of appreciation towards them.

During the entire course of these three days we learned, we laughed, we lived every second of it and like it's said, all good things must come to an end, but these endings are a start to yet another beginning and we hope to conduct more successful editions in the upcoming years.

"क़दम मिला कर चलना होगा"

बाधाएँ आती हैं आएँ
घिरें प्रलय की घोर घटाएँ,
पावों के नीचे अंगारे,
सिर पर बरसें यदि ज्वालाएँ,
निज हाथों में हँसते-हँसते,
आग लगाकर जलना होगा।
क़दम मिलाकर चलना होगा।

-श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी,
पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री

Moot Court Society's Intra-College Novice Moot Court Competition (1st Edition)

Faculty coordinator
Asst. Prof. Kaveri Deo

The Moot Court Society endeavours to develop the legal acumen and research skills of the students and provide a platform to explore emerging issues of law.

This year, Moot Court Society, for the first time, has conducted the **Novice Moot Court Competition for the students of prelaw years - 2nd B.A.LL. B and 2nd B.B.A.LL. B.**

For improvising drafting skills and to know different tips and techniques to enhance the memorial, an orientation session was conducted on 17th Nov. 2021.

The Competition was conducted in an online mode on the Microsoft Teams App. On the basis of the moot problem provided, participants were supposed to prepare a memorial either for the Appellant or for the Respondent, with proper instructions being provided regarding the submission of the same.

In the Oral Round, each participant was supposed to speak either for the Appellant or for the Respondent, depending upon the side they have prepared the memorial for. Each participant was judged by a panel of judges as decided by the MCS committee. The oral round was held on 27th November 2021. The language of the court was English. Each speaker had been given 8 minutes to advance their arguments. An additional 2 minutes were provided to each participant to answer questions posed by the judges.

Total 19 students qualified the Novice Moot Court Competition 2021-22.

It proved to be a unique and enriching learning experience for everyone associated with it.

> *"We must remember that a strong and efficient criminal justice system is a guarantee to the rule of law and vibrant civil society"*
>
> - Justice R. M. Lodha,
> Former Chief Justice of
> Supreme Court of India

DES Centre for Legal Excellence
Introduction of Interdisciplinary Certificate Courses

Faculty coordinator
Dr. Anagha Baldota

DES Centre for Legal Excellence (DES CLE) provides a focal point of multidisciplinary avenues in various perspectives of socio-economic, political & legal arenas. The Centre aims at conducting various academic yet practical oriented, legal & paralegal ventures to develop multidimensional personality of students. Since last two years, college is successfully running certificate courses in Soft Skills Development, Law & Psychology, and Law & Logic.

"We must move beyond the ideal of a comfortable, self focussed life & answer the call to be an advocate for those who don't have one."

This ideology is an extension of visionary forefathers & with this note DES CLE has inaugurated first edition of a certificate course in Advocacy Skills, interdisciplinary courses like Medico-legal studies, Law & Economics & Financial markets to cater to the academic as well as professional requirements. Following are the details of the courses.

Sr.No.	Name of the Course	No. of Participants	Name of the Coordinator
1	Soft Skills Development (3rd edition)	28	Dr. Anagha Baldota
2	Law & Logic (2nd edition)	05	Asst. Prof. Megha Deshmukh
3	Law & Psychology (2nd edition)	10	Asst. Prof. Ninad Mainkar
4	Law & Economics (1st edition)	07	Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte
5	Advocacy Skills (1st edition)	19	Dr. Anagha Baldota
6	Medico-Legal Studies (1st edition)	06	Dr. Anagha Baldota
7	Financial Markets (1st edition)	26	Dr. Anagha Baldota

All the courses were conducted on virtual platform to accommodate maximum students in an unprecedented situation of Covid Pandemic. The coordinators took immense efforts to fetch the best subject experts to cater to the need for excellence. Various methods of skill development & evaluation were practiced by the resource persons. The participants had shown keen interest in the sessions & contributed in the interactions, presentations, group discussions etc. The courses were successfully concluded in time & the participants were awarded the certificates after the due evaluation of the learners.

Club Vidhit's
"Vedhas" – e journal

Faculty coordinator
Dr. Anagha Baldota

"Vedhas" Law Journal by Club Vidhit initiated by DES' SNFLC is an open access, peer reviewed, student-led law e-journal, focusing on various legal & para-legal areas and fields of interest of our readers and patrons covering wider range of multiple arena of intellect.

The journal aims to contribute to legal society on international and academic aspects of law by promoting these fields' progressive development and providing a forum for interaction between academia, practitioners and students.

Inaugurated on 26th January 2022, "Vedhas" has published more than 10 articles including guest articles from experts of respective fields. "Vedhas" continues to deliver knowledge and platform to express ideas of the students to a larger audience.

The logo of "Vedhas" has been specifically designed to keep the values, history, and vision of the institute. The major component of this logo is Bal Gangadhar Tilak's *"Puneri Pagdi"* to symbolise Lomanya Tilak's contributions towards society with his exemplary skills as a policymaker, with his news journal 'Kesari' and by providing us with rich heritage and academia of Deccan Education Society.

List of articles published with "Vedhas"

Sr. No.	Title	Author	Curator
1.	Capt. Lakshmi Sehgal – A Battle Well Fought	Ishita Bansal	Puru Purohit
2.	सत्यजित रे : प्रेक्षक घडविणारा निर्माता	Aishwarya Khandbahale	Arghish Akolkar
3.	Marital Rape: The Newest Branch of The Right to Privacy	Mr. Ankit Acharya (Advocate on Record – Supreme Court of India)	Puru Purohit
4.	Play of Purse Strings: An Evaluation of Budget 2022-23	Swastik Madake	Arghish Akolkar
5.	The Mellifluous Lata Mangeshkar	Ninad Senad	Aniket Mishra
6.	Shivaji Maharaj– Constructive Genius of Medieval India	Shamika Shirwalkar	Swastik Madake
7.	Riding the Pegasus	Swastik Madake	Ria Menon

8.	Case Commentary: Self-Prominence of Alphabet on Android	Parul Thadani	Aishwarya Khandbahale
9.	India – The rule of one law or many?	Ishita Bansal	Ria Menon
10.	Can technology defuse the ticking pendency bomb for the Indian Judiciary system?	Mr. Sunil Khandbahale (MIT Sloan Fellow Boston, Technologist, Impact Innovator & Entrepreneur)	Puru Purohit
11.	Dr B.R. Ambedkar: The Renaissance Man.	Bhavika Mittal	Arghish Akolkar
12.	Judgment Analysis of Case Nandini Sundar v. The State of Chhattisgarh	Puru Purohit	Swastik Madake



Faculty Achievements




नवलमल फिरोदिया विधी महाविद्यालय

Dr. Priya Chopde, Officiating Principal
(B.Sc., LL.M., Ph.D. (Law), P.G.D.H.R, DCL)

Departments:
1. Students' Development Cell
2. Legal Research Cell

Activities undertaken:

1. Delivered a lecture on, **"Uniform Civil Code: Challenge or Solution" in the Swantryaweer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth Lecture Series** on 21st August, 2021 conducted by DES Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune.

2. Delivered a lecture on, **'Anti Ragging: Awareness on Legal Perspectives'** at Brijlal Jindal College of Physiotherapy, Pune on 6th September 2021

3. Delivered a lecture on, **'Awareness on Anti Ragging Provisions'** at College of Nursing, Pune on16th December 2021

Mr Rahul S Ambhore, Librarian
(B.A., M. Lib. & I. Sc.)

Activities undertaken:

1.Participated in a seven day online Faculty Development Program (FDP) on **"Strategies of Effective Library Use For 21st Century"** organized by Department of Library and IQAC, Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna between 17th August to 23rd August 2021.

2. Participated in the National Workshop on **"A To Z about Library Stock Verification"** jointly organized by the Library Department, Bhogawati Mahavidyalaya, Kurukali Tq. Tarveer Dist. Kolhapur and Shivaji University College Librarian Association (SUCLA) on 25th August 2021.

3. Participated in International webinar on **"Essential Skills for Research Writing & Publishing: Special Reference to IPR"** Organized by IQAC and Library department of SES's J. Watumull Sadhubella Girls College, Ulhasnagar, Thane (MS) on 24th February 2022.

4. Attended webinar on **"Celebrating National Technology Day - Cyber Security, Usability & Privacy: Issues & Concerns" by Sanjana Rathi"** organized by DELNET-Developing Library Network on 11th May 2022.

Asst. Prof. Neeta Ahir
(LL.M; NET)

Department:
Legal Aid

Activities undertaken:
1. Attended a two-day virtual **International Conference on " International Arbitration: Contemporary Issues and Challenges"**, by RV institute of Legal Studies, Bengaluru.

2. Attended a two - day virtual **International Conference on International Arbitration: Contemporary Issues and Challenges** and participated in 30 hours training, by Marathwada Mitra Mandal's Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune.

3. Participated and completed an **online Faculty Devlopment Program**, organized by Guru Angad Dev Teaching Learning Centre, SGTB Khalsa College, University of Delhi under the Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT) of Ministry of Education.

4. Participated and completed an **Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT)** in Leadership and Governance in Higher Education, Level 2

5. Participated and completed an **online Refresher Course on Social Sciences & Humanities** organised by Teaching Learning Centre, Ramanujan College University of Delhi under the aegis of Ministry of Education Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission On Teachers and Teaching.

6. Participated and completed an **online Faculty development programme** organised by Directorate Of Legal Studies Tamil Nadu & Chennai Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Pudupakkam.

7. Interaction at the Virangula Kendra Kothrud, in collaboration with Adhivakta Parishad, on Constitution Day 26th November 2021, with senior citizens on the topic of Fundamental Duties.

8. Delivered an online guest lecture at Apex Career Point, Aurangabad on the topic of Forest Act 1927.

Asst. Prof. Janhavi Nilesh Ghodke
(B.Com.(Hons.), LL. B, LL.M)

Department:
1. College Examination Officer
2. Legal Research Cell

Activities undertaken:

1. Attended a **Faculty Development Program on 'Ethical Dimensions of Writing Research Paper'** organized by DES 's NMITD & University of Mumbai from 7th June to 12th June 2021

2. Attended a **Faculty Development Program on 'Legal Research Methodology'** organized by Marathwada Mitra Mandal's Shankarrao Chavhan Law College Pune, held on 29th January 2022.

3. Delivered a **guest lecture on the topic- 'An overview of Consumer Protection Act 2019'** on 6th June 2022 at MM Law College

4. Judged Moot Court Competition at Y.C. Law College, Pune, 29th January 2022.

5. Attended an **International Conference on ' Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (ICGEWE-2022)'** held on 8th March and 9th March 2022 organized by Department of Electronic and Telecommunications Engineering, Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Engineering and Technology & G.K. Pate Institute of Management.

6. Participated in National Seminar on **'New Labour Legislations- implementations and challenges'** organized by Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Pune on 5th June 2021.

Dr. Aishwarya Rahul Yadav
(BSL LLB, LLM, MBL, NET JRF)

Departments:
1. Alumni
2. DES Internship Program
3. Internal Complaints Committee

Activities undertaken:

1. Received **International Excellence award in Research** by the DK International Research Foundation (DKIRF) in June 2021

2. Selected for the most prestigious **Young Global Faculty Award 2021** organized by AKS Education Awards in January 2022

3. Attended **Faculty Development Program** from 21st June to 27th June 2021, organised by Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Pudupakkam, Chennai

4. Participated in **Refresher Course in "Social Sciences and Humanities"** from 12th July to 26th July 2021, Teaching Learning Centre, Ramanujan College University of Delhi

5. Attended **Short-Term Course on Constitutionalism, Law & Human Rights** from 3rd January to 8th January 2022 organised by Rani Durgawati University, Jabalpur, MP

6. **Published a paper on the topic – "Need of Clinical Trials & Its Sustainability"**, 6th International Conference on Advanced Research in Arts, Science, Engineering & Technology, organized by DK International Research Foundation, Proceedings ISBN Number – 978 – 93 – 90956 – 53, July 2021

7. Delivered lecture on **Marital Rape and Personal Laws: Issues and Challenges in Student Teacher Symposium on 'Marital Rape – Thesis, Antithesis and Synthesis'** organized by DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune on 2nd May 2022.

8. Delivered a lecture in a **webinar on 'Gender Inequality & Personal Laws in India'** organized by Kasturi Shikshan Sanstha, School of Law on 21st May 2022.

Dr. Anagha Baldota

(M.A., M. Phil, Ph.D.)

<u>Departments:</u>

1. DES Centre for Legal excellence (DES CLE)
2. Club Aesthetica
3. Club MUN
4. Parliamentary Debate Club
5. Club Vidhit & Vedhas, an e-journal
6. Cultural department

<u>Activities undertaken:</u>

1. Authored a research paper entitled **'Multidimensional approach to law' published by Spiritus Lege ISSN 2582-1784** in December 2021

2. Authored a research paper entitled **'Revisiting Epic Chronicles' published by Fiat Justitia ISSN 2320-2696**

3. Attended A six day FDP-STP On **'Professional Ethics & Moral values in Quality Education'** sponsored & conducted by **UGC & HRDC in collaboration**, from 21st October 2021 to 26th October 2021 & completed the program with **A+ grade**.

4. Invited as a judge to adjudicate the prestigious **Late Justice M.G. Ranade Debate Competition** on 26th February and 27th February 2022

5. Invited as a judge to adjudicate the prestigious **Late Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Debate Competition**, organized by DES SNFLC on 5th September 2021

6. Attended a **National Webinar on 'Legal Language'** organized by the English Language Teaching Association of India **(ELT@I) Shimla** in collaboration with the **Himachal Pradesh University Institute of Legal Studies** on 28th August 2021

7. Proposed & executed different Legal & Para-legal certificate courses in online mode, under the banner of DES CLE

8. Coordinated a four-day lecture series in the first edition of **"Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth"** from 21st August to 25th August 2021, organized by DES SNFLC

9. Designed & Coordinated seven Legal & Para-legal competitions under a three day **Atal Lawlit National Fest** held from 7th January to 9th January 2022

10. Proposed & coordinated an orientation session on paralegal internship with **Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram & Janjati Kalyan Ashram** on 9th December 2021

Asst. Prof. Sandip Borse
(MA, NET, SET (Sociology))

Department:
Sports Department

Activities undertaken:

1. Participated and **presented a paper titled "Gender Budgeting - Sociological Perspectives and Conceptual Development in Indian Society"** in the 46th All India Sociological Conference during the Century Celebration of Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai, from 8th December to 10th December 2021

2. **Received appreciation for presenting a paper titled "Gender Budgeting - Impact of Covid -19 on Gender Budget in India: Sociological Perspectives" in National Webinar on Women, Gender and Intersectionality: Issues and Concerns** organized by Dept of Sociology, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram held from 10th January to 13th January, 2022.

3. Completed one week **Faculty Development Programme on "Academic Writing"** from 17th August to 23rd August 2021 organised by PES Modern Law College, Pune and obtained Grade A

4. Attended a **Webinar on "Expediency v. Justice in Legislative Drafting: Some Human Right Consideration for a Hyper Technical Arena"**, held on 19th January 2022, organized by Centre for Legislative Studies and Research in collaboration with Faculty of Law, Manav Rachna University, Faridabad.

5. Participated in one day online **National Webinar on "Contribution of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Yashwantrao Chavan in Social, Political and Administrative Field"** organized by Department of Public

Administration, Political Science, Sociology and IQAC Anandrao Dhonde Alias Babaji Mahavidyalaya Kada, held on 26th April 2022

6. Participated in the **National Webinar on "Gender Sensitization & Gender Sensitivity: The Truth Beneath!"** Held on 4th September 2021 organized by Faculty of Law, GLS University.

7. Participated in **State Level Workshop on "Indian Sociological Thinkers and Their Contributions"** organized by Devchand College, Arjunnagar, Tal-Kagal, Dist.-Kolhapur, held on 15th June to 19th June 2021.

8. Received acknowledgement for excellent performance in online **"International Yoga Day Quiz" organized on the occasion of International Yoga Day 2021** by the Department of Physical Education and Sports of Deccan Education Society's Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj College of Agri-Business Management, Sangali.

9. Participated in IQAC sponsored one day **Multidisciplinary National E-Conference on 75 Years of Indian Independence** organized by Department of History, Political Science and Sociology on 1 November 2021.

10. Participated in one day **National Webinar on "Research and Research Methodology in Humanities"** Organized by Department of Sociology, Deogiri College, Aurangabad, on 2nd September, 2021 as a registered delegate.

11. Participated in **Virtual National Conference on 'Current Challenges in Front of Indian Society'** on 27th September 2021

12. Participated in one day **Workshop on 'Gender Equality in Indian Constitution'** organized by Devchand College, Arjunnagar, Kolhapur held on 17th August 2021.

13. Participated in **Professional Development E-Workshop on "Importance of Education in Skill Development"** organized by Library and Department of History, held on 4th September 2021.

14. Participated in an **online seminar on "Development of Indian Society: 75 Years of Independence** organized from 26th October to 28th October 2021.

15. Participated in a fifteen week **MOOC on "Academic Writing"** orgnaised by Swayam platform on 12th July 2021

Asst. Prof. Sonali Suraj Renuse
(B.SL, LL.M, NET, CCF&MJ)

Departments:
1. Seminar and Guest Lecture Department
2. Library (September 2021 to February 2022)
3. Member, Library Committee

Activities undertaken:

1. Delivered a lecture on the "**Jurisprudential aspect of Rape Laws in India" in the Student Teacher Symposium on Marital Rape – Thesis, Antithesis and Synthesis** organised by DES SNFLC on 2nd May 2022.

2. Coordinated and participated in **National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission** conducted by Patent Office under the aegis of Government of India Ministry of Commerce & Industry DPIIT Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trademarks on 16th March 2022.

3. Assisted Admission Committee during the CET Admission Process.

Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte
(MA (Financial Economics), UGC NET – JRF (Economics))

Departments:
1. Magazine
2. IQAC
3. Course Coordinator – Certificate Course in Law & Economics

Activities undertaken:

1. Delivered a lecture on the topic "**India's Economic Story since 1947: An Overview**" as part of Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth Lecture Series, on 24th August 2021

2. Participated in **Higher Education Conclave** organized by DES & Mastersoft on 20th November 2021

3. Attended **International Conference on Law, Economics and Public Policy** organized by Gujarat National Law University on 10th March & 11th March 2022

Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav
(MA. (Political Science), NET- JRF)

Departments:
1. Student – Teacher Symposium
2. Legal Aid
3. Internal Complaints Committee

Activities undertaken:

1. **Delivered guest lecture at**:
- Sinhagad College of Management on "**Constitution**" on 12th October 2021
- Session on "**Fraternity**" in DES SNFLC on 12th November 2021
- SP College on "**Creative Interpretation of Constitution**" on 26th November 2021
- Sinhagad College of Engineering, on the topic of "Constitution" on 6th December 2021
- RMD College of Management, Warje on "**Constitution**"
- Symbiosis College, Pune on the topic of "**Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act 2013**"
- Nagpur University on "**Constitution**"

2. Judged **Atal Lawlit National Fest** on 5th January & 6th January 2022, organised by DES SNFLC

3. Invited as a judge to SP College's P.**G. Sahastrabuddhe National Level Debate Competition** on 20th January 2022

4. Judged **National level street Play Competition** at ILS law College, Pune on 24th February 2022

5. Delivered a lecture on the topic "**Foreign Policy of India : Learning from the Past and Vision for the Future**" as part of Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth Lecture Series, on 23rd August 2021

Asst. Prof. Kaveri Aditya Deo
(B.S.L. LL.B., LL.M., SET)

Departments:
1. Moot Court Society
2. Debate Department
3. Competition Alerts

Activities undertaken:

1. Attended a **National Webinar on "Carceral Feminism"**, organized by School of Legal Studies, Babu Banarasi Das University, Lucknow on 8th March 2022

2. Attended a **National Webinar on "An insight into learning what's not taught in Law School"**, organized by LAWOCALS on 20th February 2022

3. Participated in an **International Workshop on "Advance Statistical Data Analysis using SPSS"**, organised by Science Tech Institute, Lucknow from 21st January to 27th January 2022.

Dr. Archana Yogesh Lahoti

(BSc. (Microbiology), DBM, MMS (Marketing), MCM, NET (Management), PhD (Marketing Management))

Departments:

1. Study Tour Department
2. NSS Department

Activities undertaken:

1. Completed **PhD** from Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune on the topic "Study of Emerging Usage and Segments in Personal care Products" in 2021

2. **Papers Published**:

- "Study of Segmentation for the users of Personal Care Products", Independent Journal of Management & Production (Ijm&P), v. 12, n. 5, July-August 2021
- "Pricing strategies: strategic tool to sustain in competitive market", Adarsh Journal of Management Research , Volume 13, Issue 1, September 2021, ISSN :0974-7028

3.Coordinated several NSS initiatives such as E-waste & plastic collection, Savitribai Phule Mahotsav, Gandhi Fellowship Webinar, Women's day workshop, Disaster Management workshop, Water Conversation , Traffic awareness workshops etc.

Asst. Prof. Pooja Hrishikesh Deo

(MSc, LL. B, LL. M, SET)

Departments :

1. Placement Cell
2. Internal Complaint Committee

Activities undertaken:

1. Attended a six – day **Faculty Development Program on "IPR – Advance Learning"** from 13th December to 18th December 2021 organised by Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur

2. Participated in one week online **Faculty Development Program on "IPR & Academic Integrity"** from 2nd August to 8th August 2021 organised by DPIIT IPR Chair & CRIP, MNLU Mumbai

3. Attended a **four – week short term certificate course in "Legal and Regulatory Issues in Biotechnology"** from IIT Kharakpur and National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) and Swayam

4. Participated in **eight – week short term course in "Academic & Research Report Writing"** since January 2022 organised by National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Kolkata and SWAYAM

5. Participated in **eight – week short term course in "Understanding Gender and Law"** since January 2022 organised by IGNOU, Delhi and SWAYAM

6. Delivered a lecture on the topic – **"Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights"** at DES's Physiotherapy College, Pune on 10th January 2022

> *"Teaching is a very noble profession that shapes the character, calibre, and future of an individual. If the people remember me as a good teacher, that will be the biggest honour for me"*
>
> - Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam,

Annual Reports

Editorial Board
is proud to present
the invaluable hardwork
and
tremendous enthusiasm
of our teaching staff,
admin staff and
students,
through the
annual reports *of*
2021 - 22



College in News

सावरकरांच्या स्मृत्यर्थ व्यासपीठ

पश्चिम बंगालचे राज्यपाल धनकर यांच्या हस्ते शुक्रवारी स्थापना



पुणे, ता. १७ : ''डेक्कन एज्युकेशन सोसायटीच्या (डीईएस) नवलमल फिरोदिया विधी महाविद्यालयात 'स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर स्मृती अभिनव भारत व्यासपीठा'ची स्थापना करण्यात येणार आहे. पश्चिम बंगालचे राज्यपाल जगदीप धनकर यांच्या हस्ते शुक्रवारी (ता. २०) सकाळी अकरा वाजता हा कार्यक्रम होणार आहे,'' अशी माहिती महाविद्यालयाच्या स्थानिक व्यवस्थापन समितीचे अध्यक्ष ॲड. नितीन आपटे यांनी दिली.

ते म्हणाले, ''फर्ग्युसन महाविद्यालयात स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर यांनी १९०२ ते १९०५ या कालावधीत बी.ए.चे शिक्षण घेतले. या ठिकाणी त्यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना स्वदेशी चळवळीसाठी प्रोत्साहन दिले. महाविद्यालयाच्या वसतिगृह क्रमांक एकमधील खोलीत ते वास्तव्यास होते. त्यांचे निवासस्थान असलेली खोली स्वतंत्र स्मृतिस्थळ म्हणून विकसित केली आहे. या पवित्र वास्तूलगत डीईएस नवलमल फिरोदिया विधी महाविद्यालयाची इमारत आहे. सावरकरांच्या स्मृती जतन करण्यासाठी या व्यासपीठाची स्थापना केली आहे. सामान्य जनतेला महत्त्वाच्या राष्ट्रीय विषयांवर जागरूक होऊन आपले मत मांडता यावे, हा व्यासपीठाचा उद्देश आहे. स्वातंत्र्याच्या अमृत महोत्सवी वर्षानिमित्त हा उपक्रम सुरू केला आहे.''

या उपक्रमाअंतर्गत शनिवारी (ता. २१) प्रभारी प्राचार्या डॉ. प्रिया चोपडे यांचे 'समान नागरी कायदा', रविवारी (ता. २२) अर्थतज्ज्ञ मधुरा आपटे यांचे 'भारतीय अर्थशास्त्राचा अभ्यास', सोमवारी (ता. २३) परराष्ट्र नीती अभ्यासक सौरभ जाधव यांचे 'भारतीय परराष्ट्रीय धोरण' आणि मंगळवारी (ता. २४) संस्थेचे उपाध्यक्ष महेश आठवले यांचे 'सुशासन आणि भारतीय नीतिमूल्य व्यवस्था' या विषयांवर व्याख्याने होणार असल्याचे त्यांनी सांगितले.

फिरोदिया विधी महाविद्यालयात चार नवीन अभ्यासक्रम

प्रभात वृत्तसेवा



पुणे, दि. १७ - डीईएस नवलमल फिरोदिया विधी महाविद्यालयात या शैक्षणिक वर्षापासून ॲडव्होकसी स्किल्स व मेडिको लीगल, सॉफ्ट स्किल, लॉ व सायकॉलॉजी आणि लॉ व इकॉनॉमिक्स हे चार नवीन प्रमाणपत्र अभ्यासक्रम सुरू करण्यात येत आहेत.

ॲडव्होकेसी स्किल्स व मेडिको लीगल या अभ्यासक्रमाला दुसऱ्या वर्षाचे बी.ए.एल.एल.बी. किंवा बी.बी.ए.एल.एल.बी.चे विद्यार्थी प्रवेश घेऊ शकतील. इतर तीन अभ्यासक्रमांसाठी पहिल्या वर्षीच्या बी.ए.एल.एल.बी. किंवा बी.बी.ए.एल.एल.बी.च्या विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रवेश घेता येईल. व्यावहारिक आणि सैद्धांतिक अभ्यासक्रमातील अंतर कमी करून विविध क्षेत्रांतील विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी प्रमाणपत्र उपलब्ध करून देणे हा उद्देश आहे.

लॉ, न्यायव्यवस्था, विधी, वैद्यक, न्यायवैद्यक यासारख्या क्षेत्रांतील तज्ज्ञ मार्गदर्शन करणार आहेत. हे अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण केल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांना विविध क्षेत्रांत करिअरच्या संधी उपलब्ध होणार आहे. ही प्रवेश प्रक्रिया ऑनलाइन पद्धतीने होणार आहे. पश्चिम बंगालचे राज्यपाल जगदीप धनखर यांच्या हस्ते येत्या शुक्रवारी (दि.२०) सकाळी ११ वाजता नवीन अभ्यासक्रमांचा शुभारंभ करण्यात येणार आहे. या वेळी 'स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर स्मृती अभिनव भारत व्यासपीठा'ची स्थापना धनखर यांच्या हस्ते करण्यात येणार आहे.

DES Centre for Legal Excellence

Faculty Coordinator
Dr. Anagha Baldota

DES Centre for Legal Excellence (CLE) is a platform to facilitate co-curricular, legal & paralegal courses, interdisciplinary projects & practical oriented avenues for the participants. The centre is very keen to inculcate values, knowledge & skills among the learners through various teaching learning methods.

DES Centre for Legal Excellence started this academic year with celebrating Late V. B. Gogte, a lawyer & disciple of Swatantryaveer Savarkar, for his sacrifice & contribution to India's freedom struggle. On 22nd July 2021, a speaker of an exemplary repute, Shri Charudatta Aphale, performed a ballad to offer tribute to the heroic deeds of DES alumnus, Adv. V.B. Gogte.

The year 2021 marks the 138th birth anniversary of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, one of the most prominent ideologues of Hindutva in the 20th century. In his remembrance, DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College's Centre for Legal Excellence proposed & organised **Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth**, a three day lectures series with a view to expand its reach to the masses on topics of history, socio-legal aspects, economic and political importance. On 20th August 2021, the Honourable Governor of West Bengal, Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar inaugurated the series, various courses & Atal Lawlit National Fest. Dr. Priya Chopde, Officiating Principal, DES SNFLC delivered an influential discourse on an intriguing topic of Uniform Civil Code. The impartial and unbiased approach to the topic was highly appreciated by the critics & audience. Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte presented a review of India's Economic Story since 1947 in her lecture that also highlighted the nexus between law and Economics. Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav took the audience to the rapid tour of world's history. His efficacious tale of the past threw light upon various aspects of India's trade, political and defence policies & diplomacy in foreign policy. Shree Mahesh Athavale, Vice Chairman, Deccan Education Society & Governing body, concluded this lecture series with the well researched, eye-opening discussion on the interrelationship between Hindu scriptures, old & contemporary Laws, ethics & morals in profession. The initiative was highly appreciated by the print as well as social media. During the unprecedented situation of Covid pandemic, it was phenomenal to succeed in this new venture.

Being at law school, the learner has to be groomed into multidimensional & multifaceted professional. The **interdisciplinary certificate courses like Law & Logic, Law & Psychology, Law & Economics, Medico-legal studies, Financial Markets** are value additions to the academic growth of the institute. Various legal luminaries delivered the sessions in the core course of Advocacy Skills so as to educate students about theory & its application. Lawyers & doctors guided the participants about physiological & forensic aspects along with factual cases & its analysis during the certificate course in Medico-legal studies. The certificate course in Financial Markets gave an overview of the market & investments patterns to the students. Soft Skills course, being the utmost need of an hour was

dynamically conducted by the experts to bring about overall development of students.

Paralegal Internship in collaboration with Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram was another project which was inaugurated on 9th December 2021. Mr. Girish Kale, & Bhakti Sathey from Vanavasi Kalyan Ashram, Dr. Sharad Kunte, Chairman, DES GB & Council, Adv. Nitin Apte, Chairman, CDC, DES SNFLC, Dr. Priya Chopde, Officitating Principal, DES SNFLC addressed the students with their motivating thoughts & inspirational speeches. Recently, a paralegal internship was opened by Janajati Kalyan Ashram which was availed by seven pre-law students.

Apart from courses & internship, to cherish the research spirit of young minds & appreciate their creativity, on 26th January 2022, DES CLE ventured the launch of an **e-journal - *'Vedhas'*** which provided a creative platform & quality exposure to the future editors & budding lawyers as authors. The journal also welcomed the practicing advocates from high court & Supreme Court to voice their opinions on crucial, current legal issues.

DES CLE organised a **workshop on 'Empowering Women in Cyber Security & Digital Literacy'** on the occasion of Woman's Day, 08th March 2022. To widen the horizon of spreading awareness of Cyber frauds among the students, DES CLE kept the workshop open for outside institutes & the overwhelming response was of about 223 participants who were guided by the Cyber Security trainer & Consultant, Mrs. Varsha Yadav. The workshop was fruitful for one & all as many active participants raised day to day queries in handling social media issues while safeguarding themselves from online cyber crimes.

DES CLE is looking forward to contribute to the curricular & co-curricular development of the learners by initiating various courses, projects, workshops & training sessions in upcoming years.



Students' Development Cell

Students' Welfare Officer
Dr. Priya Chopde

We, DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, have constituted Students' Development Cell since A.Y. 2019-21. Dr. Priya Chopde is appointed as Student's Development Officer of our college. Law is an instrument to carry out social change. The cell believes that, education is the best medium to imbibe a sense of responsibility among students. Hence, the Students' Development Cell of our college assumes itself with the duty to infuse law students with the sense of responsibility towards wellbeing of fellow individuals in the society. It generally works under the directions and guidelines of Board of Students' Development of Savitribai Phule Pune University (BSD SPPU). This Cell works with a view to look after overall development of students. Working of the Cell is directed towards multidimensional and multifaceted growth of the students through its various activities.

For effective functioning, the cell frequently coordinates and assists other cells and departments of our college, which carry out varied activities. This helps the cell to nurture mental, physical, and cultural growth of the students for stimulating their inclusive behaviour.

This year, the cell, in collaboration with National Service Scheme (NSS) unit of the college, organized a two - day **Disaster Management Workshop** for students on 25th March and 26th March, 2022 for first year students in offline mode. Mr. Milind Vaidya, National Level Trainer on Disaster Management and his team having massive on field experience in the area, conducted the workshop. As many as 38 students attended the said workshop and acquainted themselves with the first-hand knowledge for handling various situations and making themselves equipped for facing the unforeseen catastrophes. Owing to the overwhelming response from students, this workshop was also conducted in online mode through Microsoft Teams app for enabling interested students to attend the same.

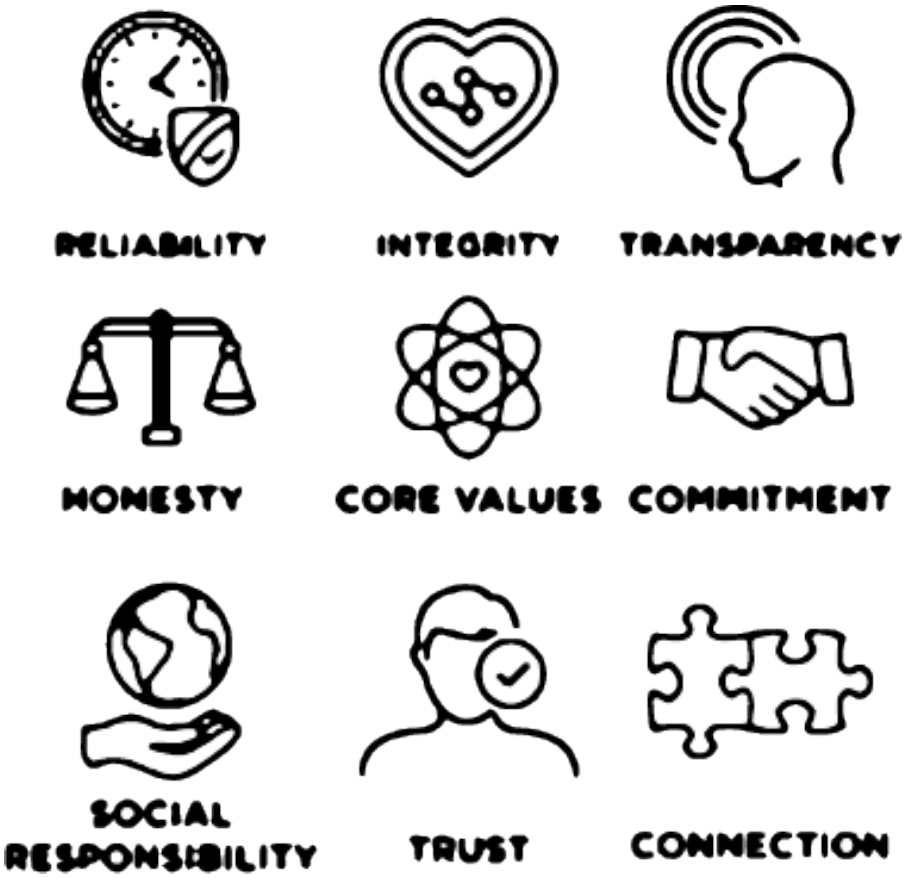
Likewise, NSS Unit of the college in collaboration with Students' Development Cell celebrated **"Savitri Mohostav"** on the occasion of Inauguration of statue of Savitribai Phule at Savitribai Phule Pune University on 14th February, 2022. In this activity, fifty students participated and spread awareness about contribution of Savitribai Phule in the field of social reform and girls' education.

Another activity of the Cell was celebration of '**Marathi Bhasha Sanvardhan Pandharvada**' from 14th January to 30th January, 2022 and '**Marathi Raj- Bhasha Din**' on 27th February 2022. This activity was conducted by Club Aesthetica of our college which provided a platform to the students as well as teaching and non – teaching staff to showcase their talent and to spread awareness among young generation about richness of Marathi literature. In this activity, seven students and four faculties had participated and portrayed their marathi literary skills.

One of the noticeable activities carried out by the Students' Development Cell is implementation of **Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Earn and Learn Scheme**. This activity is carried out for facilitating meritorious students having financial difficulties to continue with the desired higher education. As many as twenty students showed inclination for participating in this activity in this academic year. The said activity is implemented as per the directions of Board of Students' Development, Savitribai Phule Pune University. But since, this year, more than one and half semester went on in online mode as a consequence of lockdown Earn and Learn Scheme could not be implemented.

Accordingly, several activities, which are specifically focused towards imbibing a sense of social responsibility among students, were conducted by the Students' Development Cell with an objective to nurture sensitive individuals in the society. In addition to Students' Development Cell, as per the directions and requirements of BSD SPPU, **the College has also constituted Anti Ragging Committee, Students' Grievance Redressal Cell, and Equal Opportunity Cell** for looking after various other aspects of students' development and to provide them a forum for raising issues, if any, encountered by our students.

Hope this initiative of the college will go a long way in fostering all round development of our students and will make them socially responsible citizens!



Library Report

Mr. Rahul Ambhore
Librarian

"No University in the world has ever risen to greatness without a correspondingly great library…"
- Lawrence Clark Powel

Library is considered to be soul of any academic institution and plays a very important role in the field of education. Education and library are adjoined together. Specifically law library is aptly referred as heart and soul of any educational institution imparting legal education. DES's Navalmal Firodia Law College library is the hub of all library activities established to accomplish the research and academic objective of the college. It is located in the second and third floor of the Law College building giving access to its rich and paramount collection of primary and secondary Legal Resources to its entire user's community. Keeping in view of its vital role, the library is being constantly augmented by the acquisition of latest books, journals and electronic resources.

All the housekeeping activities of the library are automated with 'AutoLib' of Akash Infotech, Pune. The library has adopted the Dewey Decimal Classification system (19th Edition) for classifying the books and AACR –II system for cataloguing.

I. **Resources**:

a) **Print Collection**:

The library has a collection more than 19,000 print volumes. The print collection includes books, monographs, research reports, law reports and back volumes of periodicals etc. All subjects related to the University's syllabus have been included in the collection. The library provides in addition to the professional reading, a good amount of leisure reading and books for soft skills development.

b) **Periodicals**:

The periodicals section is vital source for academic research and up-to-date information on related subjects and for latest judgments of various courts. DES's SNFLC library provides a good compilation of Law Reports, National and International Journals. Library subscribes to 19 Law Reports, 15 International Journals and 17 National Journals and 18 General Magazines.

c) **E-Resources**:

i. **AIR Online**: India's most trusted legal database is a conceptualised product introduced by All India Reporter (AIR) Pioneer in the legal fraternity.

ii. **SCC Online Web Edition**: The SCC OnLine® Web Edition has an extensive database of Indian law, statute law and other material, with a high performance search engine.

iii. **Manupatra**: A comprehensive Indian Legal Database covering Supreme Court and other High Courts, tribunal's judgments including acts, rules, commission and committee repots etc. is a part of the library online collection.

iv. **The Law – Super**: is an electronic database of Indian Laws on CD-ROM. The Laws includes Acts along with its Rules, Regulations, Orders, Forms, Schemes, etc. and also covering Judgments delivered by Hon'ble various Courts

of India including Supreme Court of India, All India High Courts.

v. **N-LIST**: The Project entitled "National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly Content (N-LIST)", provides access to e-resources to students, researchers and faculty of colleges.

D) **Institutional Membership**:

i. **DELNET**: DES's NFLC is part of DELNET, which is devoted to the modernization and networking of libraries.

ii. B.J. Wadia Library Membership

II. **Library Working Hours**:

- Library Timings: 8.00 a.m. to 6. 00 p.m. on all working days
- Library hours are extended before and during the examination period.

III. **Circulation Policy**:

Circulation Section handles the Front Desk operations of the library and is very important because it is the first contact point for library personnel and users to the library. Being a student oriented academic library the DES's NFLC Law Library provides the circulation function i.e. issue / return of books to all the bonafide members of the library. The entire book collection of the Library is barcoded.

The library maintains a special collection of textbooks pertaining to the subject areas covered under the syllabus.

The circulation is done on daily basis on all working days from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every student is issued one textbook and one general reading book for the period of 15 days.

System of Lending

- Books issue/return daily
- Two books are issued per student for two weeks.
- 15 Books are issued to each Teaching faculty

IV. **Facilities**

1. Library is having open access system
2. Library offers individualized reading space with table lamps in the reading room. Library hours are extended before and during the examination period.
3. Apart from the law books collection library is having General books section for the recreational reading and for developing overall personality of students.
4. Computer Lab:

Computer with internet facility is accessed by faculty and student community. Separate cabin in the library for faculty helps the faculty to do their research. Computer lab is made available for student fraternity for their legal research.

5. Wi-Fi facility is given to the students and faculty members.
6. The online video lectures by the faculty are compiled subject wise and stored in the library.
7. Library is following all the guidelines by the Government and Higher Education department of Maharashtra with respect to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Moot Court Society

Faculty Coordinator
Asst. Prof. Kaveri Deo

1. Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition 2021-2022

Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition is a prestigious and unique moot court competition that our college has been organising for the past 13 years. In LTNA, participants are supposed to argue appeals based on real life court cases in both civil and criminal domains, which emphasizes the development of advocacy skills through a realistic appellate advocacy experience.

This year, moot court competition was organized on 11th April and 12th April, 2022 through online mode. The event heads for this year were Shubhankar Malegaonkar, Atharva Golwalkar, Tanaya Kulkarni, Soumya Sharma and Kayomard Irani who ensured smooth conduct of the entire event. This time the participants were given a problem based on an ongoing criminal case. It was drafted under the guidance of faculty coordinator Asst. Prof Kaveri Deo and Adv. Susheel Atre. The case focused on criminal negligence occurring out of an accident resulting in a person's death. The participants were to argue from both the sides.

The competition was scheduled for 2 days and divided into three rounds, preliminary, semi-final and final. The participants were given 20 minutes, 30 minutes and 40 minutes respectively, including the Rebuttal. Like every year, teams across India registered for the event. A total of 10 teams participated in the competition, from all over India.

Day-1:

The 14th edition of the competition was inaugurated with the welcome and motivational address by the Chief Guest, Adv. Susheel Atre. The competition commenced with the orientation of the teams followed by the preliminary round. These teams were judged by 6 Judges in 3 court rooms - Adv. Khushboo Oswal, Adv. Viraj Patole, Adv. Aakash Katawati, Adv. Soham Panse, Adv. Hitesh Sonar, Adv. Sarthak Mehta. After fierce competition on day 1, four teams reached the semi-final round. After every participant argued his case in front of the counsel, the judges were keen to give feedback which would help the participants in their future endeavours.

Day-2:

The Semi-finals and the Finals were scheduled on the second day. The cut-throat competition in the Semi-final round was judged by Adv. Prasad Kulkarni and Adv. Rishabh Gandhi. The same day, the final round was also conducted. The teams qualifying for the finals were O P Jindal Global Law School, Haryana and Government Law College, Trichy. Mooters from both the sides argued vehemently, rebutting each other's arguments and answering the queries posed by the Judge. After an enthralling battle among the finalists, the judge for the final round, Adv. Marzaban Irani ruled the case in favour of the OP Jindal Global Law School. At the end of the Day 2, the final round was followed by the Valedictory Ceremony. The chief guest, Adv. N.D Patil announced the winners and encouraged

everyone through his speech. The following awards were awarded:

- **Winning Team** – OP Jindal Global Law School, Haryana
- **Runners-Up Team** – Government Law College, Trichy.
- **Best Advocate** – Arnesh Krishnan (Government Law College, Trichy)
- **Best Memorial** – Lloyd Law College, Greater Noida

Even after all the challenges posed by the pandemic for the past 2 years the competition was conducted successfully through online mode owing to all the efforts of the teachers, the Moot court society and student - volunteers; Smruti Dhoot, Shreya Bansal, Esha Udavant, Sejal Lahane, Poorva Joshi, Raunak Agrawal, Nishtha Wadhwa, Jwala Jose, Parul Thadani, Vidhi, Pooja, Sairaj Ghapande, Satyajit Pawar, Harsha vispute etc.

2. **Intra Moot Court competition**:

Intra Moot Court Competition was conducted on 27th November 2021 for the students of 3rd B.A.LL. B; 4th B.A.LL. B; 5th B.A.LL. B; 3rd B.B.A.LL. B; 2nd LL. B and 3rd LL. B. Different team codes were allotted to the participants. The participants were supposed to submit the memorials. Total 21 students qualified Intra Moot Court Competition.

3. **Orientation Session**:

Moot Court Society had organized Lexa Juris Session on 17th Nov. 2021. It was an orientation session specially designed for the intra moot court students and novice moot court students.

4. **Mooting Skills Programme**:

On 7th Sep. 2021, Moot Court Society had organized programme on Mooting Skills. The speaker of the session, Adv. Shreyas Lele - alumnus, enlighten the students on different topics such as memorial preparation, research, oral round preparation and delivery and structure of competition followed by question-and-answer round.

5. **Novice Moot Court Competition**:

This year our college, for the first time, has conducted the Novice Moot Court Competition for the academic year 2021-22 which is unique and enriching learning experience for everyone associated with it. The competition was conducted in an online mode on the Microsoft Teams App. It was open for the students of 2nd B.A.LL. B & 2nd B.B.A. LL. B. The oral round was held on 27th November 2021. The language of the court was English. Each speaker had been given 8 minutes to advance their arguments. An additional 2 minutes were provided to each participant to answer questions posed by the judges. Total 19 students qualified Novice Moot Court Competition 2021-22.

Students' Achievements in various Moot Court competition

Participants	Name of competition	Date	Position
1) Deeksha Dev Singh 2) Abhishek Mookherjee	XXI National Moot Court Competition- 2021 organized by Manikchand Pahade Law College, Aurangabad	28th August-29th August 2021	Runner Up and Best Memorial Award.
1) Esha Udavant 2) Smruti Dhoot 3) Tanvi Pilane	Hon'ble Late Justice P. B. Sawant Eighth National Moot Court Competition, 2022, organised by Marathwada Mitra Mandal's Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune.	25th March-26th March, 2022	Preliminary Round Participation

1) Urja Mishra	National Level Moot Court Competition organised by Balasaheb Thackeray Law College	25 January 2022	Best Mooter
1) Urja Mishra 2) Smruti Dhoot 3) Aditya Kathare	S.P Sathe Moot Court Competition organised by ILS	10th March to 12th March 2022	Preliminary Round Participation
1) Yugandhara Wakde 2) Satyajeet Pawar 3) Sejal Dugad	16th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition	22nd January 2022	Preliminary Round Participation
1) Satyajit Pawar 2) Smruti Dhoot	Yashwantrao Chavan National Moot Court Competition, 2022	-	Preliminary Round Participation
Speaker 1: Hanah Varghese Speaker 2: Deepraj Bagate Researcher: Ninad Senad	CCI MIT-WPU 2nd National Moot Court Competition, 2022.	28th-30th April, 2022	Preliminary Round Participation
Speaker 1: Somya Sharma Speaker 2: Mayur Pokale Researcher: Siddharth Sharma	Navrachna University National Moot Court Competition, 2021.	22nd October-23rd October, 2021	Preliminary Round Participation
Speaker 1: Somya Sharma Speaker 2: Rajlaxami Nimbalkar Researcher: Devendra Banker	St. Joseph's College of Law National Moot Court Competition, 2021.	17th July-18th July, 2021	Preliminary Round Participation
Speaker 1: Hanah Varghese Speaker 2: Samiksha Malvade Researcher: Sanskar Goyal	National University of Legal Sciences, Ranchi 2022 1st Cyber Law Moot Court Competition.	10th February 2022	Preliminary Round Participation

Seminar & Guest Lecture Department

Faculty Coordinator
Asst. Prof. Sonali Renuse

Student Coordinators:
Urja Neurgaonkar
Sushmita Khokle
Eesha Karnik
Kayomard Irani

"Knowledge is Power, Information is liberating and Education is the premise of Progress in every Society, in every family"

- Kofi Annan

DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College witnessed remarkable and thought provoking events organised by the Seminar Department for the Academic Year 2021-22. Seminar Department receives lots of support and guidance from the Management, Officiating Principal, Staff Members and Non -Teaching Staff in implementing its ideas.

Here is a look at the Department's Activities!!

1. "Constitution Day Celebrations": 26th November 2021

Constitution Day also known as "Samvidhan Diwas" is celebrated on 26th November in our country to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. The Institution decided to celebrate it in a unique way. Students of Seminar Department went to DES's Madhav Golwalkar Guruji School, Tilak Road and interacted with young and curious school going enthusiastic students and explained basic concept about Indian Constitution. There were around 150 students in the School. Ms Leena Talathi, Principal of the School extended a warm welcome to the DES Seminar Department. The following students participated in the activity: Anuya Deokar, Shruti Khole, Aditya Moghe, Kayomard Irani and Abhishek Mookherjee.

2. "Gender Sensitization Program with special reference to LGBTQ+": 22nd January 2022

Gender Sensitization is a basic requirement to understand the sensitive needs of a particular gender. With an aim to create awareness amongst our students we organised a Webinar on Gender Sensitisation with special reference to LQBTQ+. We had a wide range of dynamic speakers for the webinar.

Shri Bindumadhav Khire, Founder, Bindu Queer Rights Foundation addressed the students on "Conceptual aspects of LQBTQ+ and Medico Legal issues surrounding LGBTQ+". He explained in a very engaging way the difference between Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans-sexual and Queers.

Shri Pallav Patankar, Director Partnerships - Avegen Pvt Ltd., Mumbai shared his thoughts on "Social Perspectives Surrounding LGBTQ+. He shared his views on how Family's acceptance plays a vital role in making other genders feel positive and more importantly "inclusive".

Ms. Sonali Dalvi Transgender Activist and Social worker, Pune spoke on "Violence faced

by Trans Community". Her speech revealed how Transgender community face violence on a day to day basis. She expressed her heartfelt concern over not having separate hospitals, beds and even toilets. She made an emotional appeal to everyone to treat them as human beings and lead a dignified life.

Asst. Prof. Bhavna Wanre, School of Law, Presidency University, Bengaluru addressed on the issue "Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights- A Trans Perspective". It was a wonderful presentation full of qualitative academic research.

The webinar was attended by approximately 70 students.

3. "Webinar for Post-Graduation Department on Cyber Security": 3rd March 2022

Cyber Security has become the need of the hour post technological changes in the society. The Webinar intended to create awareness amongst our students about challenges surrounding the cyber world. We were graced by some of the legal luminaries in the field.

Adv. Pushkar Patil, District and Sessions Court, Pune addressed the students on a very innovative and upcoming area i.e. "Cryptocurrency in India: The past, the present and the uncertain future". He was well versed with the practicalities of the subject. He differentiated between Traditional currency and digital currency and other related issues.

Our Second Speaker Adv. Kaustubh Moghe, District and Sessions Court, Pune excellently covered the topic, "Should the consumer protection aspect of e - commerce consider data protection?" He spoke about the dos and dont's relating to online purchase.

Adv. Yashwant Thorat, District and Sessions Court, Pune shared his views on the topic "Data Privacy and Social Media". He bought to light the dark side of the otherwise fascinating social media.

The webinar was attended by approximately 125 students.

4. "IPR Awareness Session organised by National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission" (NIPAM): 16th March 2022

Our Nation is commemorating the 75th Anniversary of India's Independence under the banner *"Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav"*. Under this banner, Government of India launched the National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM). The Pan-India ambitious mission aimed at creating awareness on Intellectual Property Rights to 1 million students.

Government of India Ministry of Commerce & Industry DPIIT Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trademarks conducted a session on Intellectual Property Awareness in our College on 16th March 2022. Shri Prakhar Singh, NIT Allahabad chaired the session.

The Session was attended by approximately 200 students.

5. "12th Edition of two-day National Webinar on Data Privacy: Issues and Challenges": 6th May and 7th May 2022

Privacy is considered a fundamental human right and data protection laws exist to safeguard those rights. With increased engagement online, data privacy seems very crucial element to be protected. Everything turned to virtual mode against the backdrop of pandemic. It can often lead data exposed to security risks. To address this issue, we based our theme for National Seminar on data privacy.

The Seminar was graced by eminent lawyers, Cyber Experts and distinct luminaries from the field of Cyber Laws.

The Sub- themes of the Seminar were: Understanding Privacy Laws, National and International Regime covering Privacy laws, Evidence, Crime Investigation and Cyber Forensics, Journey through Case Laws

Day 1: 6th May 2022.

Shri Jayram Paygude, Police Inspector, Traffic Division, Pune (Former Cyber Cell, Police) was the Chief Guest of the Webinar, who gave his best wishes for the Webinar

Session I: Adv. Rajesh Pingle, International Cyber Law Expert addressed the students on "Data Privacy in the 21st Century." He shared the practical story about how data privacy is very sensitive and subject to greater risks.

Session II: Adv. H B Keshava, a Cyber Law Expert dealt in with "International Regime dealing with Data Privacy". It was absolutely a fascinating comparative study that he took students through. He was absolutely thorough with his subject.

Day 2: 7th May 2022.

Session I: Commander Sunil Srivastava (retd.), Director, Cyber Crime Helpline LLP addressed the students on Cyber Forensics, Ethical Hacking and Other Technological approaches. His presentation unfolded the dynamics of Cyber Forensics.

Session II: Adv. Vaibhav Salunkhe, District and Sessions Court, Pune had a unique way to engage students about Data Privacy issues through Case Study Approach. It was an engaging session.

The Webinar was attended by more than 200 students. Out of it 40 were outside registrations from all across India and included professionals, academicians and law students.

Adhit Kulkarni deserves a special mention in this entire event for his ideas and enthusiasm throughout.

6. "Awareness Workshop on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act": 13th April 2022

Internal Complaints Committee under POSH Act, 2013 in collaboration with Seminar Department organized "Awareness Workshop on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act" for the students of 1st B.A.LL.B, 1st B.B.A.LL.B and 1st LL. B.

The workshop was conducted by POSH certified trainer- Advocate Pallavi Thatte and Ms. Amruta Karmarkar, wherein they focused on the meaning of Sexual Harassment within the Act, explained the process of filing a complaint and method of investigation and threw light on the Gender Inclusive Policy followed by our institution. They also discussed how POSH is also applicable in remote or Work from Home situations. Through various examples and activities, they helped students understand the intricacies associated with the Act and the sensitivity that surrounds it. It was an interactive and intellectually stimulated workshop.

The Workshop was attended by more than 200 students.

Guest Lectures:

1. "Professional Ethics and its Practical Perspectives": 10th December 2021

"Ethics is knowing the difference between what you have a right to do and what is right to do" – Potter Stewart.

A Guest Lecture was arranged on the aforesaid topic for the students of II LL.B & IV BA LL.B on 10th December 2021. Adv. Pushkar Patil, District and Sessions Court, Pune was invited as a Guest Speaker. It was an interactive and informative session and the main aim was to equip the students with the practical aspects of the legal profession.

2. "Practical Training Sessions: Moot Court, Pre Trial Preparations and Client Counselling"

As a part of the Practical Training and Moot Court Activity guest lectures on following topics were conducted:

Pre Trial (Civil)
Pre Trial (Criminal)
Client Counselling & Interviewing Technique

Dr. Medha Kolhatkar, District and Sessions Court, Pune conducted session on Client Counselling and Interviewing Techniques on 27th April 2022.

Adv. Pratap Pardeshi, District and Sessions Court, Pune conducted session on Pre Trial Preparations (Criminal) on 27April 2022

Adv. Pramod Bendre, District and Sessions

Court, Pune conducted session on Pre Trial Preparations (Civil) on 4 May 2022

The sessions were attended by approximately 240 students.

3. "Recent Trends in Jurisprudence": 4th May 2022.

Jurisprudence has always been a dry and abstract subject. It is only the experts in the field who know how to make it interesting and engaging. Adv. Sonali Shrikhande engaged a lecture on "Recent Trends in Jurisprudence". The abstract, theoretical theories were correlated with 10 landmark decisions of the Supreme Court. The speaker made students understand the lurking practical values behind the abstract subject.

The session was exclusively meant for 4th B.A.LL.B and 2nd LL.B students and approximately 100 students attended it .

4. "Practical Training Sessions on Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems": 20thMay 2022

As part of Practical Training Subject – Alternative Dispute Resolution, two Sessions were organised for the students of 2nd LL.B & 4th B.A.LL.B on ADR and Legal Services Authorities.

Adv. Rishabh Malaviya, Deputy Counsel, SIAC, Singapore addressed the students on the topic," An overview of ADR and its Practical significance." Sir pointed out the practical side of Arbitration Rules and Arbitral Tribunals.

Adv Yashpal Purohit, District and Sessions Court, Pune addressed the students on the topic, "Legal Services Authorities with special reference to ADR". He briefed the students about the social and legal contribution done by the District Legal Services Authorities Act.

The Session was attended by approximately 240 students.

The Seminar Department had much in its store, however could not be executed because of the uncertainty surrounded due to examination dates, covid restrictions and many more.

Report would be incomplete without appreciating efforts of our student co-ordinators. Life is breathed into the Department due to the pain staking efforts of Kayomard Irani, Eesha Karnik, Sushmita Khokle, Tanaya Kulkarni, Urja Neurgaonkar, Gautami Yadav and Prashant Kadam.

Seminar Department of DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College will be back with a bang next academic year !!! Stay Tuned!!

> *"When learning is purposeful, creativity blossoms. When the creativity blossoms, thinking emanates. When thinking emanates, knowledge is fully lit. When knowledge is lit, economy flourishes."*
>
> - Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam,
> Former President of India

Legal Research Cell

Faculty Coordinators:
Dr. Priya Chopde
Asst. Prof. Janhavi Ghodke
Asst. Prof. Anuja Sharma

Legal research bears a vital position in legal profession. For any student of law as well as legal professional, the skill of conducting legal research is indispensable. Systematic legal research facilitates momentum to solve issues and to devise workable solutions to the problems at hand. Having this aspect in view, our college has constituted the Legal Research Cell (LRC) which exerts persistently to infuse students with inquisitive approach and research skills. Dr. Priya Chopde, assisted by Asst. Prof. Janhavi Ghodke and Asst. Prof. Anuja Sharma coordinated and shouldered the responsibility of Legal research Cell this year. Owing to the online and thereafter hybrid mode of working, there were certain constraints in effectively conducting various research activities for students. Despite this, working of Legal Research Cell for A. Y. 2021-22 was carried out as follows:

In order to make the platform of LRC open for all, this year the cell did not keep any selection process and was made open to all those who were interested. A Google form was circulated amongst students to register themselves as a member of the cell. This encouraged participation and response from the students. This reveals keenness on the part of our students towards research methodology and legal aptitude. Apart from this, some students from final year batch, who had worked continuously for past two years, were nominated as members and co-ordinators of Legal Research Cell. With the help of nominated members, core team of LRC is constituted. This year, there were sixty members in Legal Research Cell including ten nominated members in its core team.

Smooth working of Legal Research Cell is secured by conducting periodic meetings between faculty coordinators and members of LRC. Usually a preliminary meeting is conducted between faculty coordinators and members of core team for initial discussion about organization of any activity and then the suggestions from the members are shared with other members of LRC. First preliminary meeting of LRC was organized on 27th October, 2021. In this meeting, discussion about strategic working of LRC for current academic year and allotment of different areas to core team members for coordinating with other members of the Cell like Research Publications and participation in outside activities, organization of in-house activities, identification of criterion for enhancing research aptitude etc was carried out. This year, LRC organized its first activity namely, '**Orientation Session**' on 30th October, 2021. In this session our alumnus, Mr. Aditya Bendre, was invited as a guest speaker, who had worked as an active member of LRC for all the five years of his law program in the college. Through this session, a brief overview into the working of the cell, methods by which students can take advantage of the cell to improve their research skills set as well as the significance of research in legal profession was shared with the current members of LRC. This session was

conducted in online mode.

On 19th February, 2022 the Cell for the first time organized an '**Intra-Collegiate Panel Discussion,' on the topic, "Data Protection: Privacy v. Security**". This activity of Panel Discussion was kept open for all the students of the college. Alumni of our college - Adv. Vaibhav Karpur, Adv. Pranav Deshmukh and Adv. Yashwant Thorat, having experience of working in this area, were called as judges for the said activity. There were twelve participants out of which, Mr. Adhit Kulkarni from 5th B.A.LL.B was declared as Winner and Mr. Swastik Madake from 3rd B.A.LL.B stood as Runner Up. Hannah Varghese from 2nd B.B.A.LL.B was appreciated as Honorable Mention in this Panel Discussion activity. At last, all the judges shared their words of Wisdom on the topic and concluded the said activity. This was an online activity and fifty students attended the same.

Furthermore, this year, Legal Research Cell organized **12th Edition of National Bill Analysis Competition**. It was organized on 6th May and 7th May, 2022 along with a two - day National Seminar in online mode. The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 was considered for analysis in this competition. An in-depth discussion on various dimensions of the said Bill and its effectiveness in providing comprehensive solution to the issues and challenges in the area of Data Privacy was undertaken by the participants of the competition. For this competition, Adv. Vaibhav Karpur and Adv. Pranav Deshmukh were invited to judge the qualifying round and Dr. Varsha Deshmukh, Principal, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh College of Law; Amravati was invited to preside over as a judge for Final Round. This activity was concluded with a positive note of initiating legal discourse on the burning issue of Data Privacy and Data protection in Digital Era.

Our college also publishes a law journal namely, 'Fiat Justitia' wherein contributions from academicians, legal practitioners, law students etc. are invited on current issues in socio-legal matters. Coordinators of Legal Research Cell also look after in soliciting contributions and publication of the law journal.

Students' Achievements:

1. Kayomard Irani, 5th B.A.LL.B

1) Co-authored a research paper titled 'Understanding the Lifting of Corporate Veil and Its Intricacies' in the International Journal for Legal Research and Analysis (ISSN: 2582-6433)

2) Co- authored a research paper titled 'One person Company: An All Encompassing View' in the International Journal for Law, Humanities and Management (ISSN: 2581-5369)

3) Co-authored a research paper titled 'Covid 19 and Sports: Its Impact and Uphill Task to Overcome the Challenge' in the Indian Journal of Law and Legal Research (ISSN: 2582-8878)

4) Co-authored a research paper titled 'An Overview of Fantasy Sports: A Road to Entertainment or Addiction' in the Indian Journal of Law and Legal Research (ISSN: 2582-8878)

2. Hanah Varghese, 2nd B.B.A.LL.B

Satya Hegde Essay Competition, conducted by Nani Palkhivala Arbitration Centre, New Delhi

Received 2nd Prize for the paper titled "An analysis of the Supreme court judgment in the Vidya Drolia case in the context of arbitrability and non-arbitrabilty of disputes and the scope of sections 8 and 11 of the Arbitration and conciliation Act, 1996".

Accordingly, Legal Research Cell of the College strives to enhance research aptitude of law students as well as faculty and to encourage them in contributing in the research areas in legal profession.

NSS Department

Faculty Coordinator
Dr. Archana Lahoti

DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia College has conducted various activities under National Service Scheme (NSS) during year 2021-22. Following are the details of NSS activities:

E-Waste & Plastic collection drive was conducted by our students on 19th December 2021. Total 12 students participated in this activity and collected E-waste from various locations such as Model colony , Senapati Bapat road , Bhandarkar road etc. in Pune . Students collected E-waste, plastic waste and toys from residential colonies and institutions in and around Pune.

Savitribai Phule Mahotsav was conducted on 14th February 2022. Because of the restrictions due to pandemic, the above event was conducted in online mode. Savitribai Phule was an educationist and social reformer, who worked relentlessly to educate girls and to abolish the discrimination and unfair treatment of people based on caste and gender. She is regarded as an important figure of the social reform movement in Maharashtra. Students enthusiastically participated in group discussion on Savitribai Phule's contribution to the society and discussed about her vision and contribution to the society. Overall 50 students participated in this activity

SPPU has organized **Gandhi Fellowship Webinar** on 4th March 2022. In this webinar information about Gandhi Fellowship and the kind of activities to be conducted in this fellowships were discussed. Around 35 students from our college participated in this activity.

Disaster Management workshop was organized by NSS department on 24th March & 25th March 2022. Students were informed about various forms of disasters and were taught about how to handle these disasters. Students were guided about what to be done in case of snake bite, excessive blood flow, head injury, sudden cardiac arrest etc. Mr Milind Vaidya & his team conducted workshop on disaster management and around 38 students participated in the offline activity.

Traffic Rules Awareness activity was conducted on 19th April 2022. 65 students participated in activity of Traffic Rules Awareness at Sant Tukaram Maharaj Paduka Chowk.

Water Reuse Recycle was conducted on 20th April 2022. The activity was done on the occasion of World water Day to create awareness amongst citizens to save water and reuse and recycle it. Around 28 students participated in this activity

Legal Aid Cell

Faculty Coordinators
Asst. Prof. Neeta Ahir
Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav

"Legal Aid is fundamentally important in democratic, civilized society"
- Jeremy Corbyn

Keeping in mind the importance of the legal aid in our civilized society, DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College has an active legal aid cell aiming to create legal awareness amongst the member of the community. It engages in counselling sessions, legal aid camps, legal awareness campaigns etc.

The academic year witnessed few activities post pandamic when the college has started working in Hybrid mode, with the enthusiastic students working for the cell. The college started its legal aid work by undertaking a small survey regarding the problem faced by the working class in our college about their awareness of legal aid as well as the problem faced by them in relation to access to legal help. The members of cell had an interactive session with Adv. Yashpal Purohit on Working of District Legal Service Authority, Pune and its role with the law college.

The college celebrated the **Constitution Day** in association with Adhiwakta Parishad on 26th November 2021, reciting the preamble and oath in preserving the goals mentioned in Constitution and binding ourselves with it to uphold justice, equality and peace, promotion of fraternity to all and awareness of Fundamental Duties.

Active working in rendering legal aid: -

This year the legal aid cell has actively mediated and conciliated and rendered legal aid to 7 cases which were brought to the cell and actively worked to promote its service.

The college in coordination with the District Legal Service Authority, Pune, had actively participated in **Lok Adalat** and various other programmes such as celebrating the Pan India Movement - '**Azadi Ka Amurut Mohatsav**', celebrating **75th year of Indian Independence** where the authorities under the Legal Service Authority Act 1987, celebrated the programme joining hands with the law colleges, taluka committees, and each and every sector across the nation. We, as a part of the movement, coordinated and organised programmes where teachers and students have shown their zeal and enthusiasm in participation and celebration of the programme.

Students and faculty attended the programme of **Pan- India movement inauguration, on 2nd October 2021, at Pune station, on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Late Mahatma Gandhi, in association with the District Legal Service Authority Pune**.

DES SNFLC, under Pan-India movement organised and participated in various programme organised by District Legal Service Authority, Pune which are as follows: -

1. A Poster making competition was organized on 2nd October 2021 under the **Pan Indian Awareness Programme** by the college.
2. Faculty and students attended the inauguration of new building of Aurangabad

bench of Bombay High Court under **Pan India Awareness Programme,** held at Shivajinagar Police Station, on 23rd October 2021.

3. **A Programme on Women Empowerment was organized in association with District Legal Service Authority, Pune** on the 28th October 2021 as well as a street play on creating awareness on women Empowerment which was attended by Shri. S. A. Deshmukh - Hon'ble Principal District Judge, Shri. Pratap Sawant - Secretary DLSA; Smt. Mrunal Kulkarni - renowned actress and social activist; Dr. Sharad Kunte - Chairman Deccan education Society, Adv. Nitin Apte - Chairman, CDC DES SNFLC and other Distinguished Guests.

4. A guest lecture was organized on Fundamental duties on 12th November 2021 under PAN INDIA MOVEMENT in association with District Legal Service Authority, Pune. Speakers for the event - Asst. Prof. Nalini Ambad and Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav enlightened the students on '**Fundamental Duties and Its Importance**.'

5. An Awareness Campaign on ***"Beti bachao, beti padhao" - Our Voice*** was organized on 13th November 2021, where students and teachers expressed their views as to the saving girl child A- Must.

Representation At Lok Adalat Organised By The District Legal Service Authorites, Pune:-
The District Legal Service Authorities , Pune in association with the National Legal Service Authorities and the Maharashtra Legal Service Authorities, from time to time, organised Lok Adalats where there were active volunteering from our students and faculty members:-

Sr no	Name and class	Paralegal volunteers and awards
1.	Anshuman Deshmukh, 5th B.A.LL. B	Paralegal volunteer and Special appreciation as to work in Lok Adalat by DLSA
2.	Prathamesh Paithankar, 5th BA.LL.B	Paralegal volunteer and Special appreciation as to work in Lok Adalat by DLSA
3.	Mayur Dhatavkar 5th BA.LL.B	Chaired as Panel Judges in Lok Adalat
4.	Atharva Kamble 5th BA.LL.B	Chaired as Panel Judges in Lok Adalat

Student volunteers in Lok Adalats and legal aid cell are: -

Mayur Dhatavkar 5th BA.LL.B , Anshuman Deshmukh 5th BA.LL.B, Vaishnavi Naikare 5thBA.LL.B, Prathamesh Paithankar 5th BA.LL.B, Atharva Kamble 5th BA.LL.B, Shivam Walekar 4thBA.LL.B. , Raunak Nenwani 4thBA. LL.B, Swapnil 3rd LL.B, Shrinath 3rd LL.B, Abhijeet Shilamkar 5th B.A.LL. B, Sandesh Darade 5thB.A.LL. B, Prathamesh Mandhre 5th B.A.LL.B, Mukund Toshniwal 5th B.A.LL.B, Raj, Mandar Deshmane 5th BA.LL.B, Aarti Rajapurkar 4thBALL.B , Meera Bora 3rd LL.B, Urja Mishra 3rd BA.LL.B, Aditi Bhal 3rd B.A.LL.B, Riya Thomas 3rd BA.LL.B, Shivraj Waval, Ajay 2nd LL.B, Dharmesh Bakshani 3rd BA.LL.B, Sanchi Jain 3rd B.BA.LL.B, Poornima 2nd LL.B, Sanya Narula 2nd LL.B , Nikunj Agarwal 5th BA.LL.B, Vedant Pai, 5th B.A.LL.B, Aishwarya Khanbhahale 3rd LL.B, Aditya Shanbhag 4thBA. LL.B, Harshajeet Jadhav 4th BA.LL.B and Alok Dwivedi, Sneha Gund, Dheeraj Balwadkar from 2nd B.A.LL. B and many more have joined hands in active functioning of legal aid.

Seminar on "People Centric Legal Aid System and Role of Law Colleges" was held on 27th May, 2022 by District Legal Services Authority, Pune in presence of the Chief Guest Hon'ble Justice Shri. Uday U. Lalit, Supreme Court of India and Executive Chairman, N.L.S.A., New Delhi. This seminar was attended by the members of legal aid cell for better understanding of the working and function of legal aid and the role played by the Law colleges and the para legal volunteers.

Alumni Report

Faculty Coordinators
Dr. Aishwarya Yadav

DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, is proud to form its alumni group. The Alumni group consists of hardworking, dedicated team of mentors and successful alumni. Moreover, it is supported by student volunteers across courses who assist in various events and activities. We are elated to engender extremely talented alumni who are establishing themselves in different disciplines concomitant to law.

Alumni Meet

The alumni meet is conducted every year in order to reconnect with our past students and celebrate their success and various achievements. In this academic year, The College had organized Alumni meet on 25th September, 2021. More than 200 alumni attended the alumni meet. A number of activities such as interaction with alumni through fun games, felicitation of our alumni for their achievements among others were conducted to make this meet engaging and memorable. The event proved to be thought – provoking as the members also shared their views, ideas, and insights.

Alumni Involvement in College Activities:

- Invited as Judges in various competitions:

- Adv. Kaustubh Moghe was invited as a judge of Intra Moot Competition.
- Adv. Khushboo Oswal, Adv. Sarthak Mehta, Adv. Hitesh Sonar, Adv. Viraj Patole and Adv. Soham Panse were the judges of **Lokmanya Tilak National Appellant Moot Court Competition** held on 11th and 12th April 2022.
- Adv. Vaibhav Karpur and Adv. Pranav Deshmukh were invited to judge **12th Edition of National Bill Analysis Competition on the topic - 'Personal Data Protection Bill'** held on 6th May, 2022.
- Adv. Yashwant Thorat, Adv. Vaibhav Karpur and Adv. Pranav Deshmukh were invited as judges of **Panel Discussion Competition on the 'Personal Data Protection Bill'**
- Mr. Aditya Bendre was invited to give an orientation of our Legal Research Cell to our students.

