



DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
SHRI. NAVALMAL FIRODIA LAW COLLEGE, PUNE
I.D.:PU/PN/LAW/207/2004

समDeS

2022-23

**TRANSFORMING INDIA:
TOWARDS A DIGITAL LANDSCAPE**

DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune

Presents

SwaDES 2022-23

Annual College Magazine

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स्वDES
2022-23

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*Our sincere thanks to the following without whom
would not have been a success..*

Acknowledgment

Our Sincere Thanks To the Following without Whom



Would Have Remained Only In Our Dreams....

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Faculty Members
Library Staff
Administrative Staff
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Student Contributors

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**Disclaimer: Views expressed in SwaDES 2022-23
are of individual contributor and not that of the Editorial Board.**

Chairman's Address



Adv. Ashok Palande
Chairman, CDC, DES SNFLC

Dear All,

India has been making great strides in technological and digital advancements. The progress made in these sectors, in the recent years, is a subject of utmost pride, for each and every one of us. By embracing technology and taking conscious steps into digital transformation, this country can soon achieve its vision of becoming a digitally empowered society an economy in which economic growth is dependent on the quantity, quality, and accessibility of the information available, rather than the means of production, solely. The theme for this year's college magazine is, "Transforming India: Towards a Digital Landscape" and it is imperative to shed light onto this topic with the emergence of various AI platforms and startups, in the last few years.

India has a growing ecosystem of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning startups. The National AI Portal was established in 2020, to promote AI innovation and collaboration, by the Government of India. It provides a platform for stakeholders to share knowledge and access to a wide range of AI resources, research papers, case studies, datasets and other tools. It aims to provide information regarding ethics, privacy and security, whilst addressing the ethical and regulatory challenges associated with AI.

Transforming India into a digital landscape will surely come with hurdles, but they can easily be achieved by combined and efficient efforts of the government and the citizens of India. The first step is to promote digital literacy in society, through training programs and workshops on digital tools, applications, and online safety. Transparency in e-governance and investment by the government in a robust digital infrastructure will help create a seamless transition to making services available online. While implementing this, the importance of cybersecurity must be emphasised upon. As individuals increasingly rely on technology, protection of sensitive data, prevention of cyber attacks along with enforcement and implementation of data protection and privacy regulations, become the need of the hour.

Digitization of India is crucial for the technological, economic, social and cultural development. As law students, it is extremely important for students to keep up with the current trends and advancements. It can drive economic growth, financial inclusion, education and skill development, innovation and entrepreneurship, but we must start implementing these changes at our personal level and diligently promote ethical use of AI platforms. I hope that in the years to come, the legal fraternity actively contributes to our country truly becoming a digital landscape, and I wish each of you, the best!

Thank you.

From the Principal's Desk



Dr. Priya Chopde
Officiating Principal

"Dare to be Free, Dare go as far as your Thought Leads, And Dare to Carry that out in your Life"
- Swami Vivekanand

Dear Students,

Greetings from DES SNFLC family!

I am very delighted to present before you, the Annual Magazine for Academic Year 2022-23, "Swa-DES." The name of our college magazine suggests that it is our own creation and is very close to our hearts. The idea behind this magazine is to provide a platform to all your young minds to share your innovative and vibrant ideas with each other. I further feel happy, as through this message, I get a chance to connect with you all. Swa-DES gives all of us an opportunity to take a glimpse at the journey travelled by us together, throughout the academic year. Through this magazine we could appraise initiatives, achievements and accolades of our students, alumni, faculty and thereby encourage them for future endeavours.

It is my pleasure to make a specific mention for this academic year, which was lively and vibrant throughout. As we all know, after Covid-19 lockdown, this is the first completely offline academic year, which was safely and smoothly conducted, providing us the opportunity to meet in college every day. The presence of all the students in the campus makes the environment animate and perceptive.

This year, the theme of this year's magazine is decided by our editorial board as, "Transforming India: Towards a Digital Landscape". In this edition of our magazine, we proudly shine a

spotlight on the remarkable digital advancements taking place in India. With each passing day, our nation is embracing technology in innovative ways, propelling us into a new era of progress and connectivity. From the widespread adoption of smartphones to the rapid expansion of internet access, India has become a hub of digital transformation. Through in-depth articles, insightful interviews, and captivating stories, we delve into the various facets of this digital revolution. The pages of this magazine have come alive with thought-provoking articles on the advancements in law, exploring the legal issues that shape our society and the impact they have on our lives. This magazine shall immerse yourself in the vibrant world of art, where the students have showcased their talents and research skills, while delving into the nuances of poetry and literature, in different languages, and exploring the interplay between creativity, reality and imagination.

I am proud to mention that this year, we embarked upon many new activities and events. This year marked the introduction of numerous events and activities for students. To name a few, we organized the Women's League, celebrated Sports Day, established the Pro-Bono Club, Enviro-legal Cell, and conducted various social outreach, extra-curricular, and co-curricular activities, along with guest sessions for our students. Through these initiatives, experts engaged in meaningful deliberations on

contemporary socio-legal issues.

Additionally, we conducted different preplanned activities, like the Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition, Seminars, Workshops, Symposiums, Guest Lectures, Legal Awareness Programs, Sports and Cultural Fests, Alumni Meet and many more. In all these activities, our students, under the guidance of the faculty members, put in their relentless efforts and made all events successful. I appreciate the efforts and initiatives of all our students in contributing with their best, for each and every activity of the college, and helping them be a success with their unwavering motivation.

It's a point of pride to mention that our college is entering its 21st year since its establishment. Since its inception, it has been committed to delivering quality legal education through various degree and diploma programs. Additionally, the college has introduced several certificate courses aimed at providing students with practical skills needed in the legal profession. It is hoped that these courses will greatly benefit the students in this competitive field. Furthermore, the college places a strong emphasis on imparting updated knowledge in the field of legal studies to its students, employing innovative teaching methods and ICT-based pedagogy. All the faculty members are dedicated to enhancing the legal acumen of our students and keeping them informed about contemporary socio-legal developments. In the previous years, many of our students have achieved top rankings in the university merit list. I am confident that the university results for this academic year will reflect the dedicated efforts of both our faculty members and students in strengthening the academic culture of our college.

I am pleased to mention that, apart from excelling in academics, our students have also achieved several laurels in the current year through their participation in external academic, co-curricular, and extra-curricular activities and competitions such as moot courts, legislative drafting, debates, sports, cultural events, and social outreach programs. It is not only the current students but also many of our esteemed and beloved alumni who have made significant

accomplishments in their chosen fields this year. Furthermore, several of our alumni have actively engaged in various college activities, be it related to the curriculum, co-curricular pursuits, or extracurricular endeavours, sharing their past experiences and practical expertise to benefit the current students. Both, our students and alumni, consistently make us proud. Their contributions help establish our reputation as one of the leading law institutes affiliated with Savitribai Phule Pune University.

Swa-DES is enriched by the evidences of all these developments, attainments and achievements of our students and faculty. The same is reflected through the reports, photos and write ups incorporated in this present issue. Swa-DES also provides opportunity to our students to showcase their literary skills and share their views and opinions with their peers. This issue is full of experiences, write-ups, small articles and poems shared by our students. I am sure you must be eagerly waiting for its publication.

I sincerely appreciate the staunch support provided by the management of DES, as well as DES SNFLC. I am grateful to Dr. Sharad Kunte Sir, Chairman, Governing Body and Council, Deccan Education Society for extending unconditional support to us at law college throughout and the Guidance and encouragement provided by Adv. Ashok Palande Sir, Chairman, College Development Committee of our College behind each of our activity, which helps to enrich students and encouraged them to make all our ventures successful.

I am content that so many of you have availed this opportunity fully, by contributing varied articles, write-ups, poems, paintings and sketches to the same, which has augmented the present issue of our college magazine. I would like to encourage more students to contribute and share your thoughts through the platform of Swa-DES in coming years. I expect unconditional support and dedication in curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular arena from you all in coming years. 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



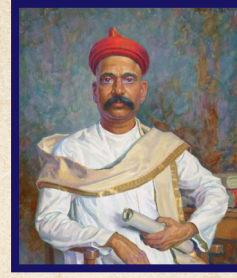
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Shri. Mahadeo
Ballal
Namjoshi

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 19th 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 and also in various competitive exams at state and national level every year.

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 three 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 **second 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 second 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 12

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. *This year institute received Rupees 1,00,000 as grant from Department of Justice for the Pro -Bono activities. Also college has inaugurated JAGRUTI Pro-Bono club.*

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. Also club started club vidhit, e-journal-"Vedhas". 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 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. Kunte Sharad Shrikrishna	Chairman
Dr Acharya Ravindra Shriram	Vice-Chairman
Shri. Athavale Mahesh Anant	Member
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Shri. Kulkarni Dhananjay Anant	Member
Dr. Pardeshi Ravindrasinh Govindsinh	Member
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College Development Committee

(Academic Year 2022 - 23)

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Shri. Dhananjay Kulkarni	Member, Secretary, DES
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Dr. Aishwarya Yadav	Representative of Teaching Staff
Mrs. Manisha Bhagwat	Representative of Non - Teaching Staff
Miss. Tanaya Kulkarni	Secretary of College Student Council
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Editorial

Dear Readers,

As the Student Representative of the Magazine Department of Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune, it is my utmost honour and pleasure to present to you, this latest issue of SwaDES 2022-2023. In your hands, you hold this sparkling copy of this magazine, an account of every single member of this editorial team's tireless efforts, a record of every activity undertaken by our respected institution during this academic year, a clear perception of the minds of the students, faculty members and the teaching and non-teaching staff members and an exposition of the identity of this institution, as a whole.

Keeping in mind, the emergence of several artificial intelligence-driven platforms and digitization of various sectors, in the recent years, the theme for SwaDES this academic year is "Transforming India: Towards a Digital Landscape". In this day and age, technology has made significant progress and revolutionized the way we live and work. From smartphones to virtual reality, from AI to blockchain, these innovations have impacted nearly every aspect of our lives. As a result, the digital landscape is constantly evolving, offering new opportunities and challenges for every individual of our society. In this issue of SwaDES, our student, alumni, faculty and staff contributors have explored the latest digital advancements, their potential impact, and how they are shaping our future. We have delved into topics such as the role of AI, emerging platforms and technological trends, along with many more valuable insights, to help our readers navigate and clearly understand this ever-changing digital landscape.

Art, books, and movies are the exquisite creations of human imagination that reflect the diversity of human emotions, thoughts, and perspectives, and provide a canvas for creative expression. This year's magazine has aimed at appreciating and critically evaluating these forms of artistic expressions through short reviews. All the members of this prestigious institution have been given an equal opportunity to voice their opinions about legal, non-legal, theme and non-theme topics, in the form of articles, essays, book reviews and poems, to foster discussions around the intersection of art, technology, and the law.

The enthusiastic contributions have been reviewed, formatted and appreciated by the editorial team and the faculty co-ordinators. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Adv. Ashok Palande Sir, Chairman, College Development Committee, and our Officiating Principal Dr. Priya Chopde Ma'am, for their constant faith and support. The editorial team strives to deliver content that is relevant, thought-provoking, and impactful and thus, we invite you to join us on this journey of exploration, appreciation, and cultivation of knowledge.

Yours Sincerely,
Esha Udavant
Magazine Representative (2022-2023)

What's New in SwaDES 2022-2023

In our continuous effort to foster a deeper connection among the members of our institution, the Editorial Team has introduced two new engaging features in this edition of our magazine. Alongside the full-length articles and poems about various academic and non-academic subjects, we have included two exciting sections that provides insights into the personal lives and interests of our students, faculty, and staff beyond the confines of our college walls.

1. Get To Know Your Staff:

To celebrate the diverse passions and hobbies of our community members, we have curated a collection of titbits and fun facts about the staff. These intriguing snippets offer a glimpse into their unique personalities, hidden talents, adventurous pursuits and artistic endeavours, to shed light on the vibrant lives led by our dedicated faculty and staff. The Editorial Team asked the faculty members a few questions, the answers to which are scattered throughout the magazine, providing readers with an engaging treasure hunt experience. Through this exploration, we sought to forge a stronger connection, fostering a greater sense of camaraderie and appreciation for our college community. The questions asked were:

- If you could pursue a different profession aside from your current one, what would it be?
- Could you please name a book you enjoy reading the most or one that captivates your interest?
- Which movie, drama, or song holds a special place in your heart as a favourite?
- How would you describe yourself using just one word or a few words?
- Do you possess any hidden or extraordinary talents that are not widely known?

As the readers navigate through the pages, searching for these hidden gems, they shall not only expand their academic knowledge but also develop a deeper appreciation for the contributions showcased within the magazine.

2. Students' Corner:

The Editorial Team has invited the students to contribute their reviews of books and movies that have left a lasting impact on them. By sharing their thoughts and perspectives, this aims to provide a glimpse of what lays beyond the academic interests of the students. The objective of such a section is to enable readers to explore a diverse range of literary and cinematic experiences through short articles, which ensures inclusivity of those who are not avid readers. These are shorter articles that strive to create a more holistic representation of our college. The Editorial Team firmly believes that understanding the passions, interests, and experiences of our peers beyond the academic realm will strengthen the bonds that unite us. We hope that this edition of the magazine not only enriches our readers' knowledge but also inspires them to explore new horizons and engage in meaningful discussions.

The Editorial Team

Congratulations

Advocate on Record Examination

Geet Ahuja -1st Rank, (AIR 2023)

*University Rank Holders
(April May 2022)*

Sr. No.	Course & Year	Seat No.	Name of Candidate	Obtain Total Marks	Total Marks	%	Result
1	LL.B - I	14	BUWA AISHWARYA MAHENDRA	847	1000	84.70	First Class with Dist.
2	LL.B - II	12453	RUCHIKA VIKAS JAIN	854	1000	85.40	First Class with Dist.
3	LL.B - III	12690	SAWANT ARVIND SATISH- -CHANDRA	850	1000	85.00	First Class with Dist.
1	B.A.LL.B - I	199	SINHA MIHIKA	707	800	88.38	First Class with Dist.
2	B.A.LL.B - II	3886	WAKDE YUGANDHARA PRAFULLA	680	800	85.00	First Class with Dist.
3	B.A.LL.B - III	3936	KETAKI UTTAM PATIL	855	1000	85.50	First Class with Dist.