- Guest Lecture in College:

- The college invited Adv. Chaitanya Marne and Adv. Sarthak Mehta to expound on the mooting culture of our college. Both the legal luminaries were an imperative part of the moot court society since their college days.
- Legal Aid Cell of the College had arranged **Legal Awareness Programme on Women Empowerment in association with DLSA** on the 28th of October 2021. The said Program was arranged with the help of Adv. Yahpal Purohit, alumnus of our college, who is active member of DLSA.

Alumni Achievements:

- **Adv. Santosh Sardeshpande** has been selected as a Hearing Officer in Trade Mark Registry (Ministry of Commerce) to decide opposition matters related with trade mark registration.
- **Adv. Adv Prasad Temkar** has been appointed as Public Prosecutor and currently he is working in cantonment court, Pune.
- **Adv. Zuber Makandar** has secured 7th Rank in Maharshtra in JMFC Examination.
- **Adv. Isha Agarwal** and **Adv. Abhishek Vidwans** received 12 Gold Medals and 2 gold medals respectively from SPPU Pune university for academic excellence
- **Ms. Revati Devsthale** secured first rank in SPPU and received 2 gold medals for examination of 20-21 for BA LLB course.

Debate Department – "Mimansa" Forum

Faculty Coordinator
Asst. Prof. Kaveri Deo

"For good ideas and true innovation, you need human interaction, conflict, argument, debate"
- Margaret Heffernan

Late. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Smruti Karandak National Level Intercollegiate Debate Competition (13th Edition)

As a tradition follows this year too, our college organized the 13th edition of our Late Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Smruti Karandak National Level Intercollegiate Debate Competition, which was unique in its own kind where a platform was made available to the students to put forward their thoughts and ideas through debate.

Earlier the competition had been conducted at state level and in two languages i.e., English & Marathi. This year, our college organized **national level debate competition in three languages i.e.; English, Marathi and Hindi**, which received an overwhelming response with 50 teams across the country participated in the competition.

Considering the COVID – 19 Pandemic, this year also the college has taken the efforts to organize the competition in an online manner through Microsoft Teams App. The competition was conducted on 4th Sept. & 5th Sept. 2021 and the final round of the competition was live – streamed on our official YouTube channel.

- **Topics for Preliminary Round**

Four topics were given for preliminary round out of which the participants were supposed to select one. Topics were as follows.

1) Capital Punishment: A Bane or Boon?
2) Corporate Social Responsibility: Charity or Marketing?
3) Internet is Curbing Creativity.
4) Uniform Civil Code: 'One Nation One Law' Need of an Hour

- **Topic for Final Round**

1) Will Artificial Intelligence replace Human Intelligence?

Result of the competition:

- **Winners of the competition** – Nandini Tyagi & Shivek Jhanda (MNLU Aurangabad)
- **Runners Up** – Tanmay Deshmukh & Yuvraj Tajane (Adv. Balasaheb Apte college of Law)
- **Consolation Prize** – Lokesh Kumar Gurjar & Aditya Gupta (Symbiosis Law School, Pune)

Student Coordinators for this event were:

Computation	Atharva Golwalkar
Publicity & Registration department	Urja Mishra
Anchoring department	Eesha Karnik
Actual Conduct & Team Coordination	Raunak Nenwani
	Somya Sharma
Technical Department	Kayomard Irani

College participation in various competitions

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Name of the Competition	Position/Rank
1	Smruti Dhoot (2nd year BA LLB)	1)National level Debate competition Organised by GIBS international in partnership with ANZS Laws 2)National level Debate competition hosted by- RGNLU Patiala 3)International British Parliamentary Debate, Organised by- Callidus debate society 4)National level Extempore competition Organised by- Indore institute of law 5)State level Elocution competition, Organised by- 'Vidhirang law fest' Modern Law College 6)State level Debate competition Organised by- 'Vidhirang Law Fest' Modern Law College	Winner Semi finalist 2nd runner up Quarter finalist Runner up First 'best team'
2	Smruti Dhoot and Satyajit Pawar (2nd year BA LLB)	Vidhirang state level debate competition, Hosted by- Progressive Education Society's Modern Law College, Competition- State level debate competition conducted on -19 May 2022	Winners
3	Srushti Dube (2nd year BA LLB)	State Level Online Quiz Competition Organized by : Dayanand College of Law, Latur Date: 26th November 2021	1st Prize, with cashprize and E-certificate.
4	Somya Sharma	National Bilingual Elocution Competition. Organised by: Institute of Management Studies, Indore, 28th June, 2021	Winner.
5	Raunak Nenwani	National level Debate competition Gitaratan International Business School, Delhi Date:- 13/11/2021	Winner
6	Samiksha Anil Malvade	1) Indore Institute Of Law LEX BONANZA 2021- 18th December 2021. 2) BMCC Troika 2022, 18th of April 2022.	Semi- Finalist Adjudicator 6th Best Adjudicator.

Sports Department

Faculty Coordinator
Asst. Prof. Sandip Borse

Student Coordinators:
Prathamesh Paithankar, 5th B.A.LL.B
Shubhada Chondekar, 5th B.A.LL.B

Ours is a college that emphasises on sports and physical activities just as much as it does on academics. We believe that sports activities complement the intellectual growth of a human being. In pursuance of this, we, at DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, strives to encourage participation in sports to the fullest possible extent. We relentlessly continued to broaden our horizons, push our limits and enhance our abilities through the class 3D philosophy – dedication, discipline and determination.

This year, students of our college participated in several state, national and international level tournaments.

DUM 2021-22

Sports is ingrained in the history of our college. It has played an inevitable role in the development of our college. Continuing with the annual event of "DUM" - our intra – college sports fest, students, teachers, management and support staff made a coordinated effort even this time on.

This time, our college hosted its annual sports fest in offline mode after a span of almost 2 years, much to the zeal and vigour of our dynamic students and volunteers.

Event Coordinators

Sr. No.	Name of the Event	Co-ordinators
1	Cricket	Kshitij Devkhile Atharva Joshi Siddhartha Patil Kayomard Irani
2	Basketball	Venkatesh Shinde Raj Shinde Vaishnavi Naikare
3	Volleyball	Atharva More Aditya Shanbhag Sakshi Mehta
4	Kabaddi	Sandesh Darade Abhijeet Shilamkar Kshitij Devkhile Bhagwant Deshpande
5	Football	Omkar Desai Aditya Nair Kayomard Irani Eesha Karnik
6	Badminton	Venkatesh Shinde Raunak Nenwani Mukund Toshniwal
7	Table Tennis	Shubhada Chondekar Kayomard Irani Naushin Tamboli
8	Chess	Prathamesh Paithankar Ajinkya Karad

9	Carrom	Sushant Thorve Mukund Toshniwal Atharva More Saniya Agawane
10	Box Cricket	Kshitij Devkhile Atharva Joshi
11	Tug of War	Darshan Badhe Ajinkya Shinde
12	Athletics	Prathamesh Paithankar Mandar Deshmane Arya Rajebhosale

13	Dodgeball	Abhijeet Shilamkar Sandesh Darade Prathamesh Paithankar Bhagwant Deshpande Janaki Patil Sakshi Mehta Mayur Dhatavkar
14	BGMI	Rushikesh Nikas Prathamesh Mandhre

Winners of Dum

Sr. No.	Name of the Event	Gender	Winners	Runners Up
1	Cricket	Boys	5th B.A.LL B	2nd B.A.LL.B
		Girls	5th B.A.LL.B	3rd B.A.LL.B & 3rd B.B.A.LL.B
2	Kabaddi	Boys	5th B.A.LL.B	2nd B.A.LL.B
3	Basketball	Boys	3rd B.A.LL.B & 3rd B.B.A.LL.B	5th B.A.LL.B
		Girls	5th B.A.LL.B	1st B.B.A.LL.B 2nd B.B.A.LL.B
4	Dodgeball	Boys	5th B.A.LL.B	1st B.A.LL.B
		Girls	2nd LL.B	3rd B.A.LL.B
5	Volleyball	Girls+Boys	3rd LL.B	1st B.A.LL.B
6	Badminton	Boys	Venkatesh Shinde (5th B.A.LL.B)	Malhar Mhatre (2nd B.B.A.LL.B)
		Girls	Avanti Balapure (2nd LL. B)	Radha Bapat (3rd B.A.LL.B)
		Mixed Double	Adit Gangwani & Madhura Pedgaonkar (2nd B.B.A.LL.B)	Shreya Bansal & Shivshambhu Patole (2nd LL.B)
7	Table Tennis	Boys	Tushar Yadav (1st LL.B)	Kayomard Irani (5th B.A.LL.B)
		Girls	Sanskruta Thakur (1st B.A.LL.B)	Shubhada Chondekar (5th B.A.LL.B)
		Mixed Doubles	Shubhada Chondekar & Kayomard Irani (5th B.A.LL.B)	Sanskruta Thakur & Vishal Daund (1st B.A.LLB)
8	Carrom	Boys	1st LL.B	5th B.A.LLB

9	Chess	Boys	Sairaj Ghatpande (2nd B.A.LL.B)	Pankaj Bhutada (1st LL.B)
		Girls	Diya Jain (1st B.B.A.LL.B)	Rukhsar Mulani (5th B.A.LL.B)
10	Athletics	100m Boys	Aniruddha Lokhande (2nd B.A.LL.B)	Suvigya Tripathi (1st B.A.LL.B)
		100m Girls	Prabha Goswami (2nd LL. B)	Shivani Parkhe (1st LL.M)
		400m Boys	Aniruddha Lokhande (2nd B.A.LL.B)	Kunal Jagrut (1st B.A.LL.B)
		400m Girls	Vaishnavi Naikare (5th B.A.LL.B)	Sai Lunge (2nd B.A.LL.B)
		Boys Relay	2nd B.A.LL.B	1st B.A.LL.B
		Girls Relay	2nd LL.B	1st B.B.A.LL.B
		Shot Put (Boys)	Rushikesh Dhage	Ajay Jadhav
		Shot Put (Girls)	Vaishnavi Naikare (5th B.A.LL.B)	Abhilasha Kadu (3rd LL.B)

Students' Participation in Various Sports Tournament

Savitribai Phule Pune University

Name of Event	Name of Sports	Results
SPPU Inter-Collegiate	Football Basketball Athletics Badminton Table Tennis Kabaddi Shooting	1) **Pournima Marne** - Participated in All India University in Triple Jump Atheletics Event. 2) **Mihika Chitale** - Participated in University Nationals, Meerut (Shooting) 3) **Prabha Goswami** - Secured Third place in the Inter Collegiate 1000 m University Tournament (Athletics)

Vidhirang - Modern Law College, Pune

PES's Modern Law College hosted an state level fest where we emerged as the team with the highest medals and trophy tally.

Achievement - Champion Trophy/Best College Trophy.

Name of the Event	Name of the Sport	Results
Vidhirang Intra-State	**Badminton**	Girls' Single Winner- Avanti Balapure Girls' Doubles Winner- Avanti Balapure and Shreya Bansal Boys' Doubles Runners Up-Raunak Nenwani and Sahil Garela Girls' Doubles Runners Up- Madhura Pedgaonkar and Sejal Lahane
	Table Tennis	Women's Single Winner-Sanskruta Thakur Women's Doubles Winner- Shubhada Chondekar and Sanskruta Thakur Mixed Doubles Runner up-Shubhada Chondekar and Kayomard Irani Men's Doubles Runner up-Kayomard Irani and Harsh Shukla
	Basketball	Participated
	Football	Participated
	Chess	Participated Players- Sairaj Ghatpande, Pankaj Bhutada

Armed Forces Medical College, Pune
Silhouettes and Allmbt 2022

Name of Event	Name	Results
Athletics	Aniket Lokhande	3rd Position

SYMBHAV – Symbiosis Law School, Pune

Name of Event	Name of Sports	Results
Symbhav, SLS, Pune	Football, Basketball, Table Tennis	Participated

Flame University
Flame Kurukshetra

Sport	Name	Results
Virtual Marathon	Prabha Goswami	1st Place
	Darshan Joshi	2nd Place
Chess	Prathamesh Paithankar Sairaj Ghatpande Nehali Mokashi Badal Gawande Ajinkya Karad Diya Jain Pankaj Bhutada Siddhi Mohite	Participated

International Day of Yoga-2021

Yoga is a light which once lit will never dim. The better you practice, the better the flame.

Every year, **21st of June** is celebrated as Yoga Day globally. Yoga is a physical, mental and spiritual practice originated in India. The yoga Day was incepted in 2015.

Yoga is not just doing some body- twisting postures- it is experiencing the union of the body, mind and breath. It is enjoying peace of mind.

Sports Department in collaboration with Club Aesthetica had organized an online session of Yoga on this occasion of this International Day of Yoga on 21stJune, 2021. Around 35 students from our college have participated in Yoga session.

Special Achievers

Pournima Marne (Athletics- Triple Jump and Long Jump)

1) Participated in Indian Grand Prix
2) Participated in All India University
3) Inter Zonal Championship-1st place
4) Intercollegiate championship - 1st place
5) Senior state Athletics Championship -2nd place
6) Pune District Athletics Meet -1st place

Mihika Chitale - (Shooting)

1. 5-time National Level Shooting Player.
2. District Level Competition Inter-university held at Balewadi Sports complex - 4th place
3. Secured 1st place in Zonal Inter-university competition held at Balewadi Sports complex
4. Selected for All India Inter-University Competition in individual and mixed team category held at Meerut, UP in 10m Air Pistol.

Aniket More (Cricket and Softball)

1. 3 times national softball player. (1-time winner, 2 times runner up)
2. National cricket player (Through T20 Cricket Association, Represented Maharashtra. Winner).
3. Selected for International Level Indo- Nepal T-20 championship. represented India organised by Asia T-20 cricket federation. (Runner up).

Prabha Goswami (Athletics)

1. Secured Third place in the Inter Collegiate 1000m University Tournament
2. Flames Kurukshetra FK22 Virtual Marathon- 1st Place

Cultural Department

Faculty Coordinator
Dr. Anagha Baldota

Student coordinator
Pranjali Bawane

Great Moments are born from great opportunity and that is what we witnessed this year in our cultural department. The mesmerizing week of "Dum" & "Indradhanush" was all about team effort of dynamic and active student volunteers and faculty co-in charge & entire unit of DES SNFLC. The event helped to unleash all artistic talents of our students creating life long memories this year. From the very beginning we have got enthusiastic participation in various competitions. Once again our students have proved themselves and their multitalented capabilities. The cultural calendar of this year turned out to be pretty tricky and unusual as compared to last year due to unusual situations of Covid lockdown. However it was better than the previous one, as we could organize & participate in offline events.

INDRADHANUSH:

This year, "Indradhanush" commenced from 28th April 2022 & continued for three days. The core team of cultural department along with other interested students had put their tireless efforts to make this event a grand success. This year "Indradhanush" was filled with real colors of joy as around 119 students were involved as participants & volunteers in various activities.

The Decoration theme of this year was '**RELIVE**'. According to the theme, our college building was decorated with a variety of posters and models.

- Various competitions were organized successfully like:-

1. Slam Poetry
2. Solo Singing
3. 1 min fame
4. Impromptu Dance
5. Rangoli
6. Painting
7. Mono Acting
8. Mad Ad's
9. Antakshari
10. Standup comedy
11. Fashion Show
12. Treasure Hunt
13. Hog fest
14. Musical Chair
15. Fun games- Hold it have it, Aim shoot Repeat.

- We had set a variety of themes for cultural days

1. 28th April 2022 - Character Day
2. 29th April 2022 - Prom day
3. 30th April 2022 - Traditional day.

- Winners of Indradhanush.

Event	Winners	Runner up
Rangoli	Abhilasha Kadu	
Painting	Shital Thorat	Shivani Parkhe
Mad Ad's	Sanya Narula Pranav Joshi Aishwarya Tipre Nishtha Wadhva Sanika Athale	
singing	Sejal Lahane	Pranav Joshi
Mono Acting	Sanya Narula	Sairaj Ghatpande
Impromptu Dance	Pranjali Bawane	Isha Jain
Musical Chair	Sandesh Darade	
Slam Poetry	Priya Raundal	Suyash Valecha
1 min fame	Nupur Singh	Nehali Mokashi
Treasure hunt	4th BALLB	
Antakshari	Urja Mishra Ketaki Patil Vishvesh Shukla Aniket Mishra	

The fest concluded with the prize distribution ceremony and a musical cultural noon on 30th April 2022. The Chief Guest for the Valedictory Ceremony & Prize distribution, Honorable Shri.Vikram Gokhale - a veteran actor from Indian film Industry, graced the occasion and distributed the prizes to the winners of DUM and INDRADHANUSH.

Our cultural Noon was held at our very own AMPHI THEATRE wherein students showcased their talents and art performances which were appreciated and applauded by the audience. As Indradhanush was held in offline mode after three long years, not only the students but also the teachers & sub staff were cherishing the moments of celebrations. This cohesive participation of all helped to forget the differences & created a sense of unity among us.

In addition to this, our college students also participated in various cultural events organized by other colleges. The contribution of all the students are enlisted below.

1. **SYMBHAV**

Our college Participated in "Symbhav" organized by Symbiosis Law College, Viman Nagar. and our students have participated in huge number and won prizes.

Event	Participants	Participation
Mr. and Ms. Symbhav	Nupur Singh	Participation
Mr. and Ms. symbhav	Mayuri Jamgaonkar	Runner up
Creative writing	Tejaswini Phadtare Radha Rajguru	Participation
Solo singing	Gayatri Yarguddi Tejaswini Limaye	Runner up Winner
Solo Dance	Ozal Budhia Deepti Mahajan	Participation
Environmental photography	Prerna Keni	Participation
Entertainment quiz	Aditi Shah Himani Chitre	Participation
Virtual fitness	Suvigya Tripathi	Participation
Dance Duet	Anushka Bangale and Rutuja Mulik	Runner up
BGMI Duo	Ujjwal Patil and Nilesh Panchal	Participation
Slam Poetry	Sanya Narula	Runner Up

2. **PURUSHOTTAM KARANDAK**

Our college participated in prestigious "Purushottam Karandak", 2022 and performed a play 'BLOWING IN THE WIND' which was based on story of a teenage boy inventing a windmill for the greater good of the society.

List of Participants in Purushottam karandak:-

1. Nachiket Chiwate
2. Malhar Kulkarni
3. Srujan Watve
4. Chaitanya Despande
5. Shambhavi Vyas

6. Shraddha Nigade
7. Omkar Phatangre
8. Maitraye Wadge
9. Palak Wahal
10. Manali Waghmare
11. Tejal Khandkar
12. Sanya Narula
13. Akshay Hole
14. Nehali Mokashi
15. Vishal Thopte
16. Komal Salvi
17. Sagar Shinde
18. Samruddhi Kanchan
19. Sejal Lahane
20. Deepali Deshpande.

3. **FIRODIA KARANDAK**

Our college has also participated in Firodia Karandak which is again a very precious competition for all the actors, musicians, singers, dancers & directors etc. Our student participants have performed a play '**YAGNYA SENA**' based on abolition of superstitions in the society.

Name of the participants:-

1. Arya Jagtap
2. Rutuja Mulik
3. Nakul Kumbhar
4. Srujan Watve
5. Malvika Chavan
6. Tejal Kotwal
7. Athrva Patil
8. Alabhya Sharma
9. Saloni Alladwar
10. Vishal Thopte
11. Omkar Pangre
12. Mayuri Jamgaonkar
13. Renukaa Mohagaonkar
14. Parth Thombre
15. Neha Bhukan
16. Nirvikalpa Kale
17. Mohasin Maniyar
18. Om Pawar
19. Raunak Nenwani
20. Shweta Bhondve
21. Srushti Dhas
22. Dipti Joshi
23. Srushti Dube
24. Aishwarya Tipre
25. Nupur Singh
26. Tejal Khandkar
27. Oneeka Vaswani
28. Sejal Lahane.

"The aim of art is to represent not the outward appearance of things, but their inward significance"

- Aristotle

Placement Cell

Faculty Coordinator
Asst. Prof. Pooja Deo

Placement training plays a major role in shaping up the career goals of students. It is a dream of every law student to get placed in a top organization visiting their campus for recruitment. The placement department works on enrollment basis. This year interviews were conducted for the post of student coordinator.
Following students were selected as student coordinators:
Shruti Khole (5th BALLB)
Sushmita Khokle (3rd LLB)
Meera Bora (3rd LLB)

The placement cell acts as an interface between the industry and the department with the primary objective of nurturing long lasting and mutually beneficial relationships with the corporate world and acts as a facilitator to provide right opportunities for the students at law college. The cell maintains a database of the corporate contacts and closely liaison with each of them.
The Cell is responsible for Internships and the Placement Recruitment Procedure for the batch. **This year the cell has introduced internship at various national level organizations as well**. Under this newly introduced scheme, Nikita Mishra, 2nd LL. B, got internship opportunity in Competition Commission of India. Swati Raghuvanshi, 4th B.A. LL. B, got qualified in final round of Reserve Bank of India summer internship scheme.
The Cell approaches organizations for recruitment, maintains an extensive record of the students' qualifications. The Placement Cell tirelessly endeavors to help the students to put their best foot forward while stepping into the corporate world. This year following organizations offered placement opportunities to our students.

Sr no	Name of the Company	Month	Student Appeared	Result
1	Digit Insurance	October 2021	16	1 student reached final round
2	Cyber Law Solutions	May 2022	8	Result awaited
3	DSK legal	May 2022	In process	
4	GMD legal	May 2022	In process	
5	TIBCO	May 2022	In process	

Placement department looks forward to continuing with more vigour and enthusiastic participation by faculty, students and recruiters.

DES Internship Programme

Faculty Coordinator
Dr. Aishwarya Yadav

"For the things we have to learn before we can do them, we learn by doing them."
- Aristotle

Internship holds major significance in a law student's life. It is not only the skill set that one gains through it, but the invaluable experience which one obtains over the period of an internship. To help achieve this experience, our college has a dedicated internship cell.

The orientation programme for this year's Internship cell was held on 11th October 2021. The guest speaker, Adv. Radhika Kulkarni, graced the event by sharing her experience and insights with the students, followed by experience shared by some students and advocates who have benefitted from this internship program in the past.

The Cell received over 180 registrations for the programme in the current year.

The criteria for selection was on the basis of CV submission and interview; held on 27th of October. After a thorough and rigorous scrutiny, 40 students were shortlisted to whom internships were allotted as per their preferences. The selection procedure was successfully conducted by the students and faculty coordinators.

The selected students successfully completed internships with the respective advocates allotted under the Internship Program 2021-22. The internship program thus was a huge success and the college looks forward to guiding the students towards practical knowledge along with classroom teachings.



Magazine Department – SwaDES

Faculty Coordinator
Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte

Every year, our college publishes its annual magazine named "**SwaDES**". The magazine comprises - annual reports of various departments, clubs, cells and other college activities; achievements of our students and faculty members; and write-ups - articles, essays, poems, and stories contributed by our students, teachers and alumni. Every year, a new theme is decided for the college magazine. Students, teachers and past students can submit theme-based or non-theme based write-ups in Hindi, English or Marathi.

First step towards making of our magazine consists of "formation of editorial team". Through the interview conducted by faculty coordinator, students were selected and editorial team was formed. This year, it consisted of 1 faculty coordinator and 18 students.

The selected students were given a small orientation by the faculty coordinator on roles and responsibilities of editorial team such as to encourage students and alumni to contribute their write-ups for the magazine, to collect photographs of various college activities, to edit those contributions, to plan designing and lay-out etc.

As we are celebrating 75th Year of India's Independence, this year's magazine theme was "**India @ 75: Reminisce! Reflect! Resurge!**" Students, alumni and teachers were informed about theme and sub-themes and other technicalities such as font size, word limit etc through a brochure, which was circulated on official whatsapp group of every class by editorial team members. Emails were sent to the alumni to invite write – ups from them.

Chairman of Deccan Education Society, alumni, teachers, visiting faculty, office sub- staff and our students contributed theme-based and non-theme based write-ups in Hindi, English and Marathi. These write-ups were then edited by our student editors.

Faculty coordinators also contributed annual reports of their respective departments, clubs and cells.

Upon editing, these write-ups were sent to DES's JRVGTI – our sister institution for designing such as cover page design, inner page design, arrangement of the write-ups and photographs etc.

Editorial team is grateful to Adv. Nitin Apte, Chairman CDC; Dr. Priya Chopde, Officiating Principal; teaching and non-teaching staff, alumni and students for their contribution and making this year's magazine - a success.

Club Aesthetica and MUN Club

Faculty Coordinator
Dr. Anagha Baldota

"Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it. It enriches the necessary competencies that daily life requires and provides; and in this respect, it irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become."

- C. S. Lewis

During the last academic year, when we were conducting all the curricular and extra-curricular activities online, clubs were relentlessly working to execute all ventures proposed by enthusiastic young minds. Following are some highlights of the throwback moments of Club Aesthetica.

With the aim of developing the students into multi-dimensional personalities, DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College's Club "Aesthetica" is a diverse union of different and interesting activities, workshops, seminars, which will enhance the literary skills along with the fondness towards reading of the members and the college at large. This club's sole purpose is to develop the necessary skills and confidence within the amateur fellows. We conduct a number of activities and competitions throughout the year to improve the study skills, language skills, confidence, and linguistic skills of the students. Workshops on how to write, how to approach old literature, how to write poems shall be organised with no language barrier.

Sr No.	Date	Activity	Luminary	Conducted By
1	16/6/21	Manifesto of a Crooked Mind		Yashvardhan Arghish Akolkar Soumya Pradhan
2	21/6/21	Yoga Day	Faculty In-charge: Dr. Anagha Baldota	Sakshi Mehta Aarya Rajebhosale
3	31/8/21	Excerpt Reading	For Club Members	Student Coordinators: Gautami Yadav Urja Mishra
4	7/9/21	Short Film Analysis: 'Devi'		Student Coordinators: Gautami Yadav Urja Mishra
5	14/9/21	Mystic Tuesdays	Adv. Nitin Apte Adv. Rajeev Nanda	Sanya Narula, Khushboo Kejriwal, Samruddhi Kanchan

6	21/9/21	Gratitude in Tranquillity: A poetry Slam		Yugandhara Wakde Suyash Valecha
7	16/11/21	Media Adaptations of Literature		Faculty In-charge: Dr. Anagha Baldota
8	14/12/21	Learning Aspects of Research		Student Coordinator: Gautami Yadav
9	21/12/21	Rhyme The Hymn	For Club Members	Sachi Solanki
10	12/1/22	Wisdom Vivek: Intra- College Elocution Competition on Swami Vivekanand's 159th Birth Anniversary	Judge: Asst. Prof Pooja Deo	Faculty In-charge: Dr. Anagha Baldota Student Coordinators: Gautami Yadav Urja Mishra
11	9/2/22	Club Meeting		Faculty In-charge: Dr. Anagha Baldota Student Coordinators: Gautami Yadav Urja Mishra
12	16/2/22	Hijab: A veil of Religion, Right or Choice- A session to express views and opinions		Faisal Shah Anuj Kumar Singh Samruddhi Kanchan Raunak Agrawal Khushi Agrawal
13	25/2/22	A speech on Eternal Savarkar	Adv. Nitin Apte	Faculty In-charge: Dr. Anagha Baldota Student Coordinator: Urja Mishra
14	28/2/22	Marathi Bhavgeet: Celebrating Marathi Divas (Offline)	Ms. Anjali Dhadiwal Ms. Vaishali Kakatkar Ms. Yogita Wagh	Faculty In-charge: Dr. Anagha Baldota Student Coordinator: Urja Mishra

On the auspicious occasion of India@75, Club Aesthetica hosted the first ever edition of a phenomenal event **'Atal Lawlit National Fest'** in the fond memory of an exemplary orator, lawyer and influential political leader & a former Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The three-day National intercollegiate festival from 7th - 9th January 2022 was a legal, literary and cultural fest which celebrated the young talents from various education institutes across the nation. It aimed to embolden, empower, explore and stimulate the creativity of students. As today's youth marches towards a new zenith, this fest embarks on the journey of edutainment and innovation that brings out the vigour and zeal in students, through the crystallization of energy and the precise clarity of mind, we introduced seven competitions, Talk the Talk: Declamation, 30 Frames per Second: Short Film, Mythos: Quiz, Kala-kshiti: Natya-vachan, Panorama: Film Analysis, Lex Commentatio: Legal Commentary, and The Street-play competition titled as Pukaar

The interactive group activities help develop communication skills along with boosting a multi-dimensional development. The Interview Sessions with different luminary personalities not only provides exposure to the members but also gives a glimpse of the various professional fields and career avenues. Club Aesthetica provides a plethora of opportunities to its members to unleash their potential in the best possible way.

Model United Nations (MUN) Club also contributed in all possible ways to maintain last year momentum by conducting following activities.
List of activities and events under Club MUN for the year 2021-22:

Sr. No.	Date	Activity/Event	Conducted by
1.		Registration of a new batch (II BALLB)	Tanaya Kulkarni Gautami Yadav Dharmesh Bakshani
2.	14th and 15th April 2022	Mock MUN conference*	Tanaya Kulkarni Gautami Yadav Ashita Aggarwal Hitesh Singh
3.	Weekly	Conducted Weekly meetings with different batches	Tanaya Kulkarni Gautami Yadav

*Cash prizes of Rs. 2000, Rs. 1500 and Rs. 1000 were given to students achieving the Top 3 position.

> *"The highest education is that which does not merely give us information but makes our life in harmony with all existence."*
>
> ¬- Rabindranath Tagore

Internal Complaints Committee

Presiding Officer
Dr. Aishwarya Yadav

As per Section 4(1) of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act & Rules, 2013, an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) has been constituted for the year 2021-2022 to deal with the cases pertaining to sexual harassment of women in the College.

The Committee is headed by Dr. Aishwarya Yadav (Chairman) and other duly constituted members.

In the academic year 2021-2022, the college constituted committee with following members:

Sr. No.	Committee Members	Designation
1	Dr. Aishwarya Yadav	Presiding Officer
2	Asst. Prof. Pooja Deo	Faculty Member
3	Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav	Faculty Member
4	Mr. Ganesh Kulkarni	Non-Teaching Member
5	Mrs. Manisha Bhagwat	Non-Teaching Member
6	Ms. Sakshi Mehta	Student - Undergraduation
7	Ms. Heena Parariya	Student - Postgraduation
8	Mrs. Vaishali Ranade	External Member (NGO)

The report of the Internal Committee is as follows:

- Receipt and Disposal of Complaints No. – NIL
- No. of Complaints received during the year – NIL
- No. of complaints disposed off during the year – NIL
- No. of cases pending for more than 90 days – NIL
- No. of workshops/ awareness programs carried out – For sensitization of the staff as well as students, the committee has planned many events in the said academic year and executed accordingly.
- Nature of Action taken by the employer: -NA

Gender Sensitization Program:

1. PCOS – A SILENT FIGHT- The month of September being PCOS awareness month, IC Committee, in collaboration with, Women's Study Cell – "Paripoorti" had organised an informative and interactive session on PCOS on 28th September 2021 to spread awareness among our students. Dr. Nimarjeet Kaur, a PCOS specialist graced the occasion and spoke about lifestyle changes to deal with this condition. The session received enormous participation and overwhelming response from the students and faculty. Some students shared their own struggle with this condition. We concluded the session with some key learnings, most important being that there should be no stigma attached to such topics but should be discussed openly to spread awareness and thus solving the very purpose of this session.

2. Internal Complaints Committee, in collaboration with Seminar Department, organized "Awareness Workshop on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act" for the students of 1st BA.LLB, 1st BBA.LLB and 1st LLB. The workshop was conducted by POSH certified trainer- Advocate Pallavi Thatte and Ms. Amruta Karmarkar, wherein they focused on the meaning of Sexual Harassment within the ambit of this Act, explained the process of filing a complaint and method of investigation and also threw light on the Gender Inclusive Policy followed by our institution. They also discussed how POSH is also applicable in Work from Home situations. Through various case - studies and interactive sessions, they helped students understand about the Act and the sensitivity that surrounds it. It was an interactive and intellectually stimulated workshop.

Student - Teacher Symposium

Faculty Coordinator
Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav

The theme for this year's student teacher symposium was **Marital Rape – Thesis, Antithesis and Synthesis**. It was held on 2nd May, 2022.

Gender Justice is a global issue and keeping that in mind, the symposium discussed various facets of the theme. The Feminists have rightly said – Personal is Political; keeping this in mind the issues of importance to women should be brought to the fore. The symposium made a small effort in bringing to light some issues that concern the women of our country.

Participants for this symposium were -

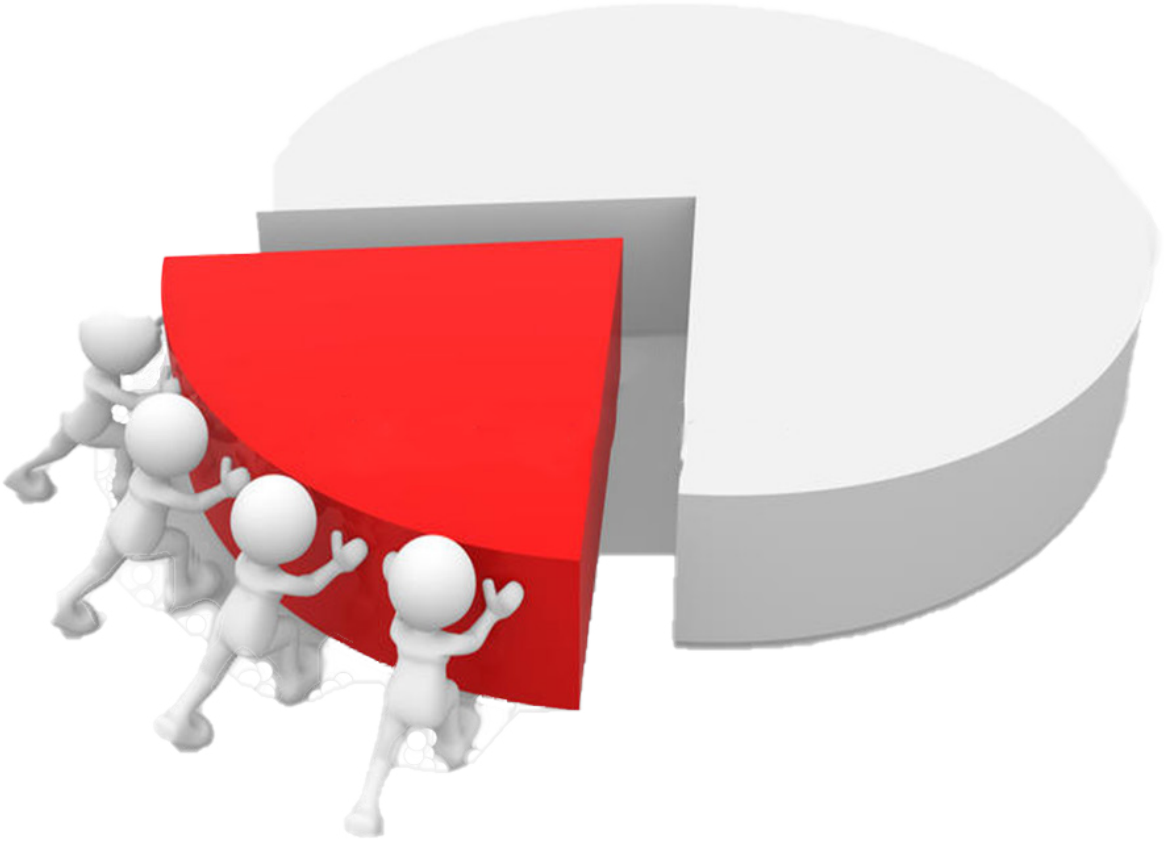
1. Asst. Prof. Sonali Renuse
2. Dr. Aishwarya Yadav
3. Adv. Radhika Kulkarni
4. Esha Shedge – 4th B.A.LL.B
5. Ketaki patil – 3rd B.A.LL. B
6. Tanvi Pilane – 3rd B.A.LL. B
7. Yugandhara Wakde – 2nd B.A.LL. B
8. Atharva Shinde – 1st B.A.LL. B

Just like every year, this year's symposium took a sensitive topic concerning the marginalised section of our society. The institution made a great effort on its part to engage students and sensitize them. It proved to be a research oriented academic feast for all the stakeholders.



Our Valuable Contributions

Editorial board
is grateful to the
management,
teaching
and
non – teaching staff
as well as
students
for their
sincere efforts
and enthusiasm

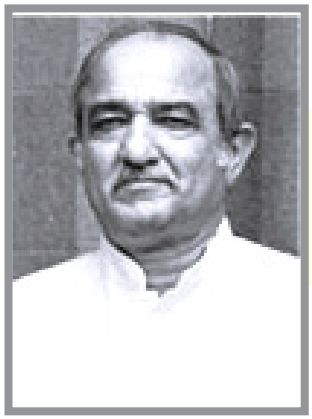




"Men are
mortal.
So are ideas.
An idea
needs
propagation
as much as
a plant needs
watering.
Otherwise
both will
wither and die. "

- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

- Ubaid Shaikh
1st B.A. LL. B



स्वातंत्र्याचा अमृतमहोत्सव – नवीन आव्हाने, नवीन दिशा

Dr. Sharad Kunte
Chairman, Governing Body &
Council Deccan Education Society

१५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ . जवळजवळ हजार बाराशे वर्षाच्या पारतंत्र्यानंतर भारताचा फार मोठा भाग स्वतंत्र झाला.. दुर्दैवाने त्याच वेळी भारताची फाळणी झाली. पश्चिमेकडे सिंध, पंजाबचा अर्धा भाग, बलुचिस्तान व वायव्य सरहद्द प्रांत, पूर्वेला अर्धा बंगाल हे प्रांत पुन्हा एकदा इस्लामिक आक्रमकांचे स्वत:ला जे वंशज म्हणवतात, त्यांच्याच वर्चस्वखाली आले. त्यामुळे एकाच वेळी एका डोळ्यातून आनंदाश्रू व एका डोळ्यातून दुखाश्रू वाहण्याचा हा दिवस. आनंदाश्रू यासाठी की, देशाचा एवढा मोठा भूभाग प्रथमच स्वतंत्र झालेला होता.. दु:खाश्रू यासाठी की पाकिस्तान मध्ये गेलेल्या कोट्यवधी हिंदूंची अक्षरश: ससेहोलपट झालेली होती. लाखो हिंदू बांधव मारले गेले, स्त्रियांवर बलात्कार झाले.. हजारो स्त्रिया पळवून नेण्यात आल्या. कोट्यवधी हिंदू निर्वासित होऊन भारतामध्ये आले. त्यांच्या अनेक पिढ्यांपासून त्यांनी मिळवलेले घरदार, उद्योग व्यवसाय व जमवलेली सारी संपत्ती सोडून नेसत्या वस्त्रानिशी त्यांना पळून यावे लागले. त्याहून दु:खाची गोष्ट अशी की, आपल्याच पाप कृत्यांमुळे पाकिस्तानात सापडलेले आपले कोट्यवधी देशबांधव प्राणसंकटात पडलेले आहेत, याचे थोडे सुद्धा दु:ख भारताच्या तत्कालीन राज्यकर्त्यांना नव्हते. ते आनंद उत्सव साजरा करण्यात मग्न झाले होते. संपूर्ण भारत भरामध्ये स्वातंत्र्याचा उत्सव धुमधडाक्यात साजरा होत होता. ती भावना योग्य होती. परंतु या सर्व कार्यक्रमात कुठेही पाकिस्तानातून परागंदा होऊन भारतात येत असलेल्या निर्वासितांबद्दल कोणीही नेता आपल्या भाषणात चकार शब्द देखील उच्चारत नव्हता.

संस्थानांचे विलीनीकरण

ज्यांना वास्तवाचे भान होते अशा सरकारमधील थोड्या व्यक्तीपैकी एक होते सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल. त्यांना याची जाणीव होती की जोपर्यंत भारतामध्ये पावणे सहाशे संस्थाने आपले स्वतंत्र राज्य चालवीत आहेत, तोपर्यंत भारत हा एकसंध देश म्हणून अस्तित्वात येऊ शकणार नाही.आपले सहकारी श्री मेनन यांची मदत घेऊन वल्लभभाईंनी सर्व संस्थानिकांशी विलीनीकरणा संबंधात चर्चा सुरू केली. त्यासाठी साम, दाम, दंड, भेद या सर्व उपायांचा त्यांनी अवलंब केला. जुनागड, जम्मू-काश्मीर, हैदराबाद सोडून बाकी सर्व संस्थाने वल्लभ भाई यांच्या आग्रहाखातर भारतात विलीन झाली. या तीनही संस्थानांनी भारतात विलीनीकरण करण्याचे नाकारले. यापैकी जुनागड संस्थानचा नबाब मुसलमान होता, परंतु प्रजा हिंदू होती. नवाबाला आपले राज्य पाकिस्तानला जोडायचे होते. परंतु वल्लभ भाईंनी त्याच्या सर्व सहकाऱ्यांना पटवले व त्या सहकाऱ्यांनी नवाबा विरुद्ध बंड केले. आता आपले आसन अस्थिर झालेले पाहून नबाब पाकिस्तानात पळून गेला व जुनागड संस्थान भारतात विलीन करण्यात आले. हैदराबादच्या निजामाने आपण स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र असल्याचे घोषित केले होते. पाकिस्तान व इतर युरोपीय देशांची मदत घेऊन तो भारतावर दबाव आणण्याचा प्रयत्न करत होता.. त्याच्या जोडीलाच आपल्या संस्थानातील हिंदू नागरिकांवर निजामाचे शिपाई ज्यांना 'रजाकार' असे म्हणत असत, त्यांनी प्रचंड अत्याचार सुरू केले. या अत्याचारांची दखल घेऊन वल्लभभाई पटेल यांनी हैदराबादवर पोलिस कारवाई केली व अल्पावधीतच हैदराबाद संस्थान भारतात विलीन

करून घेतले. पंडित नेहरूंना ही विलिनीकरणाची प्रक्रिया मान्य नव्हती. परंतु पंडितजी परदेशात गेलेले असताना वल्लभभाईंनी मंत्रिमंडळात तातडीने ठराव मांडून तो मंजूर करून घेतला, व पाहता पाहता पोलीस कारवाई पार पाडली. त्यामुळेच हैदराबाद आज भारतात आहे.

जम्मू काश्मीरचे राजे हरिसिंग यांचे व पंडित नेहरू यांचे दीर्घ काळापासून वितुष्ट होते.. त्यामुळे हरिसिंग हे आपले राज्य भारतामध्ये विलीन करण्यास उत्सुक नव्हते. या संधीचा फायदा घेऊन पाकिस्तानने टोळीवाल्यांच्या वेशात आपले सैनिक काश्मीरमध्ये घुसवले व काश्मीरचा घास घेण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. भारतीय सैन्य महाराजांच्या मदतीला जाऊ शकत नव्हते, कारण काश्मिर तोपर्यंत भारताचा भाग झालेले नव्हते.. या परिस्थितीत वल्लभभाई पटेल यांनी राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघाचे सरसंघचालक श्रीगुरुजींना मध्यस्थी करण्यासाठी पाठविले. गुरुजींच्यावर राजा हरिसिंग यांची श्रद्धा होती. श्रीगुरुजींनी काश्मीरचे विलिनीकरण करणे किती आवश्यक आहे हे महाराजांना समजावून दिले, व त्यानंतरच महाराजा हरिसिंग यांनी विलीनीकरणाच्या कागदपत्रांवर स्वाक्षरी केल्या. आता भारतीय सैन्य काश्मीरमध्ये काश्मीरच्या संरक्षणासाठी येऊ शकत होते, परंतु काश्मीरमध्ये थेट जाण्यासाठी भारतातून रस्ते उपलब्धच नव्हते. श्रीनगर विमानतळ होता तोही तोपर्यंत पाकिस्तानी सेनादलाने निकामी केला होता. लष्करी अधिकाऱ्यांच्या सूचनेवरून श्रीनगरमधील संघ स्वयंसेवकांनी मोठ्या संख्येने एकत्र येऊन रातोरात या विमानतळाची दुरुस्ती करून दिली, व त्यानंतरच भारतीय सैन्याच्या तुकड्या श्रीनगरमध्ये उतरु लागल्या. भारतीय सैन्याचे तडाखे बसू लागले तसे पाकिस्तानी मागे हटू लागले. खरे म्हणजे ज्या वेगाने भारतीय सैन्य पाकिस्तानी फौजेला तडाखे देत मागे पळवत होते, त्या वेगात पुढील पंधरा-वीस दिवसाच्या काळातच सर्व काश्मीर मुक्त करणे सहज शक्य होते. परंतु पंडित नेहरू यांच्या कचखाऊ धोरणाने आपला घात केला. पंडित नेहरू यांनी भारतीय सैन्याला एकतर्फी युद्धविरामाची आज्ञा दिली. तेव्हापासून पाकिस्तानकडे राहिलेला एक तृतीयांश काश्मीर आपण अजूनही मुक्त करू शकलो नाही. पाकिस्तानने त्यातलाही एक मोठा हिस्सा परस्पर चीनला देऊन टाकलेला आहे. तो सोडवणे त्यामुळे आणखीनच कठीण झालेले आहे. त्या पुढची गंभीर चूक नेहरूंनी अशी केली की काश्मीरचा प्रश्न हा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाकडे सोपवला. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाने काश्मीरमध्ये सार्वमत घ्या अशी सूचना दिली, तीही नेहरूंनी मान्य केली. या एकामागून एक चुकांमुळे सर्वच काश्मीर आपल्या हातातून जाण्याचा धोका निर्माण झालेला होता. आपल्या सुदैवाने पाकिस्तानने सार्वमत घेण्यापूर्वी आपले सैन्य मागे घ्यावे ही अट मान्य केली नाही. त्यामुळे जेवढा भाग आपल्या सैन्याने मोकळा केला होता, तेवढा तरी भारतात आज राहिलेला आहे.. परंतु काश्मीरच्या प्रदेशात इस्लामी दहशतवाद व पाकिस्तानच्या भूमीतून येणाऱ्या घुसखोरांनी चालवलेला प्रचंड हिंसाचार अजूनही कमी झालेला नाही.

अर्थव्यवस्थेतील गोंधळ

पंडित नेहरूंना अर्थव्यवस्थेचे समाजवादी मॉडेल आदर्श वाटत होते. त्यामुळे नेहरूंनी पंचवार्षिक योजना आखल्या. हजारो कोटी रुपयांची योजना देशाच्या विकासासाठी चालवण्यात आली. देशामध्ये पायाभूत सुविधांचा अभाव व सर्वसामान्य नागरिकांपर्यंत जाऊन पोहोचलेला भ्रष्टाचार यामुळे या पंचवार्षिक योजनांचा पाहिजे तो परिणाम पाहायला मिळाला नाही. हा खर्च करण्याऐवजी भारत सरकारने आधी रेल्वे, रस्ते, वीज, पाणी, जलमार्ग विकास, यासारख्या मूलभूत सेवा सुधारण्याचा कार्यक्रम हाती घेतला असता, तर भारताला मोठी आर्थिक गती प्राप्त झाली असती. मोठी धरणे बांधणे किंवा यांत्रिक पद्धतीने शेती करणे या विषयांना महात्माजींचा विरोध होता. अर्थकारणाचे विकेंद्रीकरण झाले पाहिजे, असे महात्माजी म्हणत असत व त्यासाठी खेडे हा मूलभूत एकक मानून त्याच्या विकासाची योजना भारताने आखावी, असा महात्माजींचा आग्रह होता. शेती विकासासाठी गोधन अतिशय महत्त्वाचे साधन आहे, त्यामुळे गोहत्या बंदीचा कायदा केंद्र सरकारने करावा असा महात्माजींचा आग्रह होता. परंतु महात्माजींचा मृत्यू झाल्यामुळे सरकारवर नियंत्रण ठेवणारी कोणतीच शक्ती राहिली नाही. दुर्दैवाने वल्लभभाई पटेल हेही लवकर निधन पावले. त्यामुळे रशियाच्या मॉडेलवर आधारित केंद्रीय यंत्रणेकडून संचालित झालेली अर्थव्यवस्था भारताने पुढे चालविली. त्याचे दुष्परिणाम मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आज भोगावे लागत आहेत. या प्रकारच्या विकास प्रक्रियांमुळे शेती विकास योग्य प्रकारे झाला नाही, त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भागात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर बेकारी वाढली. त्यांचे लोंढे शहराकडे धाव घेऊ लागले. शहरांची लोकसंख्या फुगली. तेथे झोपडपट्ट्यांची वाढ झाली व त्यामुळे शहरांचे जनजीवन बकाल होऊन गेले. शहरांमध्ये गुन्हेगारीचे प्रमाण खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढले व खेडी

मात्र ओसाड पडत गेली. मोठ्या धरणांसाठी बळजबरीने शेतकऱ्यांच्या जमिनी काढून घेतल्या गेल्या. विस्थापित शेतकऱ्यांचे पुनर्वसन कधीच योग्य प्रकारे होऊ शकले नाही. परंतु गाळ साचत गेल्यामुळे या धरणांची सिंचन क्षमता हळूहळू कमी होत गेली. परिणामी फारच कमी क्षेत्राचे जलसिंचन होऊ शकले. उद्योगधंद्यांना चालना देण्यास भारत सरकार नाखूष होते कारण उद्योगांचे सरकारीकरण करणे ही रशियाची नीतीच भारत सरकारला योग्य वाटत होती. त्यानुसार एअर इंडिया सारख्या मोठ्या कंपनीचेही राष्ट्रीयीकरण करण्यात आले. पुढच्या काळामध्ये बँका, विमा कंपन्या, यांचेही सरकारने राष्ट्रीयीकरण केले. नफा कमावणे हा आपल्या देशात गुन्हा मानला जावू लागला. त्यामुळे खाजगी उद्योगधंद्यांची व त्यांच्याबरोबर प्रगत होणाऱ्या संशोधन संस्थांची वाढ आपल्या देशात झालीच नाही. पैसा निर्माणच झाला नाही तर पैशाचे समाजात वितरण होणे ही गोष्ट अशक्य होती, त्यामुळे देशातील गरिबी सातत्याने वाढत गेली.. आजही भारत हा एक विकसनशील देश राहिलेला आहे, गरीब देश राहिलेला आहे. याचे कारण आपले चुकीचे अर्थकारण हेच आहे. रोजगार निर्मितीकडे व त्यासाठी छोट्या उद्योगधंद्यांकडे लक्ष द्यायच्या ऐवजी आपण मोठे मोठे उद्योग भारतात आणण्यावर भर दिला. स्वदेशी वस्तूंवर निर्भर राहण्याऐवजी साबणापासून यंत्रसामग्री पर्यंत व स्कूटर पासून विमानापर्यंत प्रत्येक गोष्ट आयात करण्यास सुरुवात केली.. त्यातून आपल्या अर्थव्यवस्थेची इतकी दुरवस्था झाली की, १९९० चाली भारताला ब्रिटनकडे आपले सोने गहाण ठेवून कशीबशी परकीय देणी चुकवावी लागली. आज भारताचे असे विदेशी कर्ज इतके मोठे आहे की, १४० कोटी लोकांच्या देशात प्रत्येक माणसाच्या डोक्यावर सरासरी ५० हजार रुपयांचे कर्ज आहे. भारताचे स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले तेव्हा डॉलर व पाउंड यांच्याशी रुपयाचे एकास एक असे विनिमय मूल्य होते. आता एका डॉलरची किंमत सत्याहत्तर रुपयांपर्यंत घसरली आहे. याचा अर्थ स्वातंत्र्य काळापासून आजपर्यंत आपली ७७ पट अधोगती झालेली आहे, असेच म्हणावे लागेल.

सुरक्षा व्यवस्थेत अक्षम्य हलगर्जीपणा

देशाच्या सुरक्षेसाठी आपले सैन्य दल सामर्थ्य संपन्न झाले पाहिजे, सरहद्दीवरील रस्ते व रेल्वे मार्ग उत्तम प्रकारे बांधले गेले पाहिजेत, शस्त्रांची निर्मिती स्वतःची स्वतः केली पाहिजे, व देशाचा प्रत्येक विभाग टिकविण्यासाठी डोळ्यात तेल घालून लक्ष ठेवले पाहिजे, या विषयाची काँग्रेसच्या सरकारांना गंधवार्ता नव्हती. भारत व चीन यांच्यामधील बफर स्टेट म्हणून ब्रिटिशांनी ठेवलेला तिबेट १९४९ - ५० या दरम्यान चीनने बळकावला. त्याच वेळी तिबेटच्या शासकांनी भारताला मदतीची मागणी केली होती. पण पंडित नेहरूंनी त्याकडे लक्ष दिले नाही. त्यामुळे पूर्वी भारतापासून खूप दूर असलेला चीन आज भारताच्या सीमांपर्यंत येऊन धडकला. अर्थातच त्यामुळे चीनची भूक कमी झाली नाही.. भारताची भूमी बळकावण्याचा प्रयत्न त्यांनी १९५० पासून सुरू केला. स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर व श्रीगुरुजी यांनी वारंवार पंडित नेहरूंना जाहीरपणे इशारा केला होता, की चीन पासून आपल्याला धोका आहे. त्याच्याबरोबर शांततेच्या गप्पा मारून भ्रमात राहू नका. पण हा इशारा पंडित नेहरूंना समजलाच नाही. शस्त्रांच्या उत्पादनात व दारूगोळ्याचे उत्पादनात भारताने अक्षम्य हलगर्जीपणा केला. सरहद्दीवरील रस्ते बांधून काढले नाहीत. रसद पोचवण्यासाठी सैनिकांना सामानाची पोती खांद्यावर घेऊन आठ आठ दिवस चालत जावे लागे, इतकी व्यवस्था वाईट होती. थंडीमध्ये वावरण्यासाठी सैनिकांजवळ चांगले जाड कपडे व बूट देखील नव्हते. या परिस्थितीचा बरोबर फायदा चीनने उठवला. अक्साई चीन सारखा प्रदेश त्यांनी बळकावला हे समजायलाच भारत सरकारला महिला गेला. त्यानंतर लोकसभेमध्ये महावीर त्यागी यांनी हा प्रश्न उपस्थित केला असता पंडित नेहरू म्हणाले की, तो प्रदेश चीनने बळकावल्याने फार काही बिघडत नाही, कारण तेथे गवताचे पाते देखील उगवत नाही. त्यावर आपल्या टकलाकडे बोट दाखवून महावीर त्यागी म्हणाले, जर या टकलावर एकही केस उगवत नसेल तर हे डोके उडवले पाहिजे असे तुम्हाला वाटते का? यानंतरही पंडित नेहरूंना या प्रश्नाचे गांभीर्य समजले नाही. १९६२ साली लडाख व नेफाच्या परिसरावर चीनने मोठे आक्रमण केले व भारताचा हजारो चौरस किलोमीटर प्रदेश बळकावला. प्रतिकार करण्या एवढी शस्त्रास्त्रे, साधनसामग्री, वाहतुकीची साधने भारताकडे नव्हती. त्यामुळे ही लढाई एकतर्फी झाली. भारताने विमान दलाचा त्यावेळी उपयोग का केला नाही, हे अजूनही कुणाला समजत नाही. नाही तर आपली एवढी नामुष्की झाली नसती..

या घटनेपासून धडा घेऊन भारताने मधल्या तीन वर्षाच्या काळात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर शस्त्रांची आयात केली. त्यामुळे १९६५ च्या युद्धात आपण विजय मिळवू

शकलो. आपले सैनिक शौर्यामध्ये कमी नाहीत. त्यांच्या पाठीशी खंबीरपणे सरकार उभे राहिले, तर ते चमत्कार करून दाखवू शकतात, हे १९६५, व १९७१ च्या पाकिस्तानविरुद्धच्या युद्धामध्ये दिसून आले. सॅबरजेट विमाने ही त्या वेळी अति उत्तम मानली जात असत. त्यांच्या तुलनेत भारताकडे चिलटासारखी वाटणारी नॅट विमाने होती. पाकिस्तानकडे अत्याधुनिक असे पॅटन होते तर भारताकडे दुसऱ्या महायुद्धात वापरलेले शेरमन रणगाडे व हालचाल न करू शकणाऱ्या तोफा होत्या. पण त्यांच्याही बळावर उत्तम व्यूहरचना करून भारताने या दोन्ही अत्याधुनिक शस्त्रांचा निकाल लावला या युद्धात लाहोरपर्यंत धडक मारण्याचा पराक्रम भारतीय सैन्याने केला. १९७१ च्या युद्धात तर भारताने पाकिस्तानचे दोन तुकडे उडवले व बांगला देश निर्माण करण्याचा अभूतपूर्व पराक्रम केला. पाकिस्तानचे ९०००० सैनिक भारताने कैद केले. या युद्धात भारताने कराचीवर नाविक दलाच्या मदतीने हल्ला केला. सर्व जगाच्या इतिहासामध्ये भारतीय सैन्याचा पराक्रम गौरवपूर्वक नोंदवला गेला. असाच पराक्रम भारताने १९९८ साली कारगिल युद्धामध्ये केला. यावेळी पर्वत टेकड्यांवर बसलेल्या पाकिस्तानी सैन्याला पर्वत चढून जाऊन भारतीय सैन्याने नेस्तनाबूत केले, व पाकने बळकावलेला आपला सर्व प्रदेश पुन्हा जिंकून दाखवला.

परंतु युद्धात आपण जिंकतो आणि तहात हरतो अशी भारताची परंपरा आहे. १९६५ साली अतिशय कठीण परिस्थितीत लढाई करून पाकिस्तान कडून जिंकून घेतलेला प्रदेश लालबहादूर शास्त्री यांनी ताश्कंद करार करून पाकिस्तानला परत द्यायला लावला.. १९७१ साली तर बांगला देश जिंकल्यावर तो प्रदेश आपल्या अंकित ठेवणे अशक्य नव्हते. इतकेच नव्हे तर पकडलेल्या ९०००० पाकिस्तानी सैनिकांचा उपयोग करून घेऊन पाकव्याप्त काश्मीरही सोडवून घेणे शक्य होते.. पण तेवढी राजकीय हिम्मत इंदिराजी दाखवू शकल्या नाहीत. त्यामुळे भारतीय सैन्याने पराक्रम करून जे जे मिळवले ते ते सर्व इंदिराजींनी सिमला करारात गमावले, व त्यामुळेच पाकिस्तान दिवसेंदिवस अधिक शिरजोर होत गेला.

लोकशाहीचे वस्त्रहरण

काँग्रेस सरकारचा लोकशाहीवर कधीही विश्वास नव्हता. स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यापासून पहिल्या पन्नास वर्षाच्या कालावधीत, जेव्हा काँग्रेसचे अधिकाधिक काळ शासन होते, या काळात ५० पेक्षा अधिक वेळा विरोधी पक्षांची राज्य सरकारे काँग्रेसने बरखास्त केली.. त्यासाठी घटनेतील १५६ व्या कलमाचा स्वैर वापर केला गेला. जेव्हा बोम्मई केसमध्ये सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने केंद्र सरकारचे कान उपटले, तेव्हा कुठे राज्य सरकारे पाडण्याचा हा खेळ थांबला. अन्यथा आपण सोडून दुसरे कोणीही राज्य करूच नये, अशी काँग्रेसची पहिल्यापासून मानसिकता राहिलेली होती. ही मानसिकता लोकशाहीच्या मूळ तत्त्वांशी पूर्णपणे विसंगत आहे. भ्रष्टाचार विरुद्ध लढ्यामध्ये जयप्रकाशजींचे आंदोलन शिगेला पोचले होते, त्याच दरम्यान निवडणूक भ्रष्टाचाराचा आरोप सिद्ध होऊन इंदिराजींचे लोकसभा सदस्यत्व रद्द करण्याचा अलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालयाने निर्णय दिला. यामुळे आपली सत्ता जाणार हे लक्षात येताच इंदिराजींनी आणीबाणीची घोषणा केली, व संपूर्ण देशाचा तुरुंग बनवून टाकला. लक्षावधी संघ कार्यकर्ते व विरोधी पक्षांचे सर्व नेते यांना तुरुंगात टाकून देण्यात आले. ४२ व्या घटनादुरुस्तीने आपली हुकूमशाही राजवट अधिक पक्की करण्याचीही तरतूद करून घेतली. आपली खुर्ची वाचवण्यासाठी सर्व देशातील जनतेचे लोकशाही हक्क काढून घेणे याइतकी मोठी शरमेची गोष्ट ७५ वर्षांच्या इतिहासात घडलेली नाही. सुदैवाने १९७७ च्या निवडणुकीमध्ये जनतेनेच काँग्रेसला या विषयाची शिक्षा दिली. निवडणुकीत काँग्रेसचा सपशेल पराभव झाला. आणीबाणी उठवावी लागली व त्यामुळे नागरिकांना पुन्हा एकदा आपली लोकशाही स्वातंत्र्ये प्राप्त झाली.

शिक्षण व आरोग्य क्षेत्राचा खेळखंडोबा

देश स्वतंत्र झाल्याबरोबरच शिक्षण व्यवस्थेत काही सुधारणा करण्याचा विचार सरकारने सुरू केलेला होता. त्यावेळी उच्च शिक्षणातील सुधारणेचे काम राधाकृष्णन समितीकडे सोपवण्यात आले व नंतरच्या काळात माध्यमिक शिक्षण सुधारण्याचे काम कोठारी कमिशनकडे सोपविण्यात आले. परंतु दुर्दैवाने मधल्या काळात सर्व शिक्षण व्यवस्थेचाच ताबा अशा लोकांकडे गेला की ज्यांचा आपल्या देशाच्या संस्कृतीशी, परंपरेशी काहीही संबंध नव्हता. त्यामुळे शिक्षणातून देशभक्तीची भावना जागृत व्हायला हवी, शिक्षणातून प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला कर्तव्याची जाणीव व्हायला हवी, शिक्षणातून संशोधनाला चालना मिळायला हवी, शिक्षणातून उद्योगधंद्यांना पूरक होईल असे मनुष्यबळ निर्माण व्हायला हवे, यातली कुठलीच गोष्ट घडू शकली नाही. राधाकृष्णन

व कोठारी कमिशनच्या शिफारशी सरकारने अमलात आणल्या नाहीत. त्यानंतरही सर्व शिक्षा अभियान, खडू फळा योजना, शिक्षण हक्क कायदा, अशा वेगवेगळ्या निमित्तांनी शैक्षणिक सुधारणा करण्याचा सरकारने प्रयत्न केला. परंतु प्रत्येक सुधारणा शेवटच्या पायरीपर्यंत जाऊन अमलात आणण्याची दुर्दम्य इच्छा शासनाने कधीच दाखवली नाही. शिक्षणासाठी आवश्यक तो निधी सरकारने कधी उपलब्ध करून दिला नाही. त्यामुळे सरकारचे प्रयत्न आजही प्राथमिक शिक्षणापर्यंतच थांबून राहिलेले आहेत खेड्यापाड्यातील जिल्हा परिषदेच्या शाळा व शहरांमधील नगरपालिकांच्या शाळा इतक्या वाईट अवस्थेत आहेत, त्या ठिकाणची शिक्षणाचा स्तर इतका दुय्यम दर्जाचा आहे की यातून देशाचे भवितव्य घडविणारे कर्तृत्ववान नागरिक घडविण्याची अपेक्षा करणेच चुकीचे आहे. शिक्षकांचा स्तर उंचावत नेण्यासाठी एक प्रभावी उपाययोजना शासनाकडून केली जाणे अपेक्षित होते. याही विषयाकडे सरकारने पुरेसे लक्ष दिले नाही. शिक्षक भरती हा सदैव राजकारणाचा विषय राहिला. या सर्व परिस्थितीचा परिणाम असा झाला की, शिक्षणावरील विद्यार्थ्यांचा विश्वास उडत चालला आहे. स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले त्यापेक्षा अनेक पटीनी पदवीधारक युवक आज निर्माण होत आहेत, परंतु त्यांच्या शिक्षणाचा दर्जा इतका कमी आहे की स्वतःच्या बळावर ते नोकरीही मिळवू शकत नाहीत व व्यवसायही करू शकत नाहीत.. त्यामुळे शिक्षणातून बेकार युवकांच्या फौजा निर्माण करण्यापलीकडे दुसरे काहीही घडत नाही. या सर्व गोष्टीमुळे देशातला युवक आज वैफल्यग्रस्त झालेला आहे.

आरोग्यव्यवस्था कार्यक्षम करण्यासाठी ही मोठी यंत्रणा सुरुवातीपासूनच निर्माण करणे अपेक्षित होते. परंपरागत आयुर्वेद आधारित उपचारपद्धतीचा सर्व देशभर विस्तार केला असता, तर खूप कमी खर्चामध्ये पुष्कळ मोठ्या प्रमाणावर आरोग्य सेवा जनतेला उपलब्ध करून देता आल्या असत्या, परंतु सरकारने मोठे दवाखाने अथवा इस्पितळे उभारण्यावर भर दिला. त्याठिकाणी दुर्दैवाने पुरेसे डॉक्टर उपलब्ध नाहीत, पुरेशी औषधे उपलब्ध नाहीत, स्वच्छता व अन्य सुविधा यांचा दुष्काळ आहे.. त्यामुळे अत्यंत गरीब स्तरातील लोकांव्यतिरिक्त कोणी या दवाखान्यांत फिरकत नाही. मध्यमवर्गीय व उच्च वर्गीय नागरिक खाजगी दवाखान्यांवर व इस्पितळांवरच अवलंबून राहतात. त्यांच्यासाठी आरोग्य सेवा अधिकाधिक महाग होत चालली आहे. खेड्यापाड्यांमध्ये डॉक्टर पोहोचतच नाहीत. त्यामुळे देशाच्या एकूण आरोग्य व्यवस्थेच्या संदर्भात मोठे प्रश्नचिन्ह उपस्थित झालेले आहे. विशेषतः कोरोना आपत्तीच्या काळात ही समस्या अधिक ठळकपणे समोर आली. कोरोंनाबाधित लाखो रुग्ण एकावेळी उपचारासाठी इस्पितळातकडे धावत असताना आमच्या आरोग्यव्यवस्था तेवढ्या नागरिकांना सुविधा देण्यास अक्षम होत्या. जे थोडे डॉक्टर रुग्णालयांमध्ये काम करत होते, त्यांच्यावर कोरोंनाच्या या तिन्ही लाटांमध्ये प्रचंड ताण आला. त्यांनी रात्रंदिवस केलेल्या परिश्रमामुळेच या आपत्तीतून भारत सावरू शकलेला आहे. पण त्यातून आरोग्य सुविधांची क्षमता उंचावण्याची गरज पुन्हा पुन्हा अधोरेखित होत आहे.

जनतेने आव्हान पेलले

शासकीय स्तरावर सतत अनास्था दिसत असताना दुसरीकडे या देशातील युवक, या देशातील शास्त्रज्ञ व तंत्रज्ञ यांनी मात्र देशावर जे जे आव्हान येईल, ते पेलण्याचा निर्धार आपल्या कृतीतून वारंवार व्यक्त करून दाखवला.. भारत हा एक दुर्बल देश आहे, असे समजून त्याचा हात पिरगळण्याचा प्रयत्न प्रगत देशांनी वारंवार केला.. त्या प्रत्येक वेळी स्वाभिमानी भारतीय युवकांनी त्या परिस्थितीतून मार्ग काढला व भारताची होणारी संभाव्य कोंडी फोडली. त्यामुळेच आज भारत विविध क्षेत्रांमध्ये वेगाने प्रगती करू लागलेला आहे.

१) शेती उद्योग पुरेसा विकसित न झाल्यामुळे देशातील अन्न उत्पादन झपाट्याने कमी झाले होते, वाढत्या लोकसंख्येची अन्नाची गरज त्यातून भागत नव्हती. त्यामुळे भारताला अमेरिकेसारख्या देशावरती धान्य पुरवठ्या करता अवलंबून राहावे लागत होते. परंतु अमेरिकेने वेळोवेळी या धान्य पुरवठ्यात अडथळे निर्माण करून भारताची कोंडी करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. विशेषतः १९६५ साली पाकिस्तान विरुद्ध युद्ध सुरू असताना अमेरिकेने धान्य पुरवठा बंद केला. तेव्हा लालबहादूर शास्त्री यांनी आवाहन केले की आपण एक वेळ उपाशी राहू, परंतु अमेरिकेसमोर माघार घेणार नाही. स्वतः शास्त्रीनी दर सोमवारी उपवास सुरू केला. देशातल्या लाखो लोकांनी त्या प्रमाणे एक वेळ उपवास करून त्यांना साथ दिली व अमेरिकेने अन्नपुरवठा केला नाही, तरीदेखील भारताची युद्धामध्ये होत असलेली घोडदौड तो थांबवू शकला नाही.

२) अन्न तुटवड्याचे आव्हान कायमचे संपविण्यासाठी देशातले कृषी शास्त्रज्ञ पुढे सरसावले. डॉ. स्वामीनाथन

यांनी शास्त्रीय पद्धतीने कृषी उत्पादन वाढवण्याचे वेगवेगळे मार्ग समोर ठेवले. त्यातून शेती उत्पादनात फार मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वाढ झाली. आज म्हणजे ७० वर्षानंतर देशाची लोकसंख्या त्या वेळच्या दुप्पट झालेली असूनही, भारत अन्नधान्याच्या बाबतीत स्वयंपूर्ण आहे, इतकेच नव्हे तर अन्नधान्याची निर्यातही करत आहे.

३) डॉ. कुरियन यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली दुधाचे उत्पादन वाढविण्यासाठी सर्व ग्रामीण क्षेत्रांमध्ये निकराने प्रयत्न करण्यात आले.. या योजनेला दुधाचा महापूर असे नाव देण्यात आले होते. यानंतर खरोखरच दूध उत्पादनात मोठी वाढ झाली व आज भारत दूध व दुधाचे पदार्थ यांच्या उत्पादनात जगातील एक अग्रगण्य देश मानला जातो.

४) अमेरिकेने पाकिस्तानला सतत अद्ययावत शस्त्रास्त्रे पुरवली व भारतावर दबाव आणण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्याला उत्तर म्हणून भारतीय शास्त्रज्ञांनी अत्याधुनिक क्षेपणास्त्रांची निर्मिती करायला सुरुवात केली. पृथ्वी, अग्नी, नाग, आकाश, त्रिशूल, ब्रह्मोस यासारखी एकापेक्षा एक प्रगत क्षेपणास्त्रे भारताने तयार केली. पिनाकिन सारखे मल्टीबॅरल लॉन्चर, भीष्म रणगाडा, तेजस विमान, बोफोर्सच्या ताकदीची हॉविटझर तोफ भारतीय उद्योजकांनी तयार करून दाखवली. आता भारत शस्त्रांच्या आयातीच्या ऐवजी शस्त्रांची निर्यात करेल अशा क्षमतेचा देश झालेला आहे.

५) इस्रो या भारतीय अवकाश संस्थेने अवकाशामध्ये उपग्रह सोडण्यासाठी शक्तिशाली रॉकेट बनविण्याचा प्रयत्न केला, त्यावेळी भारताला क्रायोजेनिक इंजिनांची गरज होती. ही इंजिने भारताला देण्यास रशिया व अमेरिका या दोन्ही देशांनी नकार दिला. त्यावेळी कर्नाटकातील महेंद्रगिरी पर्वत परिसरात असलेल्या प्रयोगशाळांमध्ये भारताने स्वतःच्या बळावर क्रायोजेनिक इंजिन तयार केले व त्या आधारे ३६००० किलोमीटर उंचीपर्यंत उपग्रह पोचविण्यात यश मिळविले.