Sr. No.	Course & Year	Seat No.	Name of Candidate	Obtain Total Marks	Total Marks	%	Result
4	B.A.LL.B - IV	4027	AKSHITA VATS	835	1000	83.50	First Class with Dist.
5	B.A.LL.B - V	4278	VIDHI GHANSHYAM SURANA	853	1000	85.30	First Class with Dist.
1	B.B.A.LL.B - I	58	MAHAJAN DEEPTI DEVDATTA	714	800	89.25	First Class with Dist.
2	B.B.A.LL.B - II	2212	GODBOLE DEVANGI HEMANT	684	800	85.50	First Class with Dist.
3	B.B.A.LL.B - III	2287	NERURKAR VIRAJ VINEET	801	1000	80.10	First Class with Dist.
1	LL.M - I	10564	MULANI KARISHMA ALAMGIR	646	800	80.75	First Class with Dist.
2	LL.M - II	10593	NIGADE SHRADDHA SARDAR	1375	1600	85.94	First Class with Dist.
1	DTL	1609	WATTAMWAR SUMIT SANJAYRAO	316	500	63.20	First Class



Amphitheatre



College Building



Boys Hostel



Basket Ball Court



Library



Girls Hostel



Deccan Education Society's
Navalmal Firodia
Law College

College Entrance

O
U
R

N
E
S
T



Birla Guest House



Ladies Room



Conference Hall



Lobby



Canteen



Kundanmal Firodiya
Auditorium

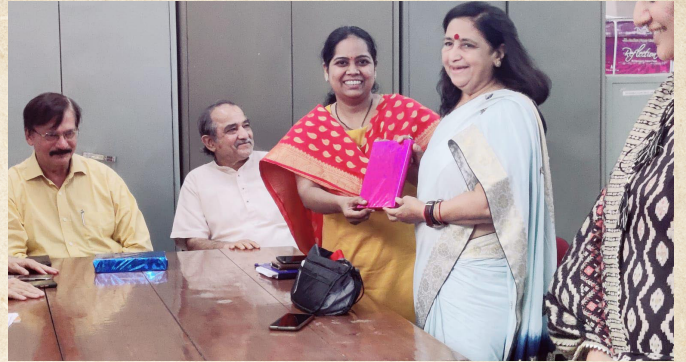
Yoga Day : Sports Department

21 June 2022



Interaction with Dr. Joshipura

24 June 2022



DES Founders' Day

9 August 2022





Celebration of Rakshabandhan at Niwara Old Age Home

13 August 2022



Ekatmata Rally

14 August 2022



Krutadnyata - Alumni Lecture Series : Alumni Department

19 August to 22 August 2022



Adhivakta Parishad : DES CLE

27 Augsut 2022



Alumni Meet : Alumni Department

28 August 2022



National Sports Day Celebration : Sports Department

29 August 2022



Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth

Lecture Series : DES CLE

19 September to 22 September 2022



Participation in Regional Conference on Mediation : Legal Aid Cell

24 September 2022



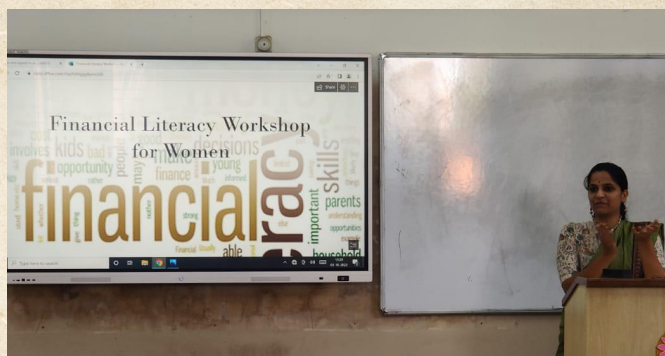
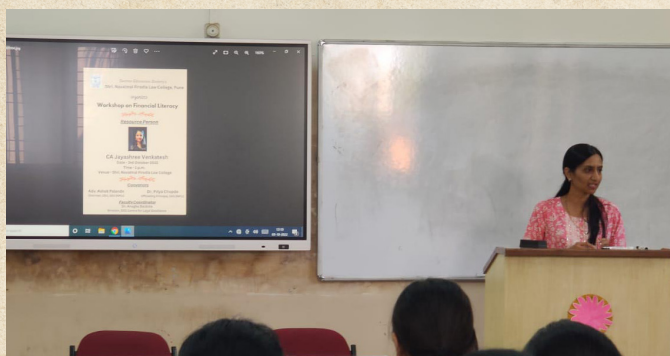
14th Edition of Late Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Smruti Karandak : Debate Department

29 and 30 September 2022



Workshop on Financial Literacy : DES CLE

3 October 2022



ASMI - The Power Within (A Dialogue With Navdurgas) :

Paripoorti Cell & Placement Cell

4 October 2022



Internal Complaints Committee Meeting & Awareness Program

5 November 2022



Senior Citizen Rights - Legal Awareness Campaign under the PAN India Movement

9 November 2022



National Lok Adalat : Legal Aid Cell

12 November 2022



Pan India Legal Awareness Program Through Role - Play On Motor Vehicle Act : Legal Aid Cell

13 November 2022



A Visit to Forensic Department : Study Tour Department

16 November 2022



Intra and Novice Moot Court Competitions : Moot Court Society

18 November 2022





An Interactive Session on Consumer Law & Practice : Seminar and Guest Lecture Department

19 November 2022



Workshop on Constitution Day with Adhivakta Parishad : DES CLE

26 November 2022



Paramarsha - A Workshop On Career Management : Alumni Department

28 November to 30 November 2022



Prison Visit on the Occasion of Constitution Day at Yerwada Jail : Legal Aid Cell

26 November 2022



Inauguration of जागृती - Justice in Action : Pro Bono Club

9 December 2022



Legal Empowerment through Legal Awareness Campaign for the Rights of Senior Citizens : Pro Bono Club

12 December 2022



Faculty Accolades





Dr. Sunita Adhav

[Associate Professor] [BCom., LL.B., LL.M., Ph.D. (Law)]

Achievements:

- Received a Best Teacher Award
- Mentored 2 students who successfully completed their PhDs
- Assumed the role of exam coordinator, effectively managing and overseeing all examination-related activities
- Served as a NACC Peer Team Member, contributing to quality assessment and accreditation processes
- Published 4 articles in UGC Care listed journals and 1 article in Scopus indexed journal
- Invited as a resource person at both national and state seminars

Dr. Aishwarya Yadav

[Assistant Professor] [D.I.P.R. (Law), MBL, NET (JRF), Ph.D.]

Departments:

- College Examination Officer of SPPU and Internal Examination
- Presiding Officer of IC under POSH Act
- Faculty in Charge Paripoorti (Women's Study Cell), Pro Bono Club, DES Internship Program, Attendance Committee, Timetable, Alumni
- Coordinator and Supervisor – Compliance and Documentation with Statutory Bodies like FRA, BCI, ARA.

Professional Development:

- Attended National workshop on implementation of NEP Policy 2020 at Modern Law College, Pune on 14th and 15th February, 2023.
- Completed national faculty development program (8th December- 14th December 2022) jointly organised by Smt. Radhadevi Goenka College for women, Akola and Guru Angad Dev Teaching learning centre, SGTB Khasala, College, University of Delhi under HRDC on development of MOOCs, e-content and Teacher's e-kit in four Quadrant Format.

Research Paper Presentation and Publication:

- Presented Paper on The International Space Law for Sustainable Development in lieu of Developing Countries – A Need Of Era.in international Conference on Environmental Law & Policy on 16th October, 2022.
- Published of the paper entitled, Reproductive rights of women in patriarchal society of India: Problems and Solutions in Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (ISSN : 2349-5162), ISSN UGC Approved (Journal No: 63975) & 7.95 Impact Factor, Published in Volume 10 Issue 4 , April-2023 | Date of Publication: 2023-04-04
- Published paper entitled, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BOOST CLINICAL TRIALS IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES in International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR), UGC Approved – Journal No : 43602 & 7.17 Impact Factor, Volume 10 Issue 1 March 2023, Date of Publication: 29-March-2023

Outside Participation:

- Invited as a Judge in 17 th Shankarrao Kanitakar National Moot Court Competition, at Modern law College, Pune
- As a resource person at the regional conclave on Pro Bono Legal aid Club and services authorities at Maharashtra National Law University, Aurangabad,
- Invited as a Judge in 10th Intra Client counselling Competition at ILS Law College, Pune
- Invited as a Judge in Moot Court Competition, at Balaji law College, Pune
- Invited as Panel Judge in Lok Adalat, Shivaji Nagar Pune
- Invited as a resource person in webinar on personal laws and gender justice at School of Law, Kasturi Shikshan Sanstha, Pune.
- Member of Board Studies – Business Law at K. P. B. Hinduja College of Commerce, Mumbai University
- Attended meeting of Medico- legal cell of Indian Medical Council at Neetu Mandke Hall, Tilak Road, Pune
- Reviewer of REST Publisher.
- Member of Board Studies – Certificate Course in Crime Investigation and Trial at Marathawada Mitra Mandal's Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune

Dr. Anagha Baldota

[Assistant Professor] [M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.]

Departments:

- DES Centre for Legal Excellence (DES CLE)
- Club Aesthetica
- Club MUN
- Parliamentary Debate Club
- Club Vidhit & Vedhas, an e-journal

Achievements

• Papers published

• Authored a research paper titled 'Holistic Approach of National Education Policy' published in the souvenir of the National Seminar on 'New Education Policy 2020, Challenges & Prospects' organised by Lucknow Law University

• Authored a research paper titled 'Digital Humanities: A Profound Dive into Disciplines' published in Vol-36, No.1 2023, Utkal Historical Research Journal with ISSN : 0978-2132 UGC Care Approved, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Journal in One Day Multidisciplinary International Conference on Contemporary Trends in Humanities, Commerce, Basic & Applied Science & Charting Sustainable Development.

• FDP/workshop/Orientation/ Refresher courses/Short term courses etc.

1.Attended A two day National Workshop on 'Implementation of New Education Policy 2020' conducted by 14.02.2023 & 15.02.2023 organised by PES Modern Law College under Quality Improvement Program of Savitribai Phule Pune University.

• Guest lecturers delivered (please include date/duration, topic, venue etc.)

1.Invited as a judge to adjudicate the prestigious Late P.G. Sahastrabuddhe Debate Competition organised by Sir Parshurambhau College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Pune.

• Any other activity

• Coordinated certificate courses in Soft Skills development, Advocacy Skills, Medico-legal Studies Financial Market etc.

• Proposed & coordinated various programs like workshops under the MoU with Adhivakta Parishad & social outreach under the MoU with Vanvaasi Kalyan Ashram.

• Proposed & coordinated the second edition of Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth, a 4 day lecture series based on the theme of 'Indianisation of Law' from 19th September to 22nd September 2022

• Proposed & coordinated various events & competition of Club Aesthetica

- Proposed & Coordinated Mock MUN conference of Club MUN
- Proposed & Coordinated Club Vidhit for editing articles of e-journal Vedhas

Dr. Archana Lahoti

[Assistant Professor] [BSc. (Microbiology), MMS, MCM, NET (Management), Ph.D. (Marketing Management)]

Achievements

- Participated in five days offline GIAN course on “Value Based Marketing” organized by Department of Management Studies , National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli during 19-23 December 2022.
- Study tour co-ordinator for Academic Year 2022-23. Successfully conducted Forensic Department visit , Delhi – Supreme Court Visit , Bombay High Court visit and picnic to Aqua Imagica.
- Judge for the Ad mad Show which was held on 3rd April 2023 at Ajinkya D.Y.Patil College.
- Paper setting done for Design Thinking at Institute of Management Development and Research (IMDR) for PGDM Course.
- Conducting various academic responsibilities such as co-ordinator for BBA LLB Semester I , completion of NAAC criteria , CAP and Internal examination.

Sonali Suraj Renuse

[Assistant Professor] [B.SL., LL.M., NET, CCF, MJ]

Achievements

- Addressed a Session on “Indianisation of Laws :Past, Present and Future” under the illustrious banner of Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth & Lecture Series at DES’s Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College on 22nd September 2022.
- Judged the Semi final round of 10th Intra Collegiate Client Counselling Competition at the Indian Law Society’s Law College, Pune on 10th Oct 2022.
- Co-ordinated A One Day Workshop on “Enhancing the Effectiveness of the IQAC: on 18th Oct 2022.
- Attended a Virtual 7 Days Faculty development Program on “Fundamentals of Legal

Research Methodology and its Changing Contours in Contemporary Era” between 16th to 22nd October 2022.

- Completed a Ten Days Certificate Course on “Basics of Legal Research Methodology” (funded by ICSSR) between 13th December 2022 to 24th December 2022 organised by Marathwada Mitra Mandal’s Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune.
- Co-ordinated various Guest Lectures and Seminars conducted in the academic Year 2022-23.

Dr. Ganga Reshmi

[Librarian]

Achievements

- Attended DELNET Webinar on “Research & Publication Ethics: Role of Librarians” by Dr. Shubhada Nagarkar, SPPU, Pune on November, 30 2022
- Attended Online NACLIN 2022 – 25th National Convention on Knowledge, Library & Information Networking” on December 14 – 16, 2022
- Participated in One Day National Workshop on “Implementation of National Digital Library Club for College Libraries” held by Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha’s Smt. Akkatai Ramgonda Patil Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Ichalkaranji in association with Bhogawati Shikshan Prasarak Mandal’s Bhogawati College, Kurukali on Tuesday December 20th, 2022.
- Participated in One Day Workshop on “NAAC Accreditation: Strategy and Best Practices” Organised by FLAME University in association with Management Libraries Network, India (MANLIBNET), held on 25th January, 2023
- Attended one day workshop on “Literature Search” at Center for Publications Ethics, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune on 11th February 2023
- Attended DELNET Webinar on “Libraries & Research Support Services: Emerging Opportunities” by Dr. Sanjay Kataria, Bennett University on April 27 2023
- Attended “Celebrating National Technology Day – Emerging AR/VR Technology for Immersive & Interactive Learning Environment” conducted by DELNET – Developing Library Network on May 11 2023
- Attended DELNET- CISCO Webinar on “Best Practices to Protect Ransomware Attacks” on June 16, 2023

Pooja H Deo

[Assistant Professor] [MSc., LL.B., SET (Law), LL.M.]