६) उच्च दर्जाच्या संशोधनासाठी भारताला सुपर कॉम्प्युटरची आवश्यकता होती. परंतु हा सुपर कॉम्प्युटर देण्यास अमेरिकेने नकार दिला. तेव्हा पुणे येथील सी-डॅक या संस्थेमध्ये डॉक्टर विजय भटकर यांनी संशोधन करून परम नावाचा महासंगणक तयार केला. आता त्याच तत्वाच्या आधारे अधिकाधिक शक्तीचे व अधिकाधिक वेगवान महासंगणक भारताने बनविलेले आहेत व अमेरिकन कंपन्यांपेक्षा पुष्कळ कमी दरामध्ये भारत त्यांची जगभर निर्यात करतो आहे.

७) चीन व पाकिस्तान हे दोन्ही शेजारी देश भारताचे शत्रू आहेत. हे दोन्ही अणुशक्ती संपन्न आहेत, हे माहीत असल्यामुळे भारतालाही अणुबॉम्ब बनवण्याची आवश्यकता होती. १९७४ साली भारताने प्रथमअणुस्फोट केला. त्यानंतर जगाने भारताला युरेनियम पुरवण्यावर बंदी घातली. कोणतेही उच्च तंत्रज्ञान देण्यास बंदी घालण्यात आली. पण त्यावर मात करून भारताने उच्च दर्जाचे युरेनियमही मिळवले व आपल्याकडे उपलब्ध असलेल्या थोरियमचा ही ऊर्जेसाठी वापर करून दाखवला. १९९८ साली अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यांच्या सूचनेवरून भारताने अणुबॉम्ब, हायड्रोजन बॉम्ब व पारंपारिक युद्धात वापरता येण्याजोगे कमी शक्तीचे अणुबॉम्ब तिन्हीचे स्फोट करून दाखवले.. हे सर्व बॉम्ब स्वतःच्या तंत्रज्ञानावर भारताने तयार केले. त्यानंतर जगभरातल्या प्रमुख देशांनी भारतावर आर्थिक निर्बंध घातले असता अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यांनी जगभरातील भारतीयांना मदतीचे आवाहन केले. त्यानुसार परदेशस्थ भारतीयांनी अब्जावधी डॉलरची मदत भारताकडे पाठवली. त्यामुळे या सर्व निर्बंधांवर भारताने सहज मात केली.

८) कोरोना महामारीचा जगभर फैलाव होत असताना जगातील सर्व नागरिकांना त्याची लस उपलब्ध करून देण्याची गरज होती.. अशा वेळी जगातल्या गरीब देशांना लस पुरवण्यास सर्व श्रीमंत देशांनी नकार दिला.. भारताने स्वतःच्या शास्त्रज्ञांच्या बळावर दोन लसी विकसित केल्या. कोव्हॅक्सिन व कोविशिल्ड या दोनही लसी अत्यंत परिणामकारक सिद्ध झाल्या. याबाबतीत पुष्कळ गाजावाजा केलेल्या चीनची लस मात्र पूर्णपणे अपयशी व निरुपयोगी ठरली. भारताने या लसींच्या माध्यमातून आपली तर गरज भागवलीच, पण जगातल्या सर्व गरीब देशांना लसींचा पुरवठा केला.

९) या महामारीच्या एकामागून एक लाटा येत असताना भारत सरकारने सर्व नागरिकांना मोफत लस पुरवठा करण्याचा निर्णय घेतला. १६० कोटीपेक्षा अधिक लसीच्या मात्रा नागरिकांना दिल्या गेल्या आहेत व त्याही अत्यंत विक्रमी वेळात. यामुळे तिसऱ्या लाटेत आलेल्या नवनवीन विषाणूंपासून भारतीय जनतेचे संरक्षण करणे शक्य झालेले आहे.

१०) कोरोना महामारी च्या काळात अत्यंत दुर्बल वैद्यकीय व्यवस्था असतानाही भारताने या रोगाच्या साथी अतिशय कमी संख्येत रोखण्याचा पराक्रम केलेला आहे. इतर प्रगत देशांच्या तुलनेने भारतात लागण होण्याचे प्रमाण व रोगाने मृत्यू होण्याचे प्रमाण अत्यल्प राहिले. या महामारीच्या

काळात सर्व विकसित देशांच्या अर्थव्यवस्था कोलमडत असताना भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था केवळ लॉकडाउनच्या काळामध्ये घसरणीला राहिली.. त्यानंतर मात्र भारताने पुन्हा उठाव घेऊन आश्चर्यकारकरीत्या आपले प्रभुत्व सिद्ध केलेले आहे.

सर्वाधिक अधोगतीचा काळ - UPA 2 सरकार

गेल्या ७५ वर्षातील सर्वाधिक अधोगतीचा काळ यूपीए-2 शासनाचा कार्यकाळ म्हटला पाहिजे. या काळात भ्रष्टाचाराची इतकी प्रकरणे एका वेळी बाहेर आली की जगातील सर्वाधिक भ्रष्टाचार भारतातच आहे, अशी चर्चा सुरू झाली.. यातले एक एक प्रकरण दोन तीन लाख कोटी रुपयांच्या अपहाराचे होते. इतका पैसा कोण व कशाकरता अपहरण करज आहे हेच कळत नव्हते. हाच पैसा भारताच्या विकास योजनांच्या कामी उपयोगी आला असता तर विकास योजनांना कितीतरी मोठी गती प्राप्त झाली असती. या काळात भारताने संरक्षणाकडे पूर्ण दुर्लक्ष केले होते. चीन आपल्या सरहद्दीवर रस्ते व रेल्वेमार्गाचे जाळे बनवून काही तासात लाखो सैनिक आणू शकतो, अशी बातमी आल्यावर आपले संरक्षण मंत्री ए के अँटोनी यांनी लोकसभेत सांगितले होते की सरहद्दीवर कोणतीही वाहतूक व्यवस्था उभी न करणे व प्रगत शस्त्र सुसज्ज असे सैन्यदल उभे न करणे हे आमचे राष्ट्रीय धोरण आहे. यावेळी भारतीय सरसेनापती यांनी निवेदन दिले की युद्ध झालेच तर आमच्याकडे फक्त दोन दिवस पुरेल एवढा दारुगोळा आहे..पाकिस्तानशी संबंधित अतिरेक्यांच्या दहशतवादी कृत्यांनी व सतत होणाऱ्या बॉम्बस्फोट व दंगलीमुळे समाज अक्षरशः कावला होता. या दहशतवाद्यांनी मुंबईमध्ये उघड हल्ला करून शेकडो भारतीय नागरिकांना ठार मारले, बांगलादेशने आपल्या दहा सैनिकांना ठार मारून बांबूला लटकवून भारतात पाठवले, पाकिस्तानने आपल्या सैनिकांची डोकी कापून व देह विद्रूप करून भारतात पाठवले, तरीही भारत सरकारने त्यांच्याविरुद्ध कोणतेही पाऊल उचलले नाही. आर्थिक, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक, आरोग्य, संशोधन, राजकीय व संरक्षण या सर्व दृष्टीने भारताच्या इतिहासातला हा काळाकुट्ट कालखंड होता. यातूनच २०१४ साली देशभक्तीचा सूर्य प्रकटला व आपल्या देशाला अतिशीघ्र गतीने प्रगतीच्या मार्गावर घेऊन जाणारे, आपला देश, आपली संस्कृती, आपला इतिहास, आपली परंपरा याविषयीचा अभिमान बाळगणारे सरकार केंद्रस्थानी सत्तेवर आले.

समर्थ समृद्ध व विकसित हिंदु राष्ट्राच्या दिशेने वाटचाल

२०१४ साली श्री नरेंद्र मोदी यांचे सरकार केंद्रामध्ये सत्तारूढ झाले व तेव्हापासून सर्व राष्ट्रीय परिदृश्य वेगाने बदलू लागले. आम्ही पैसे खाणार नाही व दुसऱ्याला खाऊ देणार नाही असा निर्धार मोदी सरकारने आल्या आल्या प्रगट केला होता. गेल्या आठ वर्षात भ्रष्टाचाराचे एकही प्रकरण विरोधक दाखवून देऊ शकले नाहीत. आजपर्यंत भ्रष्टाचारापायी देशाचा एवढा पैसा वाया जात होता की विकास कार्यासाठी पैसा शिल्लक राहत नव्हता. भ्रष्टाचारापायी वाया जाणारा पैसा रोखल्याबरोबर देशातील सर्व विकासकामांसाठी पैसा उपलब्ध होऊ लागला. यासाठी कठोर परंतु विचारपूर्वक आखलेली सरकारची धोरणे ही निश्चितच कारणीभूत ठरली. सरकारने भारत हे हिंदूराष्ट्र असल्याची घोषणा केली नाही, परंतु तशी घोषणा करण्याची वेळच आली नाही. सरकारची सर्वच धोरणे हिंदु हिताला प्राधान्य देणारी आहेत हे स्पष्ट दिसून येत आहे. सर्वधर्मसमभावाच्या नावाखाली अल्पसंख्यांकांचे लांगूलचालन व हिंदूंची गळचेपी पूर्णपणे थांबली. भारताची संरक्षण सिद्धता जगाचे डोळे दिपावेत अशा वेगाने वाढू लागली. परराष्ट्रनीतीमध्ये कोणत्याही दुसऱ्या राष्ट्रनेत्याच्या डोळ्याला डोळा भिडवून चर्चा करण्याची मोदी यांची पद्धत ही उपयोगी सिद्ध झाली. जगातल्या सर्व राष्ट्रांनी भारताबरोबर मैत्री करण्याच्या दिशेने पावले टाकायला सुरुवात केलेली आहे. चीन, पाकिस्तान व त्यांच्या एक दोन मित्र देशांनी भारताविरुद्ध परराष्ट्र धोरणात उघडलेली आघाडी भारताने मोडून काढली आहे. अरब देशांमध्ये जाऊन हिंदू मंदिराची उभारणी करण्याचे अद्भुत काम मोदी यांनी करून दाखवले आहे. चीन व पाकिस्तान यांनी सरहद्दीवर उभे केलेले आव्हान सेनादलाच्या कणखर प्रत्युत्तरामुळे केव्हाच निष्प्रभ झालेले आहे. मोदी सरकारच्या काळात घडलेल्या काही गौरवास्पद घटनांचा फक्त उल्लेख येथे गरज आहे.

१) माजी सैन्य अधिकाऱ्यांच्या निवृत्ती वेतनात मोदी सरकारने मोठी सुधारणा केली वन रैंक वन पेंशन ही अभिनव कल्पना त्यांनी प्रत्यक्षात आणून दाखवली.

२) काश्मीरमधील ३७० व ३५ -A ही कलमे हटवून सर्व देशात एकच कायदा लागू होईल अशी व्यवस्था

केली. तेथील पाकिस्तानी संघटनांचे अड्डे उद्ध्वस्त केले. याविरुद्ध कोणताही विरोध काश्मीरी जनतेने केला नाही..

३) काश्मीरमधील दहशतवादी कारवायांवर वचक निर्माण केला. घुसखोरी करणारे शेकडो दहशतवादी ठार मारले. सीमांचा बंदोबस्त अधिक कठोरपणे करण्याची योजना कार्यान्वित केली.

४) गरीब लोकांना जनधन बँक अकाउंट उघडून दिले. त्यामुळे सर्व गरीब लोकांना बँकेमार्फत व्यवहार करणे शक्य झाले सरकारने दिलेली मदत थेट बँक खात्यात जमा होऊ लागली, त्यामुळे मध्यस्थांमार्फत होणारा विलंब व भ्रष्टाचार हे दोन्ही पूर्णपणे नाहीसे झाले. देशातल्या सर्व व्यक्तींची बँक खाती त्यांच्या आधार कार्डाची व पॅन कार्डाची जोडल्यामुळे शासकीय व्यवहार अतिशय सुलभ, वेगवान व पारदर्शक झाले..

५) नोटबंदीच्या कायद्याची कठोर अंमलबजावणी केल्याने बोगस नोटा छापून भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था उद्ध्वस्त करण्याचा पाकिस्तानचा डाव पूर्णपणे उध्वस्त झाला आणि अनेक भ्रष्टाचारी राजकारणी,अधिकारी व उद्योजकांकडे लपवुन ठेवलेला काळा पैसा आपोआप निरस्त झाला. विशेषतः नक्षलवादी व पाक पुरस्कृत दहशतवाद्यांकडे असलेली आर्थिक ताकदच नाहीशी झाली.

६) जीएसटी कायदा लागू करून अनेक करांचे जाळे आपोआप नाहीसे करण्यात आले. करावर कर वाढविल्याने उद्योजकांची होणारी कोंडी आपोआप दूर झाली. यातून सरकारचे उत्पन्नही वाढले.

७) पाकिस्तानने कुरापत काढल्यास परस्पर उत्तर देण्याची सैन्याला मुभा मिळाली. त्यामुळेच उरी येथे झालेल्या अतिरेकी हल्ल्याच्या विरोधात भारतीय सैन्याने पाकिस्तानात जाऊन सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक केला.

८) पुलवामा येथे पाकिस्तानी अतिरेक्यांनी भारतीय सैन्यावर केलेल्या हल्ल्यात ५० जवान शहीद झाले. त्याला प्रत्युत्तर म्हणून तातडीने भारतीय हवाई दलाने बालाकोट येथे जाऊन अतिरेक्यांचे तळ उध्वस्त केले. पाकिस्तानचे अत्याधुनिक विमान F- १६ हे विमान अभिनंदन या भारतीय पायलटने सहजपणे पाडले.

९) चिनी सैन्याने डोकलाम, गलवान व लडाख येथे घुसखोरी करून भारतीय भूमी बळकावण्याचे केलेले प्रयत्न भारतीय सैन्याने उधळून लावले. गलवान खोऱ्यात वीस भारतीय सैनिकांच्या मोबदल्यात १०० चिनी सैनिकांना ठार मारण्यात आले. त्यानंतर चिनी सैन्याची घुसखोरी थांबली.

१०) चीनच्या संपूर्ण सरहद्दीवर अगदी सैनिकी चौक्यांपर्यंत पोहोचवणारे उत्तम दर्जाचे रस्ते भारताने बांधून काढले. या रस्त्यांवरून रणगाडे देखील जाऊ शकतात. यामुळे भावी काळात केवळ सैन्याला रसद पोहोचवणे एवढ्यासाठी या रस्त्याचा उपयोग होईल असे नाही, तर या मार्गांनी चीनवर प्रत्याक्रमण देखील करता येईल.

११) मुस्लिम महिलांना अत्यंत यातनादायी ठरलेला तीन तलाक हा कायदा भारताने रद्द केला. यातून मुस्लिम स्त्रियांना माणुसकीची वागणूक दिली जाणे शक्य झाले.

१२) परराष्ट्र संबंधात भारतीय नीती अतिशय यशस्वी ठरली. जगातील सर्व प्रमुख राष्ट्रांशी चांगले संबंध निर्माण झाले.. युनोमध्ये मोदी यांनी आवाहन केल्यावर १७० देशांनी तातडीने अनुमोदन देऊन २१ जून हा आंतरराष्ट्रीय योग दिन म्हणून मान्य केला.

१३) ' मेक इन इंडिया' आणि 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' या माध्यमातून भारत औद्योगिक क्षेत्रांमध्ये एक बलशाली देश होण्याच्या मार्गावर वाटचाल करत आहे.. शस्त्र उत्पादनाच्या बाबतीत नजीकच्या काळात भारत स्वयंपूर्ण होईल. याबरोबरच भारताने शस्त्रांची निर्यात देखील सुरू केलेली आहे.

१४) चिनी विषाणू मुळे निर्माण झालेल्या महामारीच्या एकामागून एक लाटा जगभर धुमाकूळ घालत असताना भारताने मात्र या विषाणूचा परिणामकारक प्रतिबंध केला.. स्वनिर्मित लस भारताच्या सर्व नागरिकांपर्यंत पोहोचवण्याचा एक जागतिक विक्रम व त्या निमित्ताने भारताने केला.

१५) भारतातील गरीबात गरीब व्यक्तीला उन्नत करण्याच्या दिशेने आपली पावले योग्य प्रकारे पडत आहेत.

देशातील सर्व व्यक्तींच्या घरांमध्ये स्वच्छतागृह उपलब्ध होणे, देशातील सर्व घरांमध्ये अन्न शिजवण्यासाठी गॅस उपलब्ध होणे, देशातील प्रत्येक व्यक्ती पर्यंत वीज जोडणी उपलब्ध होणे, देशातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला राहायला घर उपलब्ध होणे, देशातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला स्वस्त दराने आरोग्यसेवा उपलब्ध होणे, देशातील प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला नळाद्वारे पाणी स्वच्छ पाणी उपलब्ध होणे, प्रत्येक गावाला पोहोचायला चांगला रस्ता उपलब्ध होणे, या सर्व गोष्टी कालपर्यंत स्वप्नवत वाटत होत्या. आज त्या प्रत्यक्ष व्यवहारात येत आहेत.

१६) रेल्वे मार्ग, महामार्ग, जलमार्ग, यांच्या विकासाचा फार मोठा कार्यक्रम भारत सरकारने हाती घेतलेला आहे. यातून आगामी काही वर्षात भारताच्या अर्थकारणास

प्रचंड बळ प्राप्त होत आहे. पाच लक्ष कोटी डॉलर क्षमतेची भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था साध्य करण्याचे मोदी यांचे स्वप्न येत्या दोन वर्षांत साकार होईल अशी शक्यता आहे.

१७) शेती विकास जलद गतीने घडवून आणण्यासाठी मोदी सरकारने केलेले तीन अतिशय महत्वाचे कायदे, त्यामध्ये परकीय हस्तक्षेप व किळसवाणे राजकारण झाल्याने तात्पुरते मागे घेण्यात आलेले आहेत. ते थोड्या बदललेल्या स्वरूपात पुन्हा लागू होतील. सर्व शेतकऱ्यांचे उत्पन्न दुप्पट करण्याची मोदी यांची योजना हे कायदे लागू झाल्यामुळे साकार होऊ शकेल..

१८) देशातील प्रत्येक शेतकऱ्याला मोदी सरकारतर्फे सन्माननिधी म्हणून दर वर्षी सहा हजार रुपये दिले जातात. हे पैसे थेट त्याच्या बँक खात्यात जमा होतात. या मदतीमुळे शेतकरी कर्जमुक्त होण्यास मदत होईल. यातून शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या निश्चितपणे नियंत्रणात येतील.

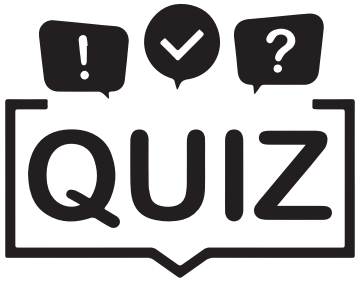
१९) काही लाख 'एनजीओ' परदेशातून मोठ्या प्रमाणावर काळा पैसा जमा करून तो धर्मांतराच्या कामासाठी वापरत होत्या. यातलाच पैसा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर देशात दहशतवाद व अराजक निर्माण करण्यासाठी वापरला जात होता. सरकारने या 'एनजीओ' ना मिळणारा परकीय पैसा बंद केला, तसेच हजारो एनजीओ बेकायदा ठरवून बंद करण्यात आले.

२०) लोकसंख्या नियंत्रण कायदा, समान नागरिक कायदा, संपूर्ण गोहत्या बंदीचा कायदा, येत्या काही दिवसातच देशात लागू केला जाईल.

२१) चीन व पाकिस्तानने बळकावलेले भारताचे भूप्रदेश पुन्हा भारतात विलीन करून घेण्यासाठी राजकीय, लष्करी व परराष्ट्रनीती वर आधारित योजना येत्या काही काळात अमलात येतील.

२२) नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण आता संपूर्ण भारत भरामध्ये अमलात आणले जात आहे.. या शैक्षणिक धोरणामध्ये गेल्या ७५ वर्षांमध्ये त्या त्या सरकारांनी केलेल्या चुका दुरुस्त करून समाजाला एक योग्य दिशा देण्याच्या दृष्टीने प्रयत्न केलेले आहेत.. शिक्षण हे आत्मनिर्भर विद्यार्थी व आत्मनिर्भर समाज निर्माण होण्यासाठी यापुढे महत्त्वाचे साधन सिद्ध होईल. संशोधन, उद्योग धंद्याची वाढ व संरक्षण सिद्धता, यासाठीदेखील नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण हे वरदान ठरेल.

देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्याच्या अमृतमहोत्सवी वर्षात भारताने प्रगतीची एवढी मोठी झेप घेतलेली आहे की, देशाच्या स्वातंत्र्याच्या शतकमहोत्सवी वर्षापर्यंत आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजकीय औद्योगिक, व सामरिक दृष्टीने देखील विश्वातील क्रमांक एकचा देश होण्याच्या दृष्टीने भारताची वाटचाल सुरू झालेली आहे, यात कुणालाही शंका असण्याचे कारण नाही.



Q1) Who designed the national flag of India and in which year?

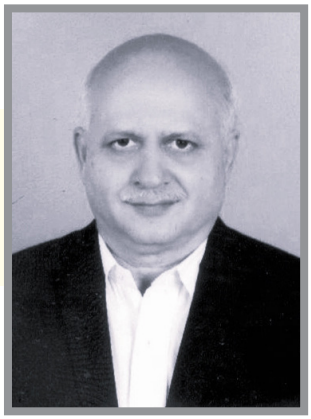
Q2) Which unit has the sole authority to manufacture and supply national flag in India?

Q3) What was the exchange rate between dollar and rupee on August 15, 1947?

Q4) Which calligrapher hand- wrote original Constitution of India?

Q5) Who was the first Finance Minister of Independent India?

Indianisation of Law



Adv. Nitin Apte
Chairman, DES SNFLC

We as a nation are celebrating 75th year of our freedom. On 15th of August 1947 India was freed from the bondage of British Empire. Since then till date our own people are governing the nation. However we continued with the legal system which was given to us by British rulers. Our Constituent assembly was established in 1946 under the leadership of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. The Constitution of India was drafted by the stalwart leaders, political thinkers and eminent personalities& after great toil for about more than three years, the Constitution of India was handed over by the Constituent assembly on 26th of January, 1950 to the people of India. Thereafter our Parliament had enacted thousands of legislations in independent India and thoseare in force as on date.

Despite all these developments and progress, our Chief Justice of India Hon'ble Justice N. V. Ramana recently stated the need of Indianisation of Laws in one public function. What made Hon'ble Justice Ramana think or make such a public statement? Are the laws in India or the legal system alien to us? Do we find any roots of the present laws and the legal system in our society, culture, traditions, etc. or this system as is prevalent today is a giving of foreign rulers having no connection with Indian civilization? All these questions deserve careful attention & need to be adressed as the statement is quoted by none other than Hon'ble Justice Ramana.

If we analyze the core laws and their years of implementation, we can find out that the basic laws like Civil Procedure Code, Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Contract Act, Transfer Of Property Act, Indian Trust Act, etc. are the laws enacted by British Rulers before Independence and in or about 1860 i.e., within first decade of Britishers attaining political dominion over India. All these laws, which are the most basic of any legal system, are given to us by the foreign rulers and those are still implemented with least number of amendments in the said laws. After about 160 years of their enactment and implementation in India, these laws are equally effective and hence they are very much important in our legal system.

The courts established by Britishers are also working as on date, though the Privy Council is substituted by Hon'ble Supreme Court and number of High Courts/ lower courts are increased in the due course of time. Various tribunals, forums, quasi-judicial authorities and other statutory instrumentalities are established as per the need of the time and our judicial system is attempted to be revamped. Various alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are also developed to impart speedy justice.

Despite all these developments, system inherently lacks certain elements which are basic and core. First of all, let us focus on language of Law.English, as a language, is still alien to the commonest of common man and a few percent of people know English well, let alone the ability of masses to interpret & practice English in day to day life. All the laws enacted in India throughout are in English. Asdraftingof

statutes, judgments & documents is marked by complexity & lack of precision and because of this problem of language, interpretation of laws becomes a concern of linguists & connoisseurs. Obviously majority of citizens disconcernedof English language do not know the laws at all. Ultimately 'Law' is understood as ambiguous and unreachable entity by majority people in India.

Moreover, the proceedings conducted in courts and forums imparting justice employ English as a professional language, due to which the litigants have to depend upon lawyers. It is a celebrated principle of law that "ignorance of law is no excuse". If we do not care to provide laws to the common man in the language he understands, the principle stated above becomes meaningless & insignificant. When law is not understood by the common man, how can one expect that it will be followed by people at large? Such a society having no knowledge/ understanding of its own laws is going to be a lawless dystopian society causing failure of civic life.

The issue of language is crucial &difficult to resolve as India is a land of many languages&their dialects. Firstly our political leaders will have to determine our native language (maybe Hindi) as our national language and uniformly implement the same as medium of instructions throughout schools, colleges and other educational mediums. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to translate and newly enact all the laws in Hindi. Knowledge of all the branches of life should also be rewritten/translated into Hindi so as to facilitate effective implementation of national language. This herculean task of enacting all the laws in national language may take few years of extraordinary efforts and toils. Thereafter to build a homogenous nation, the said knowledge of law should be imparted in Hindi throughout the nation, which will makepeople cope up with the laws and its basic understanding. Gradually this problem of language can be overcome and aim of law seems to be achievable by the society at large.

Verbosity & lexical gymnastics are another critical areas of English language which could be avoided and the simplest languagecomprehensible to a common man should be used while redrafting the law.

Our legal system as is prevalent today is very much passive and is disconnected from the aim & objective of the legal system. The aim of every legal system should be to ordain the society, to build harmonious, peaceful and nationalist society thereby reduce the conflicts. Lack of political will, non-implementation of existing laws, wrong implementation and/ or malicious implementation of existing laws, inherent delays either man-made, systemic or otherwise in every expected action, omnipresent corruption, despotic administration, etc. are few of the reasons for failure of justice. Suo Motu cognizance of evils/injustice in the society by Hon'ble Supreme Court like in the case of Bandhua Mukti Morcha i.e., the first PIL is a rare phenomenon. The vital & landmark Judgement like in Vishakha case in which the Hon'ble Supreme court directed the Union of India to pass an appropriate legislation for Protection of women from sexual harassment at workplace was also ignored by the Central Government and it took about 15 years for the Parliament to enact the concerned legislation. Such an apathetic & disconcerned approach on the part of Central Government in passing a law despite the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court shows the failure of the Parliament in performing its duties. All such things also result into the judicial system becoming alien and stranger to the common man, failing in its very purpose i.e., dispensing speedy justice.

Some important facets of better judicial system such as on field investigation of crimes by capable officers, courts being active in collecting evidence, such evidence collected by investigating officers should be used for trying the accused effectively, if and when necessary court approaching the litigants on site Suo Motu and implementing justice then and there should be imbibed in the system in such a way that no wrongdoer should go unpunished.The people of highest integrity like Shri Ramshastri Prabhune, the judge who dared to give death penalty to sitting Peshwa (Prime Minister) should be decorate such a supreme position for better administration of law and justice. We have good judges with highest integrity but, we are not

able to deliver justice on site proactively, which was an inherent facet and characteristic of old Indian Judicial System. For achieving these goals, we may have to amend various laws and incorporate in it such provisions which will facilitate Justice onsite. A litigant need not go to the court; it should be other way around, the law enforcement mechanism as well as judiciary should proactively approach the litigants at the site of dispute. By making due enquiries, they should deliver justice on the spot in minimum time span. These types of alternative dispute resolution systems are prevalent in some coastal areas of Konkan regions of Maharashtra and in many other parts of the country. This will facilitate speedy, timely and on the spot justice and it will in turn enhance the faith of the common man in the system.

We need not carry the legacy of the British Legal system everywhere. Before British and Mughal regime, our system was reaching to the masses probably through the rules prescribed inreligious scriptures under the guidance of the priests & saints. Law & order were ultimate outcomes of the preaching & sermons delivered by the prophets. Later on the belief turned to blind belief & life was governed more by rationale & logic rather than morals & ethics. Otherwise the earlier civilians used to follow their religious beliefs, thoughts and mode of living/ occupation in the society carried out by their families. All these practices had their roots in Chaturvarna system i.e., the system laid down by Bhagwan Shri Krishna in Bhagwadgita.

चातुर्वर्ण्यं मया सृष्ट्यम् गुणकर्म विभागशः |

i.e., "I have created four divisions (varnas) on the basis of their talents and their doings." All the people of four varnas were doing the things as expected by their respective varnas and nobody was exceeding his or her limits. Even Shudras i.e., the people who might be probably uneducated knew what they are and what they are not supposed to do and they were following their dharma. In those times dharma/ rule was imbibed in the society through family system, education, conscience & conscious (neeti - the concept of paap and puyna i.e. vices and virtues), unwritten code of conduct in the societyand traditions. In those times law had reached the masses, commonest of common and even the uneducated knew the law and the same were religiously followed by the society. By Indianisation of law, probably, J. Ramana proposed going back to our roots and finding and developing a substitute to the present legal system which is indigenous, having its wisdom gathered from old generations of this land and civilisation.

The lawmakers of India should take into consideration the above-mentioned points, while developing our own indigenous legal system suitable to meet the systemic requirements of present and future. If active steps on these fronts are taken by the Government, then only we can say that our freedom in its true sense is attained & now we can dare to dream Indian civilization to be a Vishwaguru.



Masterstrokes in India's Foreign Policy Dealings and Future Trends

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When India gained independence in 1947, along with many other countries during that period, the colonizing powers of the world mainly West European countries and the main victor of the Second World War (1939–1945), the United States of America, were far more scientifically advanced in both industrial technology and military technology. India had largely missed the industrial revolution sweeping the western world, especially from 1700 CE onwards. A lion's share of India's century old rich cultural heritage had to remain in hibernation for over 500 years. The reasons being: the Mughal occupation, when Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi, Sultan of Delhi, at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE and founded the Mughal Empire. Followed by British colonization, wherein both systematically dismantled and destroyed the highly developed Indian educational, cultural, social, and economic systems prevailing in the country. Before the British arrived, India's share of the world economy was 23% per annum; when the British finally left in 1947 it had reduced to 4%. Indian share in the world trade of the finest cloth was approximately 27%, which was reduced to less than 2% by the time the British left. Britain was the world's leading power of the 19th century and India was its biggest cash cow[1]. India contributed 1.3 million soldiers for the First World War and 2.5 million for the Second World War along with 6,000,000 guns and ammunitions manufactured here for the British war effort[2]. Tons of gold and other valuables of incalculable value are known to have been transported to Britain from India before independence. Millions of skilled labour had been left jobless as industrial production was shifted to Britain, leaving India only to produce raw material for British factories. The cruel splitting of India into two countries (India and Pakistan) along the religious lines added further untold misery, mayhem, destruction, and social scars, that exist till today.

With all this as the historical background, India emerged from the ashes of subjugation in 1947 as a free country. A proud country, its rich traditions exploded in full glory from the forced hibernation and its leaders set about the task of re-building India with a long-term vision of India again regaining primacy amongst the comity of nations, as a moral beacon for the world to follow with a model independent foreign policy. Embedded in the Indian psyche are the administrative skills practiced during our glorious past, from the governance during the glorious Mauryan period (322 BCE) to the Gupta period (4th century CE). The teachings enshrined in the **Manusmriti**, the Dharma Sutras and other commentaries. Of all writers, Chanakya (375 BCE-283 BCE) also known as Kautilya, a highly accomplished and learned Brahmin from **Takshashila**, became immortal.

1 https://www.news18.com/news/india/read-shashi-tharoors-full-speech-asking-uk-to-pay-india-for-200-years-of-its-colonial-rule-1024821.html
2 ibid

He was well-versed in three Vedas and politics, he was the most sought after and accomplished teacher, philosopher and economist. Kautilya's "**Arthashastra**" written in the 3rd century BCE, is a treasure-trove of knowledge. This work is acknowledged by political scientists, economists, and administrative experts around the world for his wide-ranging scope and depth regarding all aspects of statecraft[3]. The "Arthashastra" encompasses the teachings expounded in various treatises, sutras, commentaries, and teachings of past centuries, including the Dharma sutras, which Kautilya (Chanakya) acknowledged. However, the articulation and eloquence of **Arthashastra** is such that it is considered the "**Bible**" for setting up a framework of social and economic governance as well as **foreign policy**.

Thus, the study and practice of governance, which includes legal systems, rules and regulations of inheritance, marital matters, social life, punishments, sources of revenue (for running the administration and social welfare schemes), and also foreign policy, is very old. The foreign policy aspects in "Arthashastra" includes how to form alliances, how and when to attack an enemy and how to deal with internal disturbances and revolts. The adroit manner and administrative as well as psychological skill with which Chanakya helped Chandragupta Maurya (322-298 BCE) come to power in the Maga policy. A significant part of Arthashastra envisages treaties with other kings which is equivalent to countries, in today's context. Minute differences and nuances of different types of agreements and treaties, be it with a friendly king or a neighbour (stronger or weaker), a vassal and the consequences of violating a treaty. Treaties without conditions, treaties with obligations, methods of renegotiation of treaties, taking and giving hostages-all this and many more subtle differentiations were known to our ancient forefathers and passed on to us through various teachings and writings. It has been the part and parcel of Indian culture for millennia, to the extent that it exists in the "DNA" of Indians, which the centuries of foreign rule, merciless massacres and subjugation, could not erase. It is this common background and heritage that has allowed India, with all its diverse constituents to stay united and diversity adding to our national strength rather than subtracting from it. India's foreign policy too has remained largely well-focused and unchanging with broad national consensus, regardless of the divergent internal policies of the various political parties that has governed India from time to time.

Armed with this rich historical knowledge of the nuances of diplomacy, India emerged from the ashes determined to take its rightful place in this world as the moral force of diplomacy. The first important foreign policy statement framed by our post-independence leaders was the "**Non-Alignment Policy**", in preference to allying with one or the other major power blocs (the US-led democracies of Europe versus the Soviet Union-led countries of east Europe). Indeed, from day one India decided to display an independent foreign policy. Friendship towards all and animosity towards none was the basic premise. This policy has served India well and has added prestige to our country. With this idealistic policy, India deftly dealt with the US, Soviet Union, and the many Islamic countries of the world. Aware that the large number of Islamic countries would side with Pakistan in our dispute with that country, especially on Kashmir, Indian diplomacy successfully managed good relations and relative neutrality from these countries and the robust trade collaborations with them went unhampered. After the gulf Arab country's economies boomed owing to the oil monopoly, India successfully exported skilled and unskilled manpower to these countries which provided jobs as well as valuable foreign exchange for our development. Fast-forward to today, the Indian Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has received the highest national awards of some of these Islamic countries (Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain)[4], leaving Pakistan completely isolated. Now in 2021-2022, the UAE has started direct flights to Srinagar, and decided to invest several billion dollars for the infrastructure of Srinagar,

3 Kautilya – The Arthashastra, L.N.Rangarajan, Penguin Books India, 1992

4 https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/islamic-nations-that-honoured-pm-modi-with-highest-civilian-award-1591334-2019-08-25

much to the dismay and frustration of Pakistan. Such has been the success of Indian foreign policy!

Within the portals of the UN, Indian diplomats spoke eloquently and aroused great admiration. I would like to highlight two speeches by Indian leaders that left the UN General Assembly (UNGA) spellbound. In 1957, the redoubtable **VK Krishna Menon**, India's first defence minister, architect of the preamble of our constitution and also responsible for coining the term "Non-aligned movement", delivered the longest ever speech at the UNGA which lasted for over eight hours, while defending India's right to own Kashmir, and thereby earned the sobriquet "hero of Kashmir"[5]. Then in 1977 **Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee**, India's foreign minister under the Janta Dal government delivered an iconic speech in Hindi in the UNGA at its 32nd Session[6]. For the first time-ever a speech was delivered in Hindi within the portals of the UN. Vajpayee's oratory left everyone spellbound. He spoke on India's vision of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakum" i.e. the world is one family. He also spoke of the fundamental vision of the UN charter and of the dignity and demands of the common man and the need for social justice. Both these speeches brought glory and prestige to India.

Another masterstroke of Indian foreign policy was the timely signing of the "Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation" with the Soviet Union in 1971. Armed with this treaty, Indian soldiers fought alongside Bangladeshi (then East Pakistan) freedom fighters to win independence for Bangladesh from the despotic rule of West Pakistan, despite severe pressure and threatening posture of the US and UK Navy's to intervene militarily on behalf of Pakistan as a compliance to their treaties. The powerful aircraft carrier battle groups of the US and UK were despatched to deter Indian intervention on the side of Bangladesh but the timely activation of the "Indo-Soviet Treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation" enabled the Soviet Union to despatch its submarines in defence of India to chase away the US and UK navy ships[7].

Yet another gem of India's foreign policy was the decision to grant asylum to the Dalai Lama when he escaped from Tibet, as China consolidated its hold on Tibet by force[8]. While India has reluctantly accepted the one-China policy, minor actions of nicety such as permitting the Dalai Lama to form a government-in-exile in India and allocating a huge area in the city of Dharmshala for their activities (thereby giving legitimacy to the Dalai Lama), and further refraining from mentioning the one-China policy in every joint statement during various bilateral meetings with the Chinese, has allowed India to keep the door slightly ajar for reversing the acceptance of the "one-China fait accompli". Indeed, in a bold statement by India's foreign minister **Sushma Swaraj** of visiting Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi in 2014, Swaraj had told her counterpart that while BJP supports the one-China policy it also expects China to adopt a one-India policy[9]. This was the first time that India had expounded clearly and unequivocally such a hard-nosed position at a political bilateral event. This was a significant newly exposed viewpoint of India's stand on this sensitive matter which has always affected Chinese sensibilities, significantly. Chinese discomfort on such a stand is palpable but this event has given India yet another tool to set right the record and take appropriate action in national interest at an opportune moment.

India's manoeuvring for lobbying for membership of important committees within the UN has always been good, due to its impeccable moralistic image, cordial relations and goodwill with a majority of nations. In recent years, this expertise in lobbying and cashing-in the goodwill has scaled new heights. For instance, India's bid to field at the last minute a candidate for election to the International Court of Justice (ICJ). This election was to be against a British opponent. Britain is a permanent member of

5 https://newsable.asianetnews.com/south/krishna-menons-epic-8-hour-long-un-speech-turns-60

6 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=caboJgeTXuo (Vajpayee speech in UN in Hindi in 1977)

7 https://mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/5139/Treaty+of (Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship ad Cooperation)

8 https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/asia/040459atibet-special.html

9 https://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/one-china-what-about-one-india-policy-sushma-to-wang/

the UN Security Council (UNSC) and there is an unwritten rule that permanent members of the UNSC support each other whenever one of their candidates is in the fray. In addition, Britain had a long time to lobby while India decided to field a candidate at the last minute. This was due to the experience they had with the famous Kulbhushan Jadhav case in ICJ, and the realization of the importance of having their own judge in ICJ came to the fore. In what can best be described as a "fast-paced thriller fiction story" and a great lesson in cooperation, coordination, and team-work involving personnel from the highest office in government, that from the Prime Minister (Shri Narendra Modi) to the foreign minister (late Shrimati Sushma Swaraj) and to the energetic Mr Syed Akbaruddin (India's permanent representative at the UN), along with the entire UN-based team including fresh appointees and interns, who worked like a well-oiled machine and against all odds managed to win for the Indian judge (Justice Bhandari) the seat at the ICJ against the British judge[10]. This has been a sterling win for Indian diplomacy, showcasing also the elegant team-work and dedication of our diplomats.

With the passage of time, with monumental increases in India's GDP and national profile in all areas of human endeavour, India's clout in international affairs has also increased. Therefore, India obviously would like to play a bigger role in world affairs. Competition and parity with China (and eventually overtaking them) is an objective that needs to be addressed. For this to happen, besides a good economy, military power has also to be expanded greatly. It is well known that India is one of the biggest importers of all weapons in the world. This factor is a big drawback in times of war, when the country would depend on uncertain and potentially unaffordable supply of weapons and ammunitions. This factor needed to be corrected urgently for India to be able to pull its weight in world affairs. This led to PM Shri Narendra Modi's well thought out decision to coin the inspiring slogan "Make in India"[11] and to pursue this goal with full zeal, with new rules in place for procurements from foreign manufacturers of weapons. A large list of items was prepared which cannot be imported henceforth; they will have to be manufactured in India. The whole world has taken notice of this new India. While we are in the initial stages of "**Make in India**", progress has been rapid. Today India is producing its own ballistic and cruise missiles, warships and aircraft carriers, and advanced fighter jets. Not only does this save valuable foreign exchange, it also creates jobs in India and makes India self-reliant. Indian industry and start-ups have seized the opportunity and challenges, a new large defence corridor is being established in Uttar Pradesh, in addition to existing facilities all over the country. All-round progress is palpable and proceeding at good speed. India has already become a missiles exporter, and export of fighter jets to foreign air forces is under negotiation with a few nations.

It is this author's belief that in another decade, India would be recognized as an economic and military super-power. This will entail new foreign policy objectives and strategies, including membership of the UNSC as a permanent member with veto power and full membership of the group of nations constituting the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). With India's rich cultural background of "Chanakya-Niti" and a well-focused union government, India's rise will have turned the clock to a full circle, with India regaining its past glory and leadership in world affairs. India can work to build a new world order, free of exploitation, in the true spirit of

"**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakum**".

10 The Story of an Unprecedented Diplomatic Win, India vs UK, Syed Akbaruddin, HarperCollins Publishers India, 2021

11 https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/major_initiatives/make-in-india/



Legends Continue to Emanate Their Legacy Even If They Leave for Heavenly Abode!

Asst. Prof. Sonali Renuse
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Senior Advocate and Former Attorney General for India, Soli Sorabjee passed away on 30th April 2021, leaving behind a legacy of Jurisprudence which will be cherished life-long. Here is a tribute to the legend, a journey that would unfold his contribution to the legal arena. It is a tremendous task to talk about him for he has incredibly contributed to the evolution of the Indian Democracy.

Soli Jehangir Sorabjee was born in 1930 in Bombay to a Parsi family. He commenced his legal practice in 1953 at the Bombay High Court. In 1971, he was designated Senior Counsel by the Supreme Court of India. He became the **Attorney General of India** first from 1989-90 and then from 1998-2004.[1] In March 2002, he was conferred with **Padma Vibhushan** for his defense of Freedom of Speech and the Protection of Human Rights.

A person always has a turning point in his or her life. There were two incidents which deeply impacted Soli Sorabjee's life. One, was when he met with an accident and badly injured his leg which never recovered fully. The other incident was the unfortunate demise of his father when he was merely 19 years of age. It is said that he was summoned to the office of the executor of his father's will where he was not treated nicely. He always wanted to pursue a profession in which he would be a master of his own[2].

Consequently, he joined the Government Law College, Bombay. After graduating he joined Khursetjee Bhabha as a junior. In the initial days Mr. Sorabjee was blessed to be in the company of stalwarts like Nani Palkhivala and H M Seervai. Being in his salad days of the profession, he found this company to be challenging but also exciting. A few years later, in 1971-72, he was designated a senior advocate by the Bombay High Court.

Soli Sorabjee as a human being was kind, compassionate and loving. He was empathetic in his approach. It is so necessary that before one excels in his or her professional life one stays true to humanity. People across the globe swear how good Soli Sorabjee was as a human being. He had his own values, and ideals. These ideals set him apart from others and this is the basic reason he is known as the **Champion of Human Rights**. Sorabjee didn't confine himself to just court practice. But also, frequently wrote legal and non-legal articles for newspapers. He contributed immensely to the major arena of Human Rights, Fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution and several other legal issues. He was of the opinion that in a country like India, Fundamental Rights are violated every day. He was an ardent advocate of Rule of Law and access to Justice[3].

1 https://www.brandeis.edu/south-asian/sorabjee/bio.html

2 "Soli Sorabjee's fierce and independent voice will resonate in public life" by Abhinav Chandrachud, Advocate, Bombay High Court in https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/soli-sorabjee-former-attorney-general-of-india-dead-7300828/

3 Expansion And Protection Of Fundamental Rights By Judicial Interpretation And Intervention, Text In 8Th Durga Das Basu Endowment Lecture Delivered By Shri Soli Sorabjee, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court And Former Attorney General For India, At The West Bengal National University Of Juridical Sciences (Wbnujs), Kolkata On February 7, 2015.

In 1997, the United Nations had appointed him **Special Rapporteur for Nigeria** to report on the human rights situation in the country. He also served as a member and Chairman of the UN-Sub Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights between 1998 and 2004.

It is true that Judges are looked upon as pillars of Justices but the foundation to that is led by countless coherent, intellectual arguments put up by senior lawyers. It is the arguments in the courtroom that light up the temples of Justices.

His contribution to the evolution of India's democracy can be gathered from the numerous judgments which sum up his arguments made in cases in which he appeared and argued. He truly was an authority in the realm of constitutional law.

Soli Sorabjee appeared in some landmark cases like the **Kesavananda Bharati v State of Kerala**[4], **S R Bommai v Union of India**[5], **I R Coelho v State of Tamil Nadu**[6], **Prakash Singh V Union of India**[7], **Maneka Gandhi V Union of India**[8], etc.

Bharati was introduced to jurist Nani Palkhivala, who fought the case in the apex court, along with Fali Nariman and Soli Sorabjee. The basic structure doctrine was evolved by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case. To Sorabjee, the decision in this case might not be justifiable on sound juristic basis. But he was clear that every country has to work out its constitutional salvation taking into account its peculiar problems and specific needs. He believed thankfully this doctrine ensured that no party having majority in either of the house of Parliament can affect a constitutional amendment[9].

He was convinced that Supreme Court can deduce fundamental rights, even if they are not expressly mentioned. Freedom of the Press, Right to Privacy, Right to Travel Abroad, Right to Education, Freedom from Cruel and inhuman punishments are all such rights that enlarge the fundamental rights of our people and a result of judicial approach[10].

He was a staunch proponent of Freedom of Speech and Expression and had appeared in a number of press censorship cases during the emergency. One such was the "Freedom First" case (Binod Rao v. M R Masani)[11]. The government had passed an order prohibiting a monthly journal called Freedom First, edited by Minoo Masani (a politician and member of the Constituent Assembly) from publishing 11 articles critical of the government. Sorabjee appeared for Masani without charging any fees. At the end of his arguments, Justice Madon, who delivered the judgment of the Bombay High Court, held that despite the imposition of the Emergency, though the right to free speech and expression had been suspended by the government, "the rule of law continues to prevail" and the Emergency did not "confer upon the executive the power to take illegal or arbitrary action to the prejudice of citizens."[12]

He is known as a fervent champion of freedom of speech and expression. He authored the famous book '**The Law of Press Censorship in India**.' It is said that he was afraid that the government would raid his house and hence the manuscript was kept at his aunt's house.

His views on Judiciary were that it needs protection from itself rather than the executive. He expressed this during an interview, "Walk the talk with Soli Sorabjee, Former Attorney of India". He felt Judiciary needs to evolve. It is in dire need of coherent policy in regard to intervention. Different benches intervene in different ways and that brings down the image of the judiciary. They are subjected to ridicule due to this. He also seriously condemned the way Public Interest Litigations are increasingly becoming publicity interest litigation. He condemned the way the courts are approached for banning of movies or jokes. "Public Interest Litigation is not a pill of all ills", he remarked. He believes common man still has faith in the sanctity of Judiciary and approaches it for Justice.

4 (1973) 4 SCC 225; AIR 1973 SC 1461
5 1994 AIR 1918, 1994 SCC (3) 1
6 AIR 2007 SC 861
7 (2006) 8 SCC 1 : (2006) 3 SCC (Cri) 417)
8 1978 AIR 597, 1978 SCR (2)621
9 https://thewire.in/law/soli-sorabjee-former-attorney-general-india-democracy-constitution, last visited on 13th May 2021, at 7.03 pm
10 Ibid
11 (1976) 78 BOMLR 125
12 https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/soli-sorabjee-former-attorney-general-of-india-dead-7300828/, last visited on 12th May 2021, 11.50 pm.

In an exclusive interview with Rajdeep Sardesai, he shared his opinion that laws today have really become commercialized. People enter the profession to become big shots in a short time period. He was of the belief that Law is a service-oriented profession, we have always known it as a noble profession. Perhaps the most important part is the message he gave to the law students and budding lawyers. He was not very keen on students entering the corporate world which most of the times is due to money mindedness. He believed that one owes a lot to the society. Money would definitely follow if you work hard. He did feel dynasties and family legacy matter but if one possesses merit, that is enough for them to keep going. Sorabjee himself was a first-generation lawyer, his father was a businessman.

He remarked that in the contemporary world, the quality of legal education is lacking in many regards. It lacks in terms of education as well as senior-junior relationship. Mentoring is a crucial aspect every student pursuing law must get it just the way he received at a very young age. Through the mentoring his logical and analytical skills were sharpened, his knowledge on Roman Law also developed. He did agree the quality of legal education is deteriorating.

The most notable thing he pointed out was "Know your Judge". He addressed the concern that why should an advocate know his judge very well. What he meant by "know your judge" was to try to understand the personality of the judges, the social environments in which a judge is brought up, their economic conditions, their areas of interest, psychology, reactions, and other aspects of an individual. He was of the opinion that through observation one can really understand how to deal with judges. He felt in the free time, a student of law should actually visit court rooms and observe the judges. Observation is one of the greatest tools of learning.

Soli Sorabjee was truly a legend; an eminent jurist, a great lawyer, a champion on freedom of speech and expression. His demise has definitely left a huge vacuum in the Indian Legal System. He has left behind a huge legacy, the vast enriching experience and enormous province of Jurisprudence. When the present and the future generation of lawyers look-back they will significantly benefit from the heritage he has left. As Kapil Sibal appropriately quoted "If you look at the constitutional history of India, brick by brick, you would find the imprint in every brick of Soli Sorabjee" He has definitely left behind an ideal to strive towards!

LAW OF MAINTENANCE INTERNATIONAL LAW



Adv. Harpreet Singh
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"Man marries like prince, pays maintenance as pauper."

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is the union of two souls. A great marriage is not when the 'perfect couple' comes together. It is when an imperfect couple learns to enjoy their difference.

The Law of maintenance is a phenomenon under which a competent court or tribunal passes a maintenance order in favor of a recipient. The conflict in the enforcement of maintenance obligation arises due to various factors like nationality, domicile, validity of the marriage. In short, the conflict of laws often leads to hardship on claimants' claims since it takes a very long time the enforcement a maintenance obligation.

The amount of spousal maintenance is generally determined by the recipient's financial needs; the payer's ability to pay; the age and health of the parties, the length of the marriage, etc.

The concept of maintenance finds its presence in Civil and Common law countries. Maintenance usually involves a monetary transaction. The conflict arises not only in seeking a decree of maintenance or maintenance order in the claimant's favor but also in the enforcement of the maintenance order of a foreign court.

IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Many matrimonial cases involve the dispute of maintenance, custody of children, and property distribution or assets distribution. The conflict arises in areas like the choice of law, choice of appropriate forum, competent court or tribunal's jurisdiction in adjudicating the matter, and most importantly the enforcement of a decree or maintenance order of a Foreign Court.

Jurisdiction is the starting point in Private International Law cases which is followed by stages like classification or categorization, connecting factor, and finally ends with a choice of law.

The *Lex contractus, Lex loci domicilii, Lex loci celebrationis, Lex patriae, and Lex loci situs*, etc are connecting factors that help in resolving the disputes of Private International Law.

Family desertion and non-support has long been serious social problem. Whenever a breadwinner leaves his home and fails to discharge his alimentary duty, which Blackstone regarded as "flowing from the law of nature, a whole family unit is disrupted".

Desertion, which is the most common cause of non-support of dependents, has been called "the poor man's divorce." It is a method frequently used to break the marriage relationship by those who cannot afford divorce proceedings.

A dependent seeking to enforce his rights of maintenance against a defaulter in another country is faced with several obstacles that are often unbeatable.

Theoretically, a claimant may choose between two courses of action: to bring suit in the

foreign state where the respondent is present or to bring suit in the state where the claimant is present. However, the legal and practical difficulties of instituting proceedings abroad are such as discouraging most dependents, usually women and children with inadequate financial resources, from even attempting to pursue the first method.

The other course is no less complicated. In the first place, it may be assumed that in most cases, especially those concerning migrants and soldiers stationed abroad, the claimant has not obtained a maintenance order before the departure of the breadwinner from the State where the claimant is present.

Thus, action would have to be instituted in that State against a respondent who is in a foreign country. In several countries, however, including the United States and England, courts could not entertain such action for lack of jurisdiction in a personal action against a respondent who is in the territory of a foreign state. Thus, the claims of several dependents would be eliminated at this stage. It would be possible for other claimants, however, to obtain a maintenance order against the respondent before his departure for a foreign country or, in States where a maintenance order may be given against a respondent abroad, even after such departure.

Since a maintenance order given by a court is to be regarded as a judgment, the procedure to be followed by a claimant is different, depending on whether the respondent is present in a State in which foreign judgments may be directly enforced as such or in a State under whose law that system is not known.

Thus, in April 1999 the Hague Conference on Private International Law's Special Commission on Maintenance Obligations voted to begin work on a new convention on maintenance obligations.

Part of the complexity is because legal systems have different rules of jurisdiction to deter the existence of a maintenance obligation. Divergent jurisdictional rules between civil law countries, illustrated in the 1958 and 1973 Hague Conventions on the Recognition of Maintenance Obligations, and many common law countries, such as the United States, create obstacles to the receipt of maintenance by deserving families and disguise multilateral and bilateral negotiations.

States should, therefore, agree to recognize a maintenance judgment where the original determination was made under factual circumstances meeting the jurisdictional standards of the requested state. The issue, therefore, is whether on the facts of the case the requested state could recognize the judgment based on a ground of jurisdiction acceptable under its law.

Adoption of this approach will result in the recognition of the vast majority of maintenance judgments and eliminate a prolonged discussion of jurisdictional standards that may be unlikely to produce a substantive agreement. There will be, however, a few judgments that will not be able to be recognized in the requested state. To address those situations, any new convention should establish procedures whereby the state of the maintenance creditor could request the state where the maintenance debtor is located to obtain a new maintenance order against the debtor.

Therefore, in every case, either a prior maintenance judgment can be recognized or a new order obtained, thereby assuring that deserving families will not be deprived of necessary support.

DIVERGENT JURISDICTIONAL STANDARDS

A. THE UNITED STATES

In the United States, family law cases are subject to three different jurisdictional standards.

• First, jurisdiction to enter a judgment of divorce or dissolution depends on the relationship between one of the parties and the forum[1]. The United States does not recognize divorce jurisdiction based on nationality.

• Second, jurisdiction to take a measure about the protection of minors, such as custody or access, depends on the length of time they have

1 If one party is domiciled in the state that grants the divorce, all other states must give the divorce full faith and credit. Williams v. North Carolina [I], 317 U.S. 287 (1942).

been habitually residing in the state. If the minor has been a resident of the state for six months, jurisdiction to determine the minor's custody and access are normally present[2].

• Third, jurisdiction to determine a maintenance obligation is governed by the same standards as a jurisdiction to determine any other monetary award[3].

The United States Supreme Court has not distinguished between jurisdiction to award a monetary judgment in a commercial case or a tort case, and a family maintenance obligation. The same standards apply to all cases involving monetary judgments.

The act provides that a state may exercise jurisdiction of a non-resident defendant in the following circumstances:

(A) The individual is personally served with a legal citation within the state;

(B) The individuals submit to the jurisdiction of the state by consent, by entering a general appearance or by filing a responsive document that has the effect of waiving the objection to the state's jurisdiction;

(C) The individual resided with the child in the state;

(D) The individual resided in the state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;

(E) The child resided in the state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;

(F) The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in the state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse; or

(G) The individual asserted parentage in the state's alleged father registry.

In July 2008, the Uniform Law Commission amended UIFSA to incorporate changes required by the Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance.

B. THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS

Civil Law standards for the recognition and enforcement of maintenance are contained in article 3 of 1958[4] and articles 7 and 8 of the 1973 Hague Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations[5].

These two conventions contain rules of indirect jurisdiction[6] in that they require recognition of maintenance obligations if

(A) The maintenance creditor or debtor had his habitual residence in the State where the decision was rendered at the time when the proceedings were instituted;

(B) The maintenance debtor and the maintenance creditor were nationals of the state at the time the proceedings were instituted;

(C) The defendant submitted to the jurisdiction either expressly or by presenting his case on the merits; or

(D) The decision was part of a divorce, legal separation, or annulment by an authority of a State recognized as having jurisdiction in such matters.

C. BHARAT

The matrimonial laws in India, including laws on marriage, divorce, and other connected issues, are essentially governed by the personal laws of the parties depending on their religion:

• Hindu: Hindu Marriage Act 1955.

• Muslim: Muslim marriage is a contract under Muslim law.

• Christian: Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872.

• Parsi: Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1936.

In addition, the Special Marriage Act 1954 applies to all persons of all religions. This is civil legislation and parties from all religions, caste, or communities can elect to marry under it.

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2 By statute, most states have a durational residency requirement before a divorce will be granted. The constitutionality of these statutes was upheld in Sosna v. Iowa, 419 U.S. 393 (1975).

3 Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, Kulko v. California, 436 U.S. 84 (1978).

4 www.hcch.net/e/conventions/ menu09e.html

5 www.hcch.net/e/conventions/menu23e.html.

6 Hague conventions contain either direct or indirect rules of jurisdiction. Direct rules of jurisdiction specifically set out jurisdictional bases. Indirect rules are rules of judgments that require the recognition of judgment when they are based on certain jurisdictional bases.

Welfare of children

Personal laws governing marriage contain provisions to ensure the welfare of children born in wedlock. There is a general law, the Guardian and Wards Act 1890, which applies in all communities. The Act is a complete code defining the rights and liabilities of guardians and wards.

All Indian matrimonial statutes contain jurisdictional rules. Two matters are relevant regarding jurisdiction:

- The place in which the petition or suit in a matrimonial cause is filed.
- The court in which the petition or suit in a matrimonial cause should be filed.

Whether a court has jurisdiction depends on the:

- Parties' domicile.
- Place of solemnization of marriage.
- Marital residence and the residence of the respondent (or, if the respondent resides outside India, where the petitioner resides).

Jurisdictional requirements are the same under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 and the Special Marriage Act 1954. A divorce petition can be presented to the district court within the local limits of whose original civil jurisdiction the:

- Marriage was solemnized.
- Respondent, at the time of the presentation of the petition, resides.
- Parties to the marriage last resided together.
- Wife resides on the date of presentation of the petition (if she is the petitioner).
- Petitioner resides at the time of the presentation of the petition, in a case where the respondent, at that time, either:
- resides outside the territories to which the acts extend; or
- Has not been heard of as being alive for seven years or more by those persons who would naturally have heard of him if he were alive.

Where several courts have jurisdiction, a party can choose one of them. Where a court's jurisdiction is questioned, preference is generally given to factors that support its jurisdiction.

Procedure:

A party can apply for an anti-suit injunction against the other party to prevent it from proceeding in any other jurisdiction. This can be applied under Order 39 (3) of the Civil Procedure Code. A suit under Order 39 (3) can be filed as an independent case before the court of competent jurisdiction.

Factors:

The jurisdiction of more than one court could be invoked where the husband and wife have started residing in different territories, either nationally or internationally. It must then be decided which court is best suited and therefore competent to exercise jurisdiction. The paramount aim should be to alleviate the human suffering involved in matrimonial disputes.

- ***Harmeeta Singh v Rajat Taneja***[7]

The parties were married in New Delhi by Hindu religious ceremonies. The parties departed for the United States (US) soon after their marriage. Subsequently, the wife was compelled to leave the matrimonial home and the husband filed for divorce in the US courts. The Delhi High Court, in this case, restrained the husband from continuing with the proceedings in the US.

- ***Nimitt Rai Tiwari v Nishma Ramesh Karia***[8]

The marriage between the parties was solemnized in India and the parties resided within the territory of India after the solemnization. The relationship then broke down and the wife left India to reside in Kenya with her parents. Subsequently, the defendant's wife filed a case for divorce in Kenya. The Honourable High Court of Delhi restrained the wife from continuing with the divorce case in the foreign country on the ground that the cause of action had arisen within the territory of India and if the husband was to pursue the case in Kenya, grave prejudice would be caused to him.

- ***Vikas Aggarwal v Anubha***

The Supreme Court had been approached by the NRI husband whose defense had been struck off in a maintenance suit filed by the wife in the High Court as he had not appeared in the High Court despite the High Court's order directing him to personally appear and giving him several opportunities. The High court had directed him to personally appear to give

7 102 (2003) DLT 822

8 CS (OS) 304/2010

clarifications to the court on the circumstances in which the US court had proceeded with and granted decree in a divorce petition filed by the husband in the US despite the order of restraint having been issued by the Indian court against the proceedings in the US. The High Court had also rejected his application for exemption from personal appearance on the basis that he apprehended that he would be arrested in the case under Section 498 A, IPC filed by the wife.

The Supreme Court upheld the High Court's order and held that Order X of CPC is an enabling provision that gives powers to courts for certain purposes. The Delhi High Court was therefore justified in requiring the husband to personally appear before the Court for his clarification, especially since the affidavit of his counsel in America annexed with the affidavit filed in the trial court was not enough to clarify the position and his father, as found by the trial court, could not throw further light in the matter, has not been present during the proceedings in America.





Evolution of Indian Classical Music in the Last 75 Years

Asst. Prof. Anjali Dhadiwal
Visiting Faculty

India is well-known for its diverse cultural legacy around the world. This heritage is divided into cultural, historical, architectural, and musical categories. As we celebrate 75 years of independence this year, I'd like to highlight India's musical tradition as part of this golden jubilee.

Music, once accepted into the soul, takes on the form of a spirit that never dies. There are several types of music, the oldest of which being classical music. This music exemplifies a high standard and a long-standing principle. It also denotes a style that is based on long-established methods.

INCEPTION

Indian classical music has its origins in the Vedic writings, which stretch back more than 6,000 years, when tunes developed a system of musical sounds and rhythmic patterns. India's classical music is inextricably related to the natural world. Seasons and times of day were used to create a variety of Ragas such as Bhairav, Hindol, Megh, Deepak, and so on. Ustad Sarahang has also added a fascinating twist to this theory, claiming that ragas have specific months and seasons in which they should be performed.

In India, there are two primary classical music traditions: Hindustani (North Indian) and Carnatic (South Indian). Until the 15th century, these traditions were not separate. Traditions separated and evolved into discrete forms throughout the Mughal era of the Indian subcontinent.

From a single parent, the Hindustani and Carnatic music systems arose. Carnatic music arose from the Bhakti movement, whilst Hindustani music arose from the Vedic era. As a result, both have a strong religious connection. Both music styles arose from Sanskrit language scripts and Vedic traditions. Dhrupad, Khayal, Tarana, Thumri, Dadra, and Gazals are the principal vocal styles of Hindustani music. Alpana, Niraval, Kalpnaswaram, and Ragam Thana Pallavi are examples of Carnatic music with a lot of innovation.

The Veena is the most well-known Indian musical instrument. It's mentioned in epics and other ancient texts. Saraswati, the goddess of learning, is said to have it as a companion. It is made up of seven strings and a flat board set on two huge gourds. The instrument is played by deflections of the strings played with the right hand and notes played with the left hand.The Sitar, with its feminine beauty, is one of the other string instruments. It is thought to have been created in the 14th century by the poet Amir Khusrow.

The flute is the most commonly linked wind instrument with Lord Krishna. On significant events such as weddings and festivals, the Nagaswaram in the south and the Shehnai in the north are performed. In South India, the Nagaswaram is required for temple processions. In folk and tribal music, a wide range of horns and bugles are employed.

Indian music has always had significant mythological and religious connections, resulting in an art form that is as distinct from Western music as Hinduism is from Christianity. It is morally founded on a more purely sensuous setting and seeks unity through similarity rather than change. Melody, rhythm, and harmony are the three main elements of most music. Because of its peaceful and calming qualities, Indian classical music is a solitary activity that focuses mostly on melodic development due to its spiritual aspect.

The spontaneity of Indian classical music is its beauty. The music is energetically produced, drawing on the energy of both the audience and the performers on stage. Contemplative and introspective are two words that come to mind while describing Indian classical music. Underneath the melodic lines, there is no intended harmonic structure. This level of freedom allows for nearly limitless musical choices.

Improvisation is another feature of Indian music. The majority of the classical music performed is improvised. Even while performing the compositions, the performer tries to add modifications and flourishes that give the piece a distinct interpretation and highlight the artists' originality. This results in spontaneous music that never ceases to astound the listeners.

Raga and Tala are the two fundamental aspects of Indian classical music. While the Raga provides a palette for the musician to create a melody from sounds, the Tala provides a creative framework. Classical music got this organisational shape when artists were given the opportunity to perform in Royal Darbaars at the time. Let us now turn our attention to the period prior to the entrance of the Mughals in India.

Music, according to the renowned Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle, contains an inherent element that promotes moral or spiritual harmony and order in the psyche. 'Music provides a soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, and life to everything,' stated Plato. People in the pre-Mughal era not only heard but also implemented this idea, as music was used as a method of meditation at the time. For them, music was an excellent means of worship and expression. There were no structural forms or restrictions on the project. Music was a way for people at the time to express their emotions, whether it was devotion, enjoyment, or even despair. The evolution of music has paralleled the evolution of time. Artists began playing at Royal Darbaars for a variety of reasons, including entertainment, praise, victory celebrations, and so on. It began to take on a structural structure and selective compositions there.

POST INDEPENDENT INFLUENCE

Classical performers began performing for society after India's monarchy ended. Democracy gradually changed the way ordinary people were exposed to classical music. Any piece of music has its origins in society and evolves in response to the changing circumstances that surround it. It accepts new tunes and alters current melodies from various periods. For more than half a century, however, changing socioeconomic realities influenced the growth and reception of Indian classical music. In the post-independence era, when Hindi became the national language, it heightened the sense of nationalism in films, contributing to a sense of unity. Bollywood music served as a unifying force for the country at the time. The film music had foreign music influences ranging from Latin to Chinese to reggae, incorporating numerous styles from various traditions - both Hindustani and Carnatic Classical, religious, and folk music. With time, Indian films gained international recognition, particularly for their musical repertoire. Bollywood-style attention was paid to Indian classical music, and it began to be commercialised. Pandit Birju Maharaj, Hariprasad Chaurasia, Ustad Zakir Hussain, Lata Mangeshkar, Ustad Bismillah Khan, Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, Pandit Ravi Shankar, Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Annapurna Devi, and many others helped to keep the tradition alive.

While playback music became the lifeblood of Indian film, playback singers and music directors from all walks of life contributed to its success. Backgrounds become an important part of the films as well. Some were classically trained, while

others came from a folk background. Many of the people were also self-taught. S.D. Burman, Naushad, Ali, and R.D. Burman were some of the most well-known and popular music directors of the period. Mohammed Rafi, Manna Dey, Asha Bhosle, and Kishore Kumar were among the most prominent playback singers of the time.

Indian film music, which featured a vast number of scales (Ragas) and rhythm patterns (Talas), had a significant influence on Indian classical music from the early twentieth century until the 1960s.

It is impossible to say that western music has had no influence on Indian classical music, although there are many western performers who are well-versed in Indian classical music. They claim that there is no other type of music that compares to the beauty of Indian classical music.

Not only in India, but also around the world, Indian music has a unique attraction. The ancient Indian music pattern has endured through the decades, entertaining not only the regular people of India, but also music and art aficionados all around the world.

Despite the fact that Indian music has regional variations, the essential unity of the ragas and talas concept is universal. It's no surprise that India has influenced musical trends in other regions of the world. Indian ragas and talas have influenced Afghani music, Persian music, Russian music, and even western music.

Indian music is the perfect accompaniment to Indian classical dances and dramas. Dance is an amalgamation of action, song, mime, and rhythm. The tala notion is dominant in classical dance, as it is in Indian classical music. As a result, music plays a significant role in dancing.

When it comes to Indian classical music, the performer's patience and grace, as well as the audience's, are extremely important. To achieve proficiency in this discipline, artists must prepare extensively, be persistent, and rehearse on a regular basis. Their enthusiasm and zeal should match that of the show's performers. Music is a sort of art that the artist should not only perform but also live. It's a divine manner of expressing the human heart's exquisite feelings. As a result, the artist should approach this extraordinary art form with a divine mindset.

The 21st century is characterised by sophisticated communication technologies, increased personal mobility, financial markets, and international integration. Almost every area of life, including music, has been reformed. Indian classical music has welcomed aspects that question its characteristics at various stages of development, especially in this highly technical environment.

CONCLUSION

India has a long and illustrious musical history. Indian music, despite certain Western influences, will continue to shine due to the quality of its substance and structure. The current film and rap music are increasingly impacting the youth. Classical musical themes, on the other hand, continue to be popular among the general public. It is very much possible to preserve this magnificent, god-gifted, and one-in-a-million art form provided the correct steps are taken on the right route.



> *"Music is language itself. It should not have any barriers of caste, creed, language or anything. Music is one, only cultures are different. Music is language of languages. It is the ultimate mother of languages."*
>
> - A. R. Rahman

मी कोण???



Asst. Prof. Sonali Renuse
Faculty

आज खूप वर्षांनी एक
प्रश्न मनाच्या कोपऱ्यात
खोल दडलेला, मला
वारंवार भेडसावणारा,
अगदी अलगदपणे माझा
समोर आला.

तो म्हणाला , 'तू नक्की
कोण"?
मी क्षणभर अस्वस्थ
झाले.

मनाच्या झालरीतून तो
मात्र तसाच स्मित करत
माझा उत्तरासाठी थांबला .
नेहमीप्रमाणे मला वाटले
खूप वेळ उत्तर दिले नाही
तर जाईल निघून,

पण कसले आलेय,
पठ्ठ्याने आज उत्तर
घेण्याचा जणु चंगच
बांधला.

मनाच्या खोल दरीत मी
दूरवर नजर रोवली....
तासंतास तशीच ती
अंधारी खोली
काही दिसेना, काही
सुचेना.....
मी कोण? उत्तर काही
सापडेना...

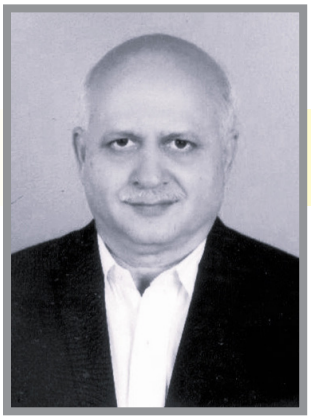
हताश होऊन शेवटी
ठरवलं सांगायचे....
जा बाबा निघून, मी
कोण, मी कुणीच नाही...

असं ठरवलं आणि
डोळ्याचा कडा
पाणावल्या, एक अनामिक
घुसमट, आणि आपसुकच
आलेला हुंदका

माझा प्रश्न म्हणाला, चल
झालं माझं काम...
तुला आज 'तु'
दिसलीस... गुरफटलेल्या
संसारात आज तुला
तुझीच आठवण झाली..
रड, मोकळी हो, घुसमट
सगळी व्यक्त करून टाक...

उद्या पासून नवी उमेद,
नवी उभारी,
पुन्हा उद्या नवी तु, पुन्हा
उद्या नवी तु !!!!!

उरी गौरवगाथा



Adv. Nitin Apte
Chairman, DES SNFLC

अतिरेक्यांचा करुनी अफझल
मानवतेचे करण्या रक्षण
ध्येय आमचे खल निर्दालन
शिवनीतीचे करू आचरण || १ ||

तक्षक हत्या करणे हे तर
कर्म आमुचे, सद्धर्म पालन il
जरी लपेल तो इंद्रा मागुती
'इंद्राय स्वाहा', मंत्र उच्चारण || २ ||

विनायकाच्या पुण्यतिथीदिनी
प्रकटे पौरूष दैत्य मारुनी
सर्वस्व अर्पूनी राष्ट्रा चरणी
योद्ध्यांचे ते सीमोल्लंघन || ३ ||

आकाशातुन वीज कोसळे
मर्मभेदी घाव रिपूवर
प्रचंड बरसे अग्निगोल तो
विजयश्री चे वीरालिंगन || ४ ||

स्वातंत्र्यवीरांच्या मार्गावर
सशस्त्र सेना करी संचलन
सत्शील साधना सामर्थ्याची
विश्वगुरू भारत करितो वंदन || ५ ||



Mr. Sachin Kamble
Office Sub - Staff

स्त्री

तुझ्या डोक्यावरचा पदर आहे तुझी शान

तुझ्या कर्तृत्वापुढे नेहमीच झुकते आमची मान ...