Departments:

- Faculty coordinator for Placement Assistance Cell and Internal examinations
- Internal senior supervisor of SPPU examination wef Feb 2023.
- Assistant faculty in charge Pro Bono Club.
- Member, Internal Committee under PoSH Act.

Achievements

- Special achievement:

Registered for PhD in August 2022.

Represented DES SNFLC in Regional conclave on pro bono legal aid and services and contribution of law schools and colleges (22nd December, 2022)

- Papers published-

- FDP/workshop/Orientation/ Refresher courses/Short term courses etc.
- "Fundamentals of Legal Research Methodology and its Changing Contours in Contemporary Era"
- Faculty Development Program on "IPR (Advance Learning)" 13 -18, 2021 organized by The CIPR and DPIIT-IPR Chair at Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur.
- Completed TWO-DAYS CERTIFICATE COURSE ON "E- CONTENT DEVELOPMENT" (JANUARY 28TH & 29TH 2023)

- Guest lectures delivered (please include date/duration, topic, venue etc.)-

- Conferences/ seminars/webinars attended (please include date/duration, topic, venue etc.)

- Any other activity:

- Faculty in charge for Office Compliance of BCI, FRA, ARA and SPPU, MIS.
- Assisted Admission committee for 2022 CET admissions.

Jyoti Mahesh Shete.

[Assistant Professor] [DCL, LL.M, NET, SET, PGADR]

Achievements

- Invited as “Guest Lecturer” on ‘Acts and Amendments for Women’ at Vivekananda College, Kolhapur dated on 7th March 2022.
- Appointed as “Resource Person” on the topic ‘POSH Act, 2013’ at New College, Kolhapur dated on 8th March 2022.
- Participated in Faculty Development Program on Enhancing Research Skill at Bharati Vidyapeeth’s, New Law College, Sangli dated on 9th April 2022.
- Invited as “Resource Person” on the topic ‘Women and Law’ at Kamla College Kolhapur dated on 19th April 2022.
- Invited as “Resource Person” on the topic ‘Women and Law’ at Tatyasaheb Kore Institute of Engineering and Technology Warnanagar on 29 September 2022.
- Achieved “First Rank” at University Level Avishkar Research Convention 2022-23 in PPG Level.
- Selected in “Top 5” in 15th Maharashtra State Inter University Research Convention for PPG Level AT Avishkar 2023 held at Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.
- Appointed as Faculty Co-ordinator for मराठी राजभाषा दिनानिमित्त ‘कायद्याची भाषा आणि भाषेचा कायदा’ या विषयावरील एक दिवसीय कार्यशाळा at Kundanmal Firodiya Auditorium conducted by DES’s Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune dated on 3rd March 2023.
- Appointed as ‘Faculty Coordinator’ for Legal Awareness Program for Women conducted by District Legal Services Authority, Pune under aegis of National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi and in collaboration with National Commission for Women at Sri Navalmal Firodiya Law College, Pune dated on 5th March 2023.
- Appointed as a ‘Faculty Coordinator’ for Mumbai High Court Visit 2022-23 for LLB students dated on 19th April 2023.
- Appointed as ‘Faculty Member’ of Legal Research Cell and ‘Faculty Coordinator’ for the ‘Themisia: National Judgement Analysis Competition, 2023’ dated from 24 th April to 26th April 2023 at DES’Shri Navalmal Firodiya Law College,Pune.

Prithviraj Dhondiram Chavan

[Assistant Professor] [M.A., LL.M., SET, Ph.D. (Pursuing)]

Achievements

- Participated in Three days international conference on “World Constitution: A New Horizon of Human Right’s ”conducted by Government Law College, Mumbai-400020 on 7th January 2022 to 9th January 2022.
- Participated in Two days international conclave on “Regional Conclave on Justice Education in Asia” conducted by Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune. On 27-28 Sept 2022.
- Participated in one day international conference on “Gender Equality” conducted by Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded and Mahatma Phule Mahavidyalaya, Kingaon, Dist:Latur, Maharashtra. On 8th March 2023.
- Participated in two days international conference on” International conference on contemporary Trends in International Economic Law” Conducted by ILS Law College,Pune. On 14 to 15 March 2023.
- Participated in two days workshop on “Comprehensive Understanding of the AdobeExpress tool and its application” Conducted by SPPU, Pune. On 17 & 18 March 2023.
- Participated in six days FDP on Intellectual Property Rights organized by DPIIT-IPR chair and center for IPR at MNLU,Nagpur,On 1 – 6 May 2023.
- Participated in one day International Symposium on Air and Space Law on 2023 ‘Dispute Settlement in Air and Space Laws’ organized by WBNUJS,Kolkata and MNLU,Mumbai,On 6 May 2023.

Sonal Pandhare

[Assistant Professor] [B.SL.LLB, DLL & LW, MBA, LLM, SET, Ph.D. (Pursuing)]

Achievements

- Faculty Coordinator for the Magazine Department and Cultural Department.
- Attended a National Workshop on the Implementation of NEP Policy 2020, at Modern Law College, Pune, on 14th and 15th February, 2023.
- Completed National Faculty Development Program on “Qualitative Research & Issues in Plagiarism (An Interdisciplinary Approach)” on 16th to 22nd February 2023, jointly organised

by Guru Angad Dev Teaching Learning Centre under PMMMNMTT, Ministry of Education, Government of India in collaboration with Swami Ramanand Teerth Mahavidyalaya, Ambajogai, Maharashtra.

- Presented and published a research paper in the Special Issue 2022 of Research Nebula on “Healthy Environment: An Inalienable Right” at the International Conference on Emerging Issues & Challenges on Human Rights, Commercial Law, and Women Empowerment in Contemporary Global Society, 2022. The conference was organized by Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh College of Law, Amravati, and Sentinel Solicitors, UK, held on 5th and 6th March 2022. The paper has been assigned the ISSN 2277-8071 and has an impact factor of 7.399.

- A research paper titled “Gender Justice in the Context of Rights of Transgender-A Myth” was presented and published in the book titled LEX-ET-MUTATIO at the International Conference on Law and Social Transformation 2022. The conference was organized by Alliance School of Law, Alliance University, Bengaluru, Karnataka, and was held on 26th March 2022. The paper has the ISBN No. 978-81-955963-1-7.

- A research paper titled “Women as Political Proxies in India” was presented and published in the Special Issue of Jus Corpus Law journal. The paper was part of the International Conference on “Women Rights in Developing Countries: Issues & Challenges” 2022, organized by Jus Corpus, Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur, and Maharashtra National Law University, Aurangabad. The conference was held on 15th May 2022.

- A research paper published in Satyam Law International, an edited book titled, “Globalization Law and Community” bearing ISBN No. 9788119119004 on “Domestic Violence: Lens of Gender Neutrality with the Human Rights Perspective” dated 31st March 2023.

- Member of Board Studies – Certificate Course in Crime Investigation and Trial at Marathwada Mitra Mandal’s Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune

Sandip Kadu Borse

[Assistant Professor] [B.Sc., B.A., M.A., NET, SET]

Achievements

- Participated in Two-day national Workshop on Implementation of NEP 2020 with specific reference to Multidisciplinary and Holistic Education in Legal Profession- Issues and Challenges organized by Marathwada Mitra Mandal’s Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune.
- Participated in Two-day National Workshop on Implementation of National Education Policy 2020 organized by Modern Law College, Pune.

- Successfully completed “A One Week Online National FDP on Research Methodology with an Applied Orientation” conducted by IQAC Avinash College of commerce, LB Nagar, Hyderabad.
- Delivered a Guest Lecture on “Significance of Sociology for Law Students” at Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune.
- Written Two chapters for the Text Books for second year MA Sociology students i.e., Urban Studies & Ethnicity and Nationalism in India published by Savitribai Phule Pune University, School of Open Learning.
- Successfully Completed Online Two-Week Interdisciplinary Refresher Course in “Advance Research Methodology” From 23th February to 09th March 2023 and obtained Grade A.
- Completed Two Weeks National Level Workshop on Flipped Classroom Teaching Tools From 24th February to 09th March 2023.
- Completed One-week National Level Workshop on Literature Review From 04th February to 11th February 2023.

Saurabh Jadhav

[Assistant Professor] [M.A. (Political Science), NET (JRF)]

Achievements

- Guest lecture at Sinhgad Institute of Management.
- Guest lecture at Sinhgad Institute of Technology.
- Published a research paper in ISN Journal on Feminism and Law .
- Published a research paper in ISN Journal on “International policy is a reflection of domestic policy”.
- Worked as CAP director (assistant) and External Senior Supervisor at MMCC

Departments In Focus



Seminar & Guest Lecture Departments Orientation on Moot Session 25 August to 26 August 2022



Lecture on Remedies Under Contract Law 29 August 2022



Guest Lecture On Professional Ethics 1 October 2022



Seminar Department : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinators

Asst. Prof. Sonali Renuse

Student Coordinator

Satyajit Pawar

“Knowledge is the only treasure that increases on sharing!”

DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College believing in the same organised Guest Lectures, Workshop and Seminars throughout the Academic Year 2022-2023. 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. Mooting enhances drafting, legal knowledge, research, command over the formal language used in courts, interpersonal skills, confidence, and presentation abilities. Moot courts give students a preview of what the litigation side of the law is.

To enhance Mooting Skills sessions were organized on 24th and 26th August 2022. Adv Kritiyes Bhandari, Adv. Madhusudhan Lahoti, District & Sessions Court, Pune, Dr. Sheetal Babar, Founder, LAWSTRAW, Pune briefed the students of final years of both Three year and Five year Law Courses about research and memo preparation, mooting skills. A demo moot was also conducted.

2. Contracts are a vital part of our daily lives. They gain such vital importance in our lives because they legally bind the parties in a relation. Any breach of a contract can be redressed, and the damages can be liquidated.

Remedies under Contract law being a topic of practical utility a Guest Lecture on the Topic “Remedies in Law of Contract” was organized on 29th August 2022 for the students of I LL.B, III BA LL.B & III BBA LL.B. Adv R Bhalchandra Phatak Sir, Senior Advocate was the Resource Person. Sir, effectively addressed the practical aspect of the subject and it is very crucial for the students to know the practical side of Law Subjects.

Approximately 200 students attended the Session.

3. Professional Ethics encompass the personal and corporate standards of behaviour expected of professional. It refers to a series of rules related to the way the professional acts towards the people whom he or she relates professionally. As a part of Practical Training Paper “Professional Ethics” a Session on “Practical Implications of Professional ethics” was organised for the students of IV BA LL.B on 1st Oct 2022 and for II LL.B Students

on 14th January 2023. Adv Pushkar Patil , District & Sessions Court, Pune addressed the session and enlightened the students through the medium of Case Laws.

Approximately 200 students of IV BA LL.B and 200 students of II LL.B attended the Sessions conducted on 1st Oct 2022 and 14th January 2023 respectively.

4. National Assessment and Accreditation Council, or NAAC, was established in September 1994 to assess the performance of higher education institutions in India and guarantee that they meet set standards. The UGC has made NAAC certification mandatory for all universities and colleges that want to seek grants. The comprehensive NAAC accreditation meaning includes all the tasks associated with evaluating and regulating the performance of higher learning institutions across the country. The motive is simple- encouraging education organizations to make the best of available resources, capabilities, and opportunities for continuous improvement.

With the aim to educate the faculty, TWO WORKSHOPS were conducted in the month of October and November.

- A ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON 'ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IQAC' was organized on 18th Oct 2022. Dr. Vatsala Swami, Director (IQAC) , Dr. D Y Patil Vidyapeeth was invited as the Resource Person. The Workshop was intended for the Teachers of various disciplines of Deccan Education Society across the state of Maharashtra. The Workshop was divided into 4 sessions. Dr. Swami through a Power Point Presentation method discussed every attribute of NAAC, ranging from vision and

mission, objectives, and criteria breakup till final assessment. Her experience over the decades helped faculties understand the nuances of the NAAC Accreditation Process. The Faculty members raised queries which were satisfactorily addressed by the Resource person.

Approximately 50 Teachers attended the Workshop.

- IQAC in collaboration with Seminar Department, organized a Workshop on "Improving Documentation and presentation Skills for submission of SSR" on 11th November 2022 and 14th November 2022. The Resource Persons were Dr Karisidappa , Dr. Deepali Garge and Dr. Revati Naik.

The Topics covered were :

- Data & Documents Preparation for SSR
- Overview of the criteria relating to curricular aspects: teaching, learning and evaluation and research, innovation and extension and Significance of Research and Publication.

It was exclusively meant for the full time faculty members of DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College.

5. An interactive session was organised on the topic "Consumer Law and practice" On 19th November 2022. Honble Shri. Surendra Tawade Sir, President of State Consumer Commission was the resource person.

In the beginning itself, he told the expectations from the Consumer Protection Act & the 32000 pending cases in Maharashtra. Sir narrated various fields like Banking, Insurance, Medical, Building Industry & Various goods (FMCG) manufacturers, dealers & their functioning.

Sir also talked about the pendency of the cases. It was a very thought provoking session and students thoroughly enjoyed the session.

6. A session on How to deal with Clients was organized on 22nd November 2022. Adv Girish Dange, District and Sessions Court was the resource person.

7. Seminar Department in collaboration with Paripoorti celebrated Human Rights Day on 8th December 2022. Hon'ble Smt Manisha Kale, Family Court Judge, Pune addressed the students on "Child Custody Laws in India: A Human Rights Perspective ". Madam shared the emotional dilemma, the social and other dimensions surrounding Child Custody.

“

"Law school is a transformative **experience** that equips you with the **knowledge** and **skills** to navigate the **complexities** of the **legal system**."