अन्नपूर्णा होऊन कधी साऱ्या घराला रुचावणारी

कधी अंगणातील तुळस मनाला सुखावणारी

अवकाशात घेऊन झेप तू आभाळ पेलणारी

तूच अहिल्या तूच सावित्री अन तूच ती जिजाऊ

शिवबाला घडवणारी ...

नाना रूपे तुझी कर्तव्याची आयुधे तुझ्या हाती

का? नाकारावे तुझे बाईपण चंद्र सूर्य तुझ्या माथी

वेळ पडता होशी अग्नी कधी सर सुखाची बरसात

हे विश्व विनोदिनी मंडले तुझे स्थान प्रत्येकाच्या हृदयात.

प्रयास

अजीब तरह की वकालत है, ये समझ में नही आता

शिकवा करें या शिकायत.... दिल- ए- नादान की ....

आखिर गुन्हेगार तो हमें ही

समझती है ये दुनिया

हमारी खामोशी से .....

किस तरह पेश करूं आइना, मैं अपनी सफाई का

दुनिया, दिखाई देती है, लेकीन नज़र का अंदाज़ बदल

गया है

आग लगा देती है हवा बुझते हुये चिरागों को और

शोर होता किसी और का .....

फर्क नही पड़ता हमें लेकिन ..... क्यूंकि.....

बदनाम है तिली पहले से ही..

जरूरी नही की हर वक़्त हम हि सही हो

गलतियां करने की हमें भी कभी आदत पड़े .....



The 75 years of India's International Journey

Bhavika Mittal
2nd B.A.LL. B

A country's internal functioning significantly reflects its position in the international arena. The strength of the chair is also influenced by the close-knit relations a country maintains with its fellow co-inhabitants on the surface of earth. The development of such foreign relations is viewed to be of paramount importance as it aids and assists in climbing the ladder to heightened levels of growth and power. Therefore, be it a developed or a developing nation, each of these aim for a strengthened strategic relation with those competent and potent one's to achieve security and peace within and across its borders.

The Republic of India, a developing South-Asian nation has been keen on its stance for developing and expanding its international relations since the time of its inception.

The state of India was born seven and a half decades ago, relatively a young age in terms of nations. An independent India emerged as it unitedly uprooted the leveraging colonial rule.

The new India was free but an appropriate mechanism was required to channelise the citizens towards development and gear up the nation for the forthcoming testing times. The international backdrop for a free India was contrary to that of welcoming. The world was grappling with the issue of reconstruction, which the devastating second world war had made a necessity. Also, the mounting pressures and consequences of partition which the British Government conveniently left behind. Not remaining oblivious to the initiation of the Cold War around that time, and the emergence of Communist China. It was during these trying and challenging internal and external context that India stepped into the realm of world affairs as an independent nation-state.

The foundation of a well-built foreign relation chiefly lies upon the affability of the country's foreign policy. The, 1947 India had only a handful of citizens holding the experience in making or conducting foreign policy. Among those few was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had a long-standing interest in international affairs; in the late 1920s he formulated the Congress stance on overseas contact and international issues. Nehru being the first Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of independent India had profound influence over the formulation and implementation of foreign policy from 1946 to 1964. The determinants of India's foreign policy were: India's geopolitical position, the historical legacy of South Asia, security requirements and its economic needs as a large developing country. Thus, the objectives of the foreign policy were constructed on the abovementioned lines, they being: to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development without overreliance on any country or group of countries. Therefore, India decided to conduct its foreign relations with an aim to respect the sovereignty of all other nations, to achieve security through the maintenance of peace and to be able to carve out an independent international role.

To effectively attain the objectives, Nehru formulated a strategy of the non-alignment policy. Through the policy India could evidently portray its advocacy to the peaceful means of worldly conflicts. During the Cold War, when the world

was bipolar with camps led by the US and the USSR, various countries across the globe joined either of the superpowers but India was amongst those nations which chose to be a spectator, and avoided either of their military alliances. The non-alignment movement (NAM) established in 1961 is an international organisation, which was founded with its principle-purpose to give a voice to developing countries and to encourage their concerted action in world affairs. And omit multilateral or bilateral military agreements with the superpowers as its twin purpose. This diverging but powerful outlook of the Asian-African countries, marked as the peak of Third World solidarity. But as non-permanence is the course of nature, the stand of India on NAM was tarnished in no time.

The dawn of 1962, brought with it various multi-dimensional challenges highlighting the shortcomings of NAM due to its partially unrealistic footing. The politics of the cold war intertwined with the interstate relations of South Asia. The humiliating defeat of India in the Sino-Indian War, harshly criticised Nehru and his government. Some of the top army commanders and cabinet members were forced to resign or retire. Nehru's personal stature suffered because of his incapability to foresee and interpret China's intentions, his past belief in the Chinese friendship through Panchsheel, the Five principles of peaceful coexistence was now disregarded. The congress party had to witness failure in key by-elections. Consequently, the political mood of India changed owing to the weak international relation. The aforementioned circumstances and the demise of Jawaharlal Nehru marked the beginning of pragmatic diplomacy for damage control and facing new political and security challenges.

Over the next decade (1962-1971), India didn't formally abandon NAM, but its behaviour assumed a more realistic orientation. The tense relations with its neighbours grew intense, the long-standing conflict with Pakistan over Kashmir turned into a serious armed conflict in 1965. The seventeen-day war ended with the Tashkent Agreement mediated by the Soviet Union wherein both the countries signed and agreed to withdraw its armed forces, restore diplomatic relations and other issues. However, it didn't contain any no war pact or renunciation of Pakistan's aggression in Kashmir, the antagonism still continues. This was the time when the India-USSR friendship started building, due the rejection and the lack of support from the west (US) and Pakistan being US's ally. India tilted towards the USSR, it seeked substantial amounts of military and economic aid which helped strengthen the nation and made USSR the largest supplier of military hardware by the end of the decade.

In 1971, the India-Soviet Union fellowship became stronger, the twenty-year Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the two was proof. While India was building its internal strength, Pakistan on the other hand was facing one of its biggest internal crises. The people of Eastern Pakistan (now Bangladesh) protested and struggled for liberation from West Pakistan. The burden of the quarrel was faced by India, with the large number of refugee inflow into the country. Also, the US-China-Pakistan axis threatened India but the treaty with the USSR obstructed Chinese or American intervention on behalf of Pakistan. Later, India came to support the Bangladesh Liberation Movement and inflicted military defeat on Pakistan and assisted the establishment of a new state Bangladesh. Therefore, making India a dominant power in the subcontinent but due to the loopholes in the internal economic policies prevented its further extension. But the successes in the forthcoming times through gradual technological advancement temporarily overhauled the situation.

The year of 1974 denotes a revolutionary change in India's international position by the virtue of success in Pokhran I (Smiling Buddha) Nuclear Tests. The purpose of India behind becoming a nuclear efficient country was for peace, to avoid or defer any severe war-like situations. Thus, calling it the Peaceful Nuclear Explosion. The international community was threatened by the nuclear tests in the region and so sanctions were imposed which were subsequently waived off.

In the 1980s the international presence of India increased, it played a prominent role in expanding regional affairs and also multiplied its involvement in UN led peacekeeping organisations. The formation of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in 1985 was a step towards initiating strong regional integration,

India was one of the founding members. The 1987 India-Sri Lanka Accord, which was signed with the aim to end the Sri Lankan civil war. The terms of the agreement stated that India would send peacekeeping forces to Sri Lanka and in turn the accord ensured India's position in the subcontinent. The initiation and continuation of these close ties occupied much of the energies of the Ministry of External Affairs. It showcased India's intentions and willingness to promote peace. Well, India enjoyed positive regional relations and an improved but temporary growth rate owing to the support from the USSR.

The end of the Cold War in 1991 with the defeat of the USSR (India's close ally) came as a disappointment to India since the disintegration of the Soviet Union meant removal of India's international leverage. Along with this the Gulf War, the long-standing economic stagnation and domestic turmoil created a balance of payment crisis in India.

The grave economic problems and the emergence of a unipolar world political system led by the US forced India to reassess its foreign policy and make adjustments in its foreign relations. The former approach and policies proved to be inadequate to cope up with the rising internal and external problems. Now, India shifted its focus towards developing and deepening its relations with the US. The aim of the reassessed twofold foreign policy was to maintain regional position while working on its long-term goal of becoming a world superpower which the US can help accomplish. Determined to achieve this, India launched a series of reforms for opening up its economy to foreign investment, privatisation and liberalisation. It also launched the Look East Policy with the focus of connecting with South-eastern markets.

This was the phase of the Indian foreign policy, wherein it set out to engage the US, Israel and ASEAN countries intensively. In 1992, New Delhi established Formal Diplomatic Relations with Israel, with the vision of it being a key ally and defence partner in the subsequent years. The 1996 offer of signing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty,1996(CTBT), a successor of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) was rejected by India on the grounds of it being discriminatory by selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and monopolizing the power of the five nuclear weapon powers. Following the opposition on these treaties, India focused on securing its nuclear weapon option through a series of nuclear tests conducted in 1998 called Pokhran II which was domestically approved but at the international front it received economic sanctions from the US, Japan and other countries. The nuclear self-reliance of India is one such aspect that has helped our country establish its position in world politics.

The early 2000s phase of Indian foreign relations witnessed a whole new set of collaborations with countries, international and regional organisations for various reasons. First, it pushed for Nuclear Development Programmes in 2005 viz the Bush administration and the government issued a joint statement which laid out the plan for civilian nuclear cooperation, in 2007, the Quad was formed with India, Australia, US and Japan as its members, their core objective being to secure rule-based global order, freedom of navigation and liberal trading system in 2008, the US and the Indian government signed the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Deal. Second, it increased engagement with multilateral organisations by signing FTAs (free trade agreement) with South Korea (2010), Malaysia (2010), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN, in 2010) and Japan (2010). The formation of BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) in 2006 and its emergence in 2009 showcased BRIC nations as rising economic powers.

By the end of the first decade of the 21st century, India had become a "mature" nation and largely avoided naive decisions because the diverse nation was more aware of its capabilities and the expectations the world has from it. The Indian outlook of policy transformed to Multi Alignment from Non-alignment. The election of the Modi government can be marked as the beginning of a new era. The international engagements since 2014 have been on the higher end. India has been able to assert itself in the Asian continent with the help of the Act East Policy (close ties with Asian and ASEAN countries). The country has proceeded beyond Asia, through its approach towards the Indian Ocean (the SAGAR Initiative) and the Think West Policy. The principle to which the Indian foreign policy is currently adhering

to is "sabka saath,sabka vikas, sabka vishwas". India has shown willingness to shape key globe negotiations. For instance, the Paris Agreement. The country has taken and is a part of numerous other initiatives and organisations.

The foreign policy of a country envisages to widen the sphere of influence, enhance role across nations and make its presence felt like an emerging power. It's not just this, the foreign policy of a country is dictated by ideas of national interests. These national interests and the international environment are subject to change. Therefore, making the nature of foreign relations evolutionary. In the contemporary world, nations give more importance to economic interests than military interests, thus modifying foreign policy choices. India, as time proceeds will face challenges and come across opportunities in pursuit of fulfilling its foreign policy objectives. Its relations with Pakistan will continue to be tense in the matter of Kashmir, but might see a light of hope in other aspects. The Chinese government backing Pakistan, and the 2020 Galwan Valley attacks have strained India-China relations making India diplomatically boycott the Winter Games 2022 held in Beijing. But strengthening India-US relations as it supports India's move against the Chinese military aggression. Talking about strong India-US relations, the recent news update states that a Gandhi statue in the US was vandalised. This act has the potential to inflict a dent upon their amicable relations. These changes in relations and the environment (like the current pandemic) are inevitable. In my opinion, all a nation can do is be vigilant and stay prepared.

The Path to Modern India



Hanah Varghese
2nd B.B.A.LL.B

India, that is Bharat, is a union of states that is so diverse, with a rich history and a vivid blend of thoughts, expressions and cultures. As we reach its 75th year, we must reminisce at the milestones achieved, the progress attained and the mistakes committed. While we look back at our past, we ought to look at the future, at innovation, at progress and change.

After 200 years of toiling under the British Raj, the freedom struggle led to the ultimate independence of the country. The legend of the Mahatma is indisputable to the Indian independence movement. Such is the impact of Mahatma Gandhi that the core principles practised by Gandhi was adopted by the Constitution in 1950.

Prologue (1947-1965)

"Long years ago, we made a tryst with destiny; and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom"[1].

1 A Tryst With Destiny, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's Inaugural Address https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/125396/1154_trystnehru.pdf



The Times of India

BIRTH OF INDIA'S FREEDOM

NATION WAKES TO NEW LIFE

Mr. Nehru Calls For Big Effort From People

"INCESSANT STRIVING TASK OF FUTURE"

Assembly Members Take Solemn Pledge

STATE VISIT TO KARACHI

FRENZIED ENTHUSIASM IN BOMBAY

Crowds In Festive Mood

"MAY BOMBAY PROSPER"

Governor's Message

GOOD WISHES TO FREE INDIA

NEW CABINET OF INDIA

Fourteen Members

PANDIT NEHRU TO BE PREMIER

WILD SCENES OF JUBILATION IN DELHI

ENTIRE DELHI KEPT AWAKE TO WITNESS THE HISTORIC EVENT OF USHERING IN THE FREEDOM OF INDIA AT THE HOUR OF MIDNIGHT.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN GREETS PAKISTAN

Mr. Jinnah Re-Affirms Firm Friendship With Britain

Jawaharlal Nehru, delivered this famous speech 'Tryst with Dynasty' to commemorate Independence Day on August 15th, 1947. Following this, India went through her bloodiest times; The partition. Millions of people from both sides, were displaced and the ensuing riots between the Hindus and the Muslims resulted in the death of a million people. The two-nation theory and the irrevocable differences between the Congress and Muslim League ultimately led to the creation of the nations of India and Pakistan. The impact of the Partition can be felt in the strain of the religious differences between Hindus and Muslims even today.

The period following the partition was perhaps the most trying period that the newly independent country had to face. The first challenge was the Indo-Pakistani War which was fought between India and Pakistan over the princely state of Kashmir and Jammu from 1947 to 1948. It was the first of four Indo-Pakistan Wars fought between the two newly independent nations. The second major challenge was the national elections under the Constitution in 1952. It was regarded as the democracy's biggest gamble and Sukumar Sen[2], the Chief Election Commissioner was entrusted with the humongous task of conducting the elections. Every individual above the age of 21 was granted the Right to vote in the largely illiterate country (85%). The Congress won with a landslide majority and Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed as the Prime Minister for the 2nd time.

The Nehru administration won the elections again in 1957 and 1962 thereby establishing a Congress System or a one-party dominance. Nehru's India is attributed to the progress and development of the country. The socialist economic model- The Five-Year Plans were introduced wherein long-term economic goals such as nationalisation of heavy industries such as steel, aviation, shipping, electricity and railway; the establishment of Indian Institute of Technology's (IIT); the creation of dams- Nehru recognised the importance of dams and even referred to them as the temples of Modern India. The 2nd Five Year Plans ushered in the era of the heavily criticised licence raj. This was a part of the socialist model and businesses required licences for setting up new plants. Certain industries such as insurance, railways etc. were completely under government control, undermining the private players in the country.

In addition to the rapid development in the economic and political sphere, Independent India also sought to improve its international relations. India and China shared a cordial relationship with India being one of the 1st countries to recognise communist China. Famous slogans such as 'Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai' and the Paonchsheel agreement describe the extent of the friendship between the two countries. However, this friendship was short-lived with the Chinese takeover of Tibet (1950) and border conflict (1962)[3]. To make matters worse, in 1959, spiritual leader Dalai Lama was granted refuge in India. The Sino-Indo conflict over the border areas of Aksai Chin has led to irrevocable differences existing even today.



In 1965, a 3rd war broke out between India and

2 Ramachandra Guha, Democracy's Biggest Gamble: India's First Free Elections in 1952 World Policy Journal Vol. 19, No. 1 (Spring, 2002), pp. 95-103 (9 pages)
Published By: Duke University Press https://www.jstor.org/stable/40209795

3 Vertzberger, Yaacov. "India's Border Conflict with China: A Perceptual Analysis." Journal of Contemporary History 17, no. 4 (1982): 607–31. http://www.jstor.org/stable/260524.

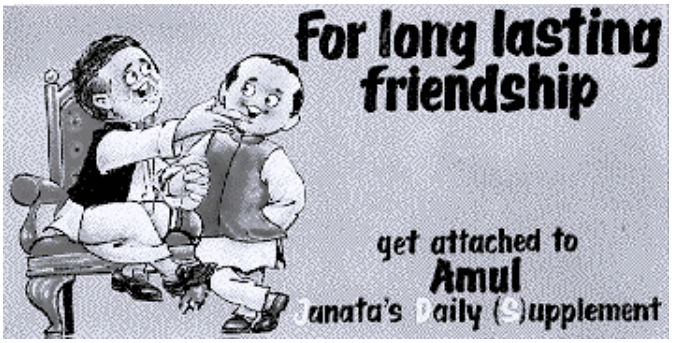
Pakistan over the disputed territory of Jammu & Kashmir. This 17-day war witnessed the largest engagement of armoured vehicles since WWII. The conflict came to a closure only after the interference by the UN.

Congress System (1965- 1989)

Jawaharlal Nehru died in 1964 and Lal Bahadur Shastri succeeded him as Prime Minister. However, this tenure was cut short due to the untimely death of Shastri in Tashkent. This brought in the only suitable candidate, Nehru's daughter, Indira Gandhi. Her arrival at that period was criticised owing to the increase in the price of commodities, unemployment, devaluation of the rupee and the food crisis. The Iron Lady of India had to face numerous adversities but led the country to greater heights. In 1970, she nationalised the banks and abolished the privy purses royalties. In 1971, India went to war against Pakistan for the 3rd time over the annexation of Bangladesh. These aggressive measures undertaken by Indira Gandhi sealed her role as the rightful heir to the Congress Party's legacy.

The economy of the country also underwent major changes during this time. The green revolution changed India's status from a food deficient country to one of the world's leading agricultural nations. Modern technology was adopted to increase agricultural yield from the HYV (High Yielding Varieties) of wheat.

The darkest chapter in India's history, post-Independence, was perhaps the Emergency of 1975. Economic and Social problems, along with the allegations of corruptions, causing political unrest throughout India, led to many movements such as the Bihar Movement of 1974. The Allahabad HC found Indira Gandhi guilty of misusing government machinery for election purposes. Opposition leaders such as Jayprakash Narayan rallied for her immediate resignation. To quell these protests, in 1975 Indira Gandhi declared a nationwide internal Emergency that granted the central government arbitrary powers to defend law and order of the nation. She suspended many civil liberties and postponed elections at the national and state level. Constitutional amendments that granted her absolute power were passed. This Emergency led to her humiliating defeat in the 1977 elections at the hands of the Janata Dal.



Moraji Desai became the 1st non-Congress leader to be the Prime Minister of India. The coalition came together with a common objective to oust Indira Gandhi. But owing to their internal differences and inability to solve the economic and social problems, the party became extremely unpopular. Indira Gandhi took this opportunity and rose to power in 1980 with a sweeping majority. However, her second tenure was riddled with adverse challenges. The Khalistani demand turned aggressive leading to Operation Bluestar and ultimately resulted in the increased hatred by the Sikh community. Her own Sikh bodyguards assassinated her in her residence on 31st October 1984. This shocking attack led to the 1984 Anti- Sikh riots that erupted in New Delhi and parts of Punjab, and ultimately causing the death of thousands of Sikhs.

Rajiv Gandhi, led the Congress Party with the largest majority in history in 1984. As the youngest Prime Minister to be elected, he laid down the foundation of Modern India. His tenure is supported with massive expansions in Telecom and IT, accurately describing him as the 'architect' of digital India. Constitutional amendments were introduced that established the Panchayati Raj systems which decentralised power at the hands of the local bodies. Moreover, 1/3rd of the seats was reserved for women and separate seats for the Schedules Castes and Schedules Tribes. In 1987, Sri Lanka underwent a major ethnic conflict with the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam)[4]. India sent troops to deploy the

4 Rohan Gunaratna, Indian Intervention in Sri Lanka: The Role of India's Intelligence Agencies (1993)

situation and disarm the Tamil rebels. However, this move resulted in a deep hatred by the Tamil rebels and his untimely assassination in 1991.

World Economy (1991- present)

The 1990s can be attested to the major economic reforms that the country underwent. The INC formed a minority government with P V Narasimha Rao as PM in 1991. The Manmohan Singh- Narasimha Rao duo brought about sweeping economic reforms beginning with the dismantling of the licence raj. They initiated the privatisation of large government corporations to curb the monopoly in the public sector. These measures were a part of the New Economic Strategy as a part of the global liberalisation. The government also reduced tariffs to make it easier for foreign investors to set businesses in India. With the onset of the globalisation, local businesses had to face foreign competition for the first time. This increased the availability of goods in the market and a consumer had a plethora of choices.

The 1990s is also known as the Era of Coalitions, with the Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) coming into power in 1999 forming a National Democratic Alliance (NDA) with Atal Bihari Vajpayee as the PM. This popularity arose due to successful Kargil War where Indian soldiers killed the Pakistan backed-infiltrators and reclaimed key border posts. The Vajpayee government is attributed with political stability and speedy economic progress. In 2004, the UPA (United Progressive Alliance) won a surprise victory at the elections and Manmohan Singh backed by Congress President Sonia Gandhi came to power. In 2008, India launched its 1st mission to the moon, the unmanned lunar probe called Chadrayaan-1.

The 16th General Elections were conducted in 2014 where the BJP won with a landslide victory under the Prime Ministership of Narendra Modi. The Modi wave i.e. the massive support for the policies of the Prime Minister ushered his landslide victory in the 2019 general elections with an even bigger margin than in 2014. Since coming into power, the Modi government has rebranded the Look East Policy of the 1990s with the new Act East Policy (AEP). This change is intended to improve India's foreign relations with the South East Asian countries. Additionally, programmes such as Make in India, Swachh Bharat and Digital India were intended to increase manufacturing and infrastructure.

The covid 19 pandemic brought the entire world to a standstill. The deadly virus that originated in Wuhan, China rapidly spread across the world. The pandemic has also had debilitating impact on the economy, with the efforts of the government focused on procuring a vaccine. India has administered about 1 billion doses of the COVID 19 vaccine as of October 2021.

The Way Forward

The Covid 19 pandemic has brought in a new normal with masks and sanitisers used on a daily basis. But this will also pass, it is a testimony to the undying spirit of the nation. The focus is to a progressive and a positive future. As the country turns 75, let us march forward with the theme 'Nation First, Always First' to innovation and progress.

Jai Hind!



Major Role of Private Sector in Development of India



Deepti Devdatta Mahajan
1st B.B.A.LL. B

India, the country well known for its golden past, is now also being recognised for a glorious future; owing to its developing present. On 15th August 1947, when India won back its freedom from the British, the path of our nation's growth was cleared. This year as India is celebrating 75 years of freedom, we reminisce about our great freedom struggle, resurge with new goals and reflect on 'unity in diversity'. During the British-Raj, Britishers brought India into disrepute in front of the world. They used words like: country of poverty, religious violence, diverse and uncontrolled population, illiterate people with sacred beliefs, fraud monks & occultists, poor healthcare system, etc., to describe India. But in today's era, India is well known for its expeditious growth & development. It is proving its ability in every sector whether it be agriculture, pharmaceuticals, manufacturing, tourism, automobile, textile and IT. The major role in changing India's reputation in the world is played by our extra-ordinarily brilliant entrepreneurs, skilled workers and expanding corporate sector.

The Government of India revamped its economic policies by introducing the New Economic Policy (NEP) of 1991, which proved to be a crucial step towards development. The main objectives of this policy were Liberalisation, Privatisation & Globalisation. The government removed all unnecessary license restrictions imposed on businesses, hence liberalising the economy. Similarly, many Public Sector Units (PSU's) were sold to private sector. Privatising the economy was necessary because it was realised that PSU's find it difficult to carry on business with continuous and unchecked political interference. Globalisation led to a more healthily competitive economy, increase in foreign direct investment and also sufficient foreign exchange reserves. Due to globalization, the businesses which could not sustain in such a competitive market, took an exit root from the market; while few grabbed this opportunity and represented the 'New India' globally, which led to employment generation, increase in foreign investment in the country, technological as well as infrastructural development.

Until now, India was known for its aesthetics, art & literature, rich culture & heritage, tourist destinations, traditions, cross-culture architecture, etc.; but now, along with these amazing things, the nation is also trying to add to the list its progress in the fields of aeronautical science, research, and business and IT. It is a fact that a country's growth depends mainly upon 3 factors viz. public sector, private sector & the public. In India, along with public sector & public, private sector played an essential role. As the Government allows private sector expansion by formulating favourable trade policies, the private sector in return generates employment, develops infrastructure, and provides foreign currency inflow. This give and take is necessary for economic development.

In these 75 years of independence, it has been noticed that private sector is playing a major role in strengthening the economy. For instance, when a company is formed, various factors throughout the economy are benefited, for example, the banking sector (by providing loan and other

banking facilities to the company) or building a company premise (which generates income for construction sector), the company then raises its capital from the public and gives a high rate of return to the investors, and lastly benefits other small enterprises by outsourcing. Similarly, other sectors are also benefited indirectly like transport, hotel businesses nearby and gradually the entire place is developed. Thus, due to private sector the economic cycle doesn't fluctuate much and money inflow in economy rises.

Today, the private sector forms the 'New India'. Companies enter into new ventures with foreign businesses in India, few compete globally by acquiring foreign companies, and few bring foreign currencies back to India by getting themselves listed on foreign stock exchanges. For example: Tata Motors, an Indian company formed in 1945, is still firmly ruling the market. It is second largest bus producer and fourth largest truck producer in the world. Recently, Tata Motors has acquired Land Rover and Jaguar units, which were well established brands of the Ford Motor Company. This acquisition is looked upon as Tata's international footprint's expansion as the company acquired units of world's third largest multinational company in the automobile industry.

In IT sector, Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) and Infosys are showing remarkable progress by being in world's Top-10 IT-companies. The amazing fact about Infosys Ltd is, it started with 7 people contributing capital Rs.10, 000 only and now it is a leading multinational company having its turnover in billions. Many national & international companies outsource their website and software development to these leading IT companies, which generates foreign currency in an economy.

In Covid-19 pandemic situation, when many businesses were closing because of huge losses due to lockdown, a few looked at this situation as an opportunity and diversified tremendously. The best example is Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL), a multinational company that expanded & diversified its business in all sectors. In July 2020, RIL declared that it has become net debt-free company. Usually, it is rarely seen that a multinational company is without net debts. During the same crisis, pharmaceuticals sector also witnessed boost in business. Serum Institute of India (SII), helped in saving many lives by manufacturing Covishield Vaccine. Today SII is the world's largest Covid-19 vaccine manufacturer. The vaccines were exported to whole world.

In India, there is a mandatory provision for companies to contribute in nation's development. As a company raises its funds from the public, utilizes the resources, does business in Indian market, hence it is the responsibility of a company to contribute in growth of the nation. Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 talks about Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) that every company falling under the prescribed limits, shall comply with the CSR provisions and perform activities contributing to nation's growth. This is a good initiative by the government to pace up the economic growth.



India has the highest youth population amongst all countries in the world. Therefore, India is looked at as a 'Young Nation'. But the point is to skill this youth power, so the problem of unemployment will also reduce to a certain extent. Efforts are being made under the "Skill India" scheme by public as well as private sector, by combining together as Public Private Partnership (PPP) models. This will build skilled youth in India. From independence till now, India witnessed a significant and sustainable growth. Being a mixed economy heading towards a Capitalist economy, our nation needs to progress more, which is possible only by keeping aside all kinds of discrimination & standing up as an Indian, by stopping the political interference in every matter, as it hinders our nation's development. India needs a blend of public sector, private sector as well as public to immerge as a super power in the world.

Tale of India's 75 Years of Independence



Stuti Kasliwal
1st B.A.LL. B

India a country of feeling, a tale and a guru to the world. It has been 75 years of our independence, from the colonial rule of over 200 years. The great leaders and common men, women and children envisaged a country where everyone had the freedom to lead their own life which they didn't get by then a 'Poorna Swaraj'. They gained knowledge, they fought and some died. India is a country with rich cultural heritage. Independence Day is one of the most significant day commemorates the valor and celebrates the grit and spirit of the freedom fighters who fought for the independence of our nation from the British rule. The wisdom of collective fit in came partially with the experience of amalgamated struggles. Nonetheless, there were also diversity of cultural processes through which nationalism apprehended people's imagination, history, literature, song, art, popular prints and symbols all played a part in nationalism. India's Independence Day holds importance as it stands as a reminder of the sacrifices that many freedom fighters made to get independence from British rule. It is a national holiday and it is usually observed throughout the nation with the hoisting of the tri-color, parades and cultural events. India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru raised the Indian national flag above the Lahori Gate of Red Fort in Delhi on August 15, 1947. It is a tradition that has since been followed by the incumbent Prime Minister, followed by an address to the country[1].

But the very important questions to ask on this Semi sesquicentennial celebration of independence is that-

- Have we really achieved the dreams that our freedom fighters had aimed?
- Have we gained actual freedom in reality, not just in words?

India ranked 46 in the 2021's Democracy Index's global ranking, according to the Economist Intelligence Unit. Internationally, India is amongst the influential countries surpassing many. Our leaders wanted a progressive nation not just in terms of money but also in terms of mentality. The politicians are in power and bureaucrats who have been educated often display a paradoxical mentality. The laws aren't stringent enough which makes it easy for people to surpass them and corrupt the whole system even more. Delhi ranks 3rd most unsafe city for women in the world. Crime rate is increasing at an alarming rate.

Another point to highlight is of international relation of India with other countries. India got independence in 1947, while World war II ended in 1945. At that time Indian Army was one of the largest allied forces contingents, under the colonial rule. India was known as a colony after independence. India started getting reputation and fame for its ideas, knowledge and inventions in the world. In 2021-22, India has gained power in International politics when it became a part of QUAD- Quadrilateral Security dialogue along with the United states, Japan

1 Susmita Pakrasi, Hindustan times, https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/75th-independence-day-history-significance-and-rare-facts- 101628825261627.html

and Australia. Talking about the neighboring countries, India-China involved in a face off, for about 21 months from May 2020- Jan 2022 which was tough as during that time Covid 19 was at its peaks.

Currently, Europe is in its worst wars after Cold War, that is between Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy sought India's support at the UN Security council during a phone call with PM Modi. A big power is on her way to rise in the world.

India's rising supremacy can also be seen in the field of technology, the current Industrial revolution 4.0. India is among the top ten countries which participated.

Innovation has been at the forefront of our battle against the unprecedented crisis created by the pandemic. Various organization are working tirelessly be it in private sector or in public sector to see India and the world safe. The problem that India is facing as most of the developing country as well is of Brain Drain. Indian brains are getting used outside. The solution of this problem can be seen in failures, the need of people to accept outside proposal.

Education is a field which need the utmost importance in the present. Taking for example of Brain drain, the increasing cut offs and competition makes access to higher education difficult in India. Abroad there are more advantages in terms of skills and knowledge. The basic problem that India is facing is not having a skillful combination of practical knowledge with theoretical knowledge. Students are only aware of the things which are written in their textbooks or gain only theoretical knowledge. Lack of practical knowledge, vocational training and hands on experience makes them fall behind in the race to become successful. In COVID-19 crisis, unemployment went in abyss, people have gone to such extreme levels, that they have ended their own lives. We saw when workers and laborers walked barefoot to their villages due to loss of job they were doing in cities. Job generation or employment increase can be best done by the Industrialists, Businessmen and Entrepreneurs. These are the people which can save our large population from getting deprived. People in India have skill and knowledge but they are falling short of opportunities. Various institutions and governmental organizations are making moves to solve the problem, but unfortunately Red- Tapeism and corruption behold the progress.

India's GDP post-independence was Rs. 2.7 lakh crore[2], After 74 years of independence, it has reached Rs. 135.13 lakh crore. In 2020-21 India received a record $81.72 billion in Foreign direct investment[3]. Any country's GDP is an important source to know the size of the economy and how the economy is performing. Undoubtedly, in 75 years India has taken a big leap. But with the increase in population and depletion of resources, GDP of India needs to increase more. As compared to China its GDP reached $2.286 trillion in 2005, while the current 2020- 21is 114.4 trillion[4]. The difference of GDP measure is because of many things like early opening of the economy, monopolistic rule and many more. But we need to reach a nation of 5 trillion economy as visualized by our Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Various sectors are on theirs path to increase our GDP in which tertiary sectors are the prominent one followed by industrial and manufacturing sector, agricultural sector.

The most important sector specially which has gained prominence is of health. For a society Health and education are sine qua non. There has been an increase in the share of government health expenditure in the total GDP of the country. Even a 137% increase in Healthcare

2 Aparmeya Rao, Here's How India's Economy Has Fared In The Last 75 Years, Aug 13 2021, https://www.ndtv.com/business/indian-economy- since-independence-heres-how-indias-economy-has-fared-in-the-last-75-years-2509759

3 Id.2

4 Qian Zhao, China Briefing, China's Most Productive Provinces and Cities as per 2021 GDP Statistics,7 Feb 2022, https://www.china-briefing.com/news/chinas-2021-gdp-performance-a-look-at-major-provinces-and-cities/

expenditure was announced in budget 2021[5]. In the past years in the tough times of covid-19 healthcare sector of India seen its Dark Side as well.

However, there are many areas on which India has to focus upon like controlling rapidly increasing population, eradicating poverty, increasing literacy rate, checking unemployment, eliminating pollution, checking the crime rate, adopting zero tolerance against corruption. All these areas are imperative for India to make it to the list of developed countries.

In these 75 years, India's growth story has been impressive, from agricultural production to nuclear and space technology, from affordable health care to world-class educational institutions, from Ayurveda to biotechnology, from giant steel plants to becoming an IT hub and having the third-largest start-up ecosystem in the world. Given India's great diversity, in terms of geography, language, religion, culture and ethnicity, the country's journey towards development, prosperity and stability is a story of inspiration. Strong democratic institutions, a widely respected electoral body, the rule of law, a vigorous media and a vibrant civil society have contributed to what India is today. Democratic values in India have percolated at the grass-root level through the decentralized system of governance which begins at the level of village councils or the Panchayati Raj Institutions. This is one of the biggest achievement of independent India[6].

India is rising to become a powerful country and making the world aware of its capacities and abilities. India has come a long way to seek new heights, however the journey to redeem and recall the position of Vishwaguru needs more cognizant efforts and hardwork.

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Jan 27 2022

6 75 years of India's Independence, news section, Bangkok Post, https://www.bangkokpost.com/world/2165311/75-years-of-indias-independence

DID YOU KNOW?

- The Karnataka Khadi Gramodyoga Samyukta Sangha (KKGSS), located in Dharwad in Karnataka is the only unit in India that is authorised to manufacture and supply the Indian national flag. According to the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), the flag is manufactured only with hand-spun and handwoven cotton khadi wafting.

- On August 15, our national flag is 'hoisted', whereas on January 26, i.e, on our Republic Day, it is "unfurled". On Independence Day, the flag is kept folded at half-mast and is pulled up at the tip of the pole before it is spread out. This is hoisting of a flag which signifies the country was freed after a span of colonial domination. On Republic Day, the Tricolour is unfurled, that is, the flag stays high up at the tip of the flag pole, (not at the half-mast or lower height of the pole) folded, and is spread out with the pull of the rope. This is unfurling of the Tricolour and signifies that as a flag of an already free country, it cannot stay hung at a lower height, but is held high above.



How Entertainment Has Changed Over the Time in India

Pratik Ostawal
5th B.A.LL.B

Introduction

Television was introduced in India in 1959 but for many years it was limited to the state-owned broadcaster, Doordarshan, which had one channel with twice-weekly, one-hour programs. However, there has been a marked shift in television entertainment options available in India today, with 48 paid-for broadcasters, an estimated 60,000 cable operators, 6000 Multi System Operators (MSOs) and six pay direct-to home (DTH) operators, all in addition to the public service broadcaster – Doordarshan. The subjects of television program attained diversity with changing time and social structure. The programs of initial era of television industry included Hum Log, Buniyaad, Bharat Ek Khoj, the Sword of Tipu Sultan, and Chandrakanta, amongst many more. Television shows have entertained different age groups with distinct programs suiting the temperaments of different ages. Indian TV actors and actresses earned no less popularity than the celebrities of Indian movies. A number of private channels gradually joined this industry and contributed to it with a variety of shows. Starting from one national channel, Indian television is now broadcasting hundreds of channels attracting viewers of different choices, moods and needs. The plethora of Indian television shows include fictitious serials, reality shows, documentaries, etc. Regional channels have also attained a significant position in this industry, catering the people belonging to different regions.

The emergence of online streaming platforms such as Netflix, Amazon Prime, etc., have created a new platform for the entertainment industry. These platforms are called the "over-the-top (OTT) platforms. As such these platforms do not have any censorship for the content which is made available on them.

Given that there are so many genres of programmes available, viewers can make choices about what they want and don't want to watch. Entertainment is not limited to just collective consumption anymore. It allows viewers to give preference to their individual needs over family needs and allows freedom to be themselves without any judgement. Online content offers better control to the viewer; access anytime, anywhere and on any device. Interestingly, the lethal mix of on-demand non-stop access to content, combined with the high probability of finding something that you love, has resulted in the phenomenon of something known as "binge-watching." One of the major challenges that OTT platforms face in developed countries is competition like HBO, CBS, Amazon Prime Video, Netflix, etc. The production cost that is incurred to cater to niche audiences is also high. Entertaining content is a prerequisite to drive subscriptions, and grows consumer affinity. And mainly, the market in developed countries like the USA is saturated which leads to expensive marketing budgets to push for viewership.

"The last couple of years have seen a boom in the OTT space. While initially there were independent players acting as content curators,

today broadcasters have their own digital platform to cater to the internet-savvy audience. There is no doubt that the platform is being aggressively marketed, be it in the form of TV ads, hoardings or free subscriptions offered to subscribers." **Partho Dasgupta, CEO, BARC India**.

There are 30 plus OTT players in India in different languages targeting different audiences depending on what content they roll out. 40% of viewership on OTT platforms is mainly regional content.

The target group of major OTT platforms should ideally be "millennials" or the age group of 18-35 years. This number, however, is largely contrasting due to the Digital India campaign, increasing number of smartphone and data users and is also an effect of globalization which has led the population to be more aware. With major data service providers like Jio bringing down data costs, there has been a significant shift in viewership in India with number of Indian users growing at the rate of 4-8%. This essentially means that there is massive potential for rural India to subscribe to such platforms on a large scale – making rural India also a target group for platforms.

On **20th July 2020, Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal**, while citing the poor portrayal of India, asked the entertainment industry to self-regulate their content. The rapid growth in viewership and popularity of OTT platforms like Netflix, Prime Video, Hotstar, etc. among others due to their raw and unfiltered content. The Indian government, as we all know, is quite big on moral policing – from banning beef to obvious dislike towards PDA and couples hanging out on Valentine's Day, it is apparent that anything that they don't like, they'll ban in "public interest". Therefore, the ministry may try to justify the existing laws to cope with "objectionable content" but it is not adequate.

After the COVID – 19 pandemic such OTT platforms industry has been rising. Apart from such paid OTT platforms other social media apps such as YouTube, Instagram etc. have also provided an alternative to films and televisions entertainment source. A young, growing population with increasing digital skills and more affordable smartphones, growth in mobile and broadband subscriptions and increased time spent at home are among key drivers that have made Over-the-Top (OTT) services a go-to choice for many.

The Indian media and entertainment industry market is huge and dense. According to an EY report, the Indian media and entertainment (M&E) sector stood at Rs. 1.38 trillion (~US$ 19 billion) in 2020 and is estimated at Rs. 1.73 trillion (~US$ 23.7 billion) in 2021.

Conclusion

Hence everything has its pros and cons. These films or web series which are released on OTT platforms have too much violence and nudity, which cause a dangerous impact on young generation. The Indian Film Industry, which was earlier Business to Business (B to B) has now turned into Business to Consumer (B to C). From selling films to distributors it has now changed into selling to OTT platforms.

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1st B.A.LL. B

"Hum Hain Rahi Pyaar Ke, Phir Milenge Chalte Chalte"

"We are travelling the love lane;
down the road we'll meet again"

Introduction:

Entertainment, in layman's terms, means having fun and enjoying ourselves with either one's own company, or maybe with their loved and close ones. In today's world, entertainment is one of the most leading industries. The Entertainment Industry, includes the sub-fields of theatre, film, fine art, dance, music, television, and radio, etc. As India marks its 75th Independence Day on 15th August, 2022, global celebrations for the anniversary were formally launched on 12th March, 2021, with 75 weeks of festivities called 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav'. In that regard, it becomes important to have insight on how Indian Cinema, The Giant Entertainment Industry and its facets have evolved over the years; Right from the pre-independence era till today. India is one of the largest film producers in the world, with studios across the country making movies in over twenty languages. It has grown to become one of the largest film industries in the world. Although the film industry is widely known as 'Bollywood', this term actually only refers to the Hindi-language films produced through the studios in Mumbai (Bombay), only one part of the incredible spectrum of Indian films, albeit the largest.

Bollywood makes up a majority of the films produced in India, though a large number of films are made in regional languages including Marathi, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu. It is the largest film industry in the world, in terms of number of films released. Recent sources estimate that more than 1600 feature length films are produced in India annually. Indian cinema is no longer restricted to India and is now, being well-appreciated by international audiences. The contribution of the overseas market in Bollywood box office collections is quite remarkable. Around thirty film production companies were listed in the National Stock Exchange of India in 2013. The multiplexes too have boomed in India due to tax incentives which makes it one of India's most financially lucrative industries and the world leader in both the number of films produced each year as well as audience attendance.

Origin and History:

The origins of cinema can be traced back to the French Lumière Brothers. Unveiling their first short films in 1895, these revolutionary filmmakers tempted the world with a new form of entertainment. The brothers toured their works to India and for the first time, cinema was shown in the country on 17th July, 1896 at the Watson Hotel in Mumbai. This was only six months after their first show in Paris. Reported as the "Miracle of the Century" by The Times of India, it was not long until converted film fanatics started to emerge in the then British governed India.

Through experimenting with techniques and technologies, early filmmaker Hiralal Sen made the first Indian short film in 1898. 1912 then

saw the first screened Indian silent film, "Shree Pundalik", directed by Ram Chandra Gopal Torne, also known as Dadasaheb Torne. Outside help was used however, the film was shot by British cinematographers and the negatives were sent to London to be processed. It was the next year, 1913, which saw the first truly authentic Indian film being screened. The Father of Indian Cinema, Dhandiraj Govindraj Phalke released the first ever full-length feature film "Raja Harishchandra" on 3rd May, 1913. The silent film was a commercial success and thus Indian cinema was born. Dadasaheb Torne's "Shree Pundalik" was first shown in Mumbai on 18th May, 1912. Even though "Shree Pundalik" was shown almost one year before "Raja Harishchandra", the latter is considered to be India's first feature film as it was 40 minutes long as compared to the former, which was 22 minutes long. Another reason for the allotment of the title of "India's First Feature Film" to "Raja Harishchandra" was because it was completely processed in India, whereas 'Shree Pundalik' was processes overseas. Indian Cinema's first mogul, Dadasaheb Phalke was not only the producer, but was also the director, writer, cameraman, editor, make-up artist and art director. His "Raja Harischandra" was the first-ever Indian film which was screened in London in 1914. Though Dadasaheb Phalke supervised and managed the production of twenty-three films from 1913 to 1918, the initial growth of the Indian Film Industry was not as fast as that of Hollywood.

Numerous new production companies emerged in the early 1920s. Censor boards in major cities like Bombay, Chennai, Kolkata and Lahore came into existence. These censor boards were under the jurisdiction of the local police chiefs. With the implementation of the Cinematograph Act in 1952, the 'Central Board of Film Certification' was established. The 1930s was known as the decade of social protest. In the historical decade, three leading film hubs were developed in Bombay (Mumbai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Madras (Chennai). Bombay used to be the centre of mainstream productions distributed nationally, whereas Madras and Calcutta were famous for their local productions. Film Studios were established throughout India as filmmaking emerged as a popular industry by 1935, demonstrated by the success of "Devdas" (1935) which attracted audiences nationwide. Bombay Talkies came up in 1934 and Prabhat Studios in Pune had begun production of films meant for the Marathi language audience.

Films based on mythological and historical facts and episodes from Mahabharata and Ramayana dominated the early 20s. Aside from mythological and devotional films, this period also saw the birth of other film genres, such as the social film, and Indian audiences also welcomed Hollywood movies, especially the action films. Apart from Bengali and South Indian languages, regional films were also made in other languages such as Assamese, Oriya, Punjabi, Marathi, and many more. "Ayodhecha Raja" was the first Marathi film which was directed by V. Shantaram in 1932. This film was made in double version. "Ayodhya ka Raja" in Hindi and "Ayodhecha Raja" in Marathi, and was the first ever Indian talkie produced by Prabhat Film Company in 1932. The number of films being produced saw a brief decline during World War II (1939-1945), and the birth of the Modern Indian Film Industry took place around 1947.

Golden Age of Hindi Cinema:

The period from the late 1940s to the early 1960s, after India's independence, is regarded by film historians, as the "Golden Age of Hindi Cinema." In 1947, India gained independence from Britain, with the country partitioned into the Republic of India, and Pakistan. From that point, the Indian film industry entered into its Golden Age. The example of Mahatma Gandhi and Prime Minister Nehru's vision of a newly independent nation was highly influential throughout the decade and themes of independence deeply influenced Bollywood directors, screen-play writers, and lyricists, who saw their films in the context of social reform and the problems of the common people. Many excellent Urdu poets and writers worked with filmmakers in the hope of creating a cinema that would be socially meaningful.

Notable filmmakers like Satyajit Ray and

Bimal Roy made movies which focused on the survival and daily miseries of the lower class. The historical and mythological subjects took a back seat, and films with social messages began to dominate the industry. These films were based on themes such as prostitution, dowry, polygamy and other malpractices which were prevalent in our society.

Mehboob Khan's 1957 film, "Mother India", became the first Indian film nominated for the Academy Award; it was nominated in the Foreign Language Film category at the 30th Oscars in 1957. It is no surprise that the 1950s is regarded today, as the finest period in Indian cinema, and the era has profoundly influenced generations of Indian filmmakers in a way that no other decade has done since. In the 1960s new directors like Ritwik Ghatak, Mrinal Sen, and others, focused on the real problems of the common man. They directed some outstanding movies which enabled the Indian film industry to carve a niche in the International Film scenario. Many Hindi films during this time address social issues such as class, and propelled the careers of some memorable actors like Guru Dutt, Raj Kapoor, Dilip Kumar, Meena Kumari, Madhubala, Nargis, Nutan, Dev Anand, Waheeda Rehman, among others.

The Middle Cinema:

Neither too old for movie-goers to forget its memories easily, nor too recent to have it taken for granted, the 70s and 80s are monumental in Indian consciousness as it epitomised "Masala Bollywood" at its imaginative best. You can't get better than "Anand" (1971), "Amar Prem" (1972), "Sholay" (1975), "Amar Akbar Anthony" (1977), "Chupke Chupke" (1975), "Don" (1978) and "Bobby" (1973). The most popular commercial genre in Bollywood since the 1970s has been the Masala Film, which freely mixes different genres including action, comedy, romance, drama and melodrama along with musical numbers. Masala Films generally fall under the musical film genre, of which Indian cinema has been the largest producer since the 1960s, when it exceeded the American film industry's total musical output after musical films declined in the West. Manmohan Desai was one of the more successful Bollywood directors of the 1970s and is considered by many to be the 'Father of the Masala Films'. Defending his approach, he said, "I want people to forget their misery. I want to take them into a dream world where there is no poverty, where there are no beggars, where fate is kind and God is busy looking after its flock." The hodgepodge of action, romance, comedy, and musical numbers is a model that still dominates the Bollywood industry.

Hindi cinema experienced another period of stagnation during the late 1980s with a box-office decline due to increasing violence, a decline in musical quality, and a rise in video piracy.

Colour and Triumph of Romance:

One of the turning points came with films such as Mansoor Khan's 1988 film, "Qayamat Se Qayamat Tak". The movie that brought back music and young romance, was a love story along the lines of a modern Romeo and Juliet, showing two young lovers blighted by their feuding families, presenting a blend of youthfulness, family entertainment and strong melodies. Lead actor Aamir Khan shot to fame as the teen idol of the late eighties. It was followed by Sooraj Barjatya's "Maine Pyar Kiya" in 1989, a romantic movie with great music and family values, which brought another cinematic idol to the fore, Salman Khan. A third actor with the same surname, Shah Rukh Khan, became the biggest new star of the 1990s. He began his career in theatre and television before he got his big break, playing a psychopath in 1993's "Baazigar". He has acted in almost all of the big hits of the 1990s, including Aditya Chopra's excellent romance, "Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge" (1995), and Karan Johar's delightful "Kuch Kuch Hota Hai" (1998). Shah Rukh Khan believes that Indian Cinema shares its dependence on love stories and simple plot lines with Hollywood.

Driving Force:

Though greater attention is now paid to plot, character development, and dramatic tension, it is, in most cases, sheer star power that accounts for a film's success. Stars, rather than plots,

were often the driving force behind the films. Beginning in 1936, when Ashok Kumar and Devika Rani emerged as the first major star pair, the Indian public developed an insatiable appetite for news about their screen heroes. This interest continued with male actors such as Raj Kapoor, Dilip Kumar, and Dev Anand in the 1950s and '60s, Rajesh Khanna in the '70s, Amitabh Bachchan in the '80s, and Shah Rukh Khan in the '90s. Popular female icons included Madhubala in the 1950s, Mumtaz in the '60s, Zeenat Aman in the '70s, Hema Malini in the '80s, and Madhuri Dixit and Kajol in the '90s.

Some New Trends:

The early years of the 21st century witnessed several dramatic developments in Indian Cinema. Cinema was at last declared an 'industry', in 2001, by the Indian Government and no sooner did this happen, then the gradual corporatization of the entertainment and media industry took off. Banks, insurance companies and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) were persuaded to support the industry. The decline of the active dependence on funding from the 'underworld' of Mumbai also had its beginnings around this time.

But perhaps, the greatest impetus to the shake-up of the industry was the rapid proliferation of 'multiplexes', (multi-screen theatres) and digital cinema theatres, first in the metros and later in the big cities such as Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Pune. Multiplexes offer a different experience to cinema goers, for in most cases, they are part of a shopping mall and comprise theatres of different sizes. Thus, small budget films could be released in these multiplexes and digital cinema theatres. Ticket rates were much higher in such multiplexes than in single screen theatres and therefore, attracted upper-middle class families. This gave rise to "Multiplex Films" that are small budget experimental films on subjects which are rarely touched on mainstream cinema. In the same manner, new cable and satellite television systems that delivered media directly to homes, created additional markets for film distribution and income sources for film producers.

Bollywood as We Know It Today:

The beginning of the 21st century was shaped by new technologies and the expansion of media culture that such technologies fostered, with the computer, emerging as a new production unit in filmmaking, and the Internet, as a site for film distribution and exhibition. One result of these changes was the appearance on the world stage of filmmakers. The decade of 2000s witnessed the persistent rise of Indian cinema in the world. In fact, modern technology took Bollywood to novel peaks in reference to cinematography and storylines, alongside mechanical advancements in terms of special effects and animation. Indian cinema is now competing globally with advanced digital projectors, converting digital format and latest production techniques. The new millennium brought a whole new world of entertainment for the movie audiences. Fresh new faces emerged, older stars graduated to mature and grander roles, superstar power grew beyond comparison, and most importantly, our films found a new edge.

The leading production houses in India such as Yash Raj Films, Red Chillies Entertainment and Dharma Productions experimented with innovative contemporary films. The ever-expanding foreign markets, increasing global ventures and the outburst of multiplexes in metropolitan cities, resulted into record-breaking success stories, including films such as "Lagaan" (2001) which was shortlisted in the category of 'Best Foreign Language Film' at the 74th Academy Awards. So, when a bunch of ordinary villagers beat the British cricket team, it captured national sentiment. Cricket is a religion in India and combining this religion with a euphoric recollection of history is the real master stroke in "Lagaan". Films like "Devdas" (2002), "Kal Ho Naa Ho" (2003), "Veer-Zaara" (2004) and Rakeysh Om Prakash Mehra's "Rang De Basanti" (2006) sparked a wave of nationalism. "Rang De Basanti" adopted a dual storyline. Watching the sacrifice of young college lads was a historical moment, taking its modern protagonists and placing their inspirations in-line with the period story of Indian freedom fighters. Films such as "Krrish" (2006), "Dhoom 2" (2006), "Om Shanti

Om" (2007), "Chak De India" (2007), "Ghajini" (2008), "3 Idiots" (2009), "My Name is Khan" (2010) and "Dabangg" (2010) came with a new generation of stardom with actors like Hrithik Roshan, Ranbir Kapoor, Abhishek Bachchan, Shahid Kapoor, Saif Ali Khan and Emraan Hashmi, and actresses such as Aishwarya Rai, Preity Zinta, Rani Mukerji, Kareena Kapoor, Priyanka Chopra and Deepika Padukone.

The roles allotted to women in Bollywood have changed significantly in the 2010s. Women-centric films are becoming mainstream with releases including "No One Killed Jessica" (2011), "Kahaani" (2012), "English Vinglish" (2012), "Mary Kom" (2014), "Queen" (2014), "Piku" (2015), "Pink" (2016) and "Dear Zindagi" (2016). These women-centric films no longer gravitate around a man. They present the female character as an educated and often professional woman who has the means to travel internationally, who enjoys her sexuality, and who can balance tradition with her place in global modernity.

The triumvirate of leading male heart throbs, the three Khans – Shah Rukh Khan, Aamir Khan, and Salman Khan, though their bread and butter characters remain as romantic hero for Shah Rukh, action hero for Salman, and benevolent patriarch for Aamir, there has been a move from purely romantic and action-orientated narratives, toward more age-appropriate roles such as those played in "Dear Zindagi" (2016), "Dangal" (2016), "Tubelight" (2017) and "Secret Superstar" (2017), which provide a new side to these heroes known for romancing significantly younger women on screen.

Considering the process of filmmaking, a lot has transformed and Indian filmmakers have been successful with the adaptation to this evolving craft. While filmmakers like Anurag Kashyap articulated the Indian audience, he proved that a realistic film like "Gangs of Wasseypur" (2012) can be made with a commercial outline. On the other hand, South Indian director S. S. Rajamouli created a fictional world and took the Indian audience to places which were less peddled, with his 2015 "Baahubali: The Beginning" and the 2017 sequel, "Baahubali 2: The Conclusion". However, the Indian diaspora has also been a major contributor to the Indian cinema to hoist its flag over the global platform.

Music as An Integral Part:

This article shall remain incomplete if the contribution of music in Indian cinema is not elaborated upon. With the success of the first Indian sound film, "Alam Ara" (1931), film music became an essential element in Indian cinema. Background music was used to set the mood for certain scenes, and used in place of sound effects. These chores were relatively easy. The challenge came with the composition of film songs and their orchestration. Traditions were brought in as music directors. It is the work of such composers that has injected Indian classical music into popular film songs. In many instances, music composers worked in teams, one person creates the melody, the other sets the arrangement of various instruments. Shankar and Jaikishan were one such duo, while Kalyanji and Anandji were another. Some renowned composers such as Sachin Dev Burman and Naushad were trained in the classical tradition.

Songs are an integral part of Bollywood. Presence of songs has given Indian films a distinctive look, as compared to international films. The Indian Film Industry has produced many talented lyricists, music directors and artists like Gulzar, Javed Akhtar, Prasoon Joshi, Sahir Ludhianvi, Anand-Milind, Bappi Lahari, Jatin-Lalit, Madan-Mohan, Kishore Kumar, Mukesh, Muhammed Rafi, SP Balasubrahmanyam, Alka Yagnik, Udit Narayan, Sonu Nigam, Shankar Mahadevan, Shreya Ghoshal, Arijit Singh and many more.

The Nightingale of India, the legendary Late Lata Mangeshkar's first Hindi song "Mata Ek Sapoot Ki Duniya Badal De Tu" in 1943 was ironically for a Marathi film "Gajabahu". The Mangeshkar sisters, Lata and Asha Bhosale, have sung the largest number of Hindi songs. The versatile Lata Mangeshkar has sung songs in 20 Indian languages and her contribution to Indian, especially Hindi Cinema is immeasurable. 2008 was a notable year for the Indian film industry as A.R. Rahman did the unthinkable and received two Academy Awards. For a country obsessed with dreams of winning the Oscar, AR Rahman's

double whammy at the 81st Academy Awards was an unforeseen crescendo. "Slumdog Millionaire" (2008) won 'Best Original Score' and "Jai Ho" became the first Hindi song to win an Oscar for 'Best Original Song' for A. R. Rahman and Gulzar (lyricist).

Streaming Over the Top:

While film industries across the world have suffered heavily on account of the COVID-19 pandemic, most have managed to get at least a few big releases out. Since the outbreak of Covid-19 and consequent national lockdown in March 2020, India witnessed a significant growth in the usage of OTT (over-the-top) platforms. Until then, the popularity of OTT platforms was limited to urban areas and the upper-middle class. The pandemic has changed the way Indians consume entertainment. While previously, cinema theatres were synonymous to hangout places, nowadays consumers are more interested in "Netflix-n-Chill". For more than two years now, the pandemic has caused consumers to stay indoors and hence, search for more adaptive ways of entertainment. As people are still restricted in the vicinity of their homes, they are consuming online media content, more than ever, and have turned towards OTT platforms for entertainment. This has naturally propelled the rise of the OTT platforms which were at a very nascent and struggling stage before the pandemic. Previously lesser-known platforms such as Disney+Hotstar, Netflix, Amazon Prime etc have now, become household names. Right from the youngest to the oldest member, these OTT platforms have something to offer to everyone. OTT players are increasingly becoming aware of the viewer's preferences and have found ways to use the existing content to expand the target audience with the help of content localisation, during the pandemic. Moreover, there were certain pieces of content that were in the pipeline to be released on a conventional theatrical window run, but had to be released over OTT platforms, just to provide the viewers with some fresh content and remain competitive.

Besides, the OTT sector is also witnessing a rise in investments in Indian original content. The previous year saw the launch of several big-budget originals on various OTT platforms and a lot of movies like "Bhuj: The Pride of India", "Sardar Udham Singh", "Mimi" and "Shershaah" were launched on these platforms. Content producing companies put their best foot forward, and created award-winning shows that won both commercial and critical acclaim. There has been a visible increase in investments in content production, a trend that is here to stay in 2022 as well.

There is no denying that the Indian OTT market has been witnessing significant growth. The number of OTT players increased from just 09 in 2012 to 32 in 2018. In 2017, the OTT industry in India achieved phenomenal growth of 160 per cent, as the top 16 OTT platforms saw their user bases grow from 63 million to 164 million between August 2016 and August 2017. (Rajat Kathuria, 2019). The report further stated that the industry is at a scaling stage currently and has the potential to become a $13-15 billion industry by 2030. OTT industry is constantly growing and is one of the most competitive amongst emerging markets with over 40 players representing all types of content providers, it has been also helped by India specific price points offered by global players here such as Netflix, Prime Video, Disney+ offering plans in India at 70-90 per cent cheaper than the US. According to PwC's Global Entertainment & Media Outlook Report 2018-2022, India's OTT video segment is likely to become one of the top 10 largest markets by 2022.

Social Media Performers:

Smartphone videography is the next big trend now, with the boom in short video consumption, smartphones have begun to replace professional cameras. Photography is a basic function of a smartphone, but for videography, not so much. When it comes to videography, people still turn to professional cameras. This was until 2020, the year that changed it all. The pandemic slowed everyday life down, it gave people time to rethink and explore things differently. Video creation saw it's rise in India in 2021, given the boom in short video creation apps which bore social media stars overnight. The

boom in video creation and consumption was humongous and unprecedented. A recent report by CMR also states that video will rule the future as 5G has enabled explosive growth in video content creation, especially short-form videos, amongst consumers. The 5G technology will have a positive impact on the way we create, communicate, collaborate, consume content, and share our experiences with our loved ones and the world through primarily, a video-led medium. Videography's role in our lives has evolved drastically, from capturing blurred memories to actual career roles, the art has chartered an amazing path for itself. However, the concept of 'one size fits all' does not work in this craft as each user has his own perspective and understanding of beauty. Hence, experimenting with different algorithms becomes necessary. The future of smartphone videography is set to further amaze and bring down all limitations with technologies like 5G, AI, AR, and VR. Smartphone videography has just begun to see iterations and innovations, with a lot more still left to see in this space.

Awards as Means of Appreciation:

National Film Festivals have been organised since 1953 to encourage producers, directors, artistes and technical experts. All essential personnel connected with films are honoured annually. One prestigious award is the "Dada Saheb Phalke Award" given for outstanding contribution towards the development of Indian Cinema. The Award is given on the basis of the judgement made by two national juries who scrutinise the films submitted for judgement. The biggest National film award is the "Golden Lotus" (Swarna Kamal) and the next one is the "Silver Lotus" (Rajat Kamal). Cash awards and certificates are given along with the medals. Besides National awards, there are state level awards also. Initiation of "National Film Awards", establishment of Film Finance Corporations, National Film Archives of India and set up of Film and Television Institute were some of the notable initiatives that contributed to the steady growth of the industry. The organisation of premiere International Film Festival in 1952 at Bombay, Chennai, Delhi and Calcutta also opened international horizons to the Indian filmmakers and encouraged them to think and work in the global perspective.

Conclusion:

Indian cinema has become a part and parcel of our daily life whether it is a regional or a Bollywood movie. It has a major role to play in our society. Though "entertainment" is the key word of Indian cinema, it has far more responsibility as it impacts the mind of the audiences. The global appeal of Indian Cinema is undeniable. Over the last years of the 20th century and beyond, Bollywood progressed in its popularity as it entered the consciousness of Western audiences and producers. Bollywood films are widely watched in South Asian countries, such as Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Many Pakistanis watch Bollywood films, as they understand Hindi due to its linguistic similarity to Urdu. The changing patterns in movies are a result of the changing mindsets of the audience as well the bid to attract international audiences who have different perspectives. Indian films have always been rich, and will continue to be rich, in terms of the content, market collection and printing its impressions on a global audience. However, it would be wrong to completely write off modern movies as "movies made to earn huge profits", as mainstream cinemas also focus on the eminent political, social and cultural issues of our countries, and have been received well.

The scale at which Bollywood – a mammoth powerhouse of an industry – is evolving, in response to changes in technology, politics, culture, and society, is impressive. As the industry enters the third decade of the millennium, it will be fascinating to see the impact of these changes on the content driven by this powerful industry, and the impact that Bollywood will have on India itself.

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स्वातंत्र्याचा अमृतमहोत्सव आणि आपण



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"एकच तारा समोर
आणिक पायतळी अंगार
गर्जा जयजयकार क्रांतीचा
गर्जा जयजयकार"

कवी कुसुमाग्रज यांच्या या ओळी प्रत्यक्षात अवतरल्या त्या १५ ऑगस्ट १९४७ रोजी. वर्षामागून वर्षे उलटली आणि आपली प्रगती झाली, लोकशाही देखील प्रस्थापित झाली आणि स्वातंत्र्य मिळून आपल्याल तब्बल ७५ वर्ष झाली. त्यामुळे स्वातंत्र्याची पंच्याहत्तरी आज आपण अनुभवत आहोत.

ज्या राजवटीत माणसाच्या बुद्धीला संपूर्ण स्वातंत्र्य दिलं जातं, ज्या राजवटीत माणुस स्वताच्या बुद्धीने वागू शकतो आणि याच ठिकाणी तुरुंगवासाच्या शिक्षेची भीती न बाळगता आपण या सरकारच्या चुकांवर परखड आणि कठोर टीका करू शकतो तिथे 'लोकशाही' असते. सरकार सुद्धा टिकाकरांवर दात न धरता मागील चुकांवर धडा घेऊन आपलं भावी वर्तन सुधारण्याचा प्रयत्न करतं. सरकारवर टीका करण्याचं नागरी स्वातंत्र्य जिथे नाही तिथलं सरकार स्वतःच्या तोंडाने स्वतःला जरी लोकशाही सरकार म्हणून घेत असलं तरी त्या सरकारवर विश्वास ठेवायचा की नाही त्या सरकारला लोकशाही सरकार म्हणायचं की नाही ही बाब झाली जगातील सर्वात जुन्या लोकशाहीची आणि सगळ्यात मोठ्या ही लोकशाहीची !

आज आपण स्वातंत्र्याच्या पंचाहत्तरीत असलो तरी या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी किंवा स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून देण्यासाठी झटणारी माणसं देखील भरपूर होती मग टिळक असतील सावरकर असतील रवीद्रनाथ टागोर असतील गांधी,आंबेडकर, सुभाषचंद्र बोस अशी अगणित नावं या आपल्या स्वातंत्र्याच्या पुस्तकाची दैदिप्यमान 'पानं' आहेत. या सर्वच थोर महापुरुषांनी त्याकाळच्या इंग्रज सत्तेच्या विरोधात जाऊन आपली ही स्वातंत्र्याची गुढी उभारली, आणि त्यामुळेच आज आपण खऱ्या अर्थानं ही स्वातंत्र्याची पंचाहत्तरी साजरी करू शकत आहोत.

स्वातंत्र्य म्हणजे तरी नक्की काय.

स्वातंत्र्य. एक असा शब्द ज्याच्या केवळ उच्चारानेच मनात विचारांचं वावटळ उठतं.

एका नामवंत लेखकाच्या पुस्तकाचं नाव आहे 'यांनी इतिहास घडविला' हे शीर्षक केवळ भारताच्याच बाबतीत नाही तर जगातल्या अनेक राष्ट्रांच्या बाबतीत फार सूचक वाटतं योग्य वाटतं. जगातल्या बहुतेक राष्ट्र निर्मितीचा संघर्ष बघता ज्यांनी इतिहास घडवला अशी चार दोन नावं आपल्या तोंडातून लगेच बाहेर पडतात. मग अमेरिकेमध्ये अब्राहम लिंकन, मार्टिन ल्युथर किंग, चायना मध्ये माओ, डेंग झियोपिंग, रशियामध्ये लेनिन, स्टॅलिन क्युबा मध्ये चे, कॅस्ट्रो, इजराइल मध्ये गॅरिबाल्डी, मोशे दयान, तर भारताच्या बाबतीत देखील अशी चार दोन नावे नाही तर अशी अगणित नावं भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी आपल्याला घ्यावीच लागतात म्हणून हा अमृत महोत्सव आपल्या स्वातंत्र्यासाठी किती महत्त्वाचा आहे हे आपल्याला कळून येत.आणि म्हणूनच ग. दि. माडगुळकर म्हणतात

"हे राष्ट्र देवतांचे हे राष्ट्र प्रेषितांचे आचंद्रसूर्य नांदो स्वातंत्र्य भारताचे"

या भारताच्या इतिहासात दोन काळ फार महत्त्वाचे आहेत एक म्हणजे पारतंत्र्याचा आणि दुसरा म्हणजे स्वांतंत्र्यानंतरचा काळ. त्यामुळं आपल्या स्वातंत्र्याचा इतिहास खुप दैदिप्यमान आहे. मग या वाटचालीत आपण खुप प्रगतिशील झालो, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय सगळ्याच दृष्ट्या अधिक बळकट झालो, या काळातच आपल्याला राष्ट्रीय एकात्मतेची भावना कळली. फुले,शाहू,आंबेडकर,कर्वे, यांनी क्रांती घडऊन आणली. पण आजही आपल्यासमोर भारतासमोर असे अनेक प्रश्न उभे आहेत पण त्या प्रश्नांची उत्तर देखिल आपल्याकडेच आहेत. पण आपण त्याकडे डोळेझाक करायचंच ठरवलं आहे का? पर्यावरणासारखा साधा वाटणारा प्रश्न आज आवासून उभा आहे. मग यासाठी गांधीजीनी 'Trusteeship' ही 'Theory' आपल्याला सांगितली. आपणच आपल्या संपत्तीचे ट्रस्ति व्हा जेवढी संपत्ती आपल्याला आवश्यक आहे तेवढेच ठेवा बाकीची वाटून टाका. डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प यांचा अमेरिका याच पर्यावरणाचा पुरेपूर वापर करून जागतिक महासत्ता झाला आणि जेव्हा 'Developing Countries' ला वाचवण्याची वेळ आली तेव्हा 'Paris Treaty' मधून बाहेर पडला, चायना मध्ये मध्यंतरी होंक्कोंगचे लाखो लोक रस्त्यावर उतरले होते पण चायना नाक खुपस्तोय ते भारत आणि पाकिस्तान यांच्यातील संबंध कसे असावेत ते यात. इस्राईल- पॅलेस्टाईन वाद असेल, युक्रेन- रशिया अशी कित्तेक उदाहरणं आहेत. या सगळ्या अनेक राष्ट्रांच्या अनेक रम्यकथा आहेतच पण आपल्या भारताची कथा काही कमी रम्य नाही ग. दि. माडगूळकर यांचे फार सुंदर शब्द आहेत...

"कर्तव्यदक्ष भूमी सीतारघुत्तमाची रामायणे घडावी येथे पराक्रमाची, येथे परंपरांचा सन्मान नित्य आहे, जनशासनातळीचा पायाच सत्य आहे".

मग आता इथे CBI, ED च्या धाडी पडतायेत. ते अर्थातच त्यांचं कर्तव्य बजावतायेत पण त्या कर्तव्याचा पायाच सत्य आहे का? ज्यांच्या घरांवर धाड पडतीये त्यांनी अर्थातच भली मोठी संपत्ती ठेवलेली आहे त्याचा पाया सत्य आहे का? एखादा समाज एकत्र येऊन एका व्यक्तीशी क्रुरपणे हत्या करतो ज्या कारणासाठी ती हत्या केली जाते त्याचा पाया सत्य आहे का?

आता आपण स्वातंत्र्याचा अमृत महोत्सव साजरा करत आहोत पण येत्या काळात आपण आता हा सुवर्णमहोत्सव साजरा करणार आहे त्यामुळे निश्चितच आपल्याला कुठल्या मार्गाने जायचंय हे आपणच ठरवणे गरजेचे आहे. आपल्याला उत्क्रांतीकडं जायचयं की अधोगतीकडे हे आपल्यालाच ठरवायला हवं! या सुवर्णयुगाच्या स्वप्नासाठी आपण कटिबद्ध राहणे गरजेचे आहे. मग ते सार्याच बाबतीत आज एक राष्ट्र, एक संस्कृती म्हणून आपण एका अत्यंत अर्थपूर्ण आणि निर्णायक वळणावर आहोत. भ्रष्टाचार व गुन्हेगारी, व्यसनाधीनता, देशद्रोही आणि तत्त्वशून्य राजकारण पर्यावरणाचा नाश वाढती विषमता, निरक्षरता, बेरोजगारी स्त्रियांवर होत असलेले वाढते अत्याचार, फुटीरतावाद हे घटक प्रबळ होत गेले तर एक राष्ट्र एक संस्कृती म्हणून आपण नष्ट होऊ. पण स्वातंत्र्यानंतर गाठता आलेली अन्नधान्याची स्वयंपूर्णता, शास्त्र - तंत्रज्ञानातील प्रगती, अणु- अवकाश- अंटार्टिका- जैव तंत्रज्ञान - सुपर कण्डक्टिविटी- संगणक इत्यादी घटक प्रबळ होत गेले तर भारताच्या इतिहासातलं एक नवीन, अभूतपूर्व सुवर्णयोग आपण निर्माण करू शकू. यातनं काय निवडायचं, हा ऐतिहासिक पर्याय आपल्यासमोर आहे हे कोणी बाहेरच्या राष्ट्रातले येऊन करणार नाहीयेत तर ते इथल्या प्रत्येक नागरिकाच्या अंतकरणातून आणि कृतीतूनच आकाराला येणार आहे. नव्या सुवर्णयुगाच्या आशेचं हे स्वप्न मांडताना एक सामान्य नागरिक म्हणून आपली काय जबाबदारी आहे हे आपण बघणे गरजेचे आहे. आपण जरी सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये प्रगती करत आहोत खेळा मध्ये 'निरज चोप्रा' ने आणलेलं सुवर्णपदक असेल किंवा मग पाराओल्यांपिक मध्ये भारतानं केलेली अभूतपूर्व अशी कामगिरी असेल.