– John F. Kennedy

”

Guest Lecture Department : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinators

Asst. Prof. Hanumant Dodake
Asst. Prof. Sharad Chauhan

Student Coordinators

Nupur Singh
Ketaki Patil

DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College witnessed remarkable and thought provoking events organised by the Guest Lecture Department for the Academic Year 2022-23. Guest Lecture 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. Guest Lecture on Cooperatives and Consumerism on the occasion of World Consumer Rights Day: 15th March 2023

A Guest Lecture on cooperatives and consumerism was conducted at Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College by Guest Lecture Department. The purpose of the lecture was to discuss the role of cooperatives in the Indian economy, with a focus on defining characteristics of India-based cooperatives such as Amul, Katraj, and Pune-based cooperatives. The seminar was attended by various professionals, scholars, students, and representatives from different cooperatives.

Speaker: Mr. Abhay Limaye (Ex Deputy Chief General Manager of Saraswat Cooperative Bank)

2. Guest Lecture on the topic of "Making of Indian Constitution: A Historical Perspective": 01st April, 2023

A guest lecture was organized in DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune by Guest Lecture Department. This lecture was a part of student's development apart from curricula. **Chief Guest Shri Avinash Kolhe (Retired Associate Professor in Political Science in Ruparel College, Mumbai)** was invited to deliver a talk on the topic of "Making of Indian Constitution: A Historical Perspective". The chief guest delivered a detailed talk on the abovementioned topic. Although the nature of topic was very theoretical it was delivered in a lively manner by the speaker. It was an interactive session between the speaker and the students in the audience. The speaker was a person of high stature. He has thorough knowledge on the topic of constitution and political science. The speaker gave a new dimension to the topic. He discussed the important events of history and its connection with Indian constitution. The topics such as election, federation, government, etc. were covered. He discussed some of the interesting issues pertaining to Jammu and Kashmir. The speaker covered the constitutional history from 1773 to 1948. He gave new dimension

to each year and its relevance in current times. He also disclosed certain unknown events which are not even recorded in the history books. One important thing to note from his talk was that the students were provoked to think in different manner. The session was not just informative but also full of wisdom. Approximately 50 students attended the guest lecture.

3. “Practical Training Sessions: on Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems”: 17th April 2023

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 & 4th BBA.LLB by Adv. Vaishali Jadhav.

Session 1: Ethics & Legal Issues in ADR

Session 2: Role of Legal Services Authority to promote ADR

DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College organized two guest lecture sessions in Amphitheatre on 17th April, 2023 to give an understanding of Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems and their practical implications. The Resource person was Adv. Vaishali Jadhav ma'am, who threw light on "Ethical and legal issues in ADR" in session 1 of the lecture. Ma'am marked the beginning of the lecture by quoting Respected Mahatma Gandhi Jii "The true practice of law is to find out the better side of human nature and to enter men's hearts as true function of a lawyer was to unite parties divided apart. By doing this he has lost nothing thereby -not even money, certainly not his soul." She explained that any dispute is like a cancer, if resolved sooner, better, if not, it grows with time. ADR is not something which is new to India. Ma'am made us aware about

different forms of ADR like Arbitration, Mediation, Negotiation, Conciliation, Lok adalat. She also spoke about the legal issues and legislations relating to it. Ma'am also highlighted various difficulties in implementation of Lok Adalat. Ma'am also spoke about ethics. For ADR to be successful participants should adhere to accepted norms of fairness and politeness. There is a huge connection between ADR and ethics as very well put forth by ma'am. The most highlighted part of the session was the 'Way forward' ideas put forth by ma'am. It is important to always think about the changes that can be made in the future. The entire session was very fruitful and informative. She highlighted all the aspects related to ethical and legal issues in ADR. The session was surely a food for thought.

Session 2: "Role of Legal Services Authority to promote ADR". Ma'am marked the beginning of the session by giving brief introduction about the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. Ma'am mentioned that the legal aid scheme was first introduced by sir P.N Bhagwati under the Legal aid committee formed in 1971. It aims to provide free legal services to the weaker sections of the society and to organize Lok Adalat's for amicable settlement of disputes. Article 39 A of the constitution of India which says that state shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on basis of equal opportunity. Article 14 and 22 (1) also speak on same lines. Ma'am during the session spoke about the aims and objectives of the act which include providing free and competent legal services to weaker sections of the society. Ma'am established the linkage between Article 21 and Right to free legal aid. Ma'am explained the meaning of "Legal Service"

according to the act along with the hierarchy of bodies. Ma'am further spoke about the organization of Lok Adalat under section 19, its powers and advantages and certain drawbacks of the act. The entire session was very fruitful and informative. Ma'am properly highlighted the role of legal services authority in promoting ADR. It was indeed a food for thought.

Both the sessions were attended by approximately 240 students.

4. "Practical Training Sessions: Moot Court and Exercise on 18th April 2023 & 20th April 2023"

Under the Practical Training and Moot Court Activity three guest lectures sessions on following topics were conducted for the 5th BALLB & 3rd LLB students:

Session 1: Client Counselling & Interviewing Technique by Dr. Medha Kolhatkar (Prof. ILS, Pune) on 18th April 2023

Dr. Medha Kolhatkar Ma'am, who is a Professor in ILS Law College, Pune on 18th April, 2023, gave the students a guest lecture on the topic "Client Counselling and Interview Techniques". She started the lecture by explaining techniques of counselling. She mentioned that the client-lawyer relationship is based entirely on trust. It is very important to leave a good impression in the mind of client. She explained the students that commitment is very important as it will lay a foundation of trust between you and your client. She mentioned that you should always be well dressed and your table shall be neat and tidy as it shows the discipline. She then narrated the significance of Good Interview and advised the Do's and Don'ts of client interview. Firstly, she said start with a happy note i.e., when you as a junior lawyer will get to know that

you are interviewing a client, you would be excited and happy, so start with the positive note. Always be punctual and never make your client wait for meeting. This shows that you respect their time and shows the commitment that you would like to offer during your services. Proper discipline must be followed while greeting the client. She further mentioned that if you are a junior advocate or just started your practice then you must stand and receive the client and if you become an established advocate then it depends mostly on the equation the client and the advocate shares. She further added, in addition to gathering information, the lawyer should also use the interview to explain the legal process to the client, including any potential outcomes, risks, and costs. The lawyer should also provide the client with an honest assessment of their case and the likelihood of success. The lawyer should also take notes during the interview and keep a record of the information provided by the client. This record should be kept confidential and should only be shared with other members of the legal team as necessary. "You should be a good observer" she said. Whenever the client talks about the information which may be exaggerated or which is of no help in the case, you can stop the client by saying that the Court will not accept this reasoning to save the time. She also explained us How to deal with Emotional Clients. She said offer them water, make them comfortable, leave your own cabin so they can have their space to calm down and other essential things. The lawyer should demonstrate empathy and understanding and should provide reassurance that they will work hard to achieve the best possible outcome

for the client. In summary, a lawyer-client interview is a critical component of the legal representation process. The lawyer should use the interview to gather information, explain the legal process, establish clear communication, and build trust

Session 2: Pre-Trial Preparations on Criminal Side by Advocate Hrishikesh Ganu on 18th April 2023

Advocate Hrishikesh Ganu, gave us a guest lecture on the subject "Pre-Trial Preparations on Criminal Side" on 20th April, 2023. Sir started the session by explaining Investigation of a crime is what proceeds the trial. In fact, criminal pre-trial starts from the moment information concerning an offence is given either to the Police Station or the Magistrate. On receiving information about a cognizable offence, police register a First Information Report(FIR) and commences investigation. If the investigation agency feels that prima facie case is made out of it, it will file a charge sheet before the court. The Magistrate has to pass necessary orders on final reports and charge sheets depending upon the order of the Magistrate and the case will either be dropped or put forward for charges and trial. Sir then discussed about the Stages Before Trial: Stage 1: Commission of offence: Stage 2: FIR & Stage 3: Investigation. Sir further added that there are three stages through which an offence passes: 1. Investigation 2. Inquiry 3. Trial. Out of the three, investigation is performed by the Police. Police is the Chief Investigative Agency of the State. Administratively, Police is independent of Directorate of Prosecution and the Judiciary. As a principle, it is said that the Court does not possess any supervisory jurisdiction over

Police and their investigation. There is a clear cut and well-known demarcated sphere of activity for the Police in crime detection.