तरी या सगळ्यातूनच आपल्याला अपला येणारा काळ अधिक चांगला करायचा आहे, अधिक बळकट करायचा आहे. या साठी सर्वांनी एकात्मतेची भावना ठेवायची आहे. तरच आपला देश सुजलाम सुफलाम राहील.

म्हणून शेवटी काय तर मोहम्मद इक्बाल यांच्या शब्दात फक्त इतकच...

"सारे जहासे अच्छा हिंदोस्ता हमारा,
हम बुलबुले है इसकी ये गुल सीता हमारा,
ये गुलसिताँ हमारा"

हा गुलसिता असाच कायम अबाधित राहावा एवढीच आपल्या सर्वांकडून आशा.

'ती 'चा भारतीय राजकारणातील अखंडीत प्रवास..



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2nd B.A.LL. B

भारतीय राजकारणामधील स्त्रियांचे अष्टपैलू योगदान आजतागायत प्रत्येक युगाने पाहिले आहे . भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था असो की भारतीय राजकारण समाजकारण यामधील स्त्रियांचा अमूल्य सहभाग आहे. भारतीय स्त्रीला उंबर्यापासून ते संसदेपर्यंत तिची वाट ही तितकीच चांगली आणि तितकीच क्लेशदायक आहे. युगानु युगे भारतीय स्त्री ही स्वतंत्र सक्षम आणि संवेदनशील ही संपूर्ण जगाने अनुभवलेली आहे. भारतीय राजकारणा मध्ये स्त्रीचा अघोषित का होईना पण फार महत्त्वाचा आणि मोलाचा सहभाग आहे .भारतीय व्यवस्थेचा स्त्री कणा राहिलेली आहे. समाजकारणातील अष्टपैलू आणि राजकारणातील ज्वलंत आणि जीवंत उदाहरणाने तिने तिच्या यशाच्या व्याख्या बनवल्या आहेत . मातृसत्ताक कुटुंबपद्धती पासून ते सक्षम , स्वतंत्र भूमिकेतून देशाला आणि समाजाला घडवण्याचे कार्य आजतागायत केले आहे.

पंतप्रधान पदापासून, संरक्षण खाते ,अर्थखाते ,परराष्ट्र विभाग व राष्ट्रपती पदाची जबाबदारी खांद्यावर सांभाळलेली आहे . जेव्हा जेव्हा भारताचा इतिहास जगाच्या इतिहासाच्या बरोबरीने उभा राहतो , तेव्हा तेव्हा इथल्या स्त्री ची ओळख जग विसरत नाही . आमसभेच्या अध्यक्ष विजयालक्ष्मी पंडित पासून ते आताच्या तत्कालीन अर्थमंत्री निर्मला सीतारामन यांना आपण सर्वांनी पाहिलेले आहे. जेव्हा जेव्हा स्त्रियांच्या हाती सत्ता , संपत्ती आणि देशाचं राजकारण आलं तेव्हा तेव्हा स्त्रियांनी आपली कर्तव्य , जबाबदारी ओळखून देशाला प्रगतीपथावर आणला आहे . इतर देशांच्या तुलनेत 35 टक्के आरक्षणात स्त्री यांचा मोलाचा वाटा आहे . राजकारण कमी आणि समाजकारण जास्तही भारतीय स्त्रीची ओळख आहे . जागतिक पातळीवर जर विचार केला तर भारतीय नारी ही विदुषी म्हणून गणली गेलेली आहे. यामध्ये उदाहरण देताना स्वतंत्र भारताच्या पहिल्या पंतप्रधान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी व विविध राज्यातील विविध पदांवर विराजमान असलेल्या कितीतरी महिलांची नावे आपल्याला सांगता येतील.

विसाव्या शतकातील स्त्रियांचा राजकीय सहभाग हा भारताच्या इतिहासात व विशेषता भारतीय स्त्रियांच्या इतिहासात एक महत्त्वपूर्ण टप्पा मानावा लागतो . 19 व्या शतकातील हाताळलेला स्त्री समस्या व होणारे बदल यातून स्त्रियांनी एकनिष्ठेने आणि कार्यक्षमतेने भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यात महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिल्यानंतर या लढ्यातून प्रेरित होऊन वरिष्ठ वर्गापासून सामान्य वर्गापर्यंत स्त्रिया राजकारण व समाजकारण म्हणजे समाज जीवनाच्या विधायक कार्याकडे वळल्या . क्रांतिकारी चळवळी , सत्याग्रह , असहकार चळवळ , संप , मोर्चे इत्यादी अनेक मार्गांनी स्त्रियांचा राजकीय जीवनाशी परिचय झाला . भारताच्या इतिहासात महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभाग बाबतचा आधुनिक काळ सुवर्णमय ठरला .आपल्या या लढ्यात राणी लक्ष्मीबाई , मादाम कामा , कस्तुरबा गांधी , अरुणाली , सरोजिनी नायडू , सुचेता कृपलानी ,विजयालक्ष्मी पंडित , इंदिरा गांधी आदीनी महत्त्वाचे योगदान दिले .

मुळात भारत देश हा मातृसत्ताक पद्धतीचा देश होता . प्राचीन काळात स्त्रीला हवे असणारे स्वातंत्र्य होते . त्यानंतर भारतात अनेक स्थित्यंतरे झाली, ही स्थित्यंतरे सामाजिक , राजकीय , प्रादेशिक आणि धार्मिक या चळवळीतून झालेली होती .विशेष करून स्त्री जीवनाचा प्रवास करताना राजकीय स्थित्यंतराचा विचारही तितकाच मोलाचा असतो . प्राचीन काळाचा विचार करताना वैदिक काळात यज्ञयाग , राजदरबार ,समारोह यामध्ये स्त्रीला आवश्यक असे स्थान होते. गार्गी , मैत्रेयी , लोपामुद्रा या स्त्रियांचा दाखला इतिहासात वेद विद्येत पारंगत व पतीबरोबर युद्धात सहभागी होणाऱ्या स्त्रिया म्हणून मिळतो . भारतीय संस्कृतीत वेदकाळात स्त्रियांना प्रतिष्ठा होती. धर्मकारण , राजकारण , ज्ञान आणि समाजकारण या सर्वात तिला पुरुषाइतकेच प्राधान्य होते.

मध्ययुगीन काळ स्त्रियांच्या दृष्टीने अतिशय शूद्र काळ समजला जाऊ शकतो . मध्ययुगीन काळामध्ये धर्माचे महत्त्व अधिक निर्माण झाल्यामुळे जातीभेद , वर्णभेद यांच्या चरण सीमेला समाज पोहोचला होता . याच काळामध्ये घराला पडदा , पद्धत विधवा विवाह निषेध यासारख्या स्त्री कुचंबणा प्रथाची सुरुवात झाली आणि स्त्रीच्या सामाजिक आयुष्याला पूर्णविराम बसायला सुरू झाला . शूद्रापेक्षाही वाईट जीवन स्त्रीच्या वाट्याला या कालखंडात आले . या काळात गणिका , नगर्वधू आणि वैश्या या अशा समाज रचनेची सुरुवात इतिहासात मिळते .

भारतावरच्या परकीय आक्रमण काळात आणि त्या नंतरही काही स्त्रिया राजकारणात होत्या.रझिया सुलतान , चाँद बीबी, राणी पद्मिनी , झाँसीची राणी अशा अनेक राण्यांचे दाखले इतिहासात

आहेत. त्यानंतरचा काळ म्हणजे इंग्रजांचा होता . छोटी छोटी राज्य पाहायला मिळाली , त्या इतिहासात माँसाहेब जिजाऊ यांच्या सारख्या चांगल्या प्रशासक ही पाहायला मिळाल्या . खरं पाहायला गेलं तर इंग्रजांच्या तत्कालीन परिस्थितीमध्ये पंडिता रमाबाई, न्यायमूर्ती रानडे , काशीबाई कानिटकर, सावित्रीबाई फुले यांनी स्त्री शिक्षणाला प्रोत्साहन दिलेव इथूनच खऱ्या अर्थाने स्त्रीयांच्या उत्कर्षाला प्रारंभ झाला. 1937 हिंदू वारसा हक्क कायदा, 1930 शारदा कायदा , 1972 विधवा विवाह कायदा अशा कायद्यामुळे त्यांच्यात आत्मसन्मान निर्माण होण्यास सुरुवात झाली. महिलांनी विविध क्षेत्रात पदार्पण करण्यास सुरुवात केली. यामध्ये स्त्रिया मोठ्या प्रमाणात राजकीय भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात सहभागी होऊ लागल्या.

भारताच्या देदीप्यमान इतिहासात अनेक कर्तबगार स्त्रियांनी आपल्या गुणवत्तेच्या आणि कर्तबगारीच्या जोरावर भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यलढा टिकून ठेवण्यात यश मिळवले . त्या कर्तबगार स्त्रियांचा हा राजकीय प्रवासमात्र फारसा प्रकाश झोतात नाही आला . या स्वातंत्र्य लढ्यात बऱ्याच नेत्यांनी स्त्रियांना समान न्यायाने स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यात पुढे येण्यासाठी प्रेरणा दिली . गांधीजींनी आपल्या कार्यक्रमातही महिला विकासावर भर दिला .महिला आणि पुरुषांना समान अधिकार आणि स्वातंत्र्य द्यावे असे अनेक जहाल आणि मवाळ नेत्यांचे मत होते . याचा परिणाम म्हणून सविनय कायदेभंग चळवळ किंवा सत्याग्रह यामध्ये स्त्रियांचा लक्षणिय सहभाग दिसला . विविध काळातील स्त्रियांचा अभ्यास हा केवळ त्यांच्या वैयक्तिक जीवनाचा अभ्यास नसून स्वातंत्र्य लढ्याचा , स्थित्यंतराचा , चढ-उताराचा , अनेक आव्हानांचा , कितीतरी संकटांचा , परिवर्तनाचा व स्त्रियांनी त्यावर समर्थपणे मात करण्याचा जो प्रयत्न केला होता . म्हणजे या लढ्यात स्त्रियांचा अभ्यास वेगवेगळ्या पद्धतीने ,भारतीय सत्तेच्या विविध कालखंडात त्या कशा सफल झाल्या याची प्रचिती देणारा आहे .

मुळात महिलांचा राजकीय सहभाग या शब्दाचा अर्थ खूप व्यापक करत आहे व तो केवळ त्यांना मतदानाचा अधिकार संबंधित नसून त्याचा या प्रत्यक्ष प्रक्रियेत सम सहभागाशी संबंधित आहे .त्याचबरोबर त्यांचा सहभाग हा निर्णय प्रक्रिया , राजकीय सक्रियता , राजकीय चेतना आणि प्रत्यक्ष सहभाग हाई त्याचा अर्थ आहे . मुळात सार्वजनिक कार्यालय राजकीय पक्षांसाठी पुरुषांपेक्षा जास्त महिलांना काम करताना पाहिला आहे .पण ती संधी मोठ्या स्तरावरील राजकारणात पाहिली गेली नाही. सक्रियता वाढून स्त्रीला राजकारणात आणखीन मजबूत होता येईल.

नंदिता सतपति , मोहसिना किडवई ,गिरिजा व्यास ,सुषमा स्वराज ,मायावती ,जय ललिता , वसुंधरा राजे , शीला दीक्षित , ममता बॅनर्जी , रेणुका चौधरी , सोनिया गांधी अशा अनेक मातब्बर स्त्रियांनी स्वातंत्रोत्तर राजकारणात सक्रियता दाखवली. स्वातंत्र्यानंतर लगेचच झालेल्या देशाच्या संविधानात महिलांना राजकारणात पुरुषाइतकाच मतदानाचा अधिकार दिलाच आहे , पण पंचायती पासून संसदेपर्यंत लोकप्रतिनिधी म्हणून निवडणूक लढवण्याचा अधिकारही दिला आहे . भारतात गेल्या 75 वर्षांमध्ये लोकशाही प्रक्रियेच्या बळकटीपणामुळे आणि महिला यांच्यामध्ये वाढणाऱ्या उत्साहामुळे राजकारणातील सहभाग वाढत आहे . 1994 मध्ये झालेल्या 73 वा क्रमांक घटनादुरुस्ती करुन मूलभूत बदल घडवून आणले गेले आणि पंचायती राज कायदा लागू करण्यासाठी घटनेत 74 वी घटना दुरुस्ती केली गेली . यामध्ये पंचायत पंचायत समिती आणि जिल्हा परिषदेतील एक तृतीयांश जागा या महिलांसाठी राखीव करण्यात आली . भारतीय संसदेत महिलांच्या प्रतिनिधित्वाचा विचार केला केवळ इंदिरा गांधी पंतप्रधान राहिल्याने संसदेतील महिलांची सक्रियता सुधारली जाऊ शकत नाही . किंबहुना भारतातील संसदीय राजकारणात महिलांचा सहभाग खूप मर्यादित राहिला आणि कमी संख्येने सक्रिय सहभाग असलेल्या महिलांनीही सहभाग कमी दाखवला. सार्वजनिक आणि राजकीय जीवनात महिलांच्या सहभागामध्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण अडथळे आहेत जे आर्थिक, सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक समस्यांपासून तसेच स्त्रियांबद्दलच्या नकारात्मक रूढी आणि लैंगिक भूमिकांमुळे उद्भवतात. राजकारण पाहायचे झाल्यास भारतात पुरुषी वर्चस्व ही आपल्याला पाहायला मिळते . स्त्रियांच्या घरातील पुरुषांचा त्यांच्या निर्णयामध्ये हस्तक्षेप होताना खूप वेळा पाहिला जातो . स्त्रियांच्या काळजीवाहू जबाबदाऱ्यां व्यतिरिक्त, राजकीय आणि सार्वजनिक जीवनात स्त्रियांचा सहभाग पितृसत्ताक संस्कृतीमुळे लक्षणीयरीत्या मर्यादित असू शकतो, जिथे स्त्रियांना राजकारणात प्रवेश करण्यासाठी सामाजिकदृष्ट्या योग्य मानले जात नाही. भारतातील अलीकडील अहवाल असे सूचित करतात की अनेक महिला राजकारण्यांना राजकारणात प्रभावीपणे भाग घेणे कठीण जाते . घरगुती जबाबदाऱ्या, आर्थिक दबदबा नसणे, राजकारणाचे वाढते गुन्हेगारीकरण आणि चारित्र्य हत्येचा धोका यामुळे महिलांना राजकीय चौकटीचा भाग बनणे कठीण झाले आहे. शिवाय, महिला राजकारणी निदर्शनास आणून देतात की राजकीय पक्षांमध्येही महिला नेतृत्वाच्या पदांवर क्वचितच आढळतात. या अडचणींचा सामना करण्यासाठी महिलांकडे विविध धोरणे असतात. जर कुटुंबाने महिलेचे राजकारणातील करिअर स्वीकारले असेल तर ती तिच्या कुटुंबाशी बोलणी करू शकते.

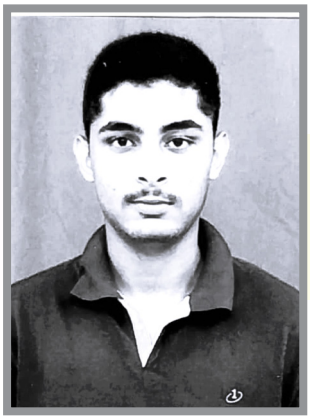
सध्याच्या घडीला महिलांचा राजकारणातील सहभागातून राजकारणाच्या स्वरूपात कोणते बदल अपेक्षित आहेत हा महत्त्वाचा प्रश्न आहे . राजकारण आपल्या जीवनातील राजकारण,अर्थव्यवस्था , शिक्षण , आरोग्य , अंतर्गत आणि बाह्य सुरक्षा यांसारख्या पैलुवर निर्णय घेते .त्यामुळे आपल्या समाजातील निम्मी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या महिलांचा त्या निर्णयांमध्ये सहभाग नसेल तर ते निर्णय त्यांच्यासाठी कितपत हिताचे होतील हाही प्रश्न उभा राहतो. राजकीय निर्णय घेण्याच्या प्रक्रियेतील महिलांचे नेतृत्व हे बऱ्याच निर्णयांना सुधारते आणि निर्णय अंमलबजावणी करण्याची प्रक्रिया अधिक प्रगतीशील होते असे काही पुरावे आहेत .उदाहरण द्यायचे झाल्यास , भारतातील पंचायत समितीच्या संशोधनात असे आढळून आले महिलांच्या नेतृत्वाखालील असलेल्या परिषदांत पिण्याच्या पाण्याच्या प्रकल्पांची संख्या पुरुषांच्या नेतृत्वाखालच्या परिषदांत च्या तुलनेत 62 टक्क्यांनी जास्त होती . पुरुष की स्त्री कोण चांगलं ? हा वाद नाही पण त्या दोघांचा ही राजकारणामध्ये समान सहभाग असावा हा मूळ उद्देश आहे . राजकीयदृष्ट्या लढाऊ वातावरणात ही बऱ्याच महिला राजकारण्यांनी लिंग अधारित हिंसा , पालकांची रजा , बाल संगोपन , निवृत्तिवेतन , लिंग समानता आणि अशा विविध कठीण समस्यांच्या मुद्द्यांवर अभ्यास करून कौतुकास्पद कार्य केलेले आहे .

आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणातील स्त्री नेत्या म्हटलं की इंदिरा गांधी, मार्गारेट थॅचर, गोल्डा मायर, सिरिमाओ बंदरनायके, चंद्रिका कुमारतुंगे, अँजेला मेर्केल, बेनझीर भुत्तो, हिलरी क्लिंटन इतकीच नावे पटकन आठवतात. पण आजच्या घडीला बांग्लादेश, डेन्मार्क, ब्राझील , चिली अशा साधारण २१ देशांच्या पंतप्रधान / राष्ट्रपती स्त्रिया आहेत ही कौतुकास्पद बाब आहे . संयुक्त राष्ट्राच्या एका अहवालानुसार 2030 पर्यंत शाश्वत विकास उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी राजकीय आणि सार्वजनिक जीवनात महिलांचा समान सहभाग आणि नेतृत्व आवश्यक आहे. तथापि, अहवाल दर्शवितो की जगभरातील निर्णय घेण्याच्या सर्व स्तरांवर महिलांचे प्रतिनिधित्व कमी आहे आणि राजकीय जीवनात लैंगिक समानता प्राप्त करणे फार दूर आहे .1 सप्टेंबर 2021 पर्यंत, 24 देशांमध्ये 26 महिला राज्य किंवा सरकार प्रमुख म्हणून काम करत आहेत सध्याच्या दराने, सत्तेच्या सर्वोच्च पदांवर लिंग समानता आणखी 130 वर्षे गाठली जाणार नाही .फक्त 10 देशांमध्ये एक महिला राज्यप्रमुख आहे आणि 13 देशांमध्ये एक महिला सरकार प्रमुख आहे .केवळ 21 टक्के सरकारी मंत्री महिला होत्या, फक्त 14 देशांनी 50 टक्के किंवा त्याहून अधिक महिलांना मंत्रिमंडळात स्थान मिळविले आहे . केवळ 0.52 टक्के गुणांच्या वार्षिक वाढीसह, 2077 पूर्वी मंत्रिपदांमध्ये लैंगिक समानता प्राप्त होणार नाही महिला मंत्र्यांकडे सर्वात सामान्यपणे असणारे पाच पोर्टफोलिओ आहेत: कुटुंब ,मुले/तरुण ,वृद्ध/अपंग ; त्यानंतर सामाजिक व्यवहार ; पर्यावरण/नैसर्गिक संसाधने/ऊर्जा ; रोजगार/कामगार/व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण आणि महिला प्रकरण/ लिंग समानता या क्षेत्रात महिला नेतृत्वाची कामे पाहिली गेली .

राजकारणात एखादया स्त्रीला पुढे येणं इतकं सोपं नाहीये .पावलो पावली तुमचे पाय खेचणारे , कामांत अडथळे आणणारे , पूर्णपणे तुम्हाला हतबल करणारे इथे खूप सापडतील .पण या सगळ्यातून जे न घाबरता , कोणाला न जुमानता आपल्या कर्तुत्वाने एक एक पाऊल पुढे टाकत आपला राजकीय प्रवास सुरू ठेवतात ते नक्कीच खूप यशस्वी होतात. स्त्री असो व पुरुष जिद्द नाही सोडली पाहिजे. भारतीय महिलांनी स्वतःचे राजकीय पक्ष स्थापन करण्यासाठी पुढाकार घेतला आहे आणि 2007 मध्ये युनायटेड वुमेन फ्रंट पक्षाची स्थापना केली आहे आणि त्यांनी संसदेत महिलांसाठी आरक्षण 50% पर्यंत वाढवण्याची वकिली केली आहे. 2019 च्या भारतीय सार्वत्रिक निवडणुकीत, तामिळनाडूमधील नाम तमिलार काची यांनी लोकसभेच्या एकूण 40 जागांवर 50 टक्के महिला उमेदवार उभ्या केल्या . हा भारतातील पहिला पक्ष होता ज्याने महिला आणि पुरुषांना समान जागा देऊ केल्या. आणि 2021 तमिळनाडू विधानसभेच्या निवडणुकीतही त्यांनी समान 50:50 गुणोत्तर पाळले आणि एकूण 234 विधानसभा मतदारसंघांमध्ये महिलांना 117 जागा देऊ केल्या. कदाचित ही एका नव्या महिला युगाची नांदी असू शकते .

सामाजिक सक्रियतेच्या तळागाळात भारतीय महिलांचा लक्षणीय सहभाग आहे. 1970 च्या दशकात उद्भवलेली चिपको चळवळ हे भारतातील महिलांच्या चळवळीतील यशाचे एक उदाहरण आहे, कारण महिलांनी उत्तराखंडमधील जंगलतोडीचा निषेध केला ज्यामुळे त्या प्रदेशाचे संरक्षण झाले.भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यानंतर, महिला संघटनांनी महिलांवरील हिंसाचाराच्या मुद्द्यांवर लक्ष केंद्रित केले आहे. महिला चळवळीनी बलात्कार, स्त्रीमृत्यू दर, स्त्री भ्रूणहत्या, हुंडाबळी, सती, आणि घरगुती अत्याचार यावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले आहे. 1972 मध्ये मथुरा बलात्कार प्रकरण, 1979 मध्ये तरविंदर कौरचा हुंडाबळी, 1987 मध्ये रूप कंवर यांचा सती प्रथेने झालेला मृत्यू, 1992 मध्ये भंवरी देवी यांच्यावर झालेला सामूहिक बलात्कार आणि 20 मधील नवी दिल्ली सामूहिक बलात्कार प्रकरण यासारख्या अनेक शोकांतिका. या चळवळीने बलात्कारावर लक्ष केंद्रित केले आहे आणि स्थानिक आणि राष्ट्रीय स्तरावर अनेक महिला संघटनांना उभारी दिली आहे.

राजकारणात स्त्रियांचा गेल्या काही दशकांतील प्रवास पाहिला, तर असेच दिसते की, त्या 'स्त्रिया होत्या म्हणून' ही त्या वेळची वाढणारी प्रतिकूलता स्त्रियांनी आता ही एक शक्ती बनवण्यात यश मिळवले आहे. यालाच म्हणतात खरे राजकारण! हे राजकीय पंडितही मान्य करतील! या स्त्रियांच्या प्रवासात पुरुषही बदलत आहेत. काही पुरुष चरफडत असतील. मनातील नाराजी व्यक्त करत असतीलही ,पण बहुसंख्य पुरुष स्त्रियांच्या सक्षमतेला स्वीकारून नवा मानस घडविण्यात स्वत: समाधान व माणुसकीचा गौरव समजत आहेत. वासनांध , हिंसक , समाजविघातक प्रवृत्ती राजकारणात कब्जा घेऊ पाहत असताना या स्त्री-पुरुषांतील बदलांनी समाजहिताला प्राणवायू मिळाला आहे. देशोदेशीच्या या लोकशाहीकरणाच्या लाटेत स्त्रियांनी उचललेला वाटा लक्षात घेता लोकशाही राजकारणाला एक नवे वळण मिळण्याची शक्यता निर्माण झाली. स्त्रियांच्या राजकारणातील वाढत्या सहभागामुळे लोकशाही , राजकारण हे गुणात्मकदृष्टया बदलेल इतकेच नव्हे तर लोकशाहीची कल्पनाही अधिकाधिक आशयघन होत जाईल, असा आशावादही व्यक्त केला गेला जातो. स्त्रियांच्या वाढत्या सहभागामुळे राजकारणाचा नैतिक स्तर उंचावेल, ते उत्तरोत्तर अधिक सभ्य बनत जाईल. अशीही उमेद निर्माण झाली.



Uniform Civil Code – The Emancipator of Modern India

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As Article 44 of The Constitution of India says "The State shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code" The State by far has taken on, no such endeavor. India is a country which is knit by a thread of plurality and diversity and each different part of the country has its different culture and customs, Firstly as regards the uniform civil code, it would practically mean uniform law for all, personal laws having roots in religion would be abolished and deep-rooted problems like gender equality, religious persecution would head towards their end and then the expectation of exponential growth and development on all fronts would not be such a distant dream, Primarily, The second law commission report in 1835 stressed the need for uniformity in codification of Indian Law relating to crimes, evidences and contract but recommended that codification should not extend to matters like personal laws of the Hindus and Muslims which derived their authority from their respective religions, Thereafter in 1857 we witnessed the struggle for independence and uprisings across the country against the British, subsequent to that in 1858 Queen Victoria Proclaimed that there would be absolute non-interference in religious matters particularly the personal laws, We have to understand that The British were a colonial power claiming absolute sovereignty over India, Their object was never unification of India as that would be contradictory to their interests, but movements by progressive sections in British ruled India and women's organizations led to a spate of laws passed with respect to the Hindus which were beneficial to women, such as the: *Hindu Widow Remarriage Act of 1856, Married Women's Property Act of 1874, Hindu Women's Right to Property Act of 1937*, The growing tide of legislation on personal issues, generated debate and controversy and required a reasoned and measured response from the government of the day. Thereafter post-independence there was a debate to enact the Hindu Code bill but the provisions for the same had to enacted separately and in a phased manner , Hindu Marriage Bill was passed in May 1955, Hindu Succession Act in June 1956, Hindu Minority & Guardianship Bill in August 1956 and the Adoptions and maintenance bill in December 1956, till date there has been no answer to the question as to why was the personal law of the Hindus alone was being codified and why a uniform code for the entire population was not being attempted, ideally the passing of the Hindu Code Bill would be seen as an example and the intrinsic merits of a common code would be visible to all the other sections of society and that they would voluntarily ask for reconsideration of their own law in light of changed situations.

The UCC is indeed India's key to achieving modernity in its true sense and would uphold the unity and the secular credentials of the country, In India criminal laws are equal for all and the system is functioning well then why not do the same for civil law as well, The Hon'ble Supreme Court has time and again made peripheral remarks as to the implementation of the uniform civil code, In 1954 in *Moh.d Ahmed Khan V. Shah*

Bano, the Supreme Court said *"It is a matter of regret that Article 44 has remained a dead letter"* and had ordered that Sec 125 CrPC applies to all religions but the government of the day nullified the effect of the judgement by passing Muslim Women Protection on Divorce Act, 1986 by this a small glimmer of hope towards the UCC was destroyed. Again in *J P Coutinho V. Maria Luzia Valentina Pereira*, the Apex Court had said that Goa is a shining example where The uniform civil code has been applied and that why shouldn't it be done for the whole country, but till date Article 44 remains an unaddressed constitutional expectation, Applying the Uniform Civil Code will not only transform the country into a stronger union, but it will also help with the cause of national integration by removing disparate loyalties to laws which have conflicting ideologies. Finally, if the government of the day decides to implement the UCC how should it do it without causing unrest throughout the country, the answer is given by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar himself *"It is perfectly possible that the future parliament may make a provision by way of making a beginning that the code shall apply only to those who make a declaration that they are prepared to be bound by it, so that in the initial stage the application of the code may be purely voluntary"* In conclusion, let us hope that our country's name is proudly taken with the nations who have The Uniform Civil Code already in place and that we remain inclined towards progression always.

दुर्लभान्यपि कार्याणि सिद्यन्ति प्रोद्यमेन हि। शिलापि तनुतां याति प्रपातेनार्णसो मुहुः॥

The Impossible things can be accomplished with efforts. Like a hard rock gets thinner with repeated fall of water.

Indian Constitution – The Sacrosanct Text of the Largest Democracy!



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"आज़ाद है देश महान हमारा,
क्योंकि अद्भुत है संविधान हमारा!"

Being born as an Indian is a blessing. On 26th November 1949, the Constitution of India came into existence and gave our country a direction to grow and prosper. The constitution is not a mere lawyer's document, it is the vehicle of life, and its spirit is always the spirit of the age. Thus, knowing the constitution and getting acquainted with its origin is a must!

So, let me begin with a story. At the time when the constitution had to be written, Jawaharlal Nehru told Gandhiji, "We needed an International Constitution expert to chair the committee that will draft India's Constitution", to which Gandhiji said "Well! We need not look too far, we have our very own Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, one of the finest legal minds trained with a Ph.D. degree in the world's leading university. To this, someone said, "But, Ambedkar is not a congressman. If anything, he is a strong critic of Congress party" to which Gandhiji said "We are not making a constitution for the congress. We are making a Constitution for India".

This small episode tells us something about the larger civilizational purpose attached to the business of constitution-making. This document

was not meant to serve the interest of a select group or region of India. So, the question is "What was the larger civilizational purpose the constitution was supposed to fulfill and why did India need a constitution at all?"

The Indian subcontinent has been an incredibly rich civilization that has existed and emerged over centuries. This civilization is a product of numerable interactions and exchanges between different ideas, diverse people, and various regions of the world. It produced some of the finest ideas in the domain of philosophy, arts, religion, and even science. And despite its many great achievements the Indian civilization has also had its ups and downs. Through its long history, time and again it has fallen prey to physical and intellectual assaults on its core strengths and these attacks have come from forces within and outside.

In 1947, it's the people who had just got freedom from British colonial operation by successfully launching an innovative freedom struggle that was largely non-violent. We were now free! But, where would we go from here, what next, after getting independence? Our society was marked by deep social hierarchies, persistent inequalities, and grinding poverty. The task at hand for Indians was to create a modern political nation-state that could resolve these urgent problems. The Constitution was a principal catalyst that would enable us to make a transition from a beautiful civilization to a modern democratic country – called India. The constitution is a milestone because it marks the point at which the Indian civilization took a new turn. Its drafting committee started to deliberate upon two key questions:

What single most important civilization principle has held this incredibly diverse society together for centuries?

and

How can this civilization move forward to achieve new heights?

When Allama Iqbal wrote those immortal lines:

"सारे जहाँ से अच्छा हिन्दोस्तां हमारा"

Better than the entire world is our Hindustan. He was grappling with his very same civilization enigma about what holds India together? He articulated his answer through these beautiful lines,

"कुछ बात है कि हस्ती, मिटती नही हमारी।
सदियों रहा है दुश्मन, दौर-ए-ज़माँ हमारा"

It may be translated as, there is something about our existence, for it doesn't get wiped out and even though for centuries the cycle of time has been our enemy. So, what was that something about India, asks Iqbal.

This is the question the constitution-makers also took up and through its deliberation the constituent assembly came to the realization, that what held the Indian civilization together, is its mind-boggling diversity and is its ability to assimilate borrow, and absorb from everywhere. It was imperative to create a modern political framework to preserve this diversity and enable it to flourish. But most importantly, we ought to ground this diversity on the principles of justice and equality. The framers of the constitution were convinced that this was the only way we can survive and achieve new civilization heights in our new political Avtar as India.

Now, there are many unique features of the Indian Constitution, for instance, most of us know that an interesting fact is, it is the longest written constitution in the world. It not only has provisions regarding the Union of India but also incorporates the provisions about the states. This is the one reason that the constitution is so long. In addition, the constitution contains three sets of provisions that can arguably be described as the heart of the document and these are the sections dealing with Fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy, and fundamental duties.

While the sections dealing with fundamental rights guarantees citizens certain inalienable rights which are justiciable which means you can go to the court of law and ask for them to be implemented, the Directive principles provide important guidelines for the formation of state policies which when implemented, sometime in the future, can lead to the furtherance of the goal of our constitution. Now, it's noteworthy while the fundamental rights and Directive principles

are addressed to the state the fundamental duties are explicitly addressed to Indian citizens.

Of the many fundamental duties listed of particular contemporary relevance are the need to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture, to promote the harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, and regional diversities and the need to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of equity and reform.

When we sit quietly and watch this in silence "the violation of any of these ideals", we stand guilty of dereliction of our constitutional duties as citizens of modern India and so as responsible citizens we would do well to reflect on the part that we can play, perhaps of eternal vigilance in realizing the fundamental duties laid out in the Indian Constitution.

Jai Hind! Jai Bharat!

"Pratispardha": Analysing the Patent Law in India



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The essence of "invention" and its importance for human civilization has been summarized by William James in the following words –

"**Invention, using the term most broadly, and imitation, are the two legs, so to call them, on which the human race historically has walked.**"

Inventions and innovations are the drivers of human society as they take us forward in the desired direction making us and our lives better than they were previously. But as the scale of inventions and innovations has progressed with time, there is a growing need for protecting those. Someone's brainchild may be exploited by someone else who can steal away the credit from the real inventor. Thus, such complex times call for strict protection. We have found this protection in the concept of "patents". In the simple words, patent refers to a right granted to the inventor to make exclusive use of his/her invention. This implies that an inventor gets a monopoly right over his/her invention and no one else can exploit his/her invention in any way without permission.

However, it is not as simple as it sounds. Patent laws are predominantly about striking a balance between the inventor's right on the invention and the general public's interest to enjoy the benefits of that invention. Sometimes, this balance gets disrupted. The laws governing this area tend to shift this balance in different directions. At other times, the competition among the inventors is affected in some unwanted ways by the patent laws. The article examines how patent laws have been exerting influence on competition and other aspects of inventions, the scope of improvement, and the challenges to be surmounted.

Patent Laws in India – A Brief

The history of patent laws in India dates back to the British colonial era. As most of the Indian legal system has been inherited from English Law, the earliest framework to regulate patents in India can be traced in the year 1856, post which we also had the Indian Patent and Designs Act, 1911. It was amended quite a few

times before it was finally repealed by the Indian Patents Act, 1970. The Act of 1970 was based on the British Patents Act, 1949. Thus, we see that the real work on forging a systematic web of laws to govern the patents began in India only after the Independence in 1947. There were two major committees formed to make suggestions and improvements in patent laws.

They were the Patent Enquiry Committee (1948-50) and the Ayyangar Committee (1957-59). While the first committee pointed out how the Indian patent system was weak and had failed to trigger inventions and innovation among the Indians, the Ayyangar Committee highlighted the fact that foreign players in this field were taking undue advantage of the Indian market, and hence, there was a need to protect indigenous players from this unfair competition. Based on these recommendations, the Indian Patents Act, 1970 took birth. The Indian Patents Act, 1970 was again amended by the Patents (Amendment) Act, 2005, which was done to align it with the TRIPS agreement signed by India by the virtue of being a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The Patents Act outlines the procedure to be followed to obtain a patent for one's invention which begins with an application in the Indian Patent Office. There are also provisions for pre and post-grant opposition. It means that a person is allowed to file an opposition against an inventor's application for a patent either before it is granted or afterward, with the procedures varying under both circumstances. There is a wide-ranging list of grounds provided based on which a person can file an opposition. The term of a particular patent extends up to 20 years. There is also an option for restoration of a patent after its date of expiration. As per the Act, a case for infringement of a patent can be filed in a civil court. However, the problem here is that there are no separate judicial institutions to deal exclusively with patent-related issues.

One of the most important things in the Act is the criteria for an invention to be termed as "patentable". The first requirement is "novelty", i.e. the invention must be new and not something already in public knowledge or use. The second is "obviousness", which means that the invention should not be an obvious one. There should be a technique developed that is outside the realm of common general knowledge and something different from already existing ones. The third one is "industrial use". The invention must be fit for industrial or economic exploitation. The Act also mentions a list of non-patentable inventions that run along similar lines.

By the virtue of the 1970 Patents Act, the patentee, i.e. the holder of a patent over an invention gets access to a variety of rights. The patentee has the right to exploit, i.e. use, exercise, sell, or distribute the patented invention. A patentee can also grant a license and even surrender the patent over the invention. The patentee also holds the right to sue someone for infringement of the patent. Thus, the Indian Patents Act has been the keeper of patents in India guarding unique and useful inventions and the rights of their inventors.

TRIPS and Concern of Patent Laws

The objective of the patents law has been to encourage creativity and innovation. When the right that an inventor can exercise over the invention is secured and allows obtaining the maximum benefits from selling, using, or exploiting that invention, it provides an incentive for people to invent. It gives a push for corporations and companies to invest in research and development to bring out innovative and original inventions for the development of the entire society.

The Indian Patents Act, 1970 was a bone of contention in the international community. It declared pharmaceutical product innovations and those of food and agrochemicals as unpatentable. This made the task of copying these innovations in India a cakewalk. By the means of reverse engineering, Indians were successful in making cheaper copies of these products and flooded the Indian market with them. However, this repelled many foreign players from investing in these sectors in India as there was no concrete patent protection in place for them.

Hence in the 1980s, we saw a surge in the international community of the demand from the

developing nations to raise the standard patent protection by the developed nations. Finally, Intellectual Property Rights found a place in the Uruguay Round of Negotiations under GATT. Hence, IPR formally became a part of the WTO. This led to the emergence of Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and legislations in member nations being re-modeled on its basis.

TRIPS was a significant departure from many things that Patent Act, 1970 stood for. Under the Act of 1970, only processes could be patented. However, TRIPS opened the doors of the patent for the products in all the areas of technology as well. The term of a patent was also enhanced from 14 to 20 years. 1970 Act allowed the government to use the patented invention to prevent scarcity. But TRIPS made this use by the government very limited. Patents Act, 1970 has been a bit lenient in terms of the patent. It was, to some extent, successful in protecting indigenous businesses and consumers from foreign competition.

However, TRIPS made it open and vulnerable to foreign elements. This is a major point of divergence between the ambitions of developing and developed countries. Developed nations have industrialized economies with greater access to resources and technologies. Hence, they are ahead in terms of inventions. That is why they see "Patent" as a fundamental right, similar to the right to property. However, developing nations do not have that many resources at their disposal to throw themselves completely into R&D. Their economies are not yet that developed. That is the reason developing nations see it as an "economic policy" question. They want to opt for it to the extent it benefits their indigenous businesses and protects them from unequal competition presented by developed nations filing for the maximum number of patents in developing countries.

There have been major policy changes in Patents Law in India after TRIPS came into existence. Since these changes, there has been a steep rise in the number of patents been filed in India. Data reveals that a major chunk of these is filed by foreign companies. Moreover, from the rest of the portion of the patent field by indigenous companies, the majority of them are filed by large-scale corporations. This means low-level businesses remain unprotected from the tough competition presented by the foreign players. After TRIPS, Indian Patent Laws have been stricter, but larger corporations in India have been successful in investing in R&D to secure their fair share of patents. However, overviewing the conditions of smaller-scale businesses, capacity building for them is going to take time. This makes them vulnerable to competition for which they are not prepared yet.

The conflict between Competition Law and Patent Law

Fairly from one perspective, Patent Laws are pro-competition. They promote healthy competition when competing parties are fighting fairly, investing in R&D, and promoting new inventions. The protection given by patent laws gives one competitor an edge over the other with the monopoly right over that particular invention. However, this can be very easily transformed into an anti-competition environment with the patent holder using exploitative or exclusionary measures to bolster his/her position in the market. The abusive conduct of the patentee can have a negative impact on the competition in the market. That means patents can be used as a weapon to eliminate other players from the competition by using unfair means.

Competition law is manifested in India's legal system as Competition Act,2002. It is aimed at promoting free and fair competition in the market. This leads us to conclude that Patent Laws and Competition laws must act complementarily and strengthen each other. Nonetheless, in practice, it has been observed that the two of them have been at odds lately.

A study was conducted by IIT Kharagpur in 2015 to dive deeper into the intersection of IP Laws and competition law policy. It concluded – here is likely to be a trend to restrict production by exclusive license since the number of exclusive licenses granted by the patent holders has increased in the course of last two years. This also hurts the price and 'affordability'.

It is suggested that a comprehensive policy on 'compulsory license' may be framed taking into

view the gross abuse of dominant position by the 'patent holder' and 'the licensee'.

Therefore, all of this can be condensed into the finding that patent holders have been engaging in anti-competitive activities, flouting the rules, and taking undue advantage of the monopoly granted by law. But this certainly needs to be checked and some provisions within the Patents Act serve this function. Section 140 and Section 150 of the Patents Act try to curb these illegal practices that patent-holders might engage in. Both of these sections mention the categories of contracts or other activities that may be practiced by a patentee concerning the patent that might be anti-competitive. These acts can be very well challenged in any civil court. Moreover, Section 83 also mentions that the right ought not to be abused by a patentee and that he/she should not be involved in unreasonable trade restrictions. Section 90(ix) also makes a mention of dealing with certain "anti-competitive" practices.

These provisions apparently seem sufficient to check the patent holders from engaging in anti-competitive practices. But on closer scrutiny, the cracks become highly visible. Patents Act is completely silent over what is meant by "unreasonable trade restrictions". Section 83 also does not clarify the responsible authority to be reached out in case of a patent holder abuses the authority to exercise unreasonable restraint on trade. Section 90(ix) does talk about anti-competitive practices but it does not reveal which concerned administrative body would determine what could be categorized as "anti-competitive".

These lacunas often lead to a dilemma over which authority to be approached and clearly which acts could be deemed as "anti-competitive". This encourages people to resort to Competition Commission and seek remedy under Competition Law, rather than under Patents Act. Though both of these ought to be complementing each other, sometimes there arise certain conflicts. That calls for greater attention towards this arena. Patent Laws have been considered as self-sufficient and as the umbrella legislation to cover all the aspects related to patents but the analysis above clearly points out that it misses some key areas related to competition. Some clarity in the terms used and the judicial authority to be approached would make things lucid and helpful in governing a free and fair market with healthy competition.

Conclusion

Patents are important for any country on the path of development. It has become all the more significant as the world is growing more and more competitive. Firms and companies have been investing a lot in R&D to gain more patents as patents are accompanied by the monopoly right that gives them an edge over others in the market. But the disparities have created problems. There has been a constant conflict between developed and developing nations over this as talked above.

Moreover, this exclusive right to deal in the market granted by patents places certain entities as superior to others. This further exacerbates the problems of unfair competition in the market triggered by patents. India has a well-developed Patents Act but we find it in conflict with the Competition laws at times and little insufficient to deal with anti-competition practices relating to the patent. Thus, there is a need to reconcile both these laws and set their clear jurisdictions. This will make the market truly free and fair, eliminating practices that are not healthy for competition; and make the applicability of patent laws actually fruitful.

Child Support and Child Incarceration in India



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ABSTRACT

People are living being and these living being require basic necessities to live. These basic necessities include food, shelter, clothing and even some more necessities which highlight the person position in a society. These things are the basic rights of every individual. The way of thinking or socialization starts from the childhood stage of an individual. The individual will develop only when the childhood of that individual is guided properly. The guidance will take place only when they have basic necessities of life. There are large number of children detained in prison. Despite supreme court standards requiring age appropriate care for children living in jail with the mothers, there are various ills attached to it. As living in a prison affects the child mental well-being and even that child's socialization is hampering. There is even an issue that if they are in a separate welfare institution or in a system which is exclusively designed for man. In India child can live with her mother prisoner till the time she gets six years of age and during this period their rights are hampering by the state actions in the name of justice. There are guidelines made by the Supreme Court which includes the special treatment to support these children but their proper implementation is an issue. The children also get trapped in the legal system due to their lack of understanding of causes and effects of their actions. Despite Juvenile Justice Act the reformation of Juvenile is still not at par with constitutional requirements.

Keywords – Guidelines, Rights, Necessities , Socialization, juvenile justice

INTRODUCTION

Child support refers to the duty of each parent to provide their child the financial maintenance. In a recent study it is found that about 18000 women are languishing in jail and it highlights the issue of well-being of their children as these children are living in prisons with their imprisoned mother. There is an issue of human rights as the rights of these children are continuously violate inspite of the known fact that they are innocent. The Indian constitution give powers to individual states regarding the working of prisons and these prisons comes under the state control. The ambiguity is there due to the diversity of different states. There are still some laws enacted by the centre to take some grip on prisons like the Prisons Act, 1894. Under the Indian Penal Code 1860, an offence done by the child who is 7 or below 7 years of age is exempted from punishment and if the child is between 7 to 12 years then maturity level of that child is taken care of. The Supreme court has also issued some guidelines to protect the rights of children in prison and these guidelines include all the basic necessities as well as upliftment programs for them. There is a definition of word Juvenile under the juvenile act which defines juvenile as a child who has not reached the age of 16 years in case of boys and 18 years in case of girls. A juvenile who is delinquent is not eligible for incarceration. The maximum government programs are aimed to provide support to the children who are under

the age of 14 years. According to Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, no child under the age of 14 years may work in a factory or mine. The Juvenile Justice act is also there to reform the child by creating the Child welfare committees including open shelters and specialised adoption agencies which provides care and specialized adoption agencies, which provides care and protection to children.

INCARCERATION WITHOUT FAULT IN INDIA

According to research, 419,623 inmates are currently detained in prisons in India. Out of these inmates 4.3% are women.[1]This fact raise a point of issue about the children who are living in the prisons with their mother prisoner and constantly creating a concern about their rights as child's initial stage defines the development of that child. The child in primary stage require more nutrition, more pampering, more care but their without fault incarceration is eating their basic needs and creating an uncertain future. Under the Indian constitution the power to regulate the administration of prisons comes under the control of state government so it is up to the state government how they are going to provide the basic right to the children who are in prison without any fault. There is one Central Government legislation which is the prisons act of 1894 this act provides some special treatment to the children of inmates but in reality these provisions hardly reached to the children. There is not a powerful legislation which can deal with the administration of prisons and at the same time will take care of these children. As the administration and control of prisons is under the state government and this state government decide that till what age child should live with her mother prisoner and this creates a confusion like every state will decide the ages differently for example in Delhi and Assam a mother prisoner can keep her child with her until the child attain 6 years of age whereas in Bihar they are allowed to stay only till 2 years of age. This different also highlight the difference in treatment of children in various state for example if it is a metropolitan state then it is definitely true that they will serve these children with extreme care on the other hand if it is a backward state then it will not work that efficiently for the rights of these children like they will not get any proper education, proper nutritional food which is the essential for the growth of that child both mentally as well as physically, for example in some states the children below the age of 5 years have given food same as prisoners. Even the mother inmate is not getting proper food which will indirectly hamper the health of child who is dependent on mother's milk. The medical facilities are also not available to look after these children's. This wholesome defect for wholesome development of mother and child is growing at an increasing phase.

MISTAKE OR CRIME

Mental development of an individual develops when he knows the consequences of his act like he is aware about the sanctions he has to face but when it comes to a child he is unaware of the consequences of his act that's why me he ends up committing minor crime. Children in the age of 16-18 years mostly commit crimes. This crime will further put him in more pernicious situations. This incarceration causes lifelong disaster in child life they suffer from behavior, mental health issues and even after seeing their parents in incarceration they develop a bad feeling about society in them which leads to the building of apathy in them. This the reason which leads to the providing of plethora of rights to the children by the Indian Constitution such as their right to education which helps them to be aware about the consequences of their acts. Article 15(3) empowers the state to enact special treatment for women and children. The 42nd amendment act added article 39 (f) to the Indian Constitution which says tight opportunities and facilities should be given to the children to help them develop in a healthy manner and in a condition of freedom and dignity and dad childhood and youth at protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. The

1 Women in Prisons – India , Ministry of Women and Child Development , https://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Prison%20Report%20Compiled.pdf

court in various occasions reiterated this thing like in Gaurav Jain V/s. Union of India[2] the court accepted the importance of child rights to socialize by recognizing the rights of children's of prostitute by providing them the right to equality of opportunity, dignity, care, protection and rehabilitation so as to be part of mainstream of social life without any pre stigma attached on them. The Indian Penal Code 1860 also has various provisions to protect the incarceration of children. According to the section Indian Penal Code nothing done by the child under the age of 7 is an offence. It is assumed that a child under the age of seven is not able to make judgements about their actions and their actions are motivated only by their child attitude. Further section 83 of the Indian Penal Code put the concept of immaturity it deals with the immaturity of child. When the accused is a kid between the age of 7 and 12, the capability to commit a crime comes when the child knows the nature and consequences of his act. In *Sanjay Suri V/s. Delhi Administration*[3] that any individual below the age of 16 at the time of their appearance before the court is not subject to death or life imprisonment and on the same ground the court ordered the release of juvenile under trail.

CURING WITH JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT

The Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2015 addresses children who are in conflict with the law and children in need of care and protection. The act was made with an aim to provide support for children who are getting abused or neglected. The neglected here means children whose parents are not able to exercise care or control over the juvenile. The act says these minors who are neglected are treated by Child welfare boards. These boards have to look into all the circumstances of child, his problems and after it they direct him to the juvenile home or in a custody of a suitable person. The main function of these juvenile homes or the people with whom the child is kept is to provide the rehabilitation of that child. The Rehabilitation means that the values should be built in these juveniles by inculcating the process of socialization in them and not only the basic necessities should be given to them but also the character enhancement and the essential skills to live with dignity in the society are taken care of. Even in future when the child leaves the Juvenile home the act establishes the aftercare institutions which help to resettle, rehabilitation of the juvenile. It is implemented by Ministry of Welfare. The act provides for setting up Juvenile justice board and child welfare committee is in every district but in present reality the committees are not present in many states like state such as Bihar and Haryana does not have child welfare committee in many districts.[4] The Justice JS Verma committee while making amendments to Criminal Law put forward the result that Juvenile Justice act has failed drastically to protect the children in the country and its implementation shows the complete failure of state. It recommended for the establishment of authority for education and non-discrimination in respect of women and children. The Supreme Court also requested that the Juvenile Justice Committees should also comprise of the high court judges who are obligated by the constitution to protect the fundamental rights of the children.

CONCLUSION

The life cycle of an individual starts from childhood and it's the base of child upcoming life. The childhood will come only when the child is getting the basic requirement of life like food, clothing and shelter for living and education, socialization for living with dignity. According to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution Every person has the right to live with dignity and the applicability of this right starts as soon as the individual take birth. India is also committed internationally to provide children the basic rights. The directive principles of state policy also state that children should have a right to live with all basic necessities of life. The insertion

2 Gaurav Jain V/s. Union of India, AIR 1997 SC 3021

3 Sanjay Suri V/s. Delhi Administration, AIR 1968 SC 414

4 A Quick Review of Status of Juvenile Justice System, Structures , Mechanisms, and Processes, National Legal Services Authority, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CktonWaSh5aGOrO4Oi14HuvpdqlECEaH/view. (Last visited – Oct 1 , 2021

of Article 39 (f) by 42nd amendment also shows that India is committed for child rights, thus the Government has an obligation to implement these things. The implementation problem is there due to which the fundamental rights of children are hampering. The issue here is the administration of prisons as there is not any proper legislation to deal with it. Thus to fulfil the constitutional obligation the government should firstly acknowledge the fact that there is a necessity to reform prison policy. This reformation is quiet complex due to the differences in states in terms of infrastructure, education and medical facilities. There is a need of a policy which creates a binding force on states to provide the special treatment of children who are living there and for the betterment of child the minimum age till which child can live with his mother should be decided as this will lower the chances of child deprivation from his mother. There is a need for modernization of prisons in such a manner that the children will learn socialization from there and there is a special treatment for them which make them feel that they are pure and normal human with dignity. Not only this but the proper nutrition, special medical facilities, educational and various positive things should be made available to mother as well as child. The Supreme Court also issued various guidelines for Children of Prisoners like a jail must have facilities for prenatal and post-natal care of children in jail , the fact that child is born in prison is not highlighted in birth certificate , the child should have access to food, shelter, medical assistance when requires but the implementation of these guidelines is the question as it comes under the state so it's totally up to the states and the reports revealed that they are not following them. So there should be a body to keep vigilance over the prisons that they are adhering to the guidelines or not. When it comes to the juveniles there is a Juveniles Justice act which deals with the reformation of a child by creating the Child welfare Institution but the goal of these institutions is still not achieved due to the lack of implementation of policy. There are many states which are not having these Child Welfare Institution and this leads to neglecting the child who just need reforms and if they didn't get it on time then this lack of reform will become punishment for them and will ruin their whole life. So it is the need of an hour to install these Child welfare institutions in every district of India and not only installing but also monitoring there proper functioning.

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A QUEST FOR UNIFORM CIVIL CODE



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A brief introduction:

India, is a country known for its vast diversity in religion & culture, where people of different social backgrounds, co-exist. This establishment of diverse culture in India is a result of religion playing an important role in society as well as the Indian polity. This diversity of religion, gave birth to diverse lifestyle, customs, beliefs & practices, leading to a social diverse mindset. Now, in order to avoid cross cultural conflicts and prevent these conflicts from becoming an obstacle to the integrity of the nation, there exists many personal laws which govern the interests of their respective communities. For example, we have Hindu Marriage Act, Sharia law, Indian Divorce Act, etc.

But these religious personal laws have unfortunately failed to maintain social harmony in our society. Gender bias and irrational practices are some common factors for all personal laws. This need for the gender justice have given rise to the need for enforcement of Article 44 of the Indian Constitution, which, if implemented, would end the gender equality and protect the rights of the oppressed through a well-defined Uniform Civil Code (UCC). The UCC would replace the personal laws, which are based on the customs of their particular religion, with a common set of rules for each and every section of the society. This code shall strengthen the basic principles of Equality upon which our Constitution thrives.

Constitutional Secularism and Uniform Civil Code:

The Constitution of India provides to its citizens Fundamental rights on one hand, under part 31, and the proper mechanism to enforce them. While on the other hand, part 4, the Directive Principles of State Policy2 lays down the obligations on the state, to implement laws. One such Directive Principle of State policy, under Article 44 is, "The state shall endeavour to secure for the citizens, a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India".

Now, the root cause of present controversy regarding the applicability of UCC is the principle of Secularism and the enforceable Fundamental Rights enshrined under Article 25 & 26. Whether the religious personal laws come under the ambit to practice and propagate religion, which is a fundamental right, and, is there any harm done to the secular notions of the law, by channeling all religions to be governed by a single codified law. Here, a point is to be noted that the UCC is not against the secularism nor does it violate any of the Articles 25 & 26.

It is a fact that Article 44 clarifies that there is no link between religion and governing personal laws, in a secular country like India. Hence, we can safely say that principles of religious beliefs cannot and should not bother the principles of personal laws. No interference (except genuine & necessary) would be made to the religious beliefs of an individual, while implementing the UCC. But still, the debate of implementing UCC, with its diverse implications and concerning the

secularism, leads to one of the most controversial issues of the 21st century.

The power of the legislature to regulate and implement activities which are purely secular is absolutely unquestioned. However, the statute of the legislature cannot control personal beliefs which are purely secular in nature, excluding the authority of the legislature to reasonably regulate it.

The governments of this country have refrained till date, from taking any decisive steps out of fear of offending the sentiments of the minority. Hence, this attitude, gradually transformed into a political policy, unfortunately making it even an electoral issue.

UCC & the stand of the Judiciary:

The Judiciary has time and again, through its various judgements, showed the urgency to implement UCC. For the first time in history, in 1985, Supreme Court, in the case Mohammad Ahmed Khan v/s Shah Bano Begum3 directed the Parliament to enact a UCC. In an another instance, in the case of Jorden Diengdeh v/s S.S.Chopra4, Supreme Court stated that a legislative intervention was necessary in the matters of marriage & divorce.

The exploitation of the current situation on account of lack of a UCC is seen in the case of Sarla Mudgai v/s Union of India5, in which four men converted into Islam, just to practice polygamy, which is banned in Hindu Marriage Act and which is permissible under Muslim Personal Laws.

Justice Kuldeep Singh ruled that Article 44 has to be retrieved from the cold storage in which it is kept since 1949. In recent years, the Higher courts of this country, through Judicial Activism has made efforts to get rid of the gender discriminatory practices which are in disguise of religious personal laws and practices. The heinous patriarchal and discriminatory practices like polygamy, Triple Talaq, denial of maintenance to Muslim divorced wife and many more such practices are certainly injurious to the personal and public morals.

In particular, the Supreme Court abolishing Triple Talaq in Shayara Bano case6 shows how the implementation of UCC is ultimately inevitable. Justice A.M. Bhattacharya, former Chief Justice of The Bombay High Court states that, "By their very nature, personal laws are not compatible with the secular character of our laws…". True to his words, in fact the politicization of UCC and majority-minority lines have led to the present impasses. Hence the object here, must not be the elimination of differences, but reception of the differences into the unity of the whole society.

Gender inequality & other problems:

The constitution of India guarantees us Right to Equality before law7 and prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex and place of birth8. The very fundamental principle of UCC is based upon the ideals of Article 14 & 15. However, given the patriarchal bias, women will not be able to realize their constitutional right to equality in religious and personal matters, until these Uniform Civil Code is implied.

For example, the Muslim personal laws have incorporated more rigid and unfair means from allowance of polygamy, to unilateral divorce of Triple Talaq by men, also the discrimination on matters like succession, there is no right to share in property to women, until a male family member survives. The denial of maintenance after divorce to women too is an extremely inhumane and non-tolerable element.

As Justice Tulzapurkar observed, "Peculiar features of Muslim Personal laws are unjust, derogatory, humiliating and discriminatory against women on grounds of sex, which directly infringes their fundamental right to equality and equal protection against discrimination, under Article14 & 15.

As for the other communities, the Christian, Parsi and the Jews also have provisions for discrimination like conversion is a ground for divorce under Christianity under Converts Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866. Parsi Marriage and Dissolution Act, 1936 provides that conversion is a ground for divorce for the non-convert spouse. A Christian husband can divorce wife on the grounds of adultery, but wife has to prove more grounds in addition to adultery on her husband's part to obtain divorce.

Another problem is the deep-rooted whims of men that customary rites and practices,

howsoever cruel and unjust, are part of their religious obligation. Those whims should be addressed appropriately with utter importance and urgency.

Negating arguments against UCC:

Some educated, but irrational people argue, that implementation of UCC infringes the minority community's right to freedom of practicing and propagating their religion. Their right to practice, profess & propagate their religion is completely untouched. How can the practice of Triple Talaq, Polygamy, Serious Gender discrimination possibly derived under the ambit of definition of their Fundamental right, justified when they are inherently unjustified and biased against the women folk The courts have time and again proved through their judgements, that the concepts of Marriage, Succession and like personal and common matters are of completely secular nature and cannot be brought under the Articles 25, 26 & 29 of the Constitution.

Another argument, rather a rational one, is that the framers of our constitution have so ambiguously framed the definition of Article 44, that by nature, its implementation become void and unfruitful. Answer to that is, that our constitutional framers were well aware of the circumstances of that time, immediately after freedom, which were the time of heated communal violence of Hindu-Muslims. It was rather thought wise to not implement UCC, given the heated conditions of that time.

One might argue here that the call for the implementation of UCC should come from the communities itself and need not be imposed by own will of government. The irony is, the call for its implementing has not came yet, even after 72 years of enactment of Article 44; then wonder whether the call will ever come at all or not! Were the Hindus ready when the Hindu Shastric laws were drastically changed in 1955-56? If the issue of willingness is to be considered, then laws dealing with Sati, Child labour, Widow remarriage, Child marriage, Child infanticide, etc. would have never been enacted at all.

The most debated question here is that, There are other common laws already in force except in the cases of religious and personal matters. Example IPC, CRPC, Contracts Act, The Indian Evidence Act, Transfer of property Act etc. The argument is, if national solidarity is not yet achieved even after applying common laws as mention above, then, whether just by simply adding the religious and personal laws making common to all, would that do the trick? Can it lead India towards a homogenous nation? Answer to that is again; India was never a homogenous nation and never would be one. UCC doesn't seek to eliminate the differences among the existing religious and personal matters, but it seeks to implement the reception of the differences through a harmonious mutually co-existing heterogeneity. Heterogeneity is something which we have inherited, and that too have immense scope for harmony.

The Urgency of UCC:

This great nation had endured enough, through time till date, that any further division on the basis of religion and sex, for the exploitation of the underprivileged would seriously impasse the existing framework of democracy. Our constitutional framers were fully aware of the repercussions of enacting the UCC immediately after independence, but that was a completely different period; times of extreme communal violence of 1948. This stand of theirs didn't meant non-interference for eternity. UCC is inevitable, it has to come at some point of time.

Furthermore, pre-constitutional laws cannot be considered as a valid source of law to claim any rights, if those violates the basic most dignity, social equality and the core most principles on which our constitution is established, hence the laws made by the parliament.

The Journey Covered and Way Forward:

It is a known truth that constitutional & statutory reforms and the judicial pronouncements have not sufficiently established the goal of a complete egalitarian society. But there has to be hope for achieving it, primarily for demarcating boundary between religious and secular activities.

There is a severe lack of awareness and social collective consensus among the masses, especially the minority, in regard of the true extent of the UCC. It is their belief that if UCC

gets enacted, they will be oppressed with the laws of the majority. They think they will lose their identity, as so vehemently put forth by petty politicians. This was never the aim of UCC.

So, the very first step should be of making people aware and educate them about what exactly UCC is and what is its scope. This can be achieved through socio-political and rational discussions and an increased social interaction in this regard.

Secondly, the codification and drafting of the UCC is to be done so carefully as to every religion and community finds peace and harmony in it. Thirdly, there should be continuous checks and balances in regulation and scope of governing through UCC. Time has come to turn legal equality into real equality. The state of Goa has shown the way and there is practically no reason for any further delay.



Is COVID 19 Pandemic Surging the Need for Foster Care homes?

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The world is currently experiencing an unprecedented global health emergency due to COVID-19 Pandemic. It has its repercussions in the form of economic and social impacts which has not left any sector of the society untouched. The stringent lockdown has majorly disrupted various aspects of people's lives; different age groups are experiencing these impacts in distinct ways.

Children are one of the most vulnerably affected sectors during these COVID times. They have been exposed to bewildering situations due to various factors such as isolation, confinement, and overall uncertainty.

The National Commission of Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has informed the Supreme Court that there are 9,346 children, who have been abandoned, orphaned, or have lost a parent in this COVID-19 pandemic[1]. Of the total of 9,346 children,788 are children below 3 years,5226 are of age 4-13 and 3,332 are aged between 14-17.[2] Losing parents at this tender age has affected their life adversely. These children are often prone to psychological issues and health issues. Moreover, a lack of resources for survival puts their lives in peril.

For the children who suffer from trauma, there should be a recovery mechanism; "Article 39 of the UNCRC 1989 (recovery from trauma and reintegration) obliges states to take necessary measures to promotes the physical and psychological recovery and social integration of child victims who have experienced neglect, abuse, exploitation, torture or who are victims of war must receive special support to help them recover their health, dignity, self-respect and social life.[3]

Trauma is the result of witnessing events that are

1 Sweta Sengar, At Least 9,346 Children Lost Both Parents To COVID Pandemic; UP Registers Most Orphans , India Times,(June 05,2021,10.54 AM), https://www.indiatimes.com/news/india/at-least-9346-children-lost-lost-both-parents-to-covid-pandemic-up-registers-most-orphans-541797.html

2 More than Half of the Children Who Lost Parents Due to Covid-19 Aged Between 4-13, 788 Below 3 Years , News 18,(June 05,2021,10.56 AM) https://www.news18.com/news/india/more-than-half-of-the-children-who-lost-parents-due-to-covid-19-aged-between-4-13-788-below-3-years-3804254.html

3 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child Text (June 7, 2021, 11:58AM); URL: https://www.unicef.org/

threatening like death, serious injury, or violence. Children who are abandoned or orphaned are likely to experience trauma due to the frightening events which they have undergone. These events adversely affect child's physiological, social, emotional, physical, and spiritual well-being, it hinders their ability to cope with the surrounding social conditions.[4]

Foster care is a non-institutional child care system whereby the child is exposed to family-based care under which a child lives with a family other than his/her biological family. This applies to children without biological family or with a family that is incapable of providing care, or for whom the benefit of extended family or kinship care is also not available. It facilitates the child with a family-like environment that is important for the personal and overall development of the child.

Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015:

Section 39. Process of rehabilitation and social re-integration.—(1) The process of rehabilitation and social integration of children under this Act shall be undertaken, based on the individual care plan of the child, preferably through family-based care such as by restoration to family or guardian with or without supervision or sponsorship, or adoption or foster care: Provided that all efforts shall be made to keep siblings placed in institutional or non-institutional care, together, unless it is in their best interest not to be kept together.[5]

Section 40. Restoration of child in need of care and protection- (2) The Children's Home, Specialised Adoption Agency or an open shelter, as the case may be, shall take such steps as are considered necessary for the restoration and protection of a child deprived of his family environment temporarily or permanently where such child is under their care and protection.[6]

The above-mentioned sections of the act emphasize the need for foster care as a measure to ensure the availability of family care units for the children who require rehabilitation and reintegration of the socially marginalized children.

According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) by the year 2018, there were 29.6 million orphaned and abandoned children in India and the count is spiking ever since. Nevertheless, as India has witnessed two terrific COVID waves it has further resulted in a major increase in the total number of orphan children in the country. There has to be an effective way of dealing with these marginalized children.

In India, foster care is still in infancy and its importance is made much more apparent by COVID 19 pandemic. In institutional care, the children are exposed to an extreme environment that does not work in favor of their healthy development. Children who have been abandoned and are orphaned in this pandemic need to experience a constant flow of love, empathy, kindness, joy like in a healthy family system. They need to be understood and listened to.

The government has issued various guidelines to look after these abandoned and orphaned children. Database protection of each child by tracking the children in need and locating them and ensuring the data is uploaded on Child portal, local helpline number for children who require psychosocial care, child protection panel to look after children in distress, financial aid from PM cares fund. However, the issue of insufficient foster care homes is left unaddressed. Rescued children not just need financial assistance and institutional care but foster care is essentially needed which will allow them to grow in a family environment. Foster care works towards providing them holistic protection and nurturing them efficiently. Thus, the government needs to undertake various projects in developing foster care throughout the nation, to achieve effective reintegration of abandoned and orphaned children during these COVID times. A vital step towards reflecting and resurging for a better India for every Indian.

child-rights-convention/convention-text

4 Trauma-informed Practices for Children and Families during the COVID-19 Pandemic, Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario) (June 7,2021,12.00 AM); URL: https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/ipac/2020/08/covid-19-trauma-informed-practices-children-families.pdf?la=en

5 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015|Legislative Department | Ministry of Law and Justice | GoI

6 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015|Legislative Department | Ministry of Law and Justice | GoI.



EVERY CHILD MATTERS

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The Condition of Children in India:

India's growth over the last twenty years has greatly contributed to global human development. Extreme poverty in India has now reduced to 21 per cent, infant mortality has been reduced by more than 50 per cent, and about 80 per cent of women now deliver in a health facility. However, India's economic successes have not resulted in an improved quality of life for the underprivileged sectors of the society, especially women and children. India is a vast developing nation that continues to face challenges of population explosion being accompanied by persistent poverty and inequality which is reflected in the low human development indices and attainments of the country. Despite the significant efforts made by the country to reduce poverty, improve the accessibility of education, and to tackle underemployment and unemployment, the results have mainly been uneven.

India accounts for about 30 per cent of all children living in extreme global poverty. Several children continue to battle some of the harshest circumstances anywhere in the world, with high malnutrition rates, child labour and marriage, forced begging, and childhood diseases. The lack of clean water for consumption due to the absence of sufficient sanitation facilities is one of the main causes for the prevalence of diseases. Children have to fight diseases like diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia, whilst dealing with physical, mental and emotional hurdles posed by the society. The development of children is stunted when they are faced with social inequalities and are deprived of their basic needs, which leads to conditions like malnutrition. According to UNICEF, 2 out of 3 child deaths, below the age of 5, are caused by malnutrition. The lack of awareness about nutrition and the importance of immunization, in the society, leads to health issues and worsens the condition of children. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 4, 2016, pointed out that 2 out of 5 children do not receive complete immunization. Immunization is an essential and effective pathway for children to lead healthy lives but yet, only 65 per cent of the children in India receive full immunization during the first year of their life. Despite clear evidence around the power of vaccines to save lives and control disease, a large majority of young children around the world are missing out, putting them and their communities at risk of disease and deadly outbreaks.

Covid-19 and its Effect on Children:

The coronavirus outbreak has only made the situation of child poverty worse. Approximately 4.5 crore children in India have been impoverished due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Many children are either never enrolled in a school or drop out soon, and due to inaccessibility to technology for online classes due to the pandemic, they remain uneducated. The pandemic has heightened poverty and cases of violence and abuse in the tender and innocent lives of children. Families have resorted to negative coping mechanisms including child labour and marriage. Over the years, India has put in a lot of efforts to reduce child labour and child marriage. However,

children are forced into labour due to social and economic insecurity and instability, and the pandemic has increased that risk due to school closures, interruption of services, and economic shocks. Education has proven to be a protective factor against child marriage but due to the shutting down of schools, children have been forced to get married or become child labourers, to relieve the financial pressure on their families. These children are not given the opportunity to develop physically, intellectually, emotionally, and psychologically, when they do not receive education and are compelled to work or get married, at their young age. The increase in number of child marriages during the pandemic has now, jeopardised the Sustainable Development Goal of ending child marriage by 2030. Child labour forces children to contribute to wages earned by a family, as a result of low parental wages or adult unemployment. Child labourers may be working under worsening conditions and for longer hours due to the losses incurred due to the multiple lockdowns in the country. These circumstances put them at the risk of physical and mental harm and compromise on their development, education, rights and future. It should be a priority to curb child labour and marriage as they lead to vicious inter-generational cycles of poverty.

Reopening of schools after the pandemic, implementation of effective legislations and ensuring access to health and social services for the protection of children can help to reduce the number of children losing their childhood to labour and marriage.

India's Steps to Uphold the Rights of Children:

In an attempt to reduce the suffering of children, and to give them a safe environment which not only nurtures them physically, but also emotionally and mentally, India ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1992. Human rights, which ensure wellbeing and fair and proper treatment of people across the world, seem insufficient to extend to child rights. This Convention was adopted on recognizing that a child should be able to grow up in an environment of happiness, love and understanding, for the harmonious development of his or her personality, and considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity. It ensures that the rights laid down are available to all children, without discrimination, with the child's opinions and best interests in mind. The four main parts of the UNCRC include,

1. The Preamble, which sets out the major underlying principles of the UNCRC and provides a context for it;
2. The Substantive Articles, which set out the rights of all children and the obligations of governments (Part I, Articles 1-41);
3. The Implementation Provisions, which define how compliance with the UNCRC is to be monitored and fostered (Part II, Articles 42-45);
4. The conditions under which the UNCRC comes into force (Part III, Articles 46-54).

The UNCRC provides a set of crucial survival rights such as a child's right to life and basic needs such as nutrition, shelter, adequate living standards, and access to medical services; as well as certain developmental rights such as the right to education, play, leisure, cultural activities, access to information, and freedom of thought, conscience and religion. It takes the importance of traditions and cultural values, into account, for the protection and harmonious development of children all over the world. A set of protection rights also exists to safeguard children from abuse, neglect and exploitation along with rehabilitation for children who have suffered the aforementioned. It provides special care for refugee children and children in employment. Participation rights provide them the freedom to express opinions, to have a say in matters affecting their own lives, to join associations and to assemble peacefully. These sets of rights under Part I, Articles 1 to 41, help to develop the abilities of children and mould them into active participants of a society, in preparation for a responsible adulthood.

The Union Budget of 2022-2023 reflects that the allocation for Child Protection is 1574 crores. It should be noted that children have received the lowest share of financial allocations in the Budget, for the last 11 years. The share of funds for children in the Union Budget decreased to about 2.35 per cent of the total Budget, as compared to last year's 2.46 per cent. A change in attitude towards the needs of children in India, along with

appropriate education about the fundamental rights of children is extremely crucial at this stage. The exploitation of vulnerabilities of children calls for a set of legislations that go beyond human rights. The following list includes constitutional provisions or the legislations established to protect children in particular, from exploitation, bearing the basic fundamental rights in mind.

1. Article 15(3) prevents discrimination and states that, "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children."

2. Article 21A provides free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.

3. Article 23(1) prevents trafficking and provides, "Traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

4. Article 24 permits no child below the age of fourteen years to be employed to work in any factory, or mine, or engage in any other hazardous employment.

5. Article 29(2) protects the interests of minorities and provides that, "No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them."

6. Article 39(e) provides that, "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength."

7. Article 39(f) provides that, "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment."

8. The State, under Article 45, provides the endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

9. Article 47 provides that, "The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties."

10. Article 51A(k) states that, "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years."

11. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the engagement of children in certain employment & regulates the conditions of work of children in certain other employment.

12. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, lays down the importance of free and compulsory education for children aged between 6-14 years in India.

13. The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890, deals with the qualifications, appointment and removal of guardians of children by the courts. It is applicable to all children, irrespective of their religion.

14. The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960, provides for the supervision and control of orphanages and homes for children.

15. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, was enacted to address sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of minors. It incorporates child-friendly mechanisms for reporting, recording of evidence, investigations, speedy trials of offences and in-camera trial without revealing the child's identity through designated special courts.

16. The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992, was enacted to protect and promote breastfeeding and to ensure the proper use of infant foods.

17. The Apprentices Act, 1961, mentions the qualifications for persons above fourteen years of age to undergo apprenticeship training in any designated trade.

18. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994, regulates the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purpose of detecting genetic, metabolic or chromosomal abnormalities, certain congenital malformations, and sex-linked disorders. It prevents the misuse of such techniques for the purpose of pre-natal sex determination that leads

to female foeticide.

India is one of the few countries in the world that has written a National Policy of Children that ensures equality of opportunity for all children. The Government of India has created several such policies for the physical, mental, emotional and social development of children. The National Policy on Education, 1986, The National Policy on Child Labour, 1987, The National Nutrition Policy, 1993, The National Health Policy, 2002, The National Charter for Children, 2003 and The National Plan of Action for Children, 2016, are examples of such policies that take Sustainable Development Goals into account, as well.

Conclusion:

Children start their lives as dependent beings and require protection from their families until they are older and independent. However, if parental guidance or primary adult caregivers are unavailable, it is up to the State to find an alternative for these children. Government policies always, directly or indirectly, affect children to some degree and hence, we should put an end to short-sighted policymaking that fails to take children into account. Children are extremely vulnerable since they are still in their developmental years. Poverty, starvation and insufficient sanitation along with factors such as inadequate healthcare, pollution and poor standards of living, directly affect the child, which in turn, jeopardises our future. Child Protection should be highly prioritised as according to UNICEF, children are at a higher risk of death, poor physical and mental health, homelessness, displacement and vagrancy, without it. It is currently the need of the hour to reduce the risk of violation of child rights in any given circumstance or space, in order to have a secure future that is fit for all.

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The Gamut of Article 21

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ABSTRACT

The Constitution of India stands punctiliously to sustain the democratic values of India, and Article 21 sits at the heart of this document. It is included in Part III of our Constitution along with other fundamental rights. Supreme Court of India has often referred to it as the 'heart of fundamental rights.'

It is a pivotal fundamental right, around which other individual rights revolve. Since the Article contains the most basic rights, fundamental to human beings, these rights are guaranteed not only to Indian citizens, but also to any other person residing in Indian Territory for time being; unlike most other Indian laws. It cannot be suspended even during the times of an Emergency.

Such is the importance of Article 21, that hours of dialogue and deliberation went into its formulation; and even then, its scope keeps expanding to date.

"Article 21 embodies a constitutional value of supreme importance in a democratic society." – Justice Bhagwati

INTRODUCTION

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

In earlier times, the manner of interpretation of Article 21 by the Judiciary was traditionally narrow in nature. The judges restricted themselves to literal interpretation of the phrase: "**procedure established by law.**" This phrase, as explicated in the **A.K. Gopalan v. Union of India judgment**[1], meant that the state could interfere with an individual's right/s through a procedure laid down for the appropriate enactment of a law, irrespective of the fair and just nature of such a law. Before the **Maneka Gandhi judgement**, Article 21 included "right to life and personal liberty" in its strictest sense.

But over time, in the judgement of **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India**[2], we saw a remarkable change in judicial interpretation, activism and creativity with regards to Article 21. The constitutional bench of seven judges, unprecedentedly laid down that the procedure established by law, which deprives a person of their right/s, must be "right, just, fair and reasonable." This landmark judgment brought us one step closer to "due process of law;" a legal requirement that not only necessitates for the law to be duly enacted by the legislature through a proper procedure, but also for it to be fair and non-arbitrary. And this judgement was the dawning for all the future judgements that added to the expansion of the scope of the Article.

EXTENDED VIEW OF ARTICLE 21 IN POST MANEKA GANDHI ERA:

With progressive judgements, the Article has come to include all the following rights within its reach:

Right to life

"Life" does not imply the mere act of breathing or unending drudgery through life. Right to

1 AIR 1950 SC 27
2 AIR 1978 SC 597

life extends to right to lead a dignified life. It is inclusive of all the aspects that make a human life meaningful and provide an optimum environment for personal growth. Hence, in addition to your right to live, you are also entitled to all those fundamentals that help you lead a decent life. This includes all the basic amenities such as **nutrition; shelter; clean environment; full development of a child; protection of cultural heritage; the ability to freely express oneself in different forms; the right to social security and protection of family; and right to reputation**.

Right to privacy

Privacy in the rawest sense means being free from public attention and having the ability to decide for oneself. The Supreme Court, in a minority judgement in **R. Rajgopal v. State of Tamil Nadu**[3], pronounced that right to privacy means the **"right to be left alone;"** and that it is an intricate part of personal liberty. In addition to **physical security, right to privacy also protects one's spiritual self, including feelings and intellect**.

The right includes: **protection from telephone tapping; disclosure of dreadful diseases; women's rights to make reproductive choices; right to private medical test and medical confidentiality; and the right to go abroad**.

Right to livelihood

It is impossible to live a life without earning the means of living, i.e., livelihood. Deprivation of livelihood would indirectly deprive one of one's life, as was rightly upheld in the famous **"Pavement Dwellers Case" (Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation)**[4].

Any individual deprived of the right to livelihood without a just and fair procedure established by law, can challenge the deprivation and get it declared void.

Right against sexual harassment at workplace and right against rape

Sexual harassment is in violation of the basic human right of life. In this context, the Apex Court, in **Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan**[5], observed that *"the meaning and content of fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India are of sufficient amplitude to encompass all facets of gender equality, including prevention of sexual harassment or abuse."*

In the famous **Vishakha guidelines**, the Court laid down that the employers or persons in charge of the workplaces are responsible to take steps for preventing sexual harassment at workplace by ensuring an appropriate, non-hostile working condition for women. The guidelines also empower the victim to seek transfer, either of the perpetrator or themselves.

Right to speedy trial

The Supreme Court in, **Hussainara Khatoon (I) v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar**[6], said that detention of under-trial prisoners for a period longer than their potential conviction sentences, was in violation of Article 21. A speedy trial ensures timely delivery of a sentence, so that the accused does not have to undergo more punishment than what they deserve.

Hence, any accused can approach the Supreme Court under Article 32, if they are denied the right to a speedy trial, for the enforcement of the same.

Right to free legal aid

A fair trial means that every accused gets a chance to prove their innocence, and defend the allegations raised against them. The State is under obligation to provide a prisoner with free legal aid in a case where the person is unable to secure legal assistance, when such a service is called for. Any breach of safeguards of a fair trial would lead to invalidation of the trial and subsequent conviction.

Free legal aid is one of the two ingredients of **right to appeal**, as pronounced in **M.H. Hoskot v. State of Maharashtra**[7], by the Apex Court. The other one is to **serve a copy of the judgment** pronounced to the prisoner in time so that the person is enabled to file an appeal if they wish to.

Right to health and medical care

In **Parmananda Katara v. Union of India**[8], the Apex Court stated, "Once life is lost, status quo ante

3 1995 AIR 264
4 (1985) 3 SCC 5
5 AIR 1997 SC 3011
6 (1980) 1 SCC 81
7 AIR 1978 SC 1548
8 AIR 1989 SC 2039

cannot be restored." This law applies particularly to emergency cases where hospitals deny to start treatment on the patient before all the legalities are duly abided by.

This right, places all doctors under professional obligation to provide medical aid to a patient, criminal or innocent, and to preserve the life of the patient even if the legal formalities have not been completed.

Right to clean environment

A clean and healthy environment sans diseases and infections is a right conferred to us under Article 21. Keeping the environment clean helps preserve biodiversity and ecosystems, upon which the human race is highly dependent. A clean environment assists us in leading a healthy lifestyle and pushes us towards maximum flourishment.

In **Subhas Kumar** v. **State of Bihar**[9], the Court held a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) for ensuring **pollution-free water and air** maintainable. This right also includes **right against noise pollution**.

Prisoner's Rights

Prisoners already serve their respective punishments for the crimes they committed, but topping that with depriving them of basic rights is equivalent to double jeopardy. They have the right to approach judiciary, if they feel that they have been denied their fundamental rights.

Some of the rights included are: **right to bail**; **right against handcuffing**; **right against solitary confinement**; **right against custodial violence**; **right against public hanging**; **right against delayed execution**; **right to write a book**; **and rights against bar fetters**.

Right to choose a life partner

It is extremely essential that you choose a life partner of your liking, if you wish to lead a happy married life. The consent of family, community or even clan should not be deemed necessary for marriage between two adults.

In, **Shakti Vahini** v. **Union of India**[10], the Apex Court pronounced a judgement: including right to choose a life partner under Article 21. Any person who feels that they're being forced into a marriage that they are not willing to be a part of, can find refuge under this right guaranteed under Article 21. This right also helps in taking action against honour killings.

Right to sleep

Interestingly, Article 21 also includes **right to sleep**. Sleep is a biological imperative, it is non-negotiable. A good 8-hour sleep at night is crucial for or optimum function, in all aspects of our day.

In **Sayeed Maqsood Ali** v. **State of Madhya Pradesh**[11], the Hon'ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh held that: *"Every citizen is entitled under Art. 21 to live in a decent environment and has the right to sleep peacefully at night. Not for nothing; it has been said sleep is the best cure for waking troubles and the sleep of a labouring man is sweet. Sleep brings serenity. Lack of sleep creates lack of concentration, irritability and reduced efficiency. It cannot be lost sight of that silence invigorates the mind, energizes the body and quietens the soul. That apart, the solitude can be chosen as a companion by a citizen. No one has a right to affect the rights of others to have proper sleep, peaceful living atmosphere and undisturbed thought. No citizen can be compelled to suffer annoying effects of noise as that eventually leads to many a malady which includes cardiovascular disturbance, digestive disorders and neuro psychiatric disturbances."*

CONCLUSION

The makers of our Constitution desired for it to be a flexible document, adaptable in nature, instead of acting as a rigid framework. The Supreme Court has acted momentously in interpreting and upholding the rights of individuals under Article 21. No one could have ever thought that so many inalienable rights could find shelter under the canopy of Article 21. And as we evolve as a society, new concepts of a dignified life will keep emerging from time to time, consequentially adding to the horizon of Article 21.

9 1991 AIR 420
10 AIR 2018 SC 1601
11 AIR 2001 MP 220

Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007



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[1]**Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007** is a legislation, maintained by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India for providing effective provision for maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens. It makes children and grandchildren legally obligated to provide maintenance to senior citizens and parents, by monthly allowance. It also provides for speedy and simple methodology for the protection of interests and property of the older persons.

This act provides in-expensive method to claim maintenance for parents and senior citizens. The main theme and justification of this act is that there are provisions to protect the life interests and property of such persons. It also provides for setting up of old age homes for providing maintenance to the hard-pressed and indigent senior citizens. This Act extends to the whole of India and also to those Indians living outside the country. This act not only obligates the son, daughter, grandson but also relatives of that said senior citizen. Relative here means any legal heir of the senior citizen who is childless and that senior citizen has given a possession of some property to the stated relative. In respect to this act, a Senior citizen is a person who is of 60 years of age or above. Senior citizen or a Parent who is unable to maintain himself from his own earnings or any property owned by him is legally entitled to get relief under the provisions of said act. Children/grandchildren are obligated to maintain their parent either father, mother or both. If such children or grandchildren are not maintaining their parents or senior citizens , then the parents/senior citizen can seek the assistance from the Tribunal constituted under this Act, to enforce the remedy of maintenance.

It is really dismaying and unnerving to note that the senior citizens are mostly neglected, become desolate and find it very difficult to maintain themselves and their livelihood.

PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY

Of course aging is the natural stage of human life and has its own share of life, it brings with it innumerable problems for senior citizens and parents, and when it is coupled with extra problems like their children not supporting their basic needs and necessities, the problem worsens for them.

Economic Problems: A senior citizen or parent has to retire from the service at some age , which not only results in unemployment and degradation of social status but also a substantial reduction in his income level, which affects him or her badly and worsens the condition. Majority of the senior citizens and parents suffer from these acute financial problems, which makes older persons economically insecure and thus stressed and this in turn makes their life taxing.

Physiological Problems: Senior citizens and parents experience various anatomical and

1 The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 at the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment , legislation. gov.in

physiological changes like weakness, some medical illness like diabetes, blood pressure and even more harmful diseases. These changes bring many psychological changes in them which may be detrimental to their well-being.

Housing related Problems: In India, Housing available to a majority of the senior citizens and parents is inappropriate and unsuitable to their requirements like hygiene, size and basic facilities.

India has enacted The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSC) Act in 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. It is a welcoming Legislation as it ensures speedy, inexpensive proceedings and is expected to generate a sense of responsibility among youth towards the senior citizens.

Now coming to the question of why senior citizens and parents are being abused and why is this increasing so much. The reasons are many, for instance, disputes over property, wanting to live independently, lack of resources to meet parent's needs, disliking parent's way of living among the many. But also at the same time, we must note here that our government is constantly framing rules and legislations for their benefit like for instance Senior citizens are given many benefits and concessions in many forms by the government of our country in order to make their lives easier and better. Government and even some private hospitals of our country give them treatments and medicines at discounted rates to them. The Indian Railways and Air India offer tickets at discounted rates, which is quite good for them.

MWPSC Act, 2007 has prescribed establishment of old age homes , beginning with at least one in each district of the country. But it is very dismaying and a matter of immediate concern that out of more than 700 districts in the country, only 482 districts senior citizens homes have been established so far under the Integrated Programme for Senior Citizens. It is also very disheartening to note that there are still many districts without functional old age homes despite the thirteen years that this Act has been in existence. Under this Act, hospitals shall provide preferential treatment to senior citizens like separate queues, treatment, offering medicines and also promotion of research in the geriatric medicine. This Act also provides for the establishment of old age homes for the senior citizens by the concerned state governments but again the conditions are not good as the rules are not being followed properly..

A committee was formed for seeing and improving the conditions of senior citizens in our nation and it presented its report on the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill, 2019. It expands the definition of children under the Act to include adopted, step-children, son-in-law and daughter-in-law, making them responsible for maintenance of their parents. The definition of maintenance has been expanded to include housing, safety, security, medical attendance, healthcare and treatment necessary for leading a life of dignity. The committee recommended that the tribunals responsible for dispute cases for the said act should be given adequate staff, training and infrastructure by States. Due to so many frauds going on in the digital world, a provision for financial and digital literacy services for seniors was added in the Bill.

It also noted that regular counselling for senior citizens contributes positively towards better physical and mental health and well being and guides them to lead a life of dignity during old age. Unfortunately, the very surprising thing is that the Bill does not carry any separate provision for counselling of the senior citizen and parents. It added a provision to ensure adequate counselling facilities are available in district hospitals. They also added a provision for skill training of senior citizens and parents who want to learn new skills and be independent in maintaining themselves.

[2] In our country, according to the 2011 census , senior citizens and senior parents both comprise 8.57% of the total population of India and the projected population of Senior Citizens by the year 2026 is 12.4%, which is quite significant. We should also try to create awareness Senior

2 Vinod Kumar and Harshita Chari, Awareness of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act among the elderly: Findings from LASI (Wave 1), Policy Times

citizens of our country about the act and its provisions for a better and robust mechanism. Only 11.7% of the elderly in India had any knowledge about the Act, out of which 17.7% of the elderly belonged to urban areas and 9.2% to rural areas. Only 8.7% of the women elderly in India had any idea about this Act, whereas this percentage was higher for men at 15.1%. The awareness of this Act amongst the elderly men is also seen to be highest in Assam (54%), Puducherry (51%), Tamil Nadu (28%) and Chandigarh (23%). Among the elderly women, the awareness is seen to be almost absent in the states of Punjab (1%), Nagaland (1%), and Jharkhand (2%).

While many elderly and senior citizens and parents are looked after by the children, many suffer from many dismaying problems like poverty, loneliness, neglect, abuse and abandonment and find it is extremely taxing and difficult to mobilize resources for their most basic needs as their children are either unable or unwilling to maintain them. It is also disheartening to note that the Problem of widows, widowers and the childless elderly are even worse. Old parents and senior citizens deserve to and also have the right to receive something from their children to whom they have devoted their whole life but children are busy giving a gorgeous life to their own children.

HIGH COURT OF UTTARAKHAND

Senior Citizen Welfare Organization & another v. State of Uttarakhand & Anr.

In the above mentioned judgement, Uttarakhand High Court maintained that every senior citizen has a right to live with dignity.

[3]Petitioner i.e. Senior citizen welfare organization, is a registered society who filed a case in the interests of senior citizens and according to the provisions of MWPSC Act, 2007. The Petitioner alleged that as per Section 19 of the MWPSC Act, 2007, old age homes are to be established in each district of the State of Uttarakhand. Section 19 obligates the State Government of Uttarakhand to establish and maintain such a number of old age homes for the needy at accessible places with adequate required facilities at least one in each district to accommodate minimum 150 senior citizens who are indigent. However, the Respondent State has established only two old age homes, which is a far smaller number compared to what the rule states. The court stated that the Uttarakhand State government cannot pass the burden of maintaining and setting up of old age homes to NGOs and other societies working in this arena. Uttarakhand state government has to discharge its responsibilities and act in a rightful manner.

The high court ordered the state to build old age homes in each district within a period of 6 months mandatorily. The State Government of Uttarakhand is directed to make a scheme for management of old age homes within a period of eight weeks and also to ensure that an adequate number of beds for senior citizens are present in the state hospitals. It also ordered that free tests are to be done, including tests like blood test, MRI, CT scan, etc in the government hospitals of Uttarakhand. It also asked to create awareness programmes for senior citizens and parents to make aware of their rights in the said act. The high court also ordered the provision of amenities like wheelchairs, newspaper and books in the old age homes in the state.

Conclusion

Senior Citizens and parents are an integral and necessary part of our Indian society. Their vast experience and teachings have always enriched families, children, society and our country abroad. Since the time immemorial presence of senior citizens in our families have made relations healthier, memorable, and stronger than ever. However, recently there has been a surge in the number of incidents where senior citizens have been boycotted, insulted and degraded by their very own families and have been deprived of even basic necessities of life like food, water and a place to live. Many senior citizens have also been forced to leave their own homes and seek shelter in old-age homes. In an age where people need the most amount of support, they are sent to fend for themselves.

3 Senior Citizen Welfare Organisation & another V/s. State of Uttarakhand & Anr.,(2018)

In view of such adversaries and conditions, our legislature has formulated the law Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 (Senior Citizen Act) and the Indian Judiciary has also in recent times passed innumerable verdicts which further strengthen their rights, dignity and position in society. In order to really improve the life of our country's senior citizens and parents, who are being left out to fend for their own needs, we need to make sure that we make them aware of their rights and at the same time also to make sure that the rules the our government is making are completely followed. Financial and digital literacy, education, skill training, health care needs,information needs of our elderly should be studied and provided. We should identify the more vulnerable among the older persons such as the poor, widow, abused, the disabled, the infirm, the chronically sick and those without family's mental and financial support, and provide welfare services to them on a priority basis.



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3rd LL.B

"ऑनर किलिंग" रोखण्यासाठी कायदेशीर मार्गांची गरज आणि २०१२ सालचा लॉ कमिशनचा रिपोर्ट

वैजापुरमध्ये जी ऑनर किलिंगची घटना घडली ती पुरोगामी विचारांच्या महाराष्ट्राच्या तोंडाला काळिमा फासणारी होती. पण या घटनेचा निषेध करण्यासाठी कोणताच राजकीय पक्ष रस्त्यावर उतरला नाही हे त्याहूनही भयानक आहे. याचा अर्थ असा होतो कि आपण या घटनेला किंवा या घटनेचं समर्थन करत आहोत.

आपण आपल्या देशातील तरुणांचं प्रेम करण्याचा अधिकार काढून घेत आहोत का? तरुणांना त्यांच्या मर्जीप्रमाणे आयुष्य जगू न देणं; त्यानां त्यांच्या पसंतीच्या व्यक्तीबरोबर विवाह करू न देणं हा सविधानातील कलम २१ मध्ये दिलेल्या अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याचे उल्लंघन आहे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला स्वातंत्र्याने जगण्याचा अधिकार आहे. तो अधिकार फक्त जगण्याचाच नव्हे तर तो स्वतः च्या मर्जीने, स्वतःच्या विचाराने, इतरांपेक्षा स्वतंत्र जीवन जगण्याचा अधिकार आहे. म्हणजेच प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला स्वतःचं आयुष्य कसं जगायचं? कोणत्या विचाराने जगायचं? कोणत्या व्यक्तीबरोबर जगायचं? हे ठरवण्याचा संविधानिक अधिकार आहे.

मग वैजापूर सारख्या घटना घडत असताना त्या घटनेचा सामाजिक निषेध न करता आपण आपल्या देशातील तरुणांचा हा स्वातंत्र्याचा संविधानिक अधिकार हिरावून घेत आहोत का? तरुणांचा आपण स्वतःचा जोडीदार निवडण्याचा किंवा स्वतःच्या पसंतीच्या व्यक्ती बरोबर म्हणजेच प्रेम विवाह करण्याचा अधिकारच नाकारत आहोत का? याचा विचार आपण केला पाहिजे

ऑनर किलिंगच्या घटना रोखण्यासाठी आता आपल्याला कायदेशीर मार्गांची गरज आहे. समाजामध्ये आपण एकीकडे म्हणतो कि आंतरजातीय विवाह झाले पाहिजेत, प्रत्येक व्यक्तिला त्याचा जोडीदार निवडण्याचा अधिकार आहे. जाती व्यवस्था समूळ नष्ट झाली पाहिजे. स्त्री पुरुष समानता आली पाहिजे. पण अशी सामाजिक कृती घडून येण्यासाठी आपण कुठलेच ठोस पाऊल का उचलत नाही. अशी सामाजिक परिस्थिती निर्माण होण्यासाठी कुठलीच बीजं रोवलेले दिसत नाहीत. मग अशी परिस्थिती निर्माण कशी होणार?

काल पर्वा पासून चर्चा रंगली आहे की मुलीचे विवाह करण्याचे वय वर्ष १८ बदलून ते २१ वर्ष करणार आहे. असं विधेयक मोदी सरकारने संसदेत विचारासाठी मांडले आहे. मग याच विधायकाबरोबर मोदी सरकार मुलींना वय वर्ष २१ झाल्यावर स्वतःच्या पसंतीने विवाह करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य देणार आहे का? घरच्यांच्या किंवा जात पंचायतीच्या विरोधात जाऊन लग्न केलेल्या

मुलाला किंवा मुलीला, घरच्यांच्या किंवा जात पंचायतच्या रोषापासून वाचवण्यासाठी मोदी सरकार यांना संरक्षण देणार आहे का ? याचा विचार एक सामाजिक घटक म्हणून आपण सर्वांनी एकत्र मिळून केला पाहिजे असं मला वाटतं. असा विवाह करणाऱ्या जोडप्यांबरोबर ऑनर किलिंगची घटना घडणार नाही याचा विश्वास आपण आपल्या तरुणांमध्ये निर्माण करणार आहोत का ? त्यांना किंवा त्यांच्या घरच्यांना कोणी वाळीत टाकणार नाही याची हमी आपण त्यांना देणार आहोत का? आपण याचा फेरविचार करणे गरजेचं आहे. त्यासाठी प्रत्येकाने आत्मपरीक्षण करणे गरजेचं आहे.

कायद्याने फक्त स्वतःच्या मर्जीने किंवा प्रेम विवाह करण्याचे स्वातंत्र्य मिळणे गरजेचे नाही तर त्या स्वातंत्र्याबरोबर ते जगता यावं यासाठी कायदेशीर संरक्षण देण्याची गरज आहे. तेव्हाच ते स्वातंत्र्य उपभोगता येऊ शकतं. जगात येऊ शकतं. फक्त स्वातंत्र्याने जगण्याचा अधिकाराने स्वातंत्र्य जगता येणार नाही त्यासाठी तशी सामाजिक परिस्थितीही तयार करावी लागणार आहे.

"मुलीना फक्त विवाह करण्याचेच वय वर्ष २१ नको आहे. तर त्यांना त्या वयाबरोबर हवं आहे जगण्याचं स्वातंत्र्य! स्वतःच्या पसंतीने जोडीदार निवडण्याचा अधिकार? आणि तो अधिकार वापरण्यासाठी कायदेशीर संरक्षण यंत्रणा. तेव्हाच अस्तित्वात येऊ शकतं स्त्रीपुरुष समानतेचं बीज."

२०१२ साली सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे माजी न्यायाधीश पी. वी. रेड्डी यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली भारताच्या विधी आयोगाने (Law Commission ने) भारत सरकारला भारतात ऑनर किलिंगच्या नावाने घडणाऱ्या घटनांचा रिपोर्ट सादर केला. त्या रिपोर्टमध्ये असं नमूद केलं होतं कि भारतात ऑनर किलिंगच्या नावाने घडणाऱ्या घटना रोखण्यासाठी किंवा त्या घटनांना क्रिमीलाईज करण्यासाठी इंडियन पेनल कोड हा पुरेसा नाही, त्यासाठी स्वतंत्र अशा कायद्याची गरज आहे. त्यासाठी लॉ कमिशनने त्या रिपोर्ट बरोबर ऑनर किलिंगच्या घटना रोखण्यासाठी एक नवीन विधेयक - "Prevention of Interference with the freedom of matrimonial Alliance (In the name of Honour and Tradition) : A suggested legal framework". या नावाने ड्राफ्ट करून त्या रिपोर्ट बरोबर जोडले. जे गुन्हे या कायद्याच्या तरतुदी अंतर्गत येत नाही त्या गुन्ह्यांसाठी इंडियन पेनल कोडच्या तरतुदीची वापर करण्यात यावं अस सुचवलं आहे. या सुचवलेल्या विधेयकामध्ये ऐकून ११ कलम आहेत. या कायद्या अंतर्गत ऑनर किलिंगच्या घटना घडू नयेत त्यासाठी प्रतिबंधक उपाय योजना करण्याची जवाबदारी ही उपविभागीय दंडाधिकारी/ जिल्हा दंडाधिकारी यांच्यावर सोपवण्यात आली आहे. हे विधेयक ड्राफ्ट करत असताना लॉ कमिशनने भारतात घडणाऱ्या घटनांचा आढावा घेऊन हे विधेयक त्यांनी ड्राफ्ट करून यावर संसदेला कायदा करण्यासाठी सुचवलं आहे.

सेपरेट कायदा करण्याची गरज का आहे हे जाणून घेण्यासाठी आपण लॉ कमिशनच्या त्या रिपोर्टवर एक दृष्टिक्षेप टाकू -;

या रिपोर्टमध्ये सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने दिलेले निवाडे विचारात घेण्यात आले आहेत. त्यातील एका केसमध्ये लता सिंग विरुद्ध उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार (२००६,५, SCC ४७५) या केसमध्ये सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने त्यांचं निरीक्षण नोंदवून असे निर्देश दिले आहेत की,

हा देश स्वतंत्र आणि लोकशाही प्रधान देश आहे.एकदा या देशात एखादी व्यक्ती वयात आली कि तो किंवा ती प्रौढ झाली म्हणून समजली जाते. मग ते त्यांच्या आवडीच्या कोणत्याही व्यक्ती सोबत विवाह करू शकतात. जर त्या मुलाचे किंवा मुलीचे आईवडील त्या आंतरजातीय किंवा आंतरधर्मीय विवाहाला स्वीकारत नसतील तर ते फक्त त्यांच्या मुलांशी असणारे त्यांचे संबंध तोडू शकतात. त्यांच्या बरोबर बोलणे बंद करू शकतात. पण त्यांना जीवे मारण्याचा प्रयत्न करू शकणार नाही, त्यांचा शारीरिक किंवा मानसिक कुठल्याच प्रकारचा छळ करू शकत नाही. म्हणून आम्ही देशभरातील प्रशासनाला/ पोलीस प्रशासनाला असे निर्देश देतो की जर एखादा मुलगा किंवा मुलगी हा/ ही प्रौढ असेल तर त्यांनी एखाद्या प्रौढ व्यक्तीबरोबर विवाह केला असेल तर त्या विवाहित जोडप्यांना कोणीच त्रास देणार नाही किंवा त्यांचा कसल्याही प्रकारचा छळ करणार नाहीत. जो कोणी त्यांचा स्वतः छळ करील किंवा जो कोणी दुसऱ्याच्या सांगण्याने असे कृत्य करील अशा व्यक्ती विरोधात पोलीसांनी फौजदारी कारवाई करून त्याला कायद्याद्वारे कठोर शासन करावे. आम्ही कधी कधी असे ऐकतो कि जी व्यक्ती आंतरजातीय किंवा आंतरधर्मीय विवाह करतात अशा लोकांबरोबर ऑनर किनिंगच्या घटना घडतात. अशा प्रकारची हत्या करण्यात कोणताही मोठेपणा नाही. खरं तर हे खूप रानटी आणि लज्जास्पद असं कृत्य आहे. अशा प्रकारची मानसिकता असणारे लोक कठोर शिक्षेला पात्र आहेत. असे अमानवी कृत्य करणार्यांना कठोर शिक्षा देऊनच आपण अशा प्रकारच्या गुन्ह्यांना रोखू शकतो.

लॉ कमिशनने प्रस्तावित केलेल्या विधेयकाची वैशिष्ट्ये अशी आहेत की, या विधेयकामध्ये जात किंवा जात पंचायत/खाप पंचायत यांच्या प्रभावाला आळा घालण्यासाठी तरतुदी करण्यात आली आहे. लॉ कमिशनला त्यांच्या निरीक्षणात असे लक्षात आले आहे की जात पंचायत किंवा जातीचे लोक यांच्या आक्रमक पवित्र्यामुळे ऑनर किलिंगच्या घटना घडून येतात. त्यामुळे या जातीच्या किंवा जात पंचायतीच्या लोकांचा प्रभाव कमी करण्यासाठी विशेष तरतुदीची गरज आहे. जे युवक व युवती आपल्या घरच्यांच्या विरोधात जाऊन स्वतःच्या पसंतीने विवाह करतात किंवा जे स्वतःच्या जातीबाहेर म्हणजे आंतरजातीय विवाह करतात त्यांना स्वतःच्या जातीच्या लोकांचा किंवा जात पंचायतीच्या विरोधाला सामोरे जावे लागते. त्यातून मग त्यांना स्वतःच्या जीवाची भीती वाटते. अशा विवाहित जोडप्यांना भीतीयुक्त आयुष्य जगावे लागते आणि सगळ्यात महत्वाचे म्हणजे जात पंचायतीच्या विरोधात जाऊन विवाह केल्यामुळे अशा विवाहित व्यक्तीच्या घरच्यांना, नातेवाईकांना सामाजिक दबावाला सामोरे जावे लागते. कधी कधी या सर्वांना वाळीत टाकले जाते. त्यामुळे जातपंचायतीच्या अशा अपमानकारक पद्धतीला आळा घालण्यासाठी कायद्यात विशेष तरतुदीची गरज आहे. या विधेयकामध्ये त्यासाठी तरतुदी केल्या आहेत.

प्रस्तुत विधेयकात अशा विवाहितांची संरक्षण करण्याची जवाबदारी ही जिल्हाधिकारी यांच्यावर सोपवण्यात आली आहे. स्वतःच्या मर्जीने किंवा आंतरजातीय विवाह केलेल्या जोडप्यांनी जर जिल्हाधिकारी यांना त्यांना होणाऱ्या किंवा होऊ शकणाऱ्या छळाच्या पूर्व परिस्थितीची माहिती दिली तर ते जिल्हाधिकारी यांच्याकडे संरक्षण मागू शकतात. त्यांना संरक्षण देण्याचे अधिकार जिल्हाधिकारी यांना प्रस्तुत विधेयकात देण्यात आले आहेत.

या विधेयकातील तरतुदीनुसार ऑनर किलिंगच्या केसेस या सत्र न्यायालयाने चालवायच्या आहेत. आणि हा गुन्हा दखलपात्र, अजामीनपात्र आणि तोडगा न काढता येणारा म्हणजे(नॉन कम्पाऊंडेबल आहे)

त्याचबरोबर लॉ कमिशनने कायदेशीर तरतुदीबरोबरच समुपदेशन आणि जागृतकेवर जास्त भर दिला आहे. लॉ कमिशनने असे म्हंटले आहे की ही जवाबदारी समाजातील उच्च शिक्षित व प्रतिष्ठित लोकांची आहे. वरिष्ठ अधिकारी असतील किंवा प्रतिष्ठित नेता असेल यांनी समाजात परिवर्तन घडून येण्यासाठी लोकांना शिक्षित करण्याची गरज आहे. त्यांच्याशी संवाद साधून त्यांना योग्य मार्गदर्शन करून समाजातील या जुन्या चालीरीती कायमच्या नष्ट करण्यासाठी त्यांना जागरूक केलं पाहिजे. शिक्षक, वकील, डॉक्टर या सर्वांनी एकत्र येऊन लोकांना शिक्षित करण्याची गरज आहे. योग्य मार्गदर्शन आणि लोकांशी संवाद साधल्यास आपण या अमानवी कृत्य करायला भाग पडणाऱ्या मानसिकते विरुद्ध आपण सक्षमपणे लढू शकू व समाजला या अंधश्रद्धेतून बाहेर काढू शकू. त्यामुळे अभ्यासू लोकांनी,अनुभवी लोकांनी समाजाशी संवाद वाढवला पाहिजे. त्यांना चुकीच्या चालू असलेल्या प्रथा सोडण्यास भाग पाडले पाहिजे. कोणताही एकटा समाजसुधारक हे कार्य करू शकत नाही. कारण त्याला एकट्याला समाजाच्या प्रतिकाराला सामोरे जावे लागते व तो एकटा त्या सर्वांशी लढू शकत नाही त्यामुळे ही आपल्या सर्वांची जवाबदारी आहे. असं केलं तरच आपण अशा घडणाऱ्या घटना रोखू शकू.

सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने त्यांच्या पुढे आलेल्या केसेस मध्ये असं मत नोंदवलं आहे कि असा गुन्हा करणारी व्यक्ती फक्त फाशीच्याच शिक्षेला पात्र आहे. अशा लोकांची ही अमानवी वर्तणूक ही मानवजातीला काळिमा फासणारी आहे. सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने असे निर्देश दिले आहेत की "जी व्यक्ती ऑनर किलिंगचा कट रचत असेल त्या व्यक्तीला याचं भान असलं पाहिजे हा गुन्हा केल्यानंतर फाशीची शिक्षा त्याची वाट पाहत आहे." असे निर्णय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने भगवानदास विरुद्ध सरकार (NCT DELHI) (२०११)६ SCC ३९६ या केसमध्ये सुध्दा हेच मत नोंदवले आहेत.

सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने या केसेसच्या प्रती सर्व उच्च न्यायालयांना पाठवण्याचे आदेश दिले आहेत आणि त्याचबरोबर उच्च न्यायालयांनी या प्रति सर्व सत्र न्यायालयातील न्यायाधीशांना पाठवायला सांगितले होते.

थोडक्यात या विधेयकाचा गोषवारा असा आहे की , सगोत्र, आंतरजातीय किंवा आंतरधर्मीय विवाहामध्ये जातपंचायतीच्या अवाजवी होणाऱ्या हस्तक्षेप रोखण्यासाठी व अशा विवाहितांना संरक्षण मिळवून देण्यासाठी हे विधेयक तयार करण्यात आले आहे.

तसेच या विवाहित जोडप्यांवर जो कोणी सामाजिक बहिष्कार टाकेल , त्यांचा छळ करण्याचा प्रयत्न करेल किंवा अशा विवाहित जोडप्यांच्या परिवाराचा छळ करण्याचा प्रयत्न करेल त्याला किमान अनिवार्य शिक्षा केली जाईल.

बेकायदेशीर जमावाला प्रतिबंध करण्याचे आणि प्रतिबंधनात्मक उपाय योजना करण्याचे अधिकार उपविभागीय दंडाधिकारी/ जिल्हा दंडाधिकारी यांना प्रदान करण्यात आले आहेत. त्याचबरोबर विवाहित जोडप्यांना संरक्षण मागण्याची कायदेशीर तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे.

आणि हे गुन्हे सत्र न्यायालयातील न्यायधीशांकडे चालवले जातील. अशी तरतूद या विधेयकात करण्यात आली आहे.

त्यानुसार, सध्याच्या सामाजिक विकृतीला प्रभावीपणे आळा घालण्यासाठी हे विधेयक केंद सरकारला सुचवण्यात येत आहे.

हे विधेयक केंद्रसरकारला सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे माजी न्यायाधीश पी.वी. रेड्डी यांच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली इतर दोन सदस्य माजी न्यायाधीश शिव कुमार शर्मा आणि अमरजीत सिंग यांनी सादर केले.

या विधेयकावर सल्लामसलत करण्यासाठी त्यावर चर्चा करण्यासाठी देशातील काही राज्यांनी व विद्यापीठांनी त्यानां सहकार्य केलं आहे.

The Trend of Stealing Identities



Tahreem Abbas Zaidi
2nd LL. B

In the era of ever growing consumption and creation of social media platforms, it is often females that have to compromise with their identity and freedom. To know how, we question our community of social media on the victims and call for confession of such perpetrators, who at large remain anonymous and unpunished for their crime.

The barricade of age bars on social media platforms is a mere formality nowadays when maximum accounts made by the teenagers are created on emails that have details of a movie star or their favorite anime character. So for instance a 6th grader has accounts on Facebook,

Instagram and other famous platforms it is most likely that the email addresses they have used are not authentic and can be of no help.

While making these accounts at such an early age one doesn't know the intricacies or the trouble it might land them in or the breach of privacy they might face ahead.

Youngsters are introduced to the world of social media and they feel the freedom to express themselves and the craze to have a stretch of followers.

Women have yet to explore a platform which is safe for them and the content they put up. Unannounced visitors and their intention to use others' data is a major concern since it hides behind fake accounts which tend to impersonate someone we know or not.

Although Impersonation is a crime and there are punishments prescribed for it under The Information Technology Act, 2000 like Section 66C and Section 66D and in The Indian Penal Code, 1860 like Sections 415, 416 and 499, it's rampant according to Facebook an average of 20% of its new users every month are fake accounts.

Identity theft or identity fraud is a term used to define any crime which involves a person, group or organization to impersonate another person, group or organization by wrongfully gaining and using their data for personal gains mainly for economic gains.

Section 66-D of the Information Technology Act, 2000 says that it is a crime if a person makes a fake profile on social media and poses to be such person through posting and online activities.

The National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal was set up in 2019 in order to help victims of cyber crime report and file a complaint against these crimes easily. There is also a facility to file a complaint remaining anonymous when it comes to crime against women or children.

A complete guide alongside the provisions under which the complaint can be filed is provided to prevent further hassle. An explanation of evidence required, documents to be submitted under the prescribed category is provided.

Some States are also taking initiative by creating a separate portal for reporting these crimes like the 1090 helpline in Uttar Pradesh and online portal of Delhi Police to report such crimes.

Girls have never felt safe in a space that is meant to promote free speech and expression. Cyber space has been unsafe ever since it came into existence.

Fake accounts are created every now and then to dodge and mislead others. Personal images, phone numbers and misinformation is blatantly shared on these accounts, all with the simplest motive of targeting someone. The extent to which

mental health awareness is spread and talked about on social media is nothing in comparison to the psychological distress caused to girls.

Girls are made to feel embarrassed, demoralized and ashamed of something that is supposed to be their right to freedom. Women are targeted for what they choose to wear, who they choose to talk to and how they choose to live on a daily basis.

Young girls hesitate in filing complaints or sharing incidents of cyber harassment with others. Many a time even when girls gather the courage to file complaints, the culprit is hardly caught as many people know ways to not leave footprints for authorities to catch them easily. Fake email ids are created without registering phone numbers that make it impossible for the cyber cell to track down specific locations. No exact contact information leads to case drop because the police lack evidence and with empty hands no charges can be imposed, even if the person behind the crime is someone you dearly know.

Social media has become a vital part of our day by day life and that means more and more chatting, dating, and transactions through the internet. While the internet has made our

expression, money and gestures reach the other end faster, the internet has also opened portals for almost all the crimes that exist in the real world. Crimes like theft, eveteasing, sexual harassment, defamation, etc are happening more on social media than in the real world Something as personal as a mobile number can be easily circulated on social media with very low chances of being caught. Morphed images of girls are spread and posted on fake accounts. Pornographic content is made of innocent and unaware girls.

The offenders download photos of women from their social media handles, edit (morph) them and then upload the new picture in the name of a fake account.

Sometimes reporting and blocking helps but till the time accounts are removed, and content is deleted, enough harm is done. Plus in most cases, social networking websites have their own policies to declare that a post is defamatory or harassing, so the discretion to block an account lies with the website. Sexually graphic images and videos are posted online without that person's permission. According to research up to 90% of non-consensual pornography victims are women and the number of cases is rising. People use social media platforms out of anger and hate. Wrongdoers know no limit when it comes to tarnishing someone's life and character.

Perpetrators immorally open fake accounts on different sites and applications to cause distress and trauma to someone they barely know.

The cyber-crime victims develop anxiety and some even end up in chronic depression. People have used social media as a tool to damage one's life and still continue to do so on an everyday basis. Because of its complex nature and evolving nature, it is still very difficult and time consuming to track and arrest the culprits of cyber-crime. The budget allocation for cyber security has taken a push, India spend nearly 2billion dollar in 2021 on cyber security and it is expected to spent nearly 3billion dollars in 2022 by sector in million dollar, such a huge amount yet we find little seriousness towards identity theft towards women when it comes to social media abuse. This aspect of taking someone's identity is still neglected by police stations who juggle the complainant from one station to another and often harass them by questioning their social activity and preaching about how our safety lay in our own hands. Unless, it gains popularity only few cases reach acquittal.

According to the data published in 2021, 22% of data breaches in the world constitute social attacks yet a stringent punishment is not made for these crimes.

We await laws which provide a longer term of punishment and fine for such crimes since the impact of these crimes on a woman's life is lifelong and creates an unending fear.

It crushes the confidence and voids the meaning of social media with which people open their accounts.

India in its 75th year of Independence has seen impeccable growth in varied sectors. Better laws on cyber-crimes with a mandatory identity check for creating accounts on social media should be incorporated for applications to operate to put an end to this trend of stealing identities. It is

awaited by thousands of women and many men who are victims of identity theft every second that passes by.

Women in India's Informal Sector



Tanvi Pilane
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India, like any developing country, has a large and thriving informal sector that employs a staggering 90% of its population. And though women make up only 23% of the total number of those employed in this sector, about 91% of working Indian women are employed in the informal sector. These people not only have to deal with the challenges that come with being employed in the informal sector but also have to face the hardships related to being a woman working in this sector. These women are often underrepresented, overworked, and underpaid with little to no access to legal protection and social security benefits.

According to a report by the Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST), women informal workers receive less than half of the male wage rate. Gender discrimination is much more prevalent in the informal sector as compared to the formal sector. This discrimination often goes unchecked, leading to the exploitation of female labor as these women typically have to put in twice the amount of work as their male counterparts for the same pay. Jobs in the informal sector that have predominantly female applicants such as child-care or domestic services generally have a lower pay scale than those with predominantly male applicants. This points to the fact that female labor is grossly undervalued by employers. Moreover, men in female-dominated fields also have better-paying jobs, for instance, in the domestic service sector men have better-paid jobs as gardeners and drivers. Revealing a widely prevalent gender bias against female workers in the industry which has the effect of making female workers much more vulnerable and susceptible to exploitation by their employers.

This prejudice on the basis of gender means that most women in the informal sector have a low and fluctuating income. For instance, in the garment industry, male garment workers receive a regular monthly salary for producing garments, while women are paid on a piece-by-piece basis, which is lower. Patriarchal beliefs are still widely prevalent in Indian society and instances like these are the product of that. It is the Indian social structure which is still influenced by age-old beliefs and traditions that enables these inequalities, along with the absence of solid legal protection for women. Most women in this sector have low and inconsistent earnings with little protection against loss of work and income. These women lack job stability which makes them vulnerable to unprecedented events and leaves the families and people depending on them defenseless in the face of a crisis.

Poor working conditions present another challenge to the women employed in the informal sector. Women often have to work long hours, generally doing labor-intensive work with few breaks in between. In a lot of cases, work hours are not fixed which means that workers can be called in by their employers at any time. This has a deep impact on the physical and mental health of female workers, as most of them also have to handle their domestic chores as well. Further, in the informal sector, a lot of women work with dangerous chemicals and substances,

either because of little to no knowledge about the nature of the work and the potential dangers involved or out of necessity. This coupled with poor hygiene and employee infrastructure has a very damaging effect on the wellbeing of the women working in the sector. While the government has introduced certain schemes for the benefit of workers in the informal sector, such as health insurance and other healthcare facilities, there are several issues with their coverage and implementation as of now, which leaves most of the workers to fend for themselves in the case of any health issues.

Poverty and employment in the informal sector are very closely interlinked. Earnings in this sector are low and don't enable any sort of social mobility for those employed in the sector. This means that people employed in the informal sector remain on the same income scale for most of the duration of their employment with little progress. This is all the more applicable to women, who due to the prevailing gender biases among employers have little chance of moving up the pay scale. These conditions reinforce the poverty of those working in the industry. According to the report by Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST), the risk of poverty is much higher for women in the informal sector as compared to all the male workers.

Without any upward mobility in their profession, women in the informal sector are caught in the cycle of poverty. Due to their poverty, women in this sector lack the education and opportunities that their more privileged counterparts might have. This means that women in the informal sector do not have the skills and qualifications required for formal employment, leading to them being forced to take up employment in the informal sector. Their productivity is also low- owing to the lack of the required skills as well as healthcare facilities- which results in a lack of savings and investment. Along with other challenges such as gender discrimination and invisibility to policymakers, most of these women do not have a chance of rising out of poverty. Hence, for most women working in the informal sector, poverty is a forgone conclusion.

Low incomes hamper the financial independence of women in the informal sector. As earnings are low, these women become dependent on their families for basic necessities. Savings and long-term financial planning are also not possible as most of the income earned goes toward buying short-term essentials. All of this culminates in the quality of life of women working in the informal sector being low. Most of the women working in this sector work there out of necessity and not out of choice. This illustrates the fact that there is an imbalanced distribution of wealth, education, and other opportunities, with underprivileged women working in the informal sector having little access to them. A report by Oxfam International reveals that 77% of the country's wealth is held by just 1% of its population. The impact of this on the overall well-being of underprivileged and disadvantaged women is enormous as it has the effect of preventing them from advancing socially or economically.

A discussion of the condition of female workers in the informal sector in India would be incomplete without discussing the devastating impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the informal sector. An overwhelming number of female workers were laid off from their jobs without any organized support or social security system. According to the study done by the Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST) during the post lockdown period, about 83% of the women surveyed experienced a significant drop in their earnings. The pandemic has pushed millions of women employed in the sector back into poverty. As incomes were already low, without any savings, a lot of these workers no longer have access to basic necessities. Access to food is also a real issue facing the workers. The pandemic has pushed many of the female workers into indebtedness as well. With a lack of access to formal debt sources, many have turned to informal sources of debt such as money-lenders, leaving them open to exploitation.

The burden on women that did keep their jobs has increased significantly. Due to post-lockdown restrictions, firms had to reduce the size of the workforce which means that workers now have to do more than one task. Meanwhile, the wages given to workers have fallen even lower. Due to most of the family members staying

at home due to the pandemic, the number of household domestic chores that women have to handle has also increased, further adding to their burden. Further, several of the women that did have access to education before the pandemic no longer have access to it after the lockdown, with most of the schools and colleges being closed for extended periods of time or conducting classes online. This has resulted in a lot of women discontinuing their education and taking up work in the informal economy.

The plight of female workers in the informal industry has been further exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, it is necessary that steps are taken by the government to improve the conditions of the women working in the informal sector. This can be done by taking measures to improve access to social security and enhancing the work conditions. Further, the education and skill development of female workers should be focused upon which will give them better employment opportunities. Finally, investment in infrastructure in workplaces for females should be increased and encouraged.

The predicament of women in the informal sector needs to be recognized and addressed. Confronting and alleviating these issues and providing women with safe and secure employment can be a great step forward in empowering them.

एक पाऊल आर्थिक स्वावलंबनाकडे



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स्त्री मुक्तीच्या आजच्या जगात स्त्री खरोखर च कीती मुक्त झाली आहे? हा संशोधनाचा विषय आहे. मात्र जीवनाच्या सर्व प्रकारच्या प्रवाहात स्त्री ही पुरुषांप्रमाणेच समर्थ, भक्कम आणि कर्तृत्ववान आहे हे तिने सिद्ध केलेले आहे. आज कोणत्याही क्षेत्रात पहा. स्त्रियांनी आपल्या कर्तुत्वाने कार्यक्षमतेने आणि बुद्धीचातुर्याने त्यात सर्वोच्च ऊंची प्राप्त केलेली आहे. अगदी बँका, शाळा , इस्पितळे, सरकारी कार्यालयापासुन उद्योग, व्यापार, संशोधन इ. सर्व क्षेत्रात तिचा मुक्त संचार सुरू आहे. पोलिस, सैन्यदल अंतराळ वैज्ञानिक पाणबुडी साहसी खेळ, कॉल सेंटर तुम्ही नाव घ्या प्रत्येक क्षेत्रातमहिलांनी लक्षणीय कामगिरी करुन दाखवली आहे. पुरुषांच्या खांद्याला खांदा लावून संपत्ती निर्माण करण्यात स्त्रिया अग्रेसर आहेत.

फक्त चूल आणि मूल सांभाळणारी अबला स्त्री हे चित्र पूर्णपणे बदलून संपूर्ण संसार स्वतःच्या सामर्थ्यावर यशस्वीपणे करु शकणारी समर्थ स्त्री, हा प्रवास विलक्षण, रोमांचक आणि स्तिमित करुन टाकणारा आहे. विलक्षण मेहनत करण्याचा नैसर्गिक स्वभाव, कामातील नियमितता, वेळेचे अचूक व्यवस्थापन, गैरकृत्याना स्वभावतःच विरोध, प्रामाणिकपणा, सातत्य कणखर वृत्ती, भावनांचा कल्पकतेने कठोर वापर, प्रचंड कार्यक्षमता इत्यादी अनेक गुणांचा सर्वार्थाने वापर करुन महिलांनी हम भी कूछ कम नही हे सिद्ध करुन दाखविले आहे. जीवनाच्या प्रत्येक वळणावर हेटाळणी , कुचेष्टा, अप्रत्यक्ष अडथळे, मानसिक आघात या सर्वांबरोबर डोर हकरित महीलानी ही मजल गाठली आहे. ही उल्लेखनीय बाब येथे प्रकर्षाने लक्षात घ्यायला पाहिजे.

महिला विश्वातील या सर्व घटनाकडे आर्थिक आणि पैशाच्या चष्म्यातून पाहताना मात्र महिलांच्या जीवनाची किंमत किती हा प्रश्न अस्वस्थ करणारा आणि अनेक प्रश्न उभे करणारा आहे. सर्व बाजूंनी स्त्रियांच्या कार्यक्षमतेचा

वापर करून घेत असताना तिच्या जीवनाचे आर्थिक मूल्यमापन व्यवस्थित केले जाते का ? हे अभ्यासणे फार गरजेचे आहे. प्रत्येक यशस्वी माणसामागे एक यशस्वी स्त्री असते किंवा संसाराचा रथ नवरा बायको या दोन्ही चाकावर चालतो. हे गोड शब्द आहेत. खरी वस्तस्थिती वेगळीच आहे. महिलांकडून जास्तीत जास्त बौद्धिक, शारीरिक मानसिक, परिश्रम करून घेवून तिला किती आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य दीले जाते? तिच्या कार्याचे किंवा क्षमतेचे आर्थिक मूल्यमापन कितपत केले जाते ? हुंडा नको पण नोकरी करणारी बायको मात्र हवी हा बदल नोकरी करणाऱ्या बायाको च्या हातात तिच्या स्वताच्या खर्चासाठी कितपत पैसे उपलब्ध करून देतो. हे महत्त्वाचे प्रश्न आहेत. सर्व परिश्रम करुण पैसे नवऱ्याच्या हातात. मालक नवराच आणी पैसे कमावणारी स्त्री आहे त्याच स्थितीमध्ये. हेच दारुण दृष्य काही अपवाद वगळता सर्वत्र दिसते.

महिलांच्या श्रमाचे आर्थिक मूल्य किती. हा मुद्दा कुणी चर्चेला घेत च नाही. भावनेच्या संबंधाच्या नात्याच्या गोड कुलुपात हा कळीचा मुद्दा बंद ठेवला जातो. स्वतः ची आर्थिक किंमत महिती असुनही स्त्री मूकपणे बळी जातात आणि आयुष्याचा तमाशा बघत बसतात. जेंव्हा विपरीत परिस्थिती येते, तेंव्हा च त्याननना त्याची जाणीव होते. आणि मग त्या खडबडून जाग्या होतात . तेंव्हा अनेकदा उशीर झालेला असतो किंवा वेळ निघून गेलेली असते भावना नाती संबंध, परंपरा या सर्वांचा सन्मान ठेवून आपले स्वतः चे आर्थिक मूल्यमापन कठोरपणे करणे हे स्त्रियांच्या दृष्टिकोनातून अत्यावश्यक बनते आहे. संपूर्ण जग आज संक्रमण काळातून जात असताना आयुष्याच्या प्रत्येक टप्प्यावर महिलानी स्वतचे आर्थिक मूल्यांकन करून घेणे ही काळाची मोठी गरज आहे. अनपेक्षित कारणाने पती पत्नी विभक्त झाले आणि त्या स्त्री ला मुलांना एकटे घेवून राहण्याचा प्रसंग आला तर काय होईल? एक तर आकाश कोसळेल किंवा आई वडिलांकडे माहेरी जावे लागेल कुठेतरी नोकरी करावी लागेल. उत्पन्नाचे नवीन स्रोत शोधावे लागतील.

मात्र भविष्यातील गरजांची तेवढी च जबाबदारी त्या स्त्रीवर पडेल अशावेळेस सहानुभूतीने बोलणारे मित्र, नातेवाईक खिशातून किती पैसे काढतील एक एक अनुभवायचा विषय आहे. काही गोष्टी जीवनाच्या प्रारंभीच लक्षात ठेवायला पाहिजेत ते म्हंजे सगळी सोंगे आणता येतात परंतु पैशाचे सोंग आणता नाही येत. कुणी किती काही म्हटले तरी प्रत्यक्षात आणि व्यवहारात सर्व नाती पैशा भोवती च फिरतात. खिशात पैसे नसेल की अंगात बळ राहत नाही. शब्दात जोर रहात नाही. कोणत्याही कामात लक्ष लागत नाही तेंव्हा संपती निर्माण करणे. तिचे नियोजन करणे. ती आवश्यकतेनुसार उपलब्ध करणे. संपत्तीने जीवन समृद्ध करणे हे आर्थिक नियोजनाचे मुख्य काम आहे. सर्व महिलांनी एक वेगळा दृष्टीकोन म्हणून वूमेन लाईफ व्ह्याल्यू ही संकल्पना प्रथमतः मांडताना त्यात दडलेले सुप्त सामर्थ्य लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे. आज प्रचंड प्रमाणात स्त्रिया नोकरी व्यवसाय करत आहेत त्यांना त्यांच्या आर्थिक सामर्थ्याची जाणिव होने आणि त्यांनी स्वतंत्रपणे स्वतचं आर्थिक बळ निर्माण करणे. यामुळे खऱ्या अर्थाने महिलांच्या बळाचे योग्य मूल्यमापन होवू शकते.

आर्थिक नियोजनाच्या दृष्टीने विचार करतांना जशी Human Life value काढली जाते तशी प्रत्येक कुटुंबात women's life Value काढली जाणे आवश्यक आहे. स्वतः ची आर्थिक ताकत निर्माण करण्यासाठी स्वतः साठी आर्थिक संरक्षण निर्माण करण्यासाठी आणि संकट काळात भक्कम आर्थिक स्थैर्य निर्माण करण्यासाठी Women's Life Value ची संकल्पना प्रत्यक्ष आचरणात आणणे गरजेचे आहे. अनिश्चितिचा एक अदृश्य तणाव नाहीसा करण्यासाठी Women's Value नुसार तयार केलेल्या आर्थिक संरक्षण कवचाचा महिलांना नक्कीच उपयोग होईल. दांड्याबरोबर नळयाची जत्रा असा जीवन प्रवास होता. एका रथचक्राची होती दोन भर भक्कम चाके असा जीवन प्रवास होईल. आर्थिक संरक्षणातुन आत्मविश्वास प्रसन्नता आणि सामर्थ्य यामुळे एकूणच महिलांचे आयुष्य सुखी व समृद्ध नक्किच होई. पतीवर किंवा मुलांवर अवलंबून असणारी स्त्री आणि मरणाची वाट पाहणारी गलितमात्र स्त्री ही प्रतिमा बदलून स्वसमार्थ्यावर जीवनाच्या अंता पर्यन्त आनंद घेणारी सामर्थ्यवान स्त्री असे चित्र निर्माण होईल. त्यानेच खऱ्या अर्थाने स्त्रीमुक्ती आणि समृद्ध जीवन साध्य होईल. असा ठाम विश्वास आहे.

The Umbrella of Climate Justice





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Anyone that was born after the 1980s can attest to the fact that we have grown up with a climate conscience. We were taught about the harmful effects of climate change, tutored into having a moral responsibility towards nature, and instructed to do our part in the climate change movement, as a result, it has led to a very socially charged generation holding a belief that our future is in our own hands.

However, this climate education has its cracks and leaks, it has always depicted climate change as a scientific problem to be tackled; we were taught about excess greenhouse gas emissions and their effect on rising sea levels but left out their effect on basic Human Rights and Justice.

Our books talked about "adaptation strategies" and "mitigation procedures" but left out the major detail of who exactly will have to face the harsh realities of these strategies and procedures.

This is where the Climate Justice movement seeks to be illuminated, it is fundamentally an issue of human rights and environmental justice, primarily focusing on those who are most affected and have the fewest resources to adapt, while also contributing the least to the overall issue.

We can all agree that the law is intrinsically interwoven with justice, as the latter cannot exist without the former. Similarly, when we talk about environmental law it is essential for us to realize that the justice it brings forth is tied to human implications; to visualize this, think about environmental law as an umbrella, each spoke of said umbrella is a seemingly unrelated issue, criminal justice, gender justice, caste justice, class justice, immigration justice and finally, legislative justice. A clear view of these spokes shows us that environmental law is a realization of basic human rights and that the climate change issue is not only restricted to nature.

The Spokes of the Climate Justice Umbrella

1. Class Justice

Here in India, we stand out as a "poor and very unequal country, with an affluent elite", where the top 10% holds 57% of the total national income, including 22% held by the top 1%, while the bottom 50% holds just 13% in 2021, according to the World Inequality Report 2022[1]

The numbers perfectly enumerate the wealth disparity issue that the country struggles with. It's also not news that the "creamy layer" is the least affected by the consequences of their actions, which are, in turn, trickled down to the poor who have no hand to play in the damage caused. This is exactly what has happened with the issue of climate and its pollution.

"The ultra-rich can once again jet around the country in their luxury private or charter aircraft. The aviation ministry allowed domestic air travel by non-scheduled private (general aviation) operators (fixed fixed-winglicopters/ microlight aircraft)"[2]

When the entire country was on lockdown and the economically weaker had to tread about 2000 kms to get to their homes by foot, the elite was allowed to fly in their private jets without any

1 World Inequality Report 2021, https://wir2022.wid.world/

2 Saurabh Sinha, Government allows private jets, charter flights on domestic routes, (May 25, 2020) https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/government-allows-private-jets-charter-flights-on-domestic-routes/articleshow/75979040.cms

issues or regulations.[3] This was the time when the media was desperately trying to show the upside of the catastrophe that the country was facing by displaying how the environment was cleaning itself, but, on the contrary, the private jets which emit CO2 in abundance were allowed to disturb the environmental peace just for the sake of "travel". These are just scattered examples of how the ultra-rich can utilize their resources to armor themselves to maintain a certain lifestyle and how they will use similar practices when it comes to climate change and its subsequent crisis.

2. Legislative Justice

India's new Environmental Impact Assessment Policy draft has been widely criticized for its problematic changes in rules. Experts say most of the provisions in the new draft of EIA prove to be a regressive departure from the earlier version.[4]

The main objective of the Environmental Impact Assessment Policy is to predict environmental impacts at an early stage in project planning and design and find ways to reduce adverse impacts. With the introduction of post-facto approval, the government has made it easier for industrialists to start their industries that may harm the health of the commoners that reside in and around the area without their prior approval. The public discussion time has also been decreased from 30 days to merely 20 days. Earlier, the industries were required to submit compliance reports every 6 months, but, after the amendment, they have doubled the time and changed it to 1 year. The most fatal change of them all is where it is possible to completely bypass EIA. The government brought this amendment where, if the project is declared to be "strategic", EIA can be completely surpassed. These are not mere amendments; this is a public display of the fact that the rich and mighty can and may make changes to laws for their benefit even if the changes mean that the commoners will completely lose their powers and a say in the workings of their own lives.

One more example of lacking the law is in the National Green Tribunal.

Importantly, the NGT has not been vested with powers to hear any matter relating to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and various laws enacted by States relating to forests, tree preservation, etc.[5]

Here, you can lodge cases regarding environmental laws but cannot lodge cases when it comes to cutting down trees as, this, does not fall under NGT's jurisdiction. This not only makes it difficult for commoners to fight for justice but also makes it extremely difficult for them to navigate through the complicated and complex laws of the country.

3. Immigration Justice

"Jakarta is rapidly sinking. It is the fastest sinking city in the world as of now."[6]

Jakarta, soon to be scrapped from its "capital city" status is sinking. It has 13 rivers flowing through it which used to be useful for drinking purposes but now, they are highly polluted, making them incapable of being used and in turn, have now become one of the biggest reasons the city is sinking. Due to rising water levels, the "capital city" of Indonesia is sinking at an alarming rate of 25cm per year in some parts of the city. Now, this man-made, more particularly, the "elite" made issue is causing the officials of the country to flee from Jakarta and change its capital to a city called Nusantara on the islands of Borneo. This shows how instead of trying to fix the issue, the government is ready to abandon the lower class who cannot afford to leave their livelihood and homes that they have established with their sweat and blood and simply run away to a much cleaner place, which is waiting to be destroyed by them.

Furthermore, according to a World Bank report, there is a high possibility of 200 million people migrating over the next thirty years because of

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extreme weather events or the slow degradation of theirenvironments. Most will be displaced within their home country, but experts say that about a fourth of the people who flee will cross borders, seeking a better life in a different land.

4. Criminal Justice

The relationship between criminality and environmental justice can be formally defined as an act of exploitation by criminal persons/ groups which causes environmental degradation and resource scarcity for vulnerable individuals. Although severe weather is now impacting all corners of the globe, the greatest risks of environmental crimes are faced by those living in regions where socio-political marginalization and vulnerability are already fundamental problems which makes way for environmental and ecological crimes to come to fruition.

For instance, there is no running water in the informal settlement of Kibera in Nairobi, Kenya, where residents pay water mafias 50 times more for water supply than residents pay in the city's affluent areas. Additionally, in Karachi, Pakistan, armed gangs steal water from illegal water stations to sell on the black market at an inflated rate, mostly to big businesses.

Furthermore, even the transition to clean energy is laced with elements of criminality which cause further environmental and social damage. In the production of cobalt and lithium batteries for use in EVs (electric vehicles), the Cobalt mines of the Democratic Republic of Congo (which holds 50% of the world's cobalt supply) employ around 40,000 children as reported by UNICEF.[7]This discovery led to some of the world's most coveted tech companies such as Apple, Dell, and Microsoft to be named as defendants in a lawsuit filed by human rights firm International Rights Advocates on the behalf of the Congolese children.

5. Gender justice

"There's a solid base of evidence showing that women are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change, not because there is something inherently vulnerable about women, but because of socio-cultural structures that deprive women of access to resources, decision-making, information, agency, etc."[8]

We have well established the fact that vulnerability and inequalities play a huge role in climate justice. These vulnerabilities uncover existing issues and profoundly increase their intensity. Some things that can decrease a person's capacity to combat climate change include income, occupation, and education. Women and Transwomen are particularly disadvantaged by these factors due to entrenched social norms and socio-economic structures, now new research, published in Nature Communications, shows that empowering women through improved healthcare, education, and representation in government could help societies adapt more quickly and easily to the impacts of a changing climate.

To conclude, women are often more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as compared to their more privileged male counterparts. Currently, more than 70% of girls face high levels of gender inequality, predominantly in developing countries. However, it finds that if society can follow a pathway of sustainable development in the coming decades, progress towards achieving gender equality could see this number could drop below 25% by 2030.

6. Caste Justice

Caste-based discrimination affects approximately 250 million souls across the South Asian cut of the globe, it is a dark part of South Asian culture and history that represents the systemic segregation and oppression of lower caste people. This segregation directly contributes to their vulnerability and susceptibility to the consequences of climate change.[9]

A dire example of this can be seen in the lives of Indian Dalits, they face systemic discrimination which leads to marginalization, social and economic exclusion, and limited access to basic services, including water and sanitation. A decreased access to resources decreases their capabilities to adapt to situations of extreme flooding, migration, droughts, and food shortages.

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Conclusion

The discussion above clearly brings light to the fact that the climate crisis is a human rights issue where the "not so fortunate" ones will be left high and dry to face the heat of the same.

Fortunately, the laws of India have been curated in such a way that every single citizen is treated equally and it's about time we take advantage of the superpower already given to us by the constitution and use it to bring every single individual on the same scale.

It's time that the law fraternity understands its importance in this issue and steps up to bring about the necessary changes, instead of pushing all the burden on the "scientific" side of the world.

The legal fraternity has been sleeping on it for the longest time but now is the time where it realizes its absolute need because as we all know, where there is a crisis, there is bound to be inequality and inequality needs to be eradicated by justice.



Taming Crypto Monster

Ozal Budhia
1st LL. B

Are regulations vital for a strong ecosystem to run? Most of us will agree that the situation may get worse without this because of theft, pickpockets and bigger threats in the tech world such as phishing and pharming attacks. Well, when it comes to the assiduity of crypto, the need for regulations is all we hear about. The USA SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) is quite redundant to establish regulations for the crypto space. The highlight is the Ripple vs. SEC lawsuit. SEC initiated the lawsuit in December 2020 against Ripple stating that Ripple has illegally raised more than $1.38 billion through the sale of XRP as security (investment contract) and not a commodity. According to the SEC, to classify a virtual currency as security 'The Howey test' is applied. If the profit realized from sales of an asset is derived from the other party's effort it is categorized as security as per the Howey test based on the Supreme Court ruling on SEC vs. W.J. Howey Co in 1946. The lawsuit against Ripple is a major headline. The engagement in cryptocurrency amid the crisis of 2020 is not hidden from all of us but do you know about Ripple and XRP marketplace after the lawsuit? How the price and volatility of XRP was affected? Soon, after the case was filed it has seen a tremendous drop down in the price of XRP and it was delisted from Coinbase, the largest cryptocurrency exchange. Restrictive actions of entire removal against XRP were taken by US and European venues that trade with US customers such as Kraken and Crypto.com inside the USA. A few entities halted the XRP trading but continued to offer custody of XRP. Binance US completely removed XRP from their platforms. Grayscale and Bitwise liquidated XRP from their exchange-traded products. Approximately 12% of XRP volumes were impacted. The only venue that took action in APAC to halt XRP trading was OSL, a small exchange in Hong Kong. Based on data available on Ripple's official report it

is estimated that $200M of XRP volumes were impacted through complete halt and the US-based restrictions. So yes it did impact the XRP in the worst possible manner but based on the timeline of events of the lawsuit, Ripple has consistently proven to see facts from the right angles. Ripple increased XRP liquidity throughout 2021 to improve the On-Demand Liquidity growth. Many of the Ripple customers shift from RippleNet for Fiat only payment to ODL to eliminate pre-funded costs, operational costs. In Q3 of 2021, XRP's average daily volume declined by 50% but it kept on developing a stronger infrastructure and community. Escrow is a place where 55% of XRP was stored in the blockchain and was not released to the common public. In Q3 2021, 3 billion XRP was released out of escrow and was put into a new escrow contract throughout the quarter. In September, Creator Fund was created on the XRP ledger to support the financial, creative and technical needs for creators to engage and deliver new NFTs. Ripple entered into a partnership with Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan to pilot a Central Bank Digital Currency using Ripple's CBDC solution. In September, Ripple released developers' preview for Federated Sidechains which allows developers to build their side chains while leveraging the benefits of the public XRP ledger. You may feel a little numb and insecure at first from an investor's point of view but the developments despite the SEC's lawsuit and less market price volatility in comparison to BTC and XRP is a positive sign. The community and infrastructure development says that XRP is on the verge of growth. This is not the first lawsuit against cryptocurrency but in the past, many lawsuits have happened against virtual currencies. The need to stricter the usage of this area of blockchain tech is its volatility of price, increasing buzz and investor's interest. Although The USA has always put an effort to build regulations to control the decentralized means of exchanging currency through borderless payments and have tried to be understanding enough to put the digital token as an alternative means of currency in the case of Bitcoin. Decisions are on hold for regulation of virtual currencies as the SEC is unsure about the jurisdiction it will come under. As of now, many virtual currencies are under the guidelines of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network is anticipated to apply regulation that includes exchanges submitting suspicious activity.

Over the world, Asian countries are well known to be ahead of the USA in terms of regulations and even in this case, I feel the USA does not have a stronghold. Now, the question is how? When you think of Asian countries, a few which come to mind are Japan, South Korea, Singapore, China and India. If we follow the news carefully, all of us might have noticed that Japan is known for its growth and technological development. Japan has always encouraged new technological growth. In 2017, the National Tax Agency ruled that gains in cryptocurrencies should be categorized as miscellaneous income and investors taxed accordingly. It recognizes digital currencies as legal property under the Payment Services Act. Under new rules, cryptocurrency custody service providers are under PSA and cryptocurrency derivatives businesses are brought under FIEA. Similarly, exchange regulations are progressive. Cyber security threats have led to amendments that require registration with the FSA and include custodian service providers. In 2020, they established the Japanese currency exchange association and Japan STO association; all exchanges are members of this. Both regulators work to provide advice and promote compliance. Japan is still working on the regulations to include new security protocols. On the other hand, South Korea is still figuring out how to impose taxation on gains of crypto. Possibly, it will be announced this year. Regulations of exchanges are quite strict and other measures are overseen by the South Korean FSS. Cryptocurrency has not been declared as a legal tender anywhere. Even Singapore treats it as goods and imposes goods and service tax. In 2022, India imposed 30% taxation on gains of crypto assets. In India crypto is neither legal nor illegal but just to charge the gains from crypto income tax has been implied. It is in the news that India might soon come up with its digital

currency to establish control over the ocean of cryptocurrency. Currently, no regulation exists for cryptocurrency. The only discrepancy which lies between the USA and Asian countries is China. The timeline says the most about it. China was also one of the first countries to start trading in cryptocurrency in 2011. It started accepting payments in cryptocurrency in 2011. Within a few years, it became the biggest base for miners and exchanges. By 2013, China banned banks from handling Bitcoin transactions. But the 2017 crackdown on Chinese exchanges changed it all, it banned local exchanges to cease operations and in 2021 it banned crypto and declared related transactions as illegal but is working on an official digital currency as stable coin. There might be differences in the ways one regulates the new growing world of the blockchain and crypto industry. But when the comparison is made between the USA and Asian countries, Asian countries are one step ahead. Japan is imposing the best regulations amid threats and security issues. It is by far the best example to deal with the growth in the tech world. It is in the news that Biden will come up with regulations of crypto this week amid the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine. Still, there is a silver lining to it and only after the confirmation one can say where exactly the USA wants to stand despite the SEC's constant attack on crypto and digital currency entities. To conclude, if regulated properly it can be a medium to transform developing countries into developed and if funds are used properly it can minimise poverty to a greater extent. All we can do now is make the best of this growth and keep understanding the basics of this, every day.

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The Effect of an Ongoing Pandemic on Corporate Governance

There is no field of service or branch of commerce that hasn't been adversely affected due to the outbreak of Covid-19. Be it infrastructure, manufacturing, healthcare, governance, arts & culture, education sector, food industry, tourism, or the corporate setting; all these sectors have been majorly hit by the global pandemic. In such a scenario, India is no exception. It has been one of the worst Covid-19 affected countries in the world. But we are learning to tackle the global pandemic through the adaption of certain globally accepted solutions.

The economy is reviving slowly, industries are regaining their lost capacities, production has started to increase with effective working of the distribution & supply chains. But we do need deeper insights into the world of corporate governance and how a modern approach is going to help increase the effectiveness amongst companies in times of a global pandemic.

Companies Act 2013 is currently the apex branch of law that governs, guides and promotes effective corporate governance amongst the companies incorporated in India. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has been efficiently providing various methods and relaxations

through which companies can survive a global pandemic. Though the companies have largely benefitted from relaxations in filing requirements, increased time period for its disclosure obligations…etc, one needs to understand the implications that this pandemic has had on the daily working of companies and the corporate sector.

One of the primary characteristics of a "company", as defined under the (Companies) Act, is that it has a separation of ownership and management. A company's success hugely depends on how well coordinated its management and owners are. **From this, we can draw an inference that the coordination between owners and management can be achieved effectively through conducting frequent meetings**.

There has been a drastic impact between how meetings are conducted these days vs. how meetings were conducted before the Covid-19 outbreak. Technology has greatly helped companies to bridge the communication gap between their owners and managers which it would've otherwise faced, had there been no technological advancements in the field of corporate governance.

One must take into consideration why there arose a need to conduct meetings online. After due consideration of lockdown restrictions, social distancing norms, difficulty in making arrangements for conducting physical meetings, changing limit with respect to the maximum number of persons allowed in conducting public gatherings/events, stakeholders being scattered pan India, restrictions on free travel except in case of an emergency, constant spike in Covid-19 cases making contact tracing difficult…etc factors; meetings through **video conferencing (VC) and other audiovisual means (OAVM) under section 173** and others, are being conducted frequently now more than ever. Companies these days have adapted to using apps like Skype, Google Meet, Zoom, Webex Meet to conduct its meetings online via video conferencing.

Broadcasting services like Facebook live and YouTube live are greatly helping the companies' stakeholders to keep a track of the companies' activities.

The term "meeting" has a much wider meaning in the purview of the Companies Act. Board meetings, meetings of committees constituted by the board, discussing agendas, drafting resolutions to be put into effect, preparing the notice of the meeting, making arrangements for conducting of meetings (both audio-visual or otherwise), making sure that the quorum is present for the conduct of meetings, chairing the meeting and conducting the meeting smoothly, making arrangements for the voting rights to be exercised by the members at the meeting, preparing minutes of the meeting, filing reports and the particulars of the meeting with the concerned authorities viz. RoC and MCA, serving documents upon the members…etc all form a part of a "meeting" under the Companies Act.

While this might seem like a cakewalk in normal circumstances, making appropriate arrangements for all the above-mentioned factors becomes a little difficult for companies who have a large number of stakeholders, in a pandemic situation. Not all the members & stakeholders are equipped with decent technology to attend meetings, there have been incidents of a power failure and major power cuts in capital cities like Mumbai & Pune in the recent past. There are network congestions that hamper the smooth conduct of meetings through video conferencing. Technical issues like poor bandwidth, buffering & audiovisual issues, poor microphones, and audio quality, cyber security issues, poorly developed websites, non-experienced personnel employed in the conduct of virtual meetings, poorly executed prerequisites in the conduct of the meeting, lack of technological knowledge…etc cons come into sight while conducting meetings online/virtually.

But one cannot simply overlook the pros that virtual meetings offer to large public companies and their stakeholders in times of a global pandemic! The huge costs required to make arrangements for physical AGMs are cut down. Members don't have to take the added risk of traveling to the venue where the meeting is proposed to be conducted. Social distancing becomes possible. Companies can afford to access premium membership to apps like Skype,

Google Meet…etc apps. Meetings through video conferencing also become ecologically friendly since a huge cost incurred in providing stationery and office supplies are cut down.

Easy methods like the use of an email broadcasting list to send notices of meetings to the members make correspondence easier. Providing a technologically supervised window for the members to cast their votes on resolutions, google forms is way easier than making arrangements for physical centers for voting on resolutions pan India (Postal ballot provisions have already become redundant in the purview of the Act. Also, providing due safety measures like sanitizers, ensuring social distancing norms is way more expensive than providing an electronically regulated window for e-voting.) E-filing of documents, e-voting on the matters stated in the resolutions, easy access to all the statements online through electronic mode not only saves space but also helps the companies practice a "go green" initiative through such meetings.

In such difficult times, technology has proven to be a boon, especially to corporate and office settings that are largely dependent on a scalar chain of authority for its day-to-day decisions and businesses. In following such a tech-friendly modern approach for the conduct of meetings in companies, lies the benefit of all – the company itself, its members, its stakeholders, the government, the general public, the economy, the ecology, the nation, and in turn the whole wide world.

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Art & Articulation



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If a child labour industry draws a million-dollar masterpiece, and no one is around to see it. Is it even worth a penny? Is it even art? Can a child labour be considered an artist? Art has always been ahead of its time. It's the only language we are born with. The task is to sustain it, conquering the dilemma to give up on everything for a passion that one calls art.

The fact of the matter is, whether we accept and appreciate it or not, art is an integral part of what makes us human. The reason art is so blatantly discouraged in society is because of its abstract nature and uncertainty. Art is creativity and we don't know what creativity really is or the source

of it and hence, we cannot teach creativity. It's not a code that one writes and presses 'enter'; or an equation where you prove LHS=RHS. We can't teach the next bestseller idea for a novel, song or drawing. Creativity can strike anytime, anywhere and at anypoint. It is this uncertain, mystical, mysterious nature of art and creativity which restricts people from exploring the depth and intricacies of their imagination.

We started in Stone Age as cave men, drawing on cave walls and stones. Observing, taking a note and drawing their hearts out on rocks. Who would have thought, thousands of years hence, these simple caricatures on cave walls is going to be a defining moment in the history of human civilization and archelogy.

The inherent nature of art is enigmatic. The artists create and alternate universe which becomes the partonic moment for time eternal. What do you think is common between these great Indian freedom revolutionaries? Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, Swami Vivekanand, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Dr. B.R Abedkar, Bhagat Singh, Subhas Chandra Bose, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and many more. Well, they were all artists; authors and poets. Their art fuelled every Indian heart with blazing flames. It gave them the zeal, drive and above all hope. It was art and their artistic and vulnerable choices that they made, even under British rule, which made our heroes like Vinayak Damodar Savarkar face execution and torture. But they just kept making art, kept writing, selflessly and kept the freedom spirit above themselves. For they knew an artist may die, but their art lives forever. It very well did, today India stands tall on the shoulders of these heroes. On this 75th Independence Day let's Reminisce, Reflect and Resurge with the art and legends that our heroes left as a souvenir for us.

Art is an emotion, the psychological journey which took Leonardo da Vinci sixteen years to draw Mona Lisa. One might question "how ridiculous? A simple portrait of a girl and decades of work for millions of dollars!" or "what's the point of modern art? It's just all black, all white or paint randomly splashed over canvas." It's convenient to criticize something one doesn't understand. It's the emotion of the writer, the journey of the painter which makes art so valuable. Its rare beauty can only be felt in the eyes of beholder; or the highest bidder. Art has now gradually evolved to be luxury and entertainment. Lux that only rich can afford. But art was always accessible to all. Mythological scriptures, religious texts, prayers to architecture and Wonders of the World. But one's life experiences and creativity is unique and that no money can buy.

Our education system, not unexpectedly, has turned a blind eye to art and actively shunned creativity. Without formal education in arts, students have nowhere to go. In a system which is actively holding students at bay. In schools we reward students with grades for arts and craft. Dancing, singing and art in general are subjects of equal importance as science and maths and must be evaluated equally. Art is about making a mistake; and then learning from it and making another mistake and learning from that and so on and so forth until, maybe, you get it right. Students don't know whether they are creative, they don't know what creativity is, they don't know what they can be creative in. And, as a matter of course, they are not allowed to make a mistake and therefore they're afraid to make one and get punished. This year let's remind ourselves of artist within and reignite the passion to create.



THE WEAPON OF DESTRUCTION

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I was scrolling through my social media account and came across the news about the Russia-Ukraine war. One thing that flashed before my eyes were the innocent civilian running for their life. Wars are the evils and their horrors are of such immensity that it cannot be described in words. Wars only lead to destruction and mass killing. It is not a solution to any problem. Both the parties at war have to bear losses and at the end of the war, only ego wins. But is satisfying one's ego and desire more important than the lives of people? Problems can be solved without violence. We have read the concept of non-violence and brotherhood many times. Buddha who led the concept of ahimsa set an example for us that non-violence is the mightiest weapon. Any kind of violence is destructive and it is bound to bring sorrow to the doer as well

Non-violence does not have any religion. Be it Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, Islam all have advocated non -violence. India achieved its own liberation from a powerful country like Britain through non-violent approach. People declare war in the name of religion. Remember, wars are not the curse of God but the results of our actions. Boundaries that we have set up leads to war. Birds do not have boundaries. They are free to fly wherever they want. Why do we have boundaries? What if we were unbounded? I know its bit unrealistic but it would have eliminated one factor of war.

Countries put in lots and lots of fund for development of nuclear weapon. Be it developed or developing countries, all have put in their efforts to make nuclear weapons. These weapons can kill masses in just a minute. We have many example on how destructive nuclear weapons are. The very existence of nuclear weapon is the threat to future generation and to survival of humanity. How can someone forget Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the horror of that event still fears the people all around the world. After this catastrophic event, ICRC has been calling for ban of nuclear weapon so that this disastrous event never repeats.

Men in power rise and fall but it's the common men that reeks the tragedy. Wars destroy local economy, agriculture, industries, infrastructure. Parents struggle to feed their children and provide then basic necessities. Whenever we study history, they often teach us about wars, but there's so much and more than war. It's important to learn what has defined us as human and war has never defined us.

"निसर्ग"



Trupti Ram Batunge
1st LL. B

"निसर्ग" हा शब्द जरी उच्चारला तरी डोळ्यासमोर येतो तो, तेजोमय लखलखणारा सूर्यप्रकाश, मोठमोठाले हिरवे गार डोंगर, खळखळणारी नदी आजूबाजूला डेरेदार झाडे, पक्षांचा किलबिलाट, असं एक सुंदर, नयनरम्य दृश्य आपल्या नजरेसमोर येतं. "निसर्गाबद्दल" आपण किती काय काय लिहिणार? "निसर्ग" हा शब्दच परिपूर्ण आहे. निसर्ग कायमच मानवाला सगळं देत आलाय, अगदी पूर्वीपासून जेव्हा मानव कंदमुळे खाऊन, झाडांची पानं अंगाला गुंडाळून आपलं जीवन व्यतीत करत असे, एखादा संदेश दगडावर कोरून, झाडांच्या सालीवर लिहून ठेवत असे, दगडाला दगड घासून आग निर्माण होवू शकते अगदी हेही निसर्गामुळे मानवाच्या लक्षात आलं.

निसर्ग नेहमीच मानवाला दोन्ही हातांनी देत असतो आणि आपण ते घेतो, बरं फक्त घेत नाही तर ओरबाडून घेतो. आपणही निसर्गाला काही देण लागतो, याचा विचारच आपण करत नाही. निसर्ग देतो आणि आपण घेतच जातो, म्हणतात ना देणाऱ्याने देत जावे घेणाऱ्याने घेत जावे, घेणाऱ्याने घेता घेता देणाऱ्यांचे हात घ्यावे. निसर्ग आपल्याला कायमच सगळ देणार आहे, फक्त आपण ते घ्यायला हवे ओरबाडायला नको. कारण त्यामुळे आपण निसर्गाला मोठी हानी पोहचवतोय. मोठमोठाली जंगले, अभयारण्य, माळरान तोडून जिथे जागा दिसेल तिथे आपण सिमेंट कॉक्रीट जंगल तयार करतोय. मग तिथले प्राणी पक्षी जाणार तरी कुठे ? आणि मग ते आपल्या वस्तीत शिरकाव करतात आणि मग प्रश्न उभा राहतो आपल्या सुरक्षिततेचा.. पण आपल्या असुरक्षिततेमागे आपणच जबाबदार आहोत, ह्याचा विचार आपण करीत नाही. आपण जर त्यांना बेघर केले नाही तर ते आपल्या घरात शिरकाव करणार नाहीत आणि सुरक्षिततेचा प्रश्न उभाच राहणार नाही.

विकास तितकाच महत्त्वाचा आहे पण विकासाबरोबर आपण आजूबाजूच्या गोष्टीचाही विचार केला पाहिजे आणि निसर्गाला हानी न पोहोचवता विकास केला पाहिजे. आपला निसर्ग जपण्यासाठी आपण स्वतःपासून सुरुवात केली पाहिजे. यासाठी अगदी छोट्या छोट्या गोष्टीपासून सुरुवात केली तरीही आपण खूप काही करू शकतो. जसे की प्रत्येकाने किमान एक तरी झाड लावावं, बरं ते नुसतं लावून सोडून देणं नाही तर त्याची योग्य ती निगा राखणं त्याला प्रेमाने वाढवणं. आपण सणावाराला समारंभांना एकमेकांना महागड्या वस्तू देतो त्याऐवजी जर एखादं रोप भेट म्हणून दिलं तर ? त्याचा निसर्गालाही उपयोग होईल आणि आपण दिलेली भेटवस्तू समोरच्या व्यक्तीला कायम स्वरूपी स्मरणात राहील. आपल्या बरोबर आणखी काही माणसं गोळा करून जनजागृती करून आपल्या आसपासच्या टेकड्यांवर माळरानांवर योग्य ती चौकशी करून वृक्षारोपणाचा कार्यक्रम राबवावा. अगदी छोट्या छोट्या गोष्टीमधून आपण खूप मोठा असा बदल घडवू शकतो म्हणतात ना "थेंबे थेंबे तळे साचे" तसेच आपण अगदी कसलाच विचार न करता केमिकलयुक्त पाणी नदीत सोडतो, घाण, कचरा, प्लास्टिक वगैरे टाकतो त्यामुळे नदी नाल्यांमध्ये पाणी अस्वच्छ होतं, त्याचा दुर्गंध पसरतो इतकेच नाही तर त्यामुळे त्यातील जलचर प्राणी मरण पावतात. आपल्या चुकीमुळे किती काय काय होतं याचा आपण विचार केला पाहिजे आणि हे थांबवले पाहिजे त्यासाठी स्वतःपासून सुरुवात करायला हवी. जसे की नदी नाल्यांमध्ये प्लास्टिक, निर्माल्य कचरा टाकू नये व तसेच इतरांना प्रवृत्त करावे. स्वतः पुढाकार घेऊन लोकांना या गोष्टीचे गांभीर्य लक्षात आणून देणे. अनेक संस्था आहेत ज्या नदी-नाल्यांच्या स्वच्छतेसाठी स्वच्छता अभियान राबवतात अशा संस्थांना बरोबर घेऊन काम करणे, मोठ्या मोठ्या फॅक्टरी मधील केमिकलयुक्त पाण्याची योग्य ती विल्हेवाट लावणे, या कामासाठी योग्य तज्ञांचा सल्ला घेणे तसेच जमेल तितका प्लास्टिक, टिशुपेपर, पेपर यांचा वापर टाळावा कारण कागद झाडांपासून बनवला जातो. प्लास्टिक हे अविघटनशील आहे जे पर्यावरणासाठी घातक आहे त्यामुळे या गोष्टीचा वापर शक्य तितका टाळावा. अशा अनेक लहानसहान गोष्टीमधून आपण आपलं निसर्गाविषयी / पर्यावरणाविषयी असलेलं प्रेम फक्त शब्दातून नाहीतर कृतीतून दाखवू शकतो. खरं तर पर्यावरण हा आपल्या आयुष्यातील अविभाज्य घटक आहे. अन्न, वस्त्र, निवारा हे जसे मूलभूत घटक आहेत तसेच किंबहुना त्याहूनही जास्त महत्त्वाचे आहे ते पाणी, हवा, ऑक्सिजन या घटकांशिवाय आपण जगु शकत नाही, आपलं अस्तित्व असू शकत नाही म्हणूनच आपण आपल्या पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखला पाहिजे, म्हणतात ना "नका करू वृक्षतोड, होईल पृथ्वीचा बिमोड" "जल है तो जीवन है" या घोषवाक्य आकडे आपण तितक्याच गांभीर्याने लक्ष दिले पाहिजे. अनेक लोकांच्या उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन हा आपला निसर्ग

आहे जसे की शेती, मासेमारी असे अनेक छोटे-मोठे उद्योगधंदे आहेत. पर्यावरण विषयक काम करणाऱ्या अनेक संस्थाही कार्यरत आहेत. आज आपण बघतो की घनदाट जंगलांची, प्राण्यांची संख्या कमी होत आहे तसेच प्रदूषणाचे प्रमाण दिवसेंदिवस वाढत आहे. आज आपण अगदी दहा मिनिटाच्या अंतरावर जाण्यासाठी सुद्धा वाहनाचा वापर करतो, त्याऐवजी जर आपण आपल्या जवळपासच्या ठिकाणी जाताना शक्य असेल तेव्हा चालत जाणे, सायकल वापरणे सार्वजनिक वाहतुकीचा वापर करणे या काही गोष्टी दैनंदिन जीवनात करायला सुरुवात केली तर आपण वायू प्रदूषण कमी करण्यास हातभार लावू शकतो, यात निसर्गाचा आणि आपलाही फायदाच आहे. आपल्या या आधुनिक जगात आपला आयुष्य इतकं गतिमान झालं की आपल्याला या गोष्टीचा विचार करायला वेळच नाहीये. या स्पर्धात्मक जगात आपण इतके गुंतलेले आहोत की आपल्याला स्वतःचा विचार करायला देखील वेळ नाहीये पण आपण या दोन्ही गोष्टीचा म्हणजेच आपल्या पर्यावरणाचा आणि आपला स्वतःचा ही वेळात वेळ काढून विचार केला पाहिजे, कारण मानव आणि निसर्ग हे एकमेकांशी जोडलेले आहेत जर आपण पर्यावरणाचा समतोल राखला तर आपोआपच आपला आयुष्य आनंदमय होईल. आपण पर्यावरणाची नाळ धरून सकारात्मक विकासाकडे पाऊल उचलूयात.



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माझी बोली हरवतेय.....

मी रणजित. मी मुळचा अकलूजचा आहे . अकलूज हे नीरा नदीच्याकाठी वसलेलं एक सुंदर गाव आहे . एकेकाळी आशिया खंडातील सर्वात मोठी ग्रामपंचायत असलेलं अकलूज हे एक सुधारीत गाव आहे. सोलापूर जिल्ह्यामध्ये असूनही अकलूजची बोली ही सोलापूरी भाषेपेक्षा खूप वेगळी आहे कारण आमचा भाग हा सातारा आणि पुणे यांच्या सीमेवरती आहे . म्हणूनच माझ्या बोली वरती या दोन जिल्यांचा खूप प्रभाव आहे . माझा जन्म , प्राथमिक-माध्यमिक शिक्षण हे सगळं इथेच झालं. ही बोली भाषा ऐकत बोलतचं मी लहानाचा मोठा झालो . माझी बोली पुणेरी भाषेसारखी मृदू ,रसाळ , गोड आहे आणि सातरच्या भाषेसारखी ठसकेबाज, दमदार, रांगडी सुद्धा आहे. थोडक्यात सांगायचं तर सुप्रसिद्ध चित्रपट 'सैराट' मधली जी भाषा असते तीच आहे माझी बोली! निष्कपट ,गरीब, भोळ्याभाबड्या शेतकऱ्यांना , कष्टकऱ्यांना आपलीशी वाटणारी ही गोड बोली भाषा आहे. माझ्या बोली मध्ये अनेक वेगळे शब्द ,वाक्यप्रचार, म्हणी आहेत. 'लय' आणि 'लका' हे तर आम्हा अकलूजकरांचे अगदी जिव्हाळ्याचे शद्ब आहेत. 'तो, ती, ते' या तिन्ही सर्वनामांसाठी आम्ही 'ती' हाच शद्ब वापरतो. "अरे!! मुर्ख आहेस का?" म्हणून न व्यक्त होणारा संताप " आरं हुबलाक हाइस का?" म्हणूज अर्ध्या सेकंदात व्यक्त होतो. बऱ्याच वेळा 'वि' चा उच्चार 'यी' असा केला जातो. 'आल्ता', 'गेल्ता', 'व्हयं', 'न्हायं', ' हुतं', ' न्हवतं', 'आस्ति' , 'नस्ती' अशी क्रीयापदांची रूपं माझ्या बोली मध्ये आढळतात. आमचा दिवस तांबडं फूटल्यापासून सुरू होतो आणि कडुस पडल्यावर संपतो. पुण्यातील प्रतिष्ठित ' वसंत व्याख्यानमाला ' आमच्या शंकरराव मोहिते पाटीलानी रांगड्या बोलीभाषेत गाजवली होती. या माझ्या गोड बोलीचा मला खूप अभिमान वाटतो. माझी बोली ही माझी ओळख आहे.

मराठी ही महाराष्ट्रची अधिकृत भाषा आहे . तसेच गोवा आणि दीव-दमण दादरा नगर हवेली मध्ये देखील मराठी भाषा बोलली जाते . महाराष्ट्र हे एक क्षेत्रफळाच्या आणि लोकसंख्येच्या दृष्टीने मोठं राज्य आहे . असं म्हणतात की इथे दर बारा कोसांवरती मराठी भाषा बदलते. महाराष्ट्रातील सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रातील बोलीभाषेवरती गुजराती, हिंदी,कन्नड, तेलुगू, कोंकणी अश्या शेजारच्या राज्यांच्या भाषांचा प्रभाव पडला आहे. ज्या भाषेमध्ये जेवढ्या जास्त बोली भाषा असतात ती भाषा तेवढी अधिक समृद्ध मानली जाते. शब्दसंग्रह , वाक्यप्रचार , म्हणी, उच्चार, आघात यामध्ये देखील खूप फरक दिसतो . बोलीभाषेची व्याख्या करताना प्रसिद्ध भाषाशास्त्रज्ञ ना. गो . कालेलकर म्हणतात की बोलीभाषा ही एका विशिष्ट लोकसमुद्यातील आणि भौगोलिक प्रदेशातील व्यक्तीच्या अंगवळणी पडलेली असते , बोलभाषा मुद्दामून शिकवली जात नसते ती लोकांमध्ये राहून आपोआप येते, बोलीभाषा ही विचारांची देवाणघेवाण सहगत्या करण्याचे सोपे साधन आहे . अहिराणी , वऱ्हाडी,कोंकणी, मालवणी, चंदगडी,नागपुरी, खानदेशी ,

जामनेरी,जळगावी, सोलापुरी, कोल्हापूरी अश्या अनेक बोली भाषा महाराष्ट्रामध्ये बोलल्या जातात. प्रत्येक बोलीचं सांस्कृतिक महत्व आहे. या बोली आपला इतिहास ओव्या, पोवाडे , गवळणी अश्या मौखिक साहित्याच्या रूपाने टिकवून आहेत .पण जर आपल्याला या बोलीभाषा टिकवून ठेवायचा असतील तर आपल्याला असं साहित्य रचलं पाहिजे, वाचलं पाहिजे आणि इतरांना ते वाचण्यासाठी प्रेरीत केलं पाहिजे . बोलीभाषेमध्ये एक निराळीच शब्दवली असते. या शब्दना एकत्रीत करून एखादा शब्दकोश बनवला पाहिले आणि त्यामध्ये त्यांचा अर्ध लिहिला पाहिजे. बोलीभाषेतूनच एकाच्या मनातील भाव भावना दुसऱ्याच्या हृदयापर्यंत पोहचतात. शाहिरांनी सुद्धा बोलीभाषेचा वापर करीत प्रबोधनाला मनोरंजनाची सांगड घालून लोकभाषेला साद घालत लोकांच्या मनात खोलवर प्रभाव करीत जनजागृती केली. अशिक्षित असलेल्या बहिणाबाईंच्या कविता अहिराणी या बोलीभाषेतील असायच्या. आणि शेण, शेत, ग्रामीण जीवनाच्या तत्वज्ञानांमुळे त्यांच्या कविता अजरामर झाल्या आहेत.

अलीकडच्या काळामध्ये समाज खूप बदलत आहे . शिक्षणाचं प्रमाण देखील वाढत आहे. यामुळेच बरेच लोक प्रमाण भाषा बोलू लागले आहेत. आणि बोलीभाषेचं महत्त्व कमी होत आहे. काही लोक बोली भाषेला हीन कनिष्ट समजतात आणि प्रमाण भाषेला श्रेष्ठ समजतात. एखादा व्यक्ती जर बोलीमध्ये बोलत असेल तर त्याला ' जरा शुद्ध भाषेत बोल की' असा टोमणा मारला जातो. अश्या लोकांना असं वाटतं की बोलीभाषा ही व्याकरणीक दृष्टया चुकीची अयोग्य अशुद्ध आहे . पण हा त्यांचा निव्वळ गैरसमज आहे . बोलीभाषा कधीच अशुध्द नसते ती वेगळी असते !निराळी असते! मी प्रमाण भाषेचा विरोधक नाहीये. मला प्रमाण भाषेविषयी नितांत श्रद्धा आहे आणि मराठी भाषेला अभिजात भाषेचा दर्जा मिळावा ही माझी देखील इच्छा आहे . मुळात आपण ज्या वकिली पेशामधे आहोत इथे आपल्याला प्रमाण भाषा येणं अतीशय गरजेचं आहे. पण मला असं वाटतं की प्रमाण भाषेला उच्च समजून बोलीभाषेला दुय्यम समजू नये. आपल्या कॉलेजमध्ये महाराष्ट्राच्या कानाकोपऱ्यातून आलेले , वेगवेगळ्या बोली भाषा बोलणारे विद्यार्थी शिक्षण घेत आहेत. आणि यांच्या मनामध्ये आपल्या बोलीभाषेविषयी न्यूनगंड आहे. जर कोणी व्यक्ती बोलीभाषेमध्ये बोलत असेल तर लोक त्याच्याकडे वेगळ्या नजरेने बघतात. हा कोणीतरी गावाकडून आलेला अडाणी अशिक्षित व्यक्ती असावा असा गैरसमज करून घेतात. त्याला वेगळ्या प्रकारची वागणूक दिली जाते. त्यामुळेच लोक बोली भाषा बोलणं टाळू लागले आहेत. हळू हळू बोलीभाषा लोप पावत आहे आणि त्यामुळेच माझी बोली हरवतेय....

> लाभले आम्हास भाग्य बोलतो मराठी
> जाहलो खरेच धन्य ऐकतो मराठी
> धर्म , पंथ , जात एक जाणतो मराठी
> एवढ्या जगात माय मानतो मराठी.
>
> **– सुरेश भट**



Dara Shikoh – The Forgotten Legacy of the Forgotten Great Prince

Arghish Akolkar
3rd B.A.LL.B

Dara Shikoh (20 March 1615 – 30 August 1659)[1] turned into the eldest son and heir-obvious of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan[2], Dara turned into specific with the identify Padshahzada-i-Buzurg Martaba ("Prince of High Rank")[3]and turned into favoured as a successor through his father and his older sister, Princess Jahanara Begum. In the battle of succession which ensued after Shah Jahan`s contamination in 1657, Dara turned into defeated through his more youthful brother Prince Muhiuddin (later, the Emperor Aurangzeb). He turned into completed in 1659 on Aurangzeb's orders in a sour warfare for the imperial throne.

Dara Shikoh is broadly renowned[4] as an enlightened paragon of the harmonious coexistence of heterodox traditions at the Indian subcontinent. He turned into an erudite champion of mystical non secular hypothesis and a poetic diviner of syncretic cultural interplay amongst human beings of all faiths. This made him a heretic withinside the eyes of his orthodox more youthful brother and a suspect eccentric withinside the view of a number of the worldly energy agents swarming across the Mughal throne. Dara Shikoh turned into a follower of the Armenian Sufi-perennialist mystic Sarmad Kashani,[5] in addition to Lahore's well-known Qadiri Sufi saint Mian Mir,[6] whom he turned into added to through Mullah Shah Badakhshi (Mian Mir's religious disciple and successor). Mian Mir turned into so broadly reputable amongst all groups that he turned into invited to put the muse stone of the Golden Temple in Amritsar through the Sikhs.

Dara Shikoh ultimately evolved a friendship with the 7th Sikh Guru, Guru Har Rai. Dara Shikoh dedicated a whole lot attempt in the direction of locating a not unusual place mystical language among Islam and Hinduism. Towards this aim he finished the interpretation of 50 Upanishads from their authentic Sanskrit into Persian in 1657 in order that they may be studied through Muslim scholars[7] , [8]his translation is frequently referred to as Sirr-i-Akbar ("The Greatest Mystery"), wherein he states boldly, withinside the introduction, his speculative speculation that the paintings stated withinside the Qur'an as the "Kitab al-maknun"

1 The Jahangirnama : memoirs of Jahangir, Emperor of India. Freer Gallery of Art, Arthur M. Sackler Gallery in association with Oxford University Press. 1999. p. 461. ISBN 978-0-19-512718-8

2 Thackeray, Frank W.; Findling, John E. (2012). Events that formed the modern world : from the African Renaissance through the War on Terror. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO. p. 240. ISBN 978-1-59884-901-1

3 Khan, 'Inayat; Begley, Wayne Edison (1990). The Shah Jahan nama of 'Inayat Khan: an abridged history of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan, compiled by his royal librarian : the nineteenth-century manuscript translation of A.R. Fuller (British Library, add. 30,777). Oxford University Press. p. 4. ISBN 9780195624892

4 The Hindu

5 Katz, N. (2000) 'The Identity of a Mystic: The Case of Sa'id Sarmad, a Jewish-Yogi-Sufi Courtier of the Mughals in: Numen 47: 142–160.

6 The empire of the great Mughals: history, art and culture, by Annemarie Schimmel, Corinne Attwood, Burzine K. Waghmar. Translated by Corinne Attwood. Published by Reaktion Books, 2004. ISBN 1-86189-185-7. Page 135

7 Khalid, Haroon. "Lahore's iconic mosque stood witness to two historic moments where tolerance gave way to brutality"

8 The Argumentative Indian. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. ISBN 9780374105839.

or the hidden ee-e book, is none aside from the Upanishads[9] ; His maximum well-known paintings, Majma-ul-Bahrain ("The Confluence of the Two Seas"), turned into additionally dedicated to a revelation of the magical and pluralistic affinities among Sufic and Vedantic hypothesis. [10]The book turned into authored as a quick treatise in Persian in 1654–55.[11]

In 1006 A.D, the prince had commissioned a translation of Yoga Vasistha, after each Vasistha and Rama regarded earlier than Dara Shikoh and embraced him in his dream.[12] translation changed into undertaken with the aid of using Nizam al-Din Panipati this translation got here to be referred to as the Jug-Basisht, which has considering turn out to be famous in Persia amongst intellectuals inquisitive about Indo-Persian culture. The Safavid-technology mystic Mir Findiriski (d. 1641) commented on decided on passages of Jug-Basisht.[13]

The library installed with the aid of using Dara Shikoh nevertheless exists at the grounds of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi, and is now run as a museum with the aid of using Archaeological Survey of India after being renovated.[14],[15]

He changed into additionally a purchaser of excellent arts, tune and dancing, a trait frowned upon with the aid of using his more youthful sibling Muhiuddin, later the Emperor Aurangzeb. The `Dara Shikoh' is a group of art work and calligraphy assembled from the 1630s till his loss of life. It changed into provided to his spouse Nadira Banu in 1641–42[16] and remained together along with her till her loss of life and then the album changed into taken into the royal library and the inscriptions connecting it with Dara Shikoh had been intentionally erased; but now no longer the whole lot changed into vandalised and lots of calligraphy scripts and art work nevertheless undergo his mark. Among the prevailing art work from the Dara Shikoh Album, are going through pages, compiled withinside the early 1630s simply earlier than his marriage, displaying ascetics in yogic postures, possibly intended to be a couple of yogis, Vaishnava and Shaiva. These art work are attributed to the artist Govardhan. The album additionally includes several images of Muslim ascetics and divines and the images glaringly mirror Dara Shikoh's hobby in faith and philosophy[17].

Dara Shikoh is likewise credited with the commissioning of numerous exquisite, nevertheless extant, examples of Mughal architecture – amongst them the tomb of his spouse Nadira Begum in Lahore, the Shrine of Mian Mir additionally in Lahore,[18] the Dara Shikoh Library in Delhi,[19] the Akhun Mullah Shah Mosque in Srinagar in Kashmir[20] and the Pari Mahal lawn palace (additionally in Srinagar in Kashmir)[21].

Today, alas we cannot go and change history to ensure that there would victory of Dara Shikho rather than his religiously bigoted and tyrant of a brother – Aurangzeb, what we can today do is celebrate the contributions made by this great prince , in many ways he was the Indian version of the Renaissance thinker , while celebrating we must share the rich legacy which he has today left behind and should share the legacy of the prince who was loved by his people .

9 Gyani Brahma Singh 'Brahma', Dara Shikoh – The Prince who turned Sufi in The Sikh Review
10 Arora, Nadeem Naqvisanjeev (20 March 2015). "Prince of peace"-The Hindu
11 "Emperor's old clothes". Hindustan Times. 12 April 2007.
12 "Majma'-ul-bahrain: Or, the mingling of the two oceans". 1929.
13 Juan R.I. Cole in Iran and the surrounding world by Nikki R. Keddie, Rudolph P. Matthee, 2002, pp. 22–23
14 Dara Shikoh's Library, Delhi Archived 11 April 2009 at the Wayback Machine Govt. of Delhi.
15 Nath, Damini (8 February 2017). "Battling time, Dara Shikoh's Library cries out for help". The Hindu.
16 Dara Shikoh album British Library.
17 Losty, J P (July 2016). "Ascetics and Yogis in Indian Painting: The Mughal and Deccani Tradition":
18 Nadira Banu's tomb
19 Mazar Hazrat Mian Mir Archived 2 December 2008 at the Wayback Machine entertaining description of the monument and its history
20 Mazar Hazrat Mian Mir Archived 2 December 2008 at the Wayback Machine entertaining description of the monument and its history
21 "Ancient Monuments of Kashmir: Plate XII". Kashmiri Overseas Association, Inc. Retrieved 9 September 2019

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भारतमातेच्या पायातील पारतंत्र्याच्या बेड्या तोडून तिला मुक्त करण्यासाठी सुरू केलेला स्वातंत्र्यसंग्राम म्हणजे जणू भारतमातेच्या लक्षावधी पुत्रांनी स्वातंत्र्यदेवतेची मांडलेली पुजाच होती . मात्र ही पूजा कधीच सोपी नसते,त्यासाठी यज्ञकुंडातील समिधेप्रमाणे आपले सर्वस्व अर्पण करण्याची तयारी ठेवावी लागते. जेव्हा लढवय्या राजेरजवाड्यांचे वारसदार उंची पोशाख घालून ब्रिटिशांसमोर हुजरेगिरी करण्यात धन्यता मानत होते, त्यावेळेस येथील सामान्य जनता ब्रिटिशांशी दोन हात करण्यास पुढे येताना दिसत होती. मग तो महाराष्ट्रातले विनायक सावरकर असो, बंगालमधले सुभाषचंद्र बोस असो वा पंजाब मधले भगतसिंग असो. शिक्षणाच्या प्रभावामुळे परकीय सत्तेचा अन्याय ज्यांना समजत होता अश्या संतप्त तरुणांनी स्वातंत्र्यसंग्रामात भाग घेणं स्वाभाविक वाटतं. पण विशेष म्हणजे जे रानावनात राहत होते. जे युगानयुगे दरिद्री होते. सत्तेशी ज्यांचा काडीचा संबंध नव्हता. हिशोब येत नसल्याने शोषण काय असते ह्याची ज्यांना जाणीव नव्हती. ब्रिटिशांनी देश सोडल्यावर हाती सत्ता येण्याचीही सुतराम शक्यता नव्हती.ज्यांच्या हाती अद्यावत सोडाच पण सामान्य दर्जाची ही हत्यारे नव्हती अश्या आपल्या वनवासी बांधवांनी स्वातंत्र्यासाठी हातात धनुष्यबाण ,कोयता घेऊन लढताना पाहिलं की मन भारावून जातं. अरण्यातून लढता लढता, प्रखर झुंज देऊन वेळप्रसंगी मृत्यूला कवटळणारे वनवासी बंधू पाहिले की कंठ दाटून येतो. मग ते बिहार मधील 'भगवान बिरसा मुंडा' असो, दक्खन पठारावरचे 'उमाजी नाईक' असो, वा हातात कोयता घेऊन इंग्रजांना जेरीस आणणारे रायगड जिल्ह्यातील 'नागा कातकरी' असो. वनवासी बंधूंच्या स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यातील अभूतपूर्व योगदानाबद्धल आपल्यापैकी थोड्याच लोकांना कल्पना असेल. स्वातंत्र्याच्या अमृतवर्षानिमित्त अश्याच एका अज्ञात महिला क्रांतिकारकाच्या चरित्राला उजाळा द्यावासा वाटतो. ज्यांच्या बलिदानाच्या पाया वरती हा स्वतंत्र भारत उभा आहे अश्या पैकी एक म्हणजे 'राणी गाइदन्ल्यू' ..... 'राणी मा गाइदन्ल्यू' ह्यांनी भारताच्या ईशान्य भागात इंग्रजांची पळता भुई थोडी केली होती. भरतभूच्या ईशान्य कडील भाग ज्यास ज्यास आपण 'सेव्हन सिस्टर्स' म्हणतो ,ह्या सेव्हन सिस्टर्समध्ये मणिपूर राज्य आहे. मणिपूर म्हणजे निसर्गाचं वरदानच जणू. ह्या राज्यात 'ऊहुसैन' व 'मकरू' ह्या नद्यांमध्ये 'काला नागा' पर्वत रांग आहे. ह्या रांगांमध्ये 'रोंगमै नागा' नावाची वनवासी जमात राहते. ह्या 'रोंगमै नागा' नावाच्या जमातीत 'लंकोवा' गावामध्ये 26 जानेवारी 1915 ला आई 'करोतल्लीन्ल्यू' आणि वडील 'लाथोनाग' ह्यांच्या पोटी गाइदन्ल्यू यांचा जन्म झाला. सात बहिणी एक भाऊ असा त्यांचा मोठा परिवार होता. गाइदन्ल्यू लहानपानापासूनच स्वतंत्र विचाराच्या, दृढ इच्छाशक्ती असलेल्या, प्रतिभासंपन्न आणि चिंतनशील होत्या. आपल्या देशांवर , संस्कृतीवर होणारे आक्रमण ,अत्याचार त्या पाहत होत्या. म्हणूनच ह्या गोऱ्यांना देशातून हाकलून लावले पाहिजे असे त्यांनी अत्यंत कमी वयातच उराशी बाळगले होते.

गाइदन्ल्यू ह्यांचा चुलत भाऊ 'हैपोउ जादोनांग' याने 'हेरका' नावाचं धार्मिक आंदोलन सुरू केलं होतं.त्या आंदोलनाचा प्रभाव गाइदन्ल्यू वर पडला होता. आणि त्या ही या आंदोलनात सक्रिय झाल्या. हे धार्मिक आंदोलन हळूहळू स्वतंत्रता आंदोलनाकडे झुकलं. हेरका आंदोलन इंग्रजी सत्तेविरुद्धचा आवाज बनलं. हे आंदोलन म्हणजे ब्रिटिश सत्तेला ईशान्य भारतातून दिलेला जोरदार तडाखा होता. हे आंदोलन मोडून काढण्यासाठी 1931 मध्ये जादोनांग यांना कैद करून त्याच्यावर खटला चालवून 29 ऑगस्ट 1931 ला त्याला फाशी दिली गेली. त्याच्या मृत्यूनंतर आंदोलनाची सूत्रे गाइदन्ल्यू कडे आली. आणि त्यांनी लहान वयातच इंग्रज सत्तेविरुद्ध सशस्त्र लढा द्यायला सुरवात केली. त्यांनी अत्यंत आक्रमक पणे हे आंदोलन पुढे चालवले. "हम आझाद लोक है, गोरे हम पर राज नही कर सकते" अशी त्यांनी घोषणा दिली. गाइदन्ल्यूनी जेमी आणि रोंगमै नागा या जनजातीना एकत्र केलं. या जनजाती पुढं 'जेलियांगरांग हराका' या नावाने ओळखल्या जाऊ लागल्या. स्थानिक नागरिकांना त्यांनी आंदोलनात सामावून घेण्यासाठी त्यांनी इंग्रजांना कर देऊ नका असा सल्ला लोकांना दिला. इंग्रजांच्या जाचाला लोकही कंटाळले होते.त्यांनी गाइदन्ल्यूचा सल्ला ऐकून सरकारला कर देणं बंद केलं. अश्या प्रकारे ह्या आंदोलनाला जनआंदोलनाचं स्वरूप आलं. यामुळे इंग्रज अजूनच बिथरले. आणि त्यांनी सामान्य जनतेवरही दंडुकेशाही सुरू केली. हे सर्व चालू असतानाच गाइदन्ल्यू आणि त्यांचे साथीदार गनिमिकाव्याचा माध्यमातून इंग्रजांवर हल्ले करत होते. नागाभूमीत उजळ माथ्याने फिरणारे इंग्रज आता फारच असुरक्षित झाले होते. आणि याचं कारण होत्या गाइदन्ल्यू आणि

त्यांचं आंदोलन.....

गाइदन्ल्यू ह्यांना पकडण्यासाठी इंग्रज प्रयत्नांची सरशी करत होते. संपूर्ण खोऱ्यात इंग्रज सैन्याच्या बुटांचा आणि घोड्यांच्या टापांचा आवाज घुमत होता. पण तरीही गाइदन्ल्यू हातात येत नव्हत्या. याकाळात सुद्धा गाइदन्ल्यूंच्या साथीदारांचे छापे चालूच होते. गाइदन्ल्यूवर बक्षीस लावलं. कालांतराने ते बक्षीस इंग्रजांनी वाढविले, तसेच जो गाइदन्ल्यूंची खबर देईल त्यास 10 वर्ष करमुक्ती घोषित केली पण तरीही गाइदन्ल्यूंची खबर लागत नव्हती. गाइदन्ल्यूकडे काळात 4 हजार सशस्त्र नागांचे सैन्य होते. आश्चर्य वाटेल पण ह्यावेळी गाइदन्ल्यूंचे वय अवघे सोळा वर्ष होते. साक्षात शिवरायांचा अंश घेऊन गाइदन्ल्यू जन्माला आल्या होत्या किं काय? गाइदन्ल्यूच्या ह्या आंदोलनाचा प्रभाव आसाम, मणिपूर, नागालँड ह्या राज्यावरही पडलेला पहावयास मिळते.गाइदन्ल्यूनी इंग्रजांना अगदी सळोकिपळो सोडलं होतं. 16 फेब्रुवारी 1932 रोजी आसाम रायफल्स च्या सैनिकांबरोबर त्यांची 'हैग्रम' याठिकाणी आमने सामने लढाई झाली. पण ह्या हैग्रमच्या लढाईत ही इंग्रजांच्या सुसज्ज कवायती सैन्याला गाइदन्ल्यूना पकडता आलं नाही. या लढाई नंतर गाइदन्ल्यू 'पोलोमी' गावी पोहचल्या. कालांतराने ह्या गावात गाइदन्ल्यू व त्यांचे साथीदार आऊटपोस्ट बनवत असल्याची खबर इंग्रज गुप्तचर विभागाला लागली. या वेळेस इंग्रज सैन्य मोठी कुमक घेऊन मोठ्या तयारीने 'पोलोमी' गावी धडकले. बेसावध असलेले आणि निर्माण कार्य सुरू असल्याने गाइदन्ल्यू आणि त्यांचे साथीदार युद्धाच्या तयारीत नव्हते. आणि या हल्ल्यात गाइदन्ल्यू इंग्रजांच्या हाती सापडल्या. त्यांना कोहिमाच्या तुरुंगात ठेवले गेले. देश स्वतंत्र होऊ पर्यंत गाइदन्ल्यू यांनी 14 वर्ष तुरुंगवास भोगला. सुरक्षेच्या कारणावरून ह्या चौदा वर्षात त्यांना वेगवेगळ्या तुरुंगात हलवण्यात येई. 1937 मध्ये नेहरूंना त्यांचा पराक्रम कळला आणि त्यांनी शिलाँग च्या तुरुंगात गाइदन्ल्यूंची भेट घेतली. "आपण तर नागांच्या राणी आहात", असं बोलून नेहरूंनी त्यांचा गौरव केला होता. यानंतर त्या 'राणी गाइदन्ल्यू' म्हणून ओळखल्या जाऊ लागल्या.

स्वातंत्र्य प्राप्ती नंतर गाइदन्ल्यू यांची तुरुंगातून सुटका झाली. त्यानंतर त्यांनी स्वतःला समाजकार्यात वाहून घेतलं. त्या आता वनवासी जनजाती आई झाल्या होत्या लोक त्यांस मा म्हणून लागले होते ईशान्य भारतात होणारे धर्मांतरण हे राष्ट्रांतरणास कारणीभूत ठरतंय आणि धर्मांतरण हे ओळखुन त्यांनी धर्मांतरणाविरोधात जागृती निर्माण करण्याचं काम केलं. स्वातंत्र्याच्या रजत जयंतीला भारत सरकारने त्यांचा ताम्रपट देऊन गौरव केला. हा सन्मान मिळणाऱ्या त्या एकमेव महिला होत्या. 1982 ला त्यांस सामाजिक सेवा क्षेत्रातील पद्मभूषण पुरस्कार देऊन सन्मानित करण्यात आलं. अश्या या निस्सिम देशभक्त, प्रखर धर्माभिमानी, पराक्रमी, निष्ठावान, समाजसुधारक 'राणी गाइदन्ल्यू' यांना 17 फेब्रुवारी, 1993 रोजी देवाज्ञा झाली.

ज्यांच्या बलिदानातून रचलेल्या पायावर हे स्वातंत्र्यदेवतेचं मंदिर तयार झालं आहे. त्या मंदिरावर सुराज्याचा कळस चढवायचा असेल तर पुढच्या पिढीपर्यंत या क्रांतिकारकांचा प्रखर देशभक्तीचा वारसा पोहचला पाहिजे म्हणून हा छोटासा प्रयत्न.....

राणी गाइदन्ल्यू यांच्या स्मृतीस विनम्र अभिवादन!!

A Trip to an Altitude



Radha Rajguru
1st B.A.LL. B

A climb of about 10 thousand steps to reach 3507ft.

Two of my cousins, my uncle, and I went on a short trip. It was a four-day trip to Gujarat to visit Girnar Parvat in the Junagadh district of Gujarat.

Gir is famous for its Asiatic lions but we went to the Girnar Parvat (mountain).

The mountain is 3507 feet high and is a holy place for Jains and Hindus. Close to the mountain peak, a small temple of trinity Lord Guru Dattatreya is situated. It is also known as Datta Maharaj (I have heard it since my childhood). He is worshipped more in the State of Maharashtra. I came across fewer Gujaratis than Maharashtrians there.

The mountain has around 10 thousand steps carved beautifully. You can see the Gir jungle from the great height from above. The steps are safe, with compounds on either side making it less risky. People think climbing or trekking about 3507 feet must be dangerous, it's not.

Yes, one has to keep their senses together because as you climb further, you are at a great height.

To reach the last point – also known as Gurushikhar (Guru = designation given to Datta Maharaj + Shikhar = peak) there are two ways – 1. To climb 10 thousand steps or -2. Take a ropeway from the base of the mountain to halfway of 10 thousand steps. The drawback of the ropeway is that it doesn't take you to the peak, it drops you around 6 thousand steps, you have to climb the rest. A quick fun fact about the ropeway (started in 2020) is that it is Asia's longest ropeway (2 – 3Km). It takes around 10 minutes to reach almost the middle of the mountain from the base



I am from Pune, Maharashtra. So travelling from Pune to Junagadh for us turned out to be a little hectic. We had to board a train from Pune-Ahmedabad and then from Ahmedabad to Junagadh. There is a Pune-Junagadh train, but it was not available at our time. It almost took 8 hours for each train journey. Aeroplane services are available too but then its one-way cost overlaps the budget of our whole trip. We decided to spend less and show ourselves how to survive or have a great trip with less money. Also, we did not book in advance because it was a spontaneous decision to go.

We went in December and it is said that from October to March is the best season to climb the hill. We had no such things in mind, we just tried to plan on the full moon day so we can have an incredible view of it as we reach that night up above. And coincidental enough, the day we went was said to be 'Datta Jayanti', meaning the lord's birth anniversary. So to celebrate, many pilgrims, worshippers and even tourists come that day. We got an idea of how crowded it'll be. So we decided to climb a day earlier.

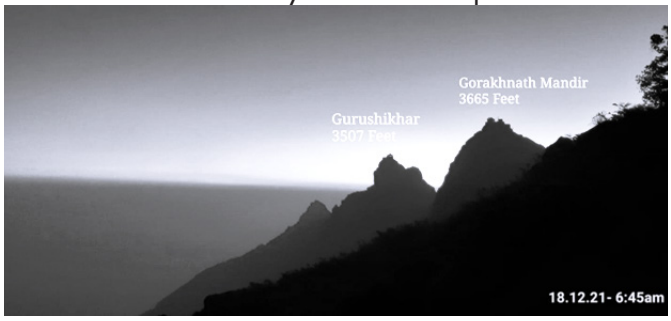
It is always better to commence the trek during day hours because usually, people take 5 hours at least to climb and reach from the base to the peak. Climbing for these many hours under the sun sounds deadly.

We started climbing at 10:30 in the night. We were very prepared mentally. We heard that it takes a lot of stamina and will to continue and reach the peak. People give up many times. So we had enough water bottles, some electrolyte powder, and protein bars. We had also trekked a few forts as practice before.

There was a massive breeze, so strong it could take any person less than 40kgs away(that's an exaggeration but understand my feelings towards the strong wind). After walking for 200 steps we stopped for 5 minutes and continued. After 2000 steps we realised we had taken frequent breaks that were too little longer ones. The First 2000 steps, in our experience, really test you. Those stone-built steps are very heightened so probably that is the reason.

There are small shops along the way, they provide you with water, tea, and other beverages and snacks till Ambaji Mata Mandir. The Mandir (temple) is situated on around six thousandth steps. Unfortunately, we could not visit the temple because we were climbing at night and the gates get closed by dusk.

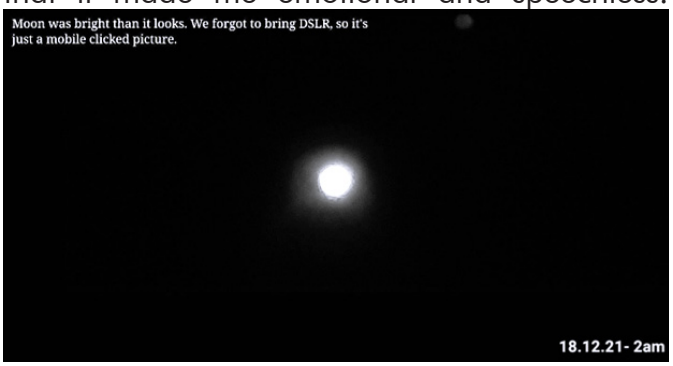
After Ambaji Mata, a few more steps lead you to the next temple, the Gorakhnath Mandir. The place where Gorakhnath Mandir is situated is at the apex of the entire hill. The height of it is 3665 feet. After this point, you have to descend further around 850 steps, and then climb the rest (around 700 steps) to reach the actual end of the hill where the temple of Lord Datta Maharaj is present. It is exactly on the 9,999th step. It is assumed that the end of the hill will be the heightened one but no, that's not the case. It will be much clearer to you with the picture below.



I clicked the picture from the ropeway platform.

Few warnings to giveaway for sure, if you are acrophobic then you mustn't look down as you proceed after Ambaji Mata. The height gradually ascends, there are flat patches, sure, to walk for a while, but on both sides the side's depth of the valley that you see is frightening and very beautiful at the same time. Secondly, never take breaks or sit for more than 5 to 10 minutes because the more you sit, the more your body goes on rest, you'll feel like not getting up, your legs will start to hurt. So take calculative breaks. Third, the wind gets stronger with each step that I can't emphasise enough on the word stronger. It gets cold, so be prepared with two or more sweaters and gloves. I wore a t-shirt and two sweaters over and two beanie caps over the hood of the sweaters. So imagine the power of the wind there.

The best part is the moon, my god we made the best decision to trek on the full moon night because the moon was so breath-taking; I have never seen a moon before that shiny, it made me think if moon glasses exist. You can see the black and white surface of the moon from that height. It was so bright that we didn't need torches to see, it gave enough light. Later in the early morning, it gave us shadows. It was just so powerful that it made me emotional and speechless.

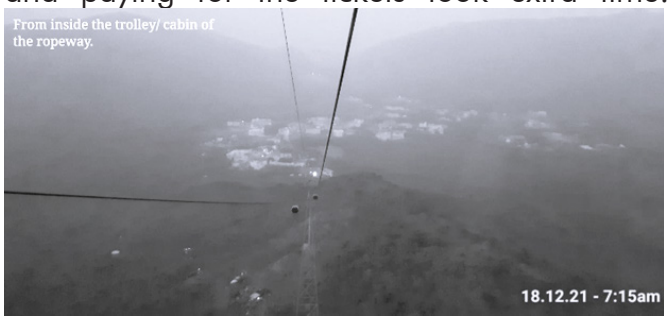


At 3:40 am, we went inside the temple, saw the idol, sat for a while, and came down. Reaching there is just so emotional, the feeling of accomplishment and believing yourself throughout, it is just so worth it. We were not there for the lord, to be honest, we don't believe in idol worshipping but we didn't have a critical or negative perspective and instead took the hill as a challenge and experience to get and climbed with ambition. I have never felt so drawn by the positive spirit that

I felt there, believing in one or not, it was just there for some reason. And it made me walk full of heart and motivation.

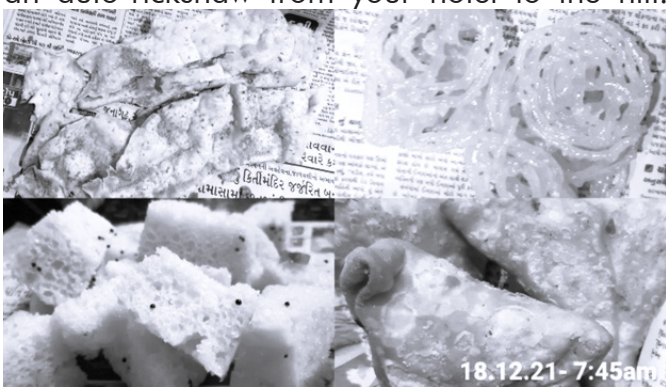
People over there mostly come for worship. Few of us were so dedicated that they climb every full moon night and many of them are not even the domiciles of Junagadh, they come from places but never miss the full moon cycle to worship.

We walked down the ropeway, reached at six in the morning, waited for an hour as the ropeway starts at 7 am there, and reached the base at 7:30 am. It takes ten minutes for the ride but getting in the queue and paying for the tickets took extra time.



As we reached down, we had breakfast – Jalebi Fafda, Dhokla, Samosa, and tea and then took an auto-rickshaw, reached the hotel, bathed, and slept. And the real pain game started after, as we woke up, we realised our legs were paining dramatically.

We recovered the next day. But I'd suggest if you ever go, don't forget to wear knee caps (because I forgot), they'll help you. Also, book hotels at least a month before if you are going in the Datta Jayanti period because many come from across the country, and hotels are so booked that you may not even find one room for yourself. As I said, it was a spontaneous and unplanned decision for us to go, we got lucky about getting a room at the eleventh hour. The hotels that you'll mostly come across online are near the hill or a maximum of 20 minutes far away. You can take an auto-rickshaw from your hotel to the hill.



The next day we left from there to Pune and the train journey was the same as above. We were told to visit Sorti Somnath and Dwarka by the locals and our hotel's staff. But we could not because we had booked our train tickets prior. If you visit Girnar someday, do visit the other places I mentioned because it is included in the travel guide per se for Girnar.

The climb, the wind, the will, and whatever we went through were worth it when we reached up above and to the end. If you are healthy and consider yourself a devotee, don't wait for anything, just go to this place. It is economically feasible, beautiful, and meaningful. It teaches you something at the end for some reason. How and what, I can't articulate. You come back with experience, love, admiration for yourself, a positive spirit, and full of heart.



Water Conservation and New Generation Innovation

Vaibhavi Mohite
1st LL. B

World Water Day is held annually on the 22nd of March, every year since 1993 and focuses on the importance of freshwater while advocating for the sustainable management of freshwater resources. This day is observed to underline the significance of fresh water in our lives. In 2021, Prime Minister, Shri. Narendra Modi, launched the 'Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain' campaign on World Water Day in 256 water-stressed districts of the country. The Minister said that the Abhiyan intends to promote rainwater harvesting on a mega scale by rejuvenating waterbodies in rural areas. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has taken the Jal Shakti Abhiyan up, with the theme, "Catch the rain, where it falls, when it falls". Around the globe, the importance of freshwater is now been elaborated upon as around 43 countries are suffering from water scarcity today. The latest information on "access to clean water" published in 2019 by WHO and UNICEF show that in 2017, globally, more than 785 million people did not have access to basic water services, and more than 884 million people did not have safe water to drink. By 2025, 1.8 billion people will be living in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity and two-thirds of the world's population could be living under water-stressed conditions. The UN says by 2050 up to 5.7 billion people could be living in areas that experience water scarcity for at least a month in the year.

Hence, only awareness is not enough; adequate action is required. Water covers 70% of our planet, and it is easy to think that it will always be plentiful. However, the freshwater we drink, bathe in, and irrigate our farm fields with, is incredibly rare. Only 3% of the world's water is freshwater, and two-thirds of it is tucked away in frozen glaciers or is otherwise, unavailable for our use. Different governments, organizations, students, scientists, experts and other people that are genuinely concerned with water conservation, are rolling their sleeves up and taking action that will change, inspire and encourage everyone. While researching for this article, I came across some of the amazing and groundbreaking inventions and ideas that could change the perspective on water conservation, some of which need to be acknowledged.

Inventions to Save Earth's Water

1. Taraltec Disinfection Reactor

Nearly 40% of water in India is supplied from groundwater resources, despite its quality being depleted at an 'unsustainable rate.' A report by the NITI Aayog have confirmed that the majority of rural areas rely on groundwater sources for 85% of their requirements. Anjan Mukherjee a forget' former marine chief engineer, an IIT dropout and an IIM graduate, has developed a 'fit-and-device, the Taraltec Disinfection Reactor which converts all the contaminated water from borewell, hand-pumps and supplies clean water by killing 99% of the microbes present at the water source. Anjan Mukherje started Taraltec Solutions with his wife Piyul Mukherjee on January 23, 2017. Mr. Mukherjee

confirms that the reactor is not a simple filter, but a device inspired by the scientific principles of bio-mimicry. The innovation won the India Innovation Growth Program 2.0 Challenge organized by the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Lockheed Martin Corporation and Tata Trust, among many other accolades.





2. Retas

Retas is named after the Sanskrit term for the "flow of rainwater". Giving a new spin to rainwater harvesting, the centuries-old water conservation technique, Ankit Magan, Neeraj Chauhan and Priyank Jain, three MBA graduates, devised a way to hit two targets with one solution – to save water while recycling plastic. Interestingly, the idea for the venture came to the trio while they were stuck in traffic due to heavy rains. This model uses geotextile, a porous fabric that allows filtered percolation of water, using a readily available polypropylene plastic. Owing to their efforts, the venture has spread across India, from Jammu in the North to Kerala in the South, helping building owners, agriculturalists and corporate to make the best use of the most precious natural resource.

3. Flexi Flush

Every time you use the washroom and flush the toilet, it consumes 10 liters of water. The same can be done with only 500ml to save the large amount of water that is wasted by each household daily. The thought of tackling water wastage in Indian toilets prompted a group of students in Mumbai, to come up with a rather simple solution. Rohan Shenoy, Shaommik Kelkar, Dhruva Iyer, Sidak Arora, Dhruv Jain and Chaitanya Raghavan, are six students of Classes VI to VIII from across various city schools, who introduced two solutions to the problem. The first involves the fixing of two 500ml bottles in the flush tank to prevent the tank from filling up, so that in the next flush, only an appropriate amount of water is drained, thus reducing the water wastage by half. The second solution includes a sensor-based prototype called Flexi Flush, which is underway, and is expected to estimate the right amount of water to be disposed of in the commode a¬nd will flush accordingly. Such an innovation can truly make water conservation a simple yet largely impacting practice all over India!

4. Solar Desalination Skylight

Architecture graduate, Henry Glogau, has developed a distiller that purifies water using solar energy and can be assembled from cheap, readily available materials. It includes circular canopies, each of which has a diameter of 2.4 meters, that can generate 18 litres of purified water a day. This skylight can turn seawater into drinking water, while providing homes with much-needed light. This is a clever solution for homes in coastal areas that lack access to clean drinking water and electricity. The salt that evaporates from the water activates salt-battery powered LEDs to create a soft light, which can be used during both, day and night!





5. Indus Tiles

Over 80% of India's surface water is polluted, and industrial water is among the main sources of pollution. This is particularly prevalent in small rural areas as there is not enough developed infrastructure to solve this problem. A team of designers and biochemical engineers from University College, London (UCL) led by Dr. Brenda Parker, Professor Marcos Cruz and Shneel Malik, tested the invention of algae-wall in India, where they found that a species of algae has the ability to reduce cadmium concentration by ten times within 45 minutes, and developed "Indus", a wall system made of algae that can

filter toxic chemical dyes and heavy metals out of water.

The tile is designed to be built on-site in areas with contaminated water sources, where artisans can pour water over the tiles to purify it. The team hopes that the tiles will eventually be made adaptable to different countries and continents, enabling the rural community of artisans to regenerate water and reuse it for their manufacturing processes.

"Indus", mimics nature's ability to distribute water and is composed of modular tile units. Each tile is made by simply pressing clay into fan-shaped molds with a series of "vein-like channels" inspired by the structure of leaves. The tiles contain a preparation of micro-algae suspended with a biological scaffold of a seaweed-derived hydrogel. This keeps the algae alive and makes it both, recyclable and biodegradable.

Once filled, the tiles are assembled into a wall and water is poured into the system through inlets at the top. It trickles through the tile channels and is collected at the bottom. As it flows over the channels, the water is subject to a process called bioremediation, during which microorganisms such as algae or fungi are used to consume and break down pollutants. Once they are saturated, the algae can be replaced with a fresh batch. The base tiles, however can be continually reused and re-filled.



(Photo credits - @zerowastesustainabilitty on Instagram)

Water is essential in our daily lives; from the glasses we drink, to the food that we put on our tables. Ensuring its sustainable use will be critical for sustainability in the future. Ultimately, all of us have a duty to protect this planet that we call "home". We only get one Planet Earth so we must take good care of it by using water sparingly. So, while working on more permanent solutions, all of us can do our part by not contributing to the swift diminishing of Earth's resources.



रेशमा

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कहतें है बेटियाँ जल्दी बड़ी हो जाती हैं और बात देहात कि करे तो गाँव के लोग इसमें अपना नज़रिया और भी गहरा कर लेते है! कम उम्र में लड़कियों कि शादी करा देना तो आम बात! कभी-कभी दिल्ली में बैठ कर बनाये गए हुए कानून भी गाँव गली मोहल्ले तक पहोच नही पाते और ऐसीही सामाजिक परिस्थिति के बिच पिसा गया हुआ किरदार रेशमा।

शहर से बस एक-दो घंटे के सफ़र पर एक गाँव और जहाँ के ज्यादातर लोग ग़रीब, जो बस खेती करना जानते है। रोजगार के ज्यादा माध्यम न होने के कारण विद्यार्थी वर्ग भी पढ़ाई से ज्यादा कमाई पर भरोसा करता है; इसी वजह से गाँव के सरकारी स्कूल की हालत चरमाई हुई है।

इसी गाँव में बिजु का भी परिवार रहता है, जिसका अर्थशास्त्र घर की खेती के साथ-साथ मजदुरी पर भी निर्भर है, बीजू के इस परिवार में कुल सात सदस्य थे तीन बेटे, दो बेटियाँ और पत्नी सोजरा। घर में खाने वालों की संख्या ज्यादा थी सो सोजरा को भी मज़दूरी करने के लिए दुसरो के खेत जाना पड़ता! इन जिम्मेदारीयों का अहसास कर बड़े बेटे विनय ने भी मजदूरी का काम बचपन से ही करना शुरू कर दिया था, मगर छोटे भाई अमन को पढ़ाई में अच्छी रूची थी तो उसने कभी पढ़ाई करने से रोका नही। रहा छोटा भाई राजू तो इस परिवार ये एकमात्र ऐसा व्यक्ति था जिसने कभी अपने परिवार के ऐसी आर्थिक स्थिति का कभी दबाव लिया नही; घर में सबसे छोटा होने के कारण ऐसी ज्ञानी बाते उसके समझ के बाहर थी! पूरे घर में ज्यादातर केन्द्र में रहने वाली तो बस रेशमा ही थी, सूरत से लेकर सीरत तक वह निपुण थी, मैदे जैसा गोरा रंग, अगर पान में कत्ता डालकर खाये तो गला भी लाल दिखाई पड़े। बाल इतने लंबे कि सोजरा उसे हमेशा कहा करती की बाल हमेशा बाँध लिया कर आते जाते दरवाजे पर अटक जाते है। उपर से घर में सबने इतने प्यार से रक्खा था के उसकी पैर की पिंडिलिया तक नर्म रहती थी! वह कभी बाज़ार जाए तो फल वाले सेब की जगह अपनी उंगलियाँ कांट ले। इतनी सुंदरता के बावजूद रेशमा को खुद पर रत्ती भर भी घमण्ड न था। युँ तो रेशमा, दो भाईयो के बाद तिसरी संतान थी, मगर घर की पहली बेटी होने के कारण घर में उसका विशेष स्थान था। बाद में रेशमा को और एक बहन हुई मग़र घर में सबसे ज्यादा प्यार दुलार उसी को मिलता था और इस बात से उसकी छोटी बहन मालती उसके साथ उतना सहज हो नही पाती थी। रेशमा मैट्रिक कि परीक्षा की तैयारी में लगी थी, स्कूल उसके घर से अच्छा खासी दूरी पर था और स्कुल आते जाते देख गाँव के नौजवान उसे ताड़ने का मौका छोड़ते नही थे। मगर बीजू और विनय ऐसी बातों से बेखबर न थे, बीजू सोचता था के वह रेशमा के हाथ जल्दी पिले करा दे, मगर शादी भ्याह के लिए मोटी रकम की भी जरूरत होती है ना। पूरे बरस में बीजू खेती में जितना कमा लेता, उससे ज्यादा तो सोजरा और विनय की एक महिना की कमाई थी। सभी की आय मिलाकर भी देखे तो शादी का खर्चा उनकी औकात के बाहर था। बीजू इन तथ्यों का गणित अच्छे से समझता था पर बीजू अपनी पत्नी के सामने इन बातों का अहसास उतना ही करा पाता जितनी की उसकी आमदनी थी। बीजू कहने को तो घर का प्रमुख था, मगर जब परिवार ग़रीबी से झुंझ रहा हो तो घर का मुखिया वही कहलाता है जिसने परिवार में अपनी योग्यता साबित की हो और वह क्षमता सोजरा के व्यक्तिमत्व में कुट-कुट कर भरी थी! बेटे विनय के साथ मिलकर उसने गृहस्ती संभालना बहोत पहले से सिख लिया था। एक ओर जहाँ बीजू घर में नाममात्र था वही दूसरी ओर परिवार में एक ऐसा व्यक्ति भी था जो खाने में नमक के बराबर अपनी उपस्तिथि मौजूद करवाता था! और वह था गोवर्धनगोवर्धन! बीजू का बड़ा भाई गोवर्धन दबंग किस्म का आदमी था, गाँव के झगड़े सुलझाने हो या किसीकी धमकाना हो, पिटाई से लेकर कुटाई तक सभी में गोवर्धन ने पी एच डी कर रक्खी थी, कोर्ट कचहरी के चक्कर लगा कर उसकी एड़ियाँ घिस गयी थी, पुलिस थाने के साथ-साथ वकीलों में भी उसकी अच्छी पहचान थी; था तो वह अंगूठा छाप ही मगर कानूनी दावपेच अच्छे से समझता था। बातों में इतना तेज़ के किसी अच्छे वकील को भी पीछे छोड़ दे! इसी कारण कोई थाने में रपट लिखवाने जाता, तो गोवर्धन से सलाह और सिफारिश दोनों ले जाता! गोवर्धन का बीजू के घर से अच्छे संपर्क में था इस वजह से गाँव के किसी माईकेलाल में इतनी हिम्मत नही थी के वह बीजू के परिवार से पंगा ले और बीजू भी बड़े भाई की पुरी इज्ज़त करता, मगर गोवर्धनने दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण इस बात की परीक्षा तब ली जब वे रेशमा के लिये रिस्ता लेकर बीजू के घर आया।

बात उस दिन है जब गोवर्धन बीजू के घर आया था! गोवर्धन घर में अभी आया भी नही था सोजरा ने मालती को चटाई बिछाने को

कहा, पीछे-पीछे रेशमा भी ताउ के लिए पानी लेकर आई, संयोग से घर के सभी लोग एकसाथ बैठे थे! और गोवर्धन को देख कर सभी के चेहरे पर कशिश-सी आ गयी, पर किसी को ये पता नही था के गोवर्धन इस बार रिश्ते की बात करने आया है! ये वह वक्त था जब घर में रेशमा की रिश्ते की बात पहली बार और इतनी खुल कर होने जा रही थी। सोजरा ने मुस्कुराते हुए कहा, "और भैया घर में सब ठीक?" बड़े दिनों बाद दर्शन दिये आप तो, माना बड़े व्यस्त रहते हो मगर हम गरीबों को भी याद कर लिया करो! गोवर्धन ठहाका लगाते हुए बोला, इसमें काहेकी ग़रीबी और अमीरी, मैं और बीजू क्या अलग-अलग है; घर के चूल्हे अलग हो जाने से परिवार अलग नही हो जाते; इस घर को मैं अपना ही घर मानता हूँ, इसी लिए एक काम कि बात करने आया था! उम्मीद है निराश नही जाऊँगा! गोवर्धनने आने से पहले अपनी बात मनवाने का पुरा अभ्यास कर लिया था! गोवर्धन को सुनने के लिए घर में सभी के कान खड़े हो गए थे। रेशमा ताउ को पानी का ग्लास दे रही ही थी के, गोवर्धन ग्लास लेते हुए रेशमा की आँखों में एक बार देखा और स्मितहास्य करते बोला, रेशमा अब बड़ी हो गयी है। रेशमा के लिए पड़ोस के गाँव के शामकुमार् जी की बेटे का रिश्ता आया है, एकलौता बेटा है अर्जुन, बस दो बहने है उसे और एक कि तो शादी भी हो गयी है। आठहरा बीस एकड़ का एकलौता वारिस है, वह भी काली जमीन का। बड़ा तो घर है ही, घर सामने फोर व्हिलर भी खड़ी है, शामकुमार ही देखता है सब खेती बाडी; उसके हाथ में तो बस गाड़ी का चक्का ही दिया है; अच्छा कमा लेता है गाड़ी चला कर! और इज्ज़तदार खानदान से भी है, पूरे गाँव में अच्छा दबदबा है उनका! अब बीजू तु बता, क्या सोचता है तु इस बारे में? इस से अच्छा रिश्ता कहा मिलेगा और रेशमा के लिए? अब सब कि नज़रें बीजू कि ओर हुई और बीजू को भी समझ नही आ रहा था के इतने जल्द क्या फैसला लिया जाए, बीजू को भी बात सही लगी पर बीजू, मन में बातों कि कड़ी से कड़ी जुड़ाते हुए कहा, वह सब तो ठीक है भाई पर शादी करवाने कि ताकत नही है अभी तो, वैसे भी रेशमा अभी कहा बालिग हुई है, साल दो साल तो रुक ही सकते है ना इस विषय मे, तब तक अच्छा वक़्त मिलेगा शादी के पैसे जमा करने के लिए, अभी तो खस्ता हालत है; ये बात सुनते ही सोजरा अस्वस्थ होकर बीच में ही बोल पड़ी, हालात खराब है तो क्या हुआ, कभी तो शादी करनी ही पड़ेगी ना आज नही तो कल और साल दो बाद कौनसी लाटरी लगने वाली है आपकी! घर बैठे इतना अच्छा रिश्ता आया है मैं तो कहती हु बात पक्की कर देनी चाहिए; पैसों का कुछ तो इंतजाम हो ही जायेगा! बीजू ने कहा, बात सिर्फ शादी करने कि नही है, शामकुमार क्या सिर्फ दो जोड़ो में लड़की ब्याह कर ले जायेगा? दहेज में क्या मांग रक्खेगा क्या पता? गोवर्धन बोला; अरे वह कोनसा तेरी जायदाद मांगेगा! बस पचास हजार दहेज में और घर का सामान-वामान दे देना और क्या तु बस दो जोड़े में बेटी बिहायेगा, क्या तेरे कुछ अरमान नही है रेशमा के लिए! दो तीन तोला सोना तो देगा ना रेशमा को, बस साथ ही जमाई को भी एक तोले कि अंगूठी बनवा देना! बस इतना सुनते ही बीजू के मन पर परेशानियों का भार और बढ़ गया! उसके चहरे के भाव साफ़ बता रहे थे के वह क्या सोच रहा था! गोवर्धनने उसका चहरा पढ़ा और बोला अरे बीजू तु पैसों कि क्यों चिंता करता है, साहूकार कभी काम आयेंगे, माना पैसों के बारे में वह थोड़े सक्त है पर मैं बात करता हु ना, गाँव को देते होंगे पैसे, दस टके से पर मैं उन्हे सात टके तक मनवा ही लूंगा, चुका देना पैसे साल दो साल में, है ना! सोजरा ने भी हा में हा मिला दी! "अभी क्यु मुह लटका बैठे हो कुछ तो कहो!" सोजरा बोली। फिर गोवर्धन मुस्कुराते हुए कहा अरे वह बात नही है सोजरा; तुम समझी नही, रेशमा पर बड़ी जान है उसकी; ईसी लिए भावुक हो रहा है शायद मन में; तु फ़िकर ना कर इतनी, हमे लड़की थोड़ी बेचनी है उन्हे! और पास ही के तो गाँव में जा रही है; पति के साथ जब भी शहर जायेगी तो अपने गाँव से होकर ही जायेगी ना; इसमें इतनी चिंता की क्या बात तु कहे तु कहे तो उसे घरजमाई बना लेते है! ये सुनते ही सब हस पड़े! और आखिर साहूकार से कर्ज लेकर बीजू ने शादी करवा ही दी! इसमे रेशमा कि मर्जी पूछना केवल औपचारिकता भर था!

मग़र शादी के बाद सभी ग्रह उलटी दिशा में चल रहे थे और सभी के अरमानो के पासे उल्टे पड़ गए थे! अपने आर्थिक स्थिति से आगे बढ़कर बीजू ने बेटी बिहायी थी, मगर शामकुमार कि गलत नियत ने बीजू को परेशान कर दिया था! शादी में अच्छा-खासा खर्चा करवाने के बावजूद उसकी लालच कम नही हुई इसीलिए वह हमेशा और दहेज की मांग कर, बीजू को परेशान करता रहता था। उधर बीजू दोहरी मार झेल रहा था, पहलेसेही कंगाल बीजू शादी कर के और कंगाल हो गया था और उधर से शामकुमार पैसों के लिए परेशान करता तो उपर से साहूकार ने भी ग़रीबी में आटा गिला कर दिया था! मालती के शादी के बारे में सोच कर तो बीजू की रात की नीद हराम हो गयी थी और सोजरा भी रेशमा के बारे में सोच कर परेशान रहती; छोटीसी उम्र ही उस पर बड़ी जिम्मेदारियों का पिटारा दे दिया था, रेशमा आठहरा कि उम्र में दो बच्चो कि माँ बन गयी थी! घर कि बहु होने के नाम पर उसे बस दो वक्त का खाना ही नसीब था। घर में सभी उसके साथ घर के नौकर की तरह स्वभाव करते और अपमानजनक व्यवहार होता! कभी दूध-सी सफ़ेद दिखनी वाली रेशमा का रंग जल-सा गया था और उसके शरीर का चमडा हड्डियों को लग गया था, उसकी आँखे भीतर चली गयी थी और आँखों के किनारे काले घेरे दिखाई देने लगे थे, घर के काम करते-करते वह कमजोर हो गयी थी! रेशमा को अपना जीवन किसी जेल के कैदी की तरह महसूस हो रहा था; उसकी दौड़ तो बस घर के भीतर चूल्हे चौखे तक ही थी; वक़्त ने उसे शरीरिक और मानसिक दोनों स्थितियों पर अच्छा निचोड़ डाला था; उसकी उम्मीदे, खुशियाँ और उसकी आज़ादी, घर की हुकूमत के नीचे दब गये थे! कहने को तो वह अपने मायके से ज्यादा दूर ना थी मगर अपनों से अपनेपन कि दुरिया इतनी थी के उन्हे नापना मुश्किल था!

मगर सभी को रेशमा पर होता जुल्मो सितम का पारा तब बढ़ता दिखाई दिया जब वह घर की छत पर बेहोश पड़ी मिली! उसे सबसे पहले बेहोश उसकी सास ने देखा था! अभी-अभी नहा कर, छत पर कपड़े सुखाने गयी हुई रेशमा बड़ी देर से नीचे क्यों नही आयी, इस सोच में वह छत पर देखने गयी थी। उसकी सास ने देखा रेशमा नीचे गिरी हुई है, उसके बाल गिले थे और गिरते वक़्त, सर पर दीवार का कोना लगने की वजह से खून भी बह रहा है, कपड़ो समेत बिजली की तार उसके शरीर पर गिरी हुई थी, आँखों के दिदे उपर चले गए थे, इसी कारण आँखे खुली थी पर सुफेद दिख रही थी! ऐसी हालत देख कर वह डर गयी और उसने जोर से चीख मारी! नीचे बैठे अर्जुन ने आवाज सुनते ही छत की ओर दौड़ लगाई, ऐसा दृश्य देख उसे समझ आया के रेशमा को बिजली का झटका लगा है; अपनी

समझ बुझ से उसने रेशमा को बिजली की तार से अलग किया! और घबराहट में वह रेशमा को लेकर अस्पताल के लिए निकला; उसकी माँ ने भी दोनों बच्चों को साथ ले लिया; अर्जुन सभी को लिए, घर की गाड़ी से शहर के ओर रवाना हुआ! तब तक यह बात पूरे गाँव में हवा की तरह फैल गयी थी! पंचायत में बैठे शामकुमार को भी मालूम हो गया था और पीछे शामकुमार भी शहर की ओर निकल पडा; ऐसी नाजुक हालत देख उसने रेशमा के घर वालों को इत्तला देना ही सही समझा! उधर खबर मिलते ही सभी के होश उड़ गए थे; किसी को ये समझ नही आ रहा था के ऐसे वक़्त से कैसे समझौता किया जाए! रेशमा को खो देने का डर सोजरा के चहरे पर साफ दिख रहा था, मन में बैठी कुंठाये आँखों से बरसने को बेताब थी मगर दिल में उम्मीद की रोशनी भी थी! बीजू ने भी अपनी भावनाओ को मन में दबा रक्खा था; अर्जुन रेशमा को लेकर आता ही होगा, बस जल्दी से अस्पताल पहुँच जाए तो सब अच्छा होगा; इस विचार में वह खुद को बहलाता! गाँव पहुँचते-पहुँचते अर्जुन को वक़्त लग गया था! तब तक सब्र सभी की अच्छी परीक्षा ले रहा था! अर्जुन गाँव पहुँचने तक घर वालों के साथ-साथ गाँव वाले भी जमा हो गए थे! जब वे गाँव पहुँचा तो चौराहे पर बड़ी भीड़ जमा हो गयी थी! उसने चौराहे पर गाड़ी रोकी ही थी के आस-पास लोग जमा होने लगे, माहौल गंभीर था पर सन्नाटा-सा छाया हुआ था! अभी गाड़ी रोक अर्जुन, बीजू और सोजरा को गाड़ी में बैठने के लिए कहने ही वाला था के सोजरा गाड़ी की तरफ सटपटाते हुई आई और गाड़ी का दरवाजा खोला, रेशमा को देख उसे ये समझ आ चुका था के उसने अपनी बच्ची को खो दिया है, बाद उसके खुद की तकलीफों और जज्बातों पर उसका काबू ना रहा, वह फुट-फुट कर रोने लगी! घरवालों पर जैसे पहाड़-सा टूट गया था। बाकी लोगों ने भी यह समझ लिया के रेशमा अब रही नहीं! रेशमा की ऐसी संदेहपूर्ण मौत पर सभी को शक आने लगा था और अकेला अर्जुन सब के बीच असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहा था! रेशमा के बच्चे इन सब हालात को समझ नही पा रहे थे! रोते-रोते सोजरा की नजर उन पर गयी, बच्चो का मासूम चेहरा देख उसने खुद पर से आपा खो दिया वह अपनी छाती पीट-पीट कर, रेशमा पर हुए जुल्म का बयान सब के बीच करने लगी! पीछे से शामकुमार भी आया मगर इन हालात को संभालना मुश्किल था, पर गोवर्धन ने ऐसी कई परिस्थिति में खुद को तराश लिया था, उसे ऐसी स्तिथियों का अनुभव था! उसने अपना शकुनी दिमाग चलाया और अर्जुन, शामकुमार और बीजू को ले कर दूर चला गया! उस वक़्त गोवर्धन का मिज़ाज गर्म था; अर्जुन ने गोवर्धन और बीजू को वास्तविक घटना बताई! पर उस वक़्त गोवर्धन के दिमाग़ में तो कुछ और ही चल रहा था! गोवर्धन ने उन् दोनों को आड़े हाथ लिया; गोवर्धन बोला "हम ये कैसे मान ले की यह सिर्फ एक हादसा था, तुम रेशमा के साथ कौनसा अच्छा व्यवहार कर रहे थे; उस बच्ची पर तुम लोगों ने बहोत जुल्म किये है; बार-बार पैसों की माँग कर तुम लोगों ने तो हमारा जीना ही हराम कर रख्खा था; कही दुसरी शादी कर दहेज लूटने के लालच में नही उसे मार डाला! रेशमा के साथ किये हुए जुल्म अब तुम्हे बहोत महंगे पड़ने वाले है, तुम् बाप बेटे को अगर दस साल तक जेल में चक्की न पिसवाई समझ लेना मैं अपने बाप का जना नही" ! गोवर्धन को गुस्से में देख अर्जुन और शामकुमार के हात-पाँव ढीले पढ गए थे! शामकुमार ने हकलाते हुए गोवर्धन से कहा "देख भाई हमारे मन में पैसों का लालच कुछ वक़्त के लिए आया होगा पर रेशमा को मारने का पाप हम नही कर सकते! इस नाजुक वक़्त में बात मत बढ़ाओ इसमें किसीका फायदा नही है!" पर गोवर्धन के स्वभाव में तो रत्ती भर भी फर्क नही पड़ा, गोवर्धन बोला तुम्हारा क्या जाता हैं, आने वाले मुश्किल हालातों से तो सिर्फ उन् बच्चों को गुजरना है, तुम लोग तो अपनी जिम्मेदारियों से तो आज़ाद हो जाओगे, उन् बच्चों का आगे क्या होगा कुछ सोचा है? यह बात सुन शामकुमार बोला बच्चों की फिकर तु मत कर गोवर्धन, अब वह हमारी जिम्मे रहा! गोवर्धन बोला, अगर चे इतने ही सच्चे हो ना तो कुछ एकड खेत उन बिन माँ के बचों के नाम पर भी करा दो वरना और भी रास्ते है काम करवाने के! शामकुमार समझ गया के अब गोवर्धन से बात करने से कुछ फायदा नही है, उसने ये शर्त मानने में ही भलाई समझी! और गोवर्धन से सुलह कर लिया! गोवर्धन तो उड़ती चिड़िया को भी पहचानने का हुनर रखता था, अपना मतलब निकालने में उसे कोई मुश्किल नही आयी! बीजू बस उनके बिच खामोस ही खडा रहा, जवान बेटी को अचानक से खो देने का सदमा उसे किसी बुरे ख्वाब की दिखाई पड़ रहा था, मग़र थी तो वह सच्चाई!

अर्जुन को भी इस घटना पर यकीन नही हो पा रहा था, उसने शामकुमार और गोवर्धन को कहा, हमे एक बार रेशमा को अस्पताल के लिए ले जाना चाहिए; मगर उसकी बात का अब कोई महत्त्व था नही! लोगों ने कहा लडकी तो हात से जा चुकी है, जाने और आने में वक़्त बरबाद क्यू करे वैसे भी अस्पताल ले जाने से क्या फायदा? चीर-फाड़ करेंगे सो अलग, मरे हुए और क्यू तकलीफ देते हो! तब तक सभी रिश्तेदारों को बुला लो! ज्यादा देर तक ऐसेही शव रखना ठिक नही! इतना सुनने के बाद अर्जुन आगे कुछ बोला नही और होने वाले धार्मिक विधियों से दूरी बना ली! धार्मिक विधियों से लेकर शव दफनाने तक सब कुछ गाँव वालों ने और रेशमा के भाई अमन ने किया था! वह वक़्त बीजू के घर वालों के लिए मुश्किल भरा था, अमन ने तो रेशमा को खुद अपने हाथों से कब्र में उतारा था उसके लिए यह अनुभव नया था, दफनाते वक़्त अमन को कुछ संकेत अजीब लगे थे पर उस माहौल में वह कुछ स्पष्ट नतीजे तक पहुँच न पाया! दफ़नाने के बाद अमन अकेला सोचता रहा, उसके मन का विवेक अनर्थ की ओर इशारा कर रहा था! भावनाओं में आकर कही कुछ गलती तो नही हो गयी, यह सोच कर वह डर गया था! अपनी गलतफहमी दुर करने के लिए हिम्मत जुटाकर उसने डॉक्टर से बात करने का मन बना लिया और अस्पताल पहुँचा! अमन ने डॉक्टर से दफ़नाते वक़्त की बातें साझा की और अपनी दुविधा डॉक्टर को बताई; अमन ने दबे हुए आवाज में कहा, "मै जब रेशमा को दफना रहा था तब मैने ऐसा कुछ महसूस ही नही किया के मैं जैसे किसी मुर्दे को दफना रहा हूँ, क्यू की उसका शरीर में बिलकुल अकड नही थी और जिस्म भी गर्म लगा जैसे जिन्दे इंसान का हो! उस वक़्त में कुछ समझ नही पाया के इसके पीछे क्या बात हो सकती हैं!" डॉक्टर ने कहा, "बिजली का झटका लग कर मौत होने में और कुदरती मौत होने में शरीर की परिस्थितियाँ अलग-अलग होती है; कुदरती मौत हो जाने के बाद, शुरुआती वक़्त में जिस्म में बिलकुल अकड़ नही होती, पर कुछ वक़्त बाद शरीर अकड़ने लगता हैं! अगर बात बिजली के झटके की तो, बिजली का झटका अगर जोर से लगा हो तो, शरीर में खून की दौरान रुक-सी जाती है और मासपेशिया अकड़ जाने से शरीर भी अकड़ जाता हैं, उस वक़्त

अगर उसके जिस्म को अच्छी तरह से मला जाए तो खून की दौरान चालू हो सकती है और वह बच सकता है, या फिर उसकी किस्मत अच्छी रही तो खून के दौरान अपनेआप भी चालू हो सकते है! मगर जब शरीर में खून का बहाव चल रहा हो तो शरीर अकडा हुआ नही होता! शायद उसके साथ ऐसा ही कुछ हुआ होगा, दफनाते वक़्त अगर उसका जिस्म में अकड़ नही थी, तो इसका मतलब उसके शरीर ने पूरी तरह हार नही मानी थी; शायद उसे पूरी तरह होश नही आया होगा, पर आधी बेहोशी में उसने अपने कानों से वह सब सुना होगा जो उसके साथ हो रहा था! क्या पता दफनाने के बाद कब्र की गर्मी के वजह से उसे होश आया हो; मगर अब वक़्त जा चुका है, इन बातों से कुछ फायदा नही!" इतना सुनने के बाद अमन गहरी सोच में डूब गया, उसके चहरे पर डर के भाव थे! डॉक्टर ने अमन की चिंता को समझा और उसे हौसला देते हुए कहा, "पर सिर्फ इन बातों के आधार पर किसी स्पष्ट नतीजे पर पहुचा नही जा सकता! इन बातों को अपने दिमाग से निकाल दो जो बीत गयी सो बात गयी!"

बस इतनी बात-चीत के बाद अमन को रेशमा की मौत की वास्तविक्ता समझ चुकी थी! वह अपने घर पहुँचा! , घर में सभी रिश्तेदार एक साथ बैठे हुए थे, मातम का माहौल था, उसी बीच अमन ने घर के सदस्यों को एक कमरे में बुलाया! कमरे में सोजरा, बीजू, विनय और मालती के साथ-साथ गोवर्धन भी मौजूद था! अमन उस वक़्त बहुत गंभीर हो गया था और उसकी आँखे नम थी! अमन का ऐसा व्यवहार उस वक़्त अजीब तो नही था, पर कमरे में अमन ने क्यू बुलाया होगा इस पर सभी के मन में सवाल थे! अमन सोजरा के पास गया और उसका हाथ अपने हाथों में लिए कस्स कर पकडा! और पूरी बात बता दी! यह सच्चाई सह पाना सोजरा के लिए मुश्किल था लिया और वह रोते हुए अमन से लिपट गयी! वक़्त की नजाकत को देख, गोवर्धन ने मालती को दरवाजे की ओर इशारा किया और मालती ने कमरे का दरवाजा अंदर से बंद कर लिया!

नोटः- यह कहानी पूरी तरह से एक वास्तविक घटना है; पर इस कहानी का कोई संदर्भ न होने के कारण इस कहानी को सिर्फ काल्पनिक कहानी कहा जा सकता है!



वीरगाथा

Muskan Singh
2nd B.B.A.LL. B

अपनी वीरता से जो दुश्मनों पर कड़ा प्रहार कर गए।
सरहदों पर तैनात तमाम शत्रुओं का जो संहार कर गए।
उन वीरों की वीरता को शत् शत् नमन हैं मेरा,
जो शहादत से अपनी हम सबको कर्जदार कर गए।

बेपरवाह मौसमी हालातों से, चीर तूफ़ान जो खतरों से भिड़ गए।
सरज़मीन हो या समुद्र तट, शत्रुओं से वो आकाश में भी लड़ गए।
यूँही तो वे माटी के लाल वीर नही कहलाते,
दुश्मनों को जो अपनी हुंकार से ही मुल्क की सरहदों से खदेड़ गए।

तिरंगे में लिपटकर जो देशप्रेमी हजारों गोलियां झेल गए।
उन जवानों का बलिदान सदा अविस्मरणीय रहेगा,
सुरक्षा में अपने मुल्क की जो मौत की होली खेल गए।

मैदान-ए-जंग में जो लड़कर लहू लोहान हो गए।
अपनी मिट्टी के खातिर जो मुस्कुराकर कुर्बान हो गए।
उन जवानों की अमर गाथा गूंजेगी भारतीय इतिहास में,
नाम जिन शहीदों के वीरता की नयी पहचान हो गए।

An Ode to My Country



Akshata Lobo

Love and devotion, and the sacrifice of millions
A long journey, to reach these heights of glory
And yet further is the path
To even more greatness

Home to people of great talents, invoking in
their bosom fervent patriotism
There is no love greater
Than love for the country

She is young still
There is plenty for her to endure
And even more to grow

Mountains, rivers, valleys and deserts adorn
her
Her people just as diverse
In thoughts, in actions and opinions
Yet together they come
Rivers flowing into the sea
A unity hard to defeat

हिंद धीर वीर हम



Mahima Moondra
2nd LL.B

महान भारत देश की परंपरा है महान,
युगों युगों से देश की दिव्य है आन-बान।
युद्ध हो या शांति हो, धर्म- कर्म क्रांति हो,
विश्व मानता हमें, है नहीं किसी से कम।
देश के लिए मिटेंगे, हिंद धीर वीर हम ।।
काल चक्र वक्र हो, पूर्णिमा अमान हो ,
दिशा दिशा प्रहार हो, खंड खंड मान हो।
अब ना दीन-हीन हम, रह ना जाए कोई भ्रम,
काल के प्रभाव को मोड़कर ही लेंगे दम।
देश के लिए मिटेंगे, हिंद धीर वीर हम ।।
बंसी की तान हम, भागवत गीता का ज्ञान हम,
कदम कदम सदा हुआ तेज़ वह तूफान हम।
आंख आंख ज्वाल है, हर भुजा है कृपाण,
शत्रु, देश के सुनो तुम, हैं विजयी जवान हम।
देश के लिए मिटेंगे, हिंद धीर वीर हम ।।
चिर विजय की चाह में, बढ़ रहा है हर कदम,
जय जवान जय किसान, जय हो राष्ट्र महान
साथ चलेंगे, साथ बढ़ेंगे, सर्वस्व कर अर्पण,
रोशन कर देंगे जग में, वन्दे वन्दे मातरम्
देश के लिए मिटेंगे, हिंद धीर वीर हम ।।

तेव्हा भारत स्वतंत्र होईल..



Sujata Tukaram Dalimbkar
1st LL.M

आपण भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्याची पंचाहत्तरी साजरी करतोय
पण, मला अजूनही पारतंत्र्यात असल्यासारखं वाटतंय...

खऱ्या अर्थाने देशाला स्वातंत्र्य तेव्हाच मिळेल
जेव्हा मी काय खावे याचा अधिकार मला असेल,
मी कोणती कपडे घालावी हे समाज नाही तर मी ठरवेल
मी बिनधास्तपणे देशात कुठेही वावरू शकेल
मी माझे मत निर्भिडपणे मांडू शकेल
ज्यावेळी करिअर निवडण्याचं मला स्वातंत्र्य असेल,
जेव्हा माझ्याकडे एक स्त्री नाही तर माणूस म्हणून पाहिलं जाईल
मला माझ्या पसंतीचा जोडीदार निवडण्याचं स्वातंत्र्य असेल
जेव्हा धार्मिक कट्टरतेच्या वेदीवर महिलांचा बळी जाणे थांबेल
कोणताही धर्म संविधानापेक्षा मोठा होणार नाही,
देशात सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक स्वातंत्र्य येईल
सर्वांसाठी समान संधी उपलब्ध होतील
जेव्हा माझी निवड गुणवत्तेवर होईल
देशातील प्रत्येकाची ओळख भारतीय असेल
तेव्हा खऱ्या अर्थाने भारत स्वतंत्र झालेला असेल !

You



Aishwarya Buwa
1st LL.B

In this ever-changing sometimes beautiful and otherwise cruel world, the today's young generation of social media faces various challenges while growing as a person. One of them is a fear of being alone, but in my opinion loneliness can always be converted into solitude. Here is my small effort expressing the same.

You!

The pain that hurts and the falling tear,
Making you strong widens the smile you wear!
Smiling face hiding the storm within you,
Realizing the surreal that no one knew!
Are you ready for the journey that's within you?
No one is company, not even you!
What are you? And who are you?

Don't be hasty for the answers they might trick you!
You are alone and alone is you,
Be calm and curious but aware too!

Solitude



Nikhil Pratap Singh
2nd LL.B

अकेलेपन के
इस सफर में
कई हमनवा मेरे
गुम से गये है,
उनकी वो बातें
वो मायूस चेहरें
वो बेबस आँखें
वो अधूरे सपनें,
साथी थे मेरे
इस गुमशुदगी के तलाश में।
इन दिनों
आईने में बस
मैं नज़र आता हूँ,
मुसलसल तक़रीर करती
मेरी तन्हाई भी
मुझसे रूठ गयी है
परछाई भी कही
खो सी गयी है
अब बस मैं हूँ
मैं ही हूँ
इस गुमशुदगी के एहसास में!

पहेली

किताबों में पढ़ा था
एक देश है
सोने की चिड़िया सा
दीवाली ईद
सब एक सा
एकता का प्रतीक सा
फौलादी सीना लिए
हजारों आक्रमण के बाद
भी चट्टान सा
इस देश की तलाश में
नज़र दौड़ाई
तो लगा कल्पना सा
था एक इतिहास या उपन्यास
अब एक पहेली सा!

Heart of Concrete



Diya Jain
1st B.B.A.LL. B

Sailing in the sunken boat,
Water risen up my throat.
Failing in ways in never known,
All those insecurities I've ever shown.
I'm crying cause its therapy,
I'm trying but there's no ecstasy.
The screams have gone silent,
The mind has turned violent.
Euphoria has become just a good memory,
And I'm in search of that box of treasury.
The words are so deceiving, I'll let the eyes do the talking.
So much on my mind, my thoughts are still walking.
All this pressure just gives me anxiety,
I wanna think but I can't in sobriety.
Fading lights and lonely streets,
Yet there's no fear in this heart made on concrete.

Never Retreat



Harsh Shukla
1st B.A.LL. B

Even though my hands have been cut,
I won't limit myself to your constructs.
Even though my wounds are bleeding,
I won't start retreating.
Even though the sun is not shining,
For the good, I won't start whining.
Even though I'm not that great,
I won't lie on my back straight.
Even though my strength starts to fade,
I won't stop, the blood's still flowing through my veins.
I don't believe in god but I'm a believer,
I believe in actions, not prayers.
For I know, if there's a god, he's with me,
And if he isn't, I'll myself create my destiny.

पतझड़ और बसंत बहार

Prashant Kadam
3rd LL. B

पतझड़ में देखे पेड़ कई सारे बिन पत्तो के, काले लाल भूरे
काश कोई पेड़ मुझसे कुछ कहता इस बदहाली की वजह सुनाता

क्या कहता कोई पेड़ अगर उसे कहनी हो मुझ से बाते चार
मन में हुआ फिर सोच विचार बातें बतलाता पेड़ कुछ इस प्रकार

पतझड़ में क्यों देखते हो तुम मेरा नज़ारा
मै तुम्हें नज़र आऊंगा सिर्फ बिखरा बिखरा

क्या हुआ जो पत्ते सारे बिछड़े मुझसे बारी बारी
कैसे रोकोगे उन्हें भला तुम जाने की जो कर बैठे तैयारी

ना है ये भी कतई ज़रुरी हर जाने वाला हो अत्याचारी
हो सकता है जीवन पटल पर हुई हो खतम उनकी कलाकारी

ये जो पतझड़ तुम देख रहे हो वो भी मेरे जीवन का ही है हिस्सा
ना दर्द, ना बदहाली कहो इसे ये भी मेरे संघर्ष का ही है किस्सा

चलो देखो, निहारो मुझको बस तरस ना जताओ
खत्म अभी कहा हुआ हूं मैं बस थोड़ा सा हौसला देते जाओ

अभी बस थोड़ा इंतजार मुझे है मिलने तुम आना जरुर
अभी आने को ही है बसंत बहार बसंत बहार



आपण सारे अर्जुन!

Sairaj Ghatpande
2nd B.A.LL.B

साऱ्या माणसांच्या इथे धडकी उरात आहे
देवा तुझी ही दुनिया बरी सुखात आहे.

जागोजागी इथे सारे सैतान माजलेले
का परमेश्वरा तू गुंतलेल्या त्या देवळात आहे?

स्वप्नही मरून पडली आत्ता ही होऊन जटायू
पंखास आमच्या झाला तो घोर घात आहे.

साऱ्याच सज्जनांचे बरे अवसान का गळाले?
इथे सारीच माणसं बेईमान कोण आहे?

आहे कुणास आशा आता नव्या पर्वाची?
का संपणार आत्ता ही काळरात आहे?

दाही दिशा एकसाऱ्या अन बेईमान तारे
माझी पहाट आत्ता कोण्या नभात आहे?

सारे अवसान आत्ता इथे गळून पडले आहे
फक्त आपणच आपले मुरारी अन् आपणच आपले श्याम आहे.



Priya Kishor Raundal
3rd LL. B

आजचा सवाल?

माझ्या महाराष्ट्राला शिवबांच्या कामगिरीचा सोनेरी इतिहास आहे

स्वराज्याची शपथ घेणार आहात तो पहिलाच वीर आहे

असं नेहमी वाटतं मला की , माझ्या शिवबांच्या स्वराज्यात माणूसच देव आहे ,

माणसाने माणसासारखं वागणं हा साधा नियम आहे...

आज जाग आल्यानंतर भान आलंय मला

सह्याद्रीचा सोनेरी इतिहास तर कधीचाच मावळला...

आता गेले ते दिवस अन् राहिल्या त्या आठवणी

शिवबांना आता मात्र पुस्तकात तरी शोधतं का कुणी ?

माणुसकीचा जगणं सोडून जीवन अवघड होऊन बसलंय ,

आता सांगावं तरी कोणाला इथं तर सर्वच फसलयं...

जगणं सोपं करणारा माणूस हा स्वतःच निसर्गाच्या जाळ्यात अडकलायं ,

कोपला म्हणे निसर्ग अन् स्वतः मात्र साधी माणुसकीही विसरलायं

म्हणूनच आजचा सवाल आहे माणसातल्या माणुसकीला

माणूस म्हणून जगणाऱ्या अन् माणूस म्हणूनच मरणार्या दानव रुपी शक्तीला...

पैशाने सर्व काही गोष्टी साध्य होत नाही ,

नसेल निरोगी शरीर तर साधी श्रीमंतीही मिरवता येत नाही

म्हणूनच अहंकार बाजूला सारून कधीतरी थोडंसं दुसऱ्यासाठी जगून बघ...

किती मिळतं ते सुखं जरा तू अनुभवून बघ ...

समोरचा चुकला कधी तर मोठेपणानं माफ करून बघ

अन् स्वतः चुकला कधी तर माफीही मागून बघ ...

गर्वाने गर्वाचं घर नेहमीच खाली होत असतं ,

दुसऱ्यांना दुःख देऊन कोणी सुखी राहत नसतं ...

म्हणूनच तर , आजचा सवाल आहे माणसातल्या मुखवट्यांना

स्वाभिमानाने जगणं सोडून माणुसकीची कात टाकणार्यांना ...

चेहर्यामागून चेहरे , नेमका खरा चेहरा कोण ते काही कळत नाही ,

या मुखवट्यांचा अंत काय कधीच होणार नाही ...

नेहमीच असत्याने जिंकण्यापेक्षा कधीतरी खरेपणाने जगून बघं...

अरे मावळे आहोत आपण शिवबाचे ताठ मानेने चालून बघ ...

अपयश आलं म्हणून खचून जाऊ नकोस , थोडी आणखी मेहनत करून बघ

सह्याद्रीचा इतिहास आपला , तू मावळ्यासारखं लढून तर बघ...

संघर्ष ही जीवन है



Vaishnavi Naware
1st LL. B

काम होगा तभी तो मुकाम होगा ? जहां मेहनत होगी वही दाम होगा ?

मन में ना कोई और इरादा रख, सामने उस लक्ष्य पर अपना ठिकाना रख।

खुद को दूसरो सेना तोलो, खुदको ना ठकसी सेकम आंको,
ना दूसरो के आस पे खुद के सपनो को,जिंदा रखो ।
मुश्किलें तुम्हें गिरा ना दे ऐसा तुम दम रखो,
भरोसा तुम खुद पर रखो जांग तुम खुद ही से खुद लडो ।

कभी सुना है अंधकार ने रोक लिया है, सुबह के उजालेको ?
वही संकल्प तुम अपना लो क्योकी मेहनत
से मिळने वाली सफलता में किस्मत का कोई Role नही होता।
और जो संकल्प टू ट जाए वह संकल्प, संकल्प नही होता।

तुम डर से लडना अपने निश्चय पर खडे तुम रहना
अपनी नाव को हवा के सहारे ना छोडना तुम,
कभी उसे भूल न जाना तुम,
बस एक कदम मंजिल से दूर हो यह खुद को याद दिलाना तुम..!

असफलतायें तुम्हें छू जाएगी,
कभी रास्ते में मोह तो कभी आलस ले आएगी,
पर तुम खुद को ऊपर उठायोगे सब
से क्योकी मेहनत से मिळने वाली
सफलताओ को किस्मत की लकीरो में में ढूढा नही जाता।
के पंछी सा उडोगे आकाश में तुम
एक कदम और फिर चलोगे तुम।

जब इतना तुम कर लोगे समझ जाओगे एक बात ..,
संघर्ष ही जीवन है और सफलता ही फल है
कल जिसे सोचने का डर था आज उस सोच का ही संसार है।

उपाय है एकाकी मन – आशीर्वाद है,
सागर से मन को श्कथथर करनेका अवसर है,
उपाय है चरितार्थ बनने का, निरुप बढ़
सुखी जीवन को अपनाने का..!

Return The Mirror

Jwala Jose
3rd LL. B

Lady, the mirror isn't quite as I am.
I'll show you a stream so forgotten.
She ebbs and flows with a colourful strut,
The tears of gold puree.
She swirls into a waterfall
Delves into the blues of rest.
Oh! worshipped by fertile banks is she,
That thatch to touch a glimpse at least,
Her fire as fierce as her current.
Do you remember?

The ladle was never a weapon,
But a sketchy wand of love and spice.
Look! The cage that ties your locks is wick.
And afraid to crack a clench, my dear,
The key too you've held anear.
Denied the plush, the free, its lager.
A child in pieces, and another.
"To forget again" will remember.
For until a sacrifice is cherished
A fox will howl today adrift.
That you are all ever you will be.

Return the lying mirror.
For not too long ago as a bird chirped
Inside a fountain spurt,
Unbeknownst.
It brought still, it sprouts plenty,
Once again.
Do be gentle, do be whole.
Once again.
For I see you've vowed never again.

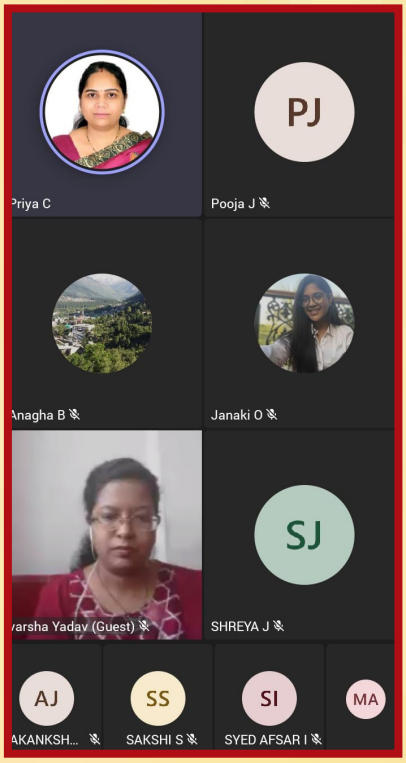

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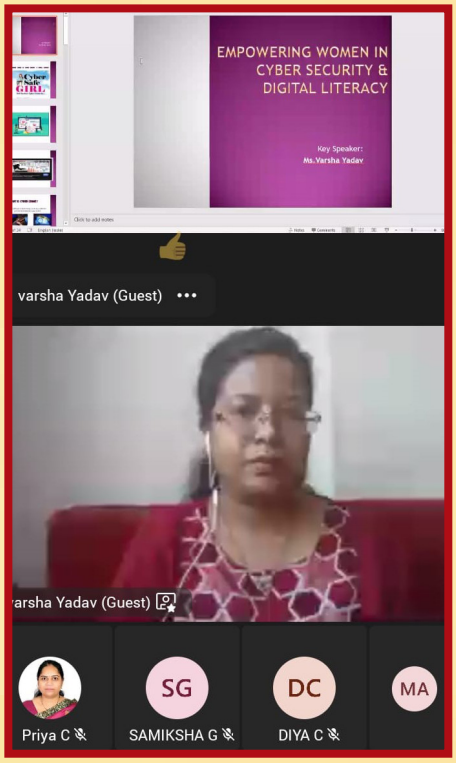
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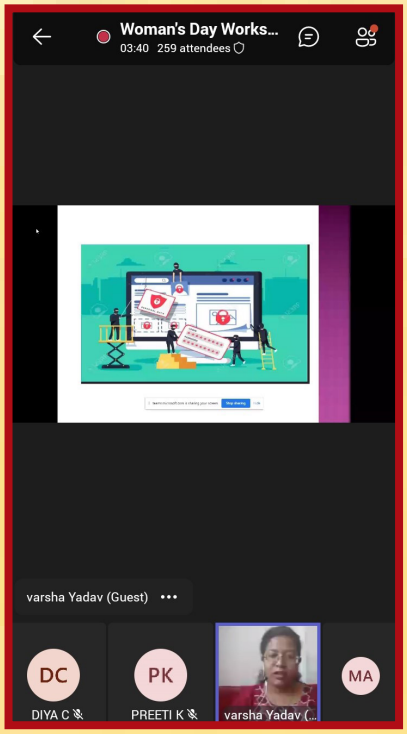
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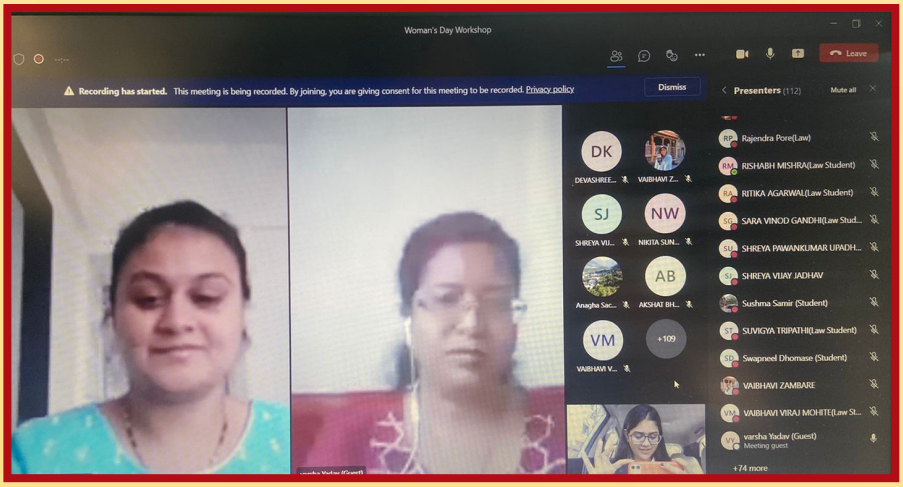
Held on 8th March 2022







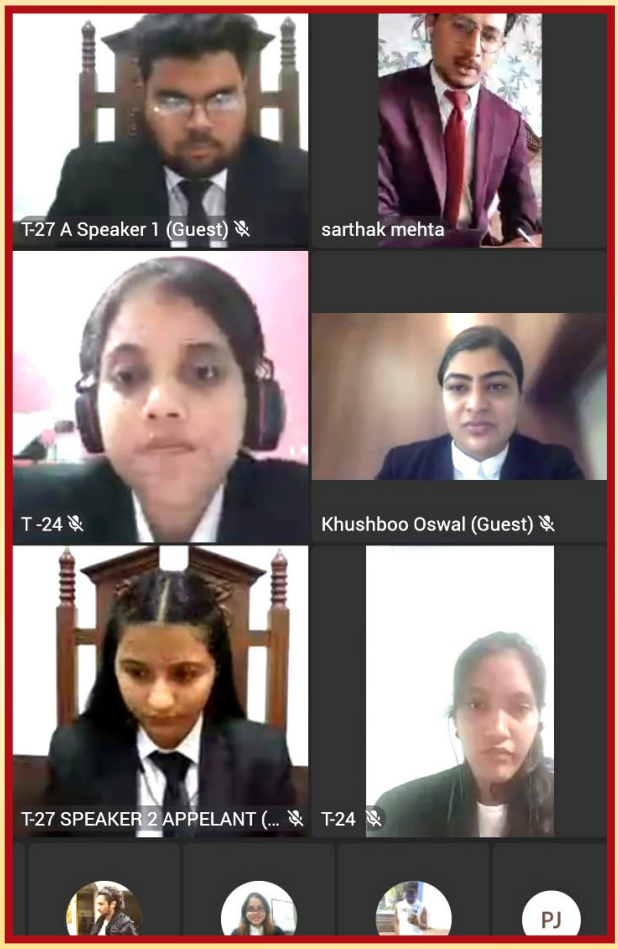


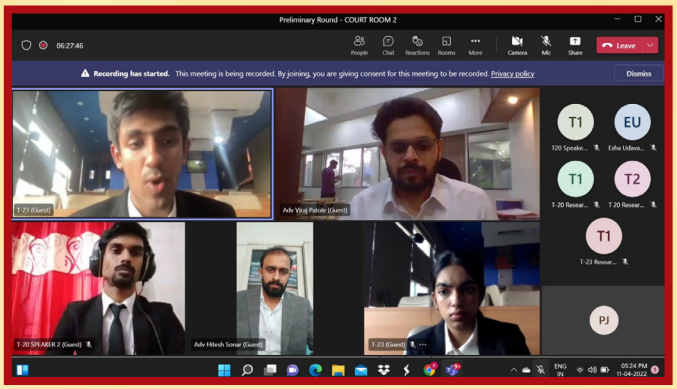


Moot Court Society

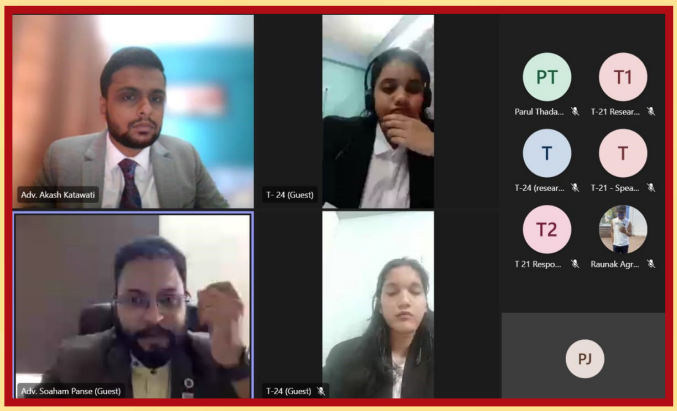
14th Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition

Organised on 11th April and 12th April 2022














Deccan Education Society's
Navalmal Firodia
Law College






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Navalmal Firodia
Law College

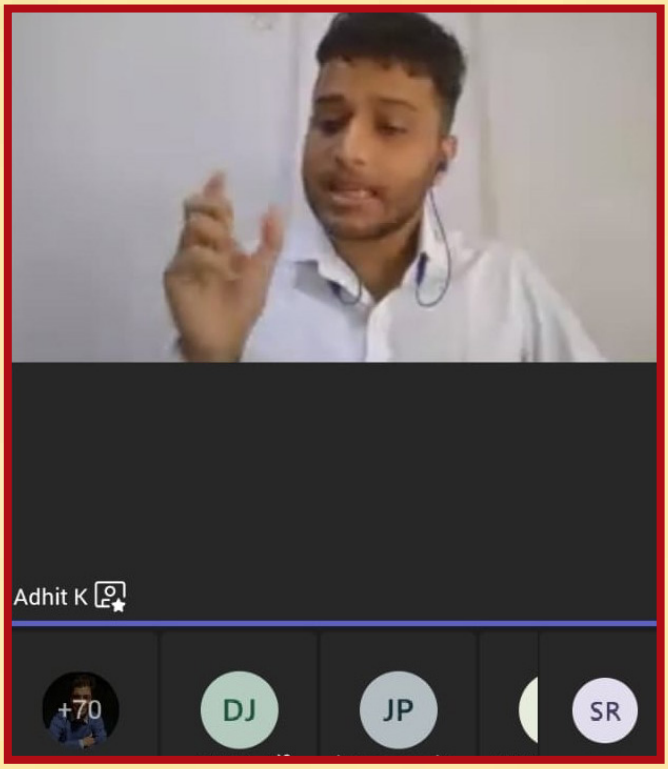
Seminar & Guest Lecture Department

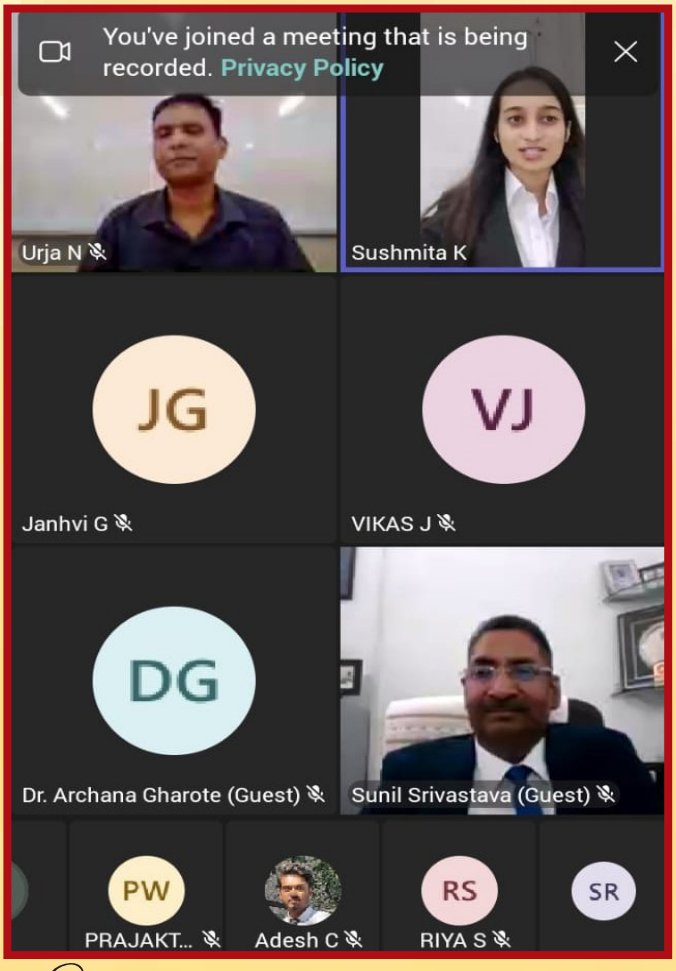
National Seminar on Data Privacy: Issues & Challenges

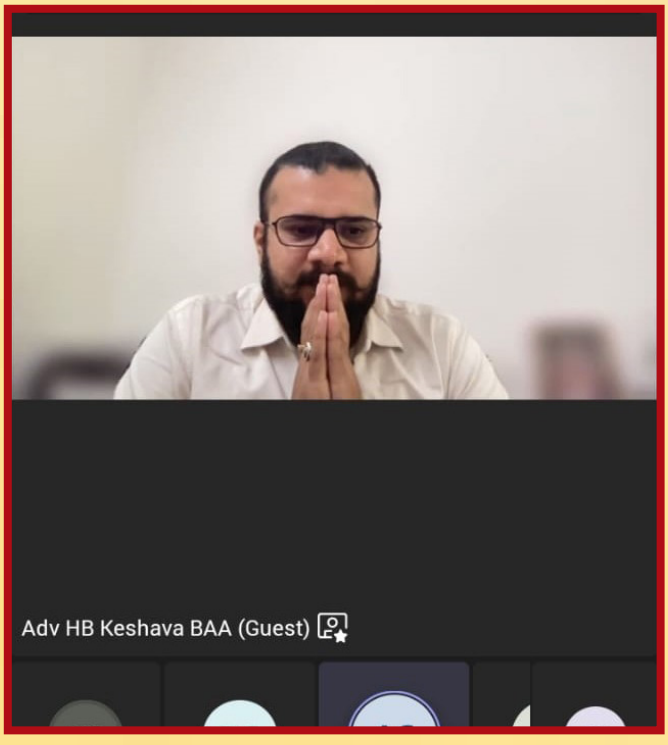
Organised on 6th May & 7th May, 2022

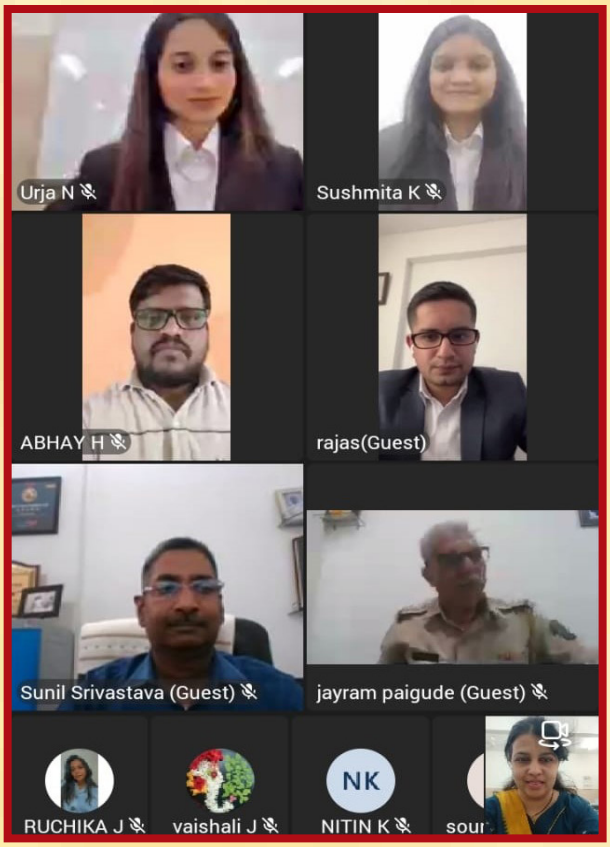




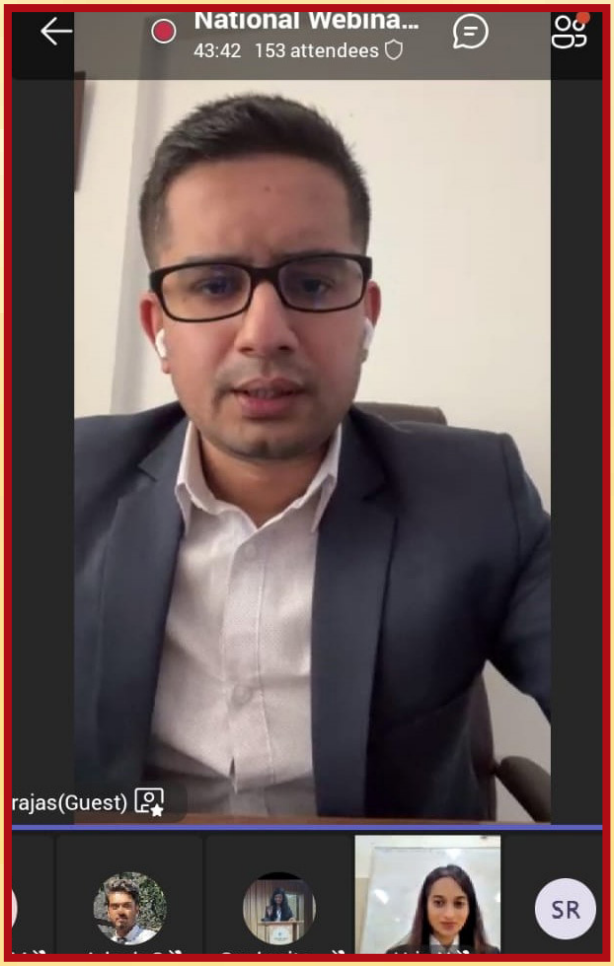







Urja N
Sushmita K
ABHAY H
rajas(Guest)
Sunil Srivastava (Guest)
jayram paigude (Guest)
RUCHIKA J
vaishali J
NK
NITIN K


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Navalmal Firodia
College

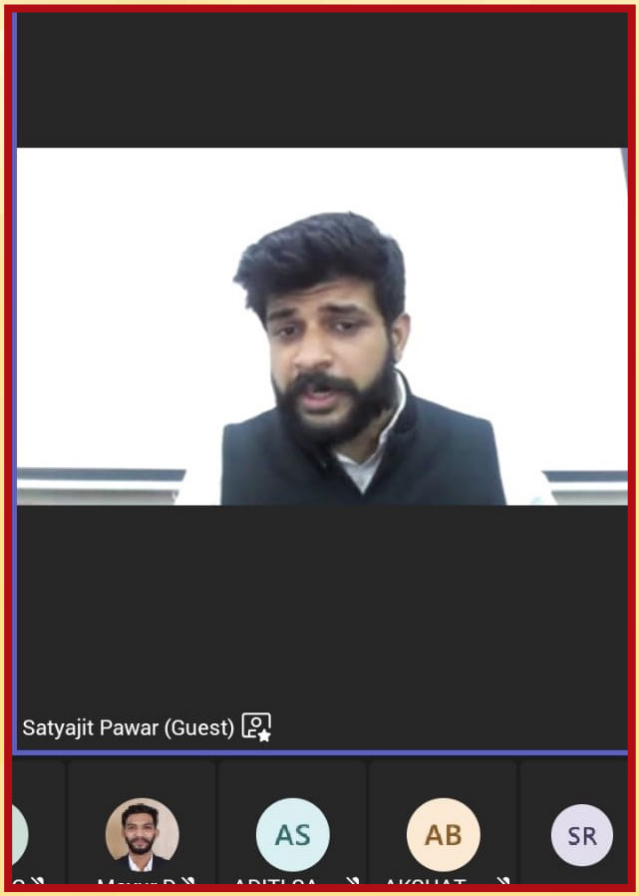

National Webina...
43:42 153 attendees
rajas(Guest)
SR

Seminar & Guest Lecture Department

Webinar on Cyber Security

Organised on 3rd March 2022







Seminar & Guest Lecture Department

Webinar on "Gender Sensitization with Special Reference to LGBTQ+ Community"

Organised on 22nd January 2022















Seminar and Guest Lecture Department

Practical Training Sessions : Moot Court, Pre Trial Preparations and Client Counselling



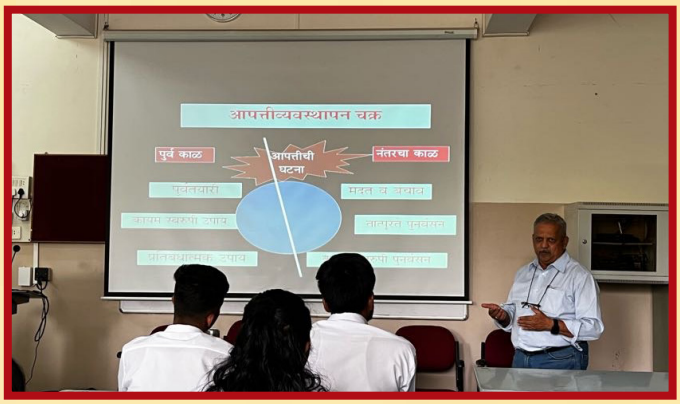


NSS

Workshop on Disaster Management

Held on 24th March & 25th March 2022
















GPS Map Camera


GPS Map Camera
Pune, Maharashtra, India
8, Fergusson college campus Rd, Shivajinagar, Pune, Maharashtra 411004, India
Lat 18.525652°
Long 73.840141°
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GPS Map Camera
Pune, Maharashtra, India
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GPS Map Camera
Pune, Maharashtra, India
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Long 73.840142°
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NSS

E- Waste Collection Drive

Held on 19th December 2021









NSS

Fit India Freedom Run 2.0

Held on 15th August 2021



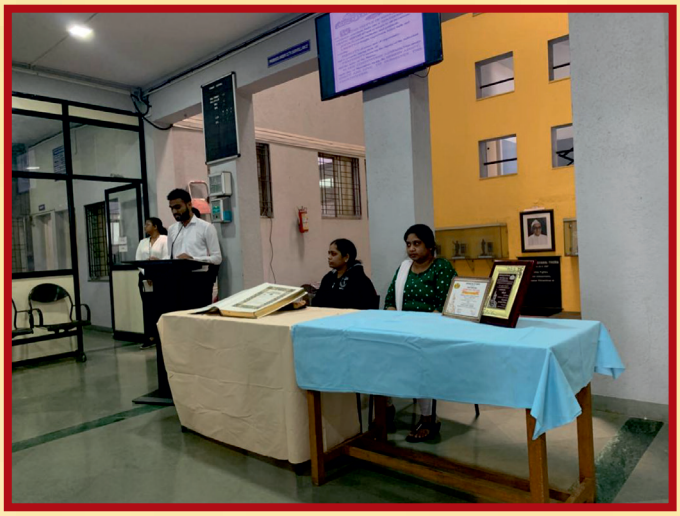


Legal Aid

Constitution Day

Celebrated on 26th November 2021









Participation in Lok Adalat



Legal Aid

Legal Awareness Program on Women Empowerment

Organised on 28th October 2021

























Debate Department - "Mimansa" Forum

Late Shri. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Smruti Karandak National Level Debate Competition

Organised on 4th September and 5th September 2021













Sports & Cultural Department

"Dum" and "Indradhanush"

Inauguration on 25th April 2022













Sports & Cultural Department

Cultural Fest – "Indradhanush

Held from 28th April & 29th April 2022















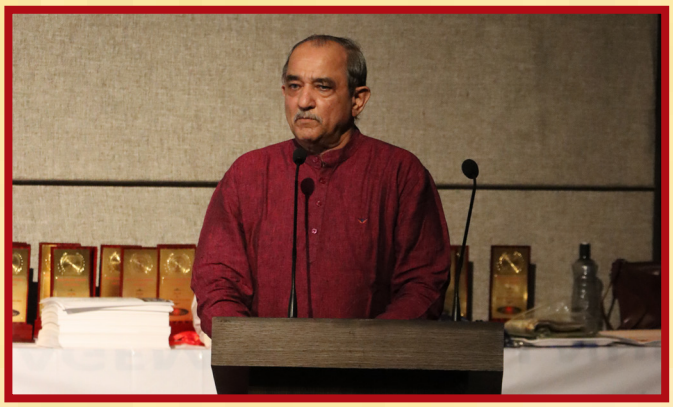




Sports & Cultural Department

Valedictory Session

Held on 30th April 2022












Shri. Vikram Gokhale




CERTIFICATE
Adv.Nitin Apte


Dr. Priya Chopde
Adv.Nitin Apte

Sports & Cultural Department

Cultural Noon

Held on 30th April 2022





























Winners !!!

Champion trophy in "Vidhirang" - intra state tournament

Organized by PES's Modern Law College, Pune





CLUB AESTHETICA

Atal Lawlit National Fest

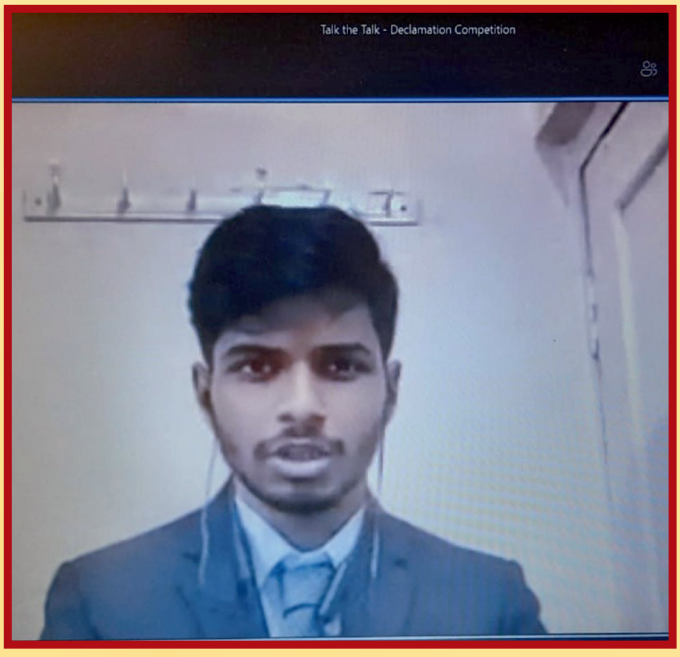
Organised from 7th January to 9th January 2022









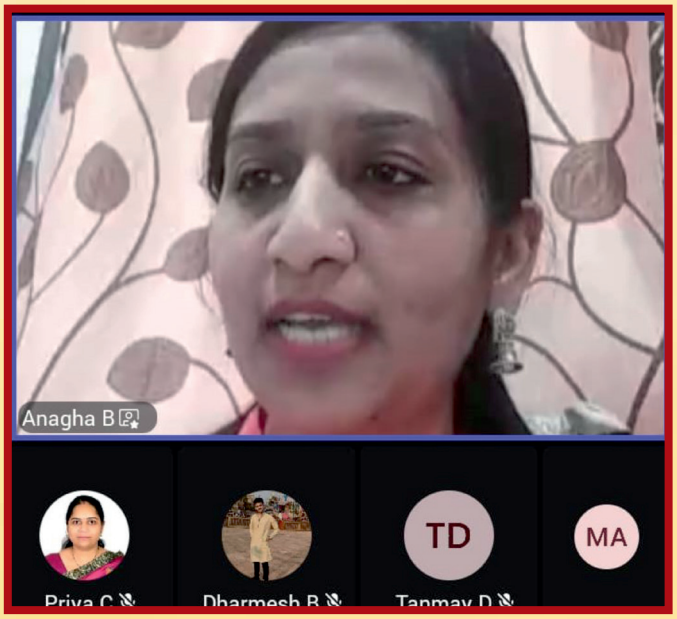




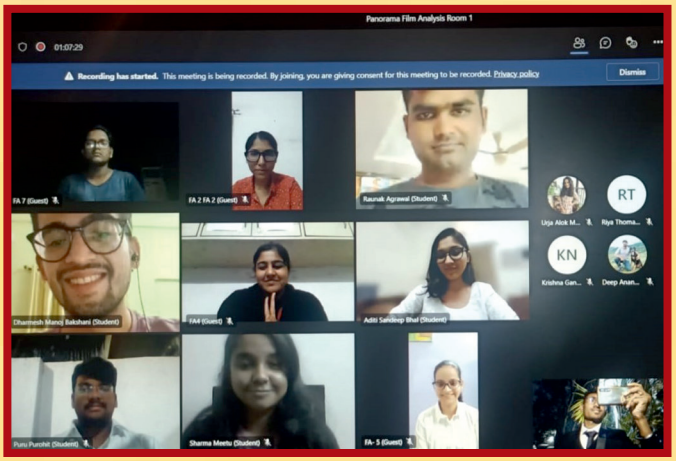

EU
KP
T
SM
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HV






Anagha B
TD
MA




Panorama Film Analysis Room 1
01:07:29
Recording has started. This meeting is being recorded. By joining, you are giving consent for this meeting to be recorded. Privacy policy
Dismiss
RT
KN


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Law College

CLUB AESTHETICA

Marathi Rajbhasha Din

Celebrated on 28th February 2022

































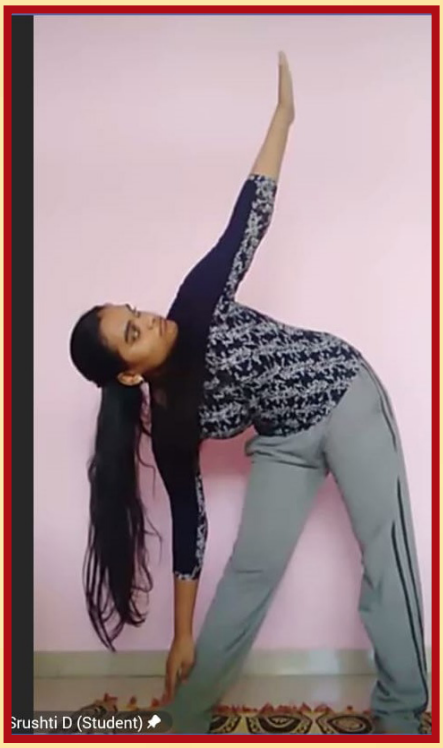


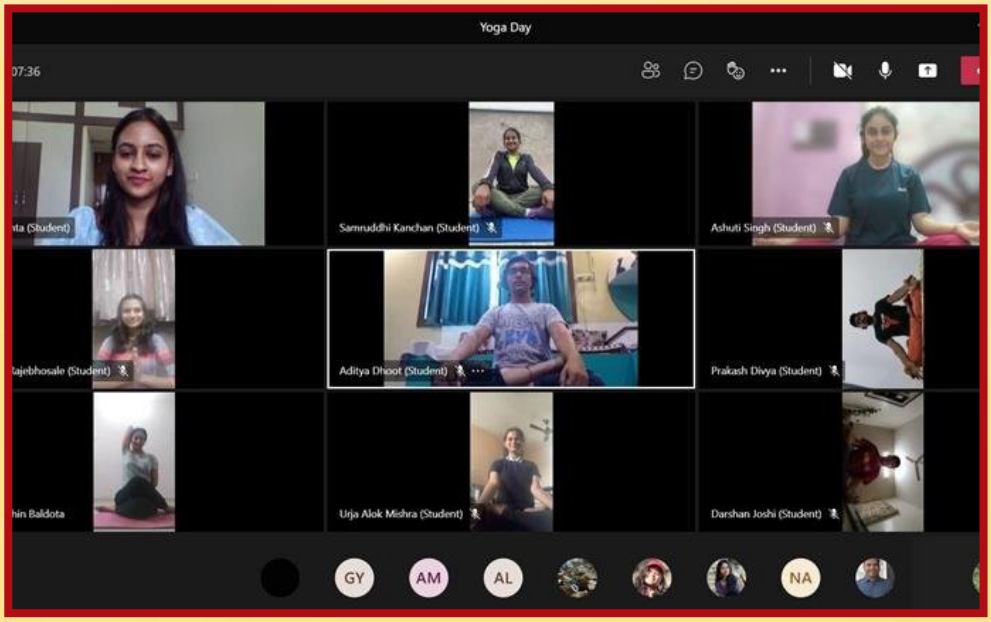
CLUB AESTHETICA

Yoga Day
In Collaboration with Sports Department
Celebrated on 21st June 2021





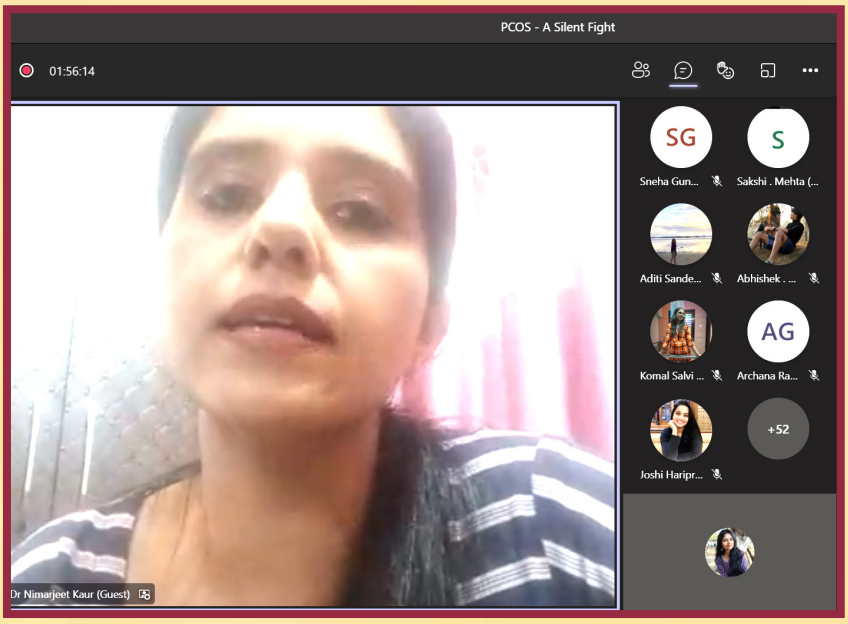


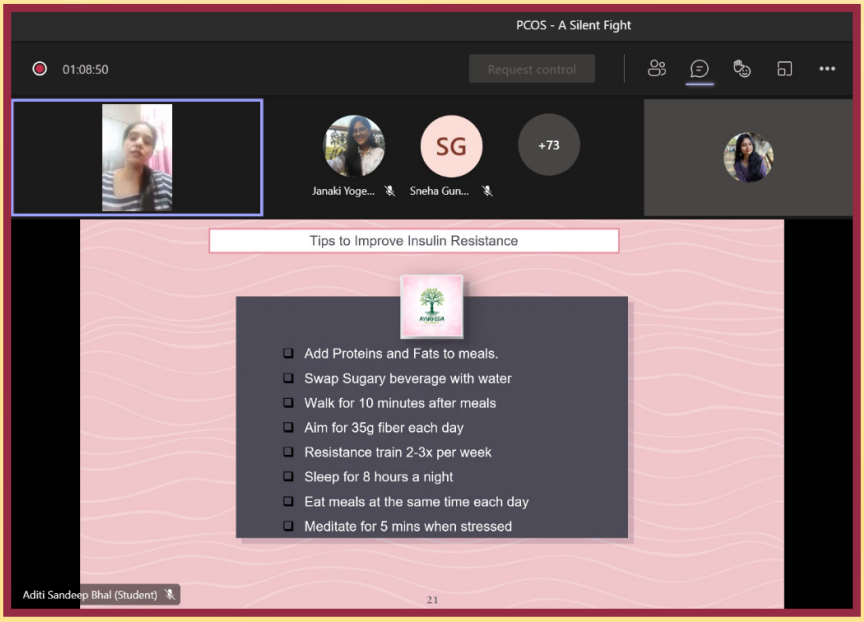




Women's Study Cell - "Paripoorti"

PCOS: A Silent Fight
In Collaboration With Internal Complaints Committee
Held on 28th September 2022





Internal Complaints Committee

Awareness Workshop on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013
In Collaboration with Seminar Department
Organised on 13th April 2022











Winners at "Vidhirang"

An event organised by PES Modern Law College







Class of the Fest - 5th B.A.LL.B



Credits : Amey Ghodajkar (5th B.A.LL.B)

Deccan Education Society's

Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune

I.D.: PU / PN / LAW / 207 / 2004

Gate No. 3, Fergusson College Campus, FC Road, Pune - 411004.

Tel.: (020) 67656401 Fax : (020) 676556120

Email : deslaw@despune.org | Website : www.deslaw.edu.in

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Estd. 1884