Stage 4: Framing of Charges and Filing of Chargesheet. The next stage is to frame the charges and file the chargesheet. Sir also mentioned some other important aspects which need to be considered either before or during the investigation are: Arrest & Bail. After the filing of the charge sheet, the trial commences. Sir concluded the session by explaining that the pre-trial preparation must be conducted in the proper manner to ensure a proper trial and also to ensure proper framing of charges so that no problem is caused to either during prosecution or defence.

Session 3: Pre-Trial Preparations on Civil Side by Advocate Sandeep Gujrati on 20th April 2023

Advocate Sandeep Gujrati Sir, gave a guest lecture on the subject "Pre-Trial Preparations on Civil Side" on 20th April, 2023. Sir started with the session explaining the stages of filing of suit. He started with Presentation of Complaint, Issuance of Summons, Appearance of parties, Ex-parte Decree, Filing of Written Statement by Defendant, Production of Documents by Parties, Summoning and Attendance of Witness, Hearing of Suit and Examination of Witness, Argument, Judgement, Preparation of Decree and Execution of Decree. He then continued; Trial commences after issues are framed and preparation shall be made for trial. The issues are framed based on pleadings. Pleadings are the complaint and the written statement. Complaints are the pleadings of Plaintiff and Written Statements are the pleadings of Defendant. Copy of Complaint is

served to the defendant and then he files his defends known as Written Statement. So, Plaintiff is where the suit starts. Sir then continued the lecture by informing us angles of trial, he said, Trial is leading of evidence. Plaintiff begins the trial as per Evidence Act. Evidence is filed by way of affidavits. Drafting of affidavits is also included in Pre-trial Preparation. After filing Evidence Affidavit, cross-examination takes place. Cross Examination needs a lot of preparation and briefing with the client. It cannot be taught as it is a skill which depends on the cases which are dealt by the advocate over the years. It is a spontaneous thing. During cross examination, ask what is necessary and do not ask questions which will spoil your case. After cross-examination the matter is on argument stage.

He concluded the lecture by saying that experience is very important as it will increase your argument skills. He also mentioned that preparation depends on case to case and cannot be always same. The session was very interesting, knowledgeable, and filled with real life experiences which helped the students

in understanding the subject matter in a better way. The sessions were attended by approximately 240 students.

5. Technothon Lecture Series (Online Mode): 15th to 17th May 2023

Guest Lecture Department of DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College organized Technothon Lecture Series (Online Mode) Three Days Revision Lectures on ADR, Jurisprudence & Criminal Procedure Code for the students of 4th BA.LLB, 4th BBA.LLB, 2nd LLB, 5th BA.LLB & 3rd LLB and also two sessions for 1st LLM students.

ADR Revision Lectures given by **Dr. Medha Kolhatkar (Prof. ILS, Pune)**

Jurisprudence Revision Lectures given by **Adv. Sonali Shrikhande**

Criminal Procedure Code Revision Lectures given by **Adv. Hrishikesh Ganu**

Two Sessions were organized for 1st LLM Students on the topics of "Principles of Legislative Law Making" by **Asst. Prof. Shaila Daware** & "Parliamentary Privileges & Anti-Defection Laws" by **Dr. Nalini Ambad** on 16th and 17th May 2023.

“Justice delayed
is justice denied.”

– Mahatma Gandhi

Legal Research Cell (LRC) : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinators

Dr. Priya Chopde
Asst. Prof. Jyoti Shete
Asst. Prof. Anuja Sharma

Legal Research Cell is one of the most active departments in our college. Legal research is of utmost importance to law students help enhance research aptitude, inculcate analytical and critical thinking and upgrades skills of applying legal principles to the given set of facts. This year, the Cell was headed by Dr. Priya Chopde., while Asst. Prof. Joyti Shete and Asst. Prof. Anuja Sharma worked as the faculty co-ordinators to assist with the activities conducted by the Cell. The LRC started its working for the A. Y. 22-23 by the constitution of LRC 2022-23. A google form was circulated amongst students to express their interests to be enrolled into the Cell. As many as 100 students showed their willingness to join the Cell.

After constitution, the very first activity conducted was the Orientation Session for newly joined members of the Cell. One of our alumni, who worked extensively for LRC, was invited for the same. This session provided insights to the members about its working and the opportunities available to students through LRC.

A Guest Session was organized on the topic, "Understanding Research Publications" by the LRC in association with the College Library on 22nd June, 2022. Dr. Shubhada Nagarkar, Associate Professor, Dept. of Library and Information Science, SPPU, was called as a guest Speaker. Through this session, topics such as publication ethics, quality research publication, and awareness about predatory journals were discussed with the participants.

This year marks the introduction of a new

activity under LRC called, 'Themisia.' It was a three day event and was a combination of some existing activities, as well as a few newly introduced activities under this head. Every alternate year, the Legal Research Cell of Deccan Education Society's Shri Naualmal Firodia Law College holds National Level Judgement Analysis Competition and National Level Bill Analysis along with two days of National Seminars, in collaboration with the Seminar Department. This year, the Legal Research Cell along with Seminar Department introduced 'Themisia'. Under this banner, the 12th edition of the National Level Judgement Analysis Competition, two days of national level seminars, the 1st Edition of the Legal Quiz and the Intra Collegiate Alternate Judgement Writing Competition were clubbed together. Overall theme for the event was "Reservation Policy in India".

The National Level Judgement Analysis Competition was conducted on the Case Law : "Janhit Abhiyan v Union of India, 2022". Seminar Department hosted a two-day seminar on one of the oldest contentious and controversial issues, "Reservation Policy in India – the Past, the Present, and the Way Ahead," and on the third day of the event, a legal quiz was conducted on the topic of "Constitutional Provisions Related to Reservation". Intra Collegiate Alternate Judgement Writing was conducted for the Case Law : " Indra Sawhney v Union of India".

The seminar commenced on the 24th with two technical sessions of the National Seminar, where experts Dr Prashant

Bansode & Adv. Shriram Pingle from the field of law and policy discussed the history and implementation of reservation policies in India. This was followed by the preliminary round of the 12th National Judgement Analysis Competition, where students from different law colleges participated. This year we had twenty-two teams registering from various Law Colleges. The Preliminary round was judged by Adv. Sushma Kadam, Adv. Pallavi Wavhal, Adv. Kostubh Moghe, Adv. Akshay Kabra, Adv. Megha Deshmukh, Adv. Nitish Chorbele and Adv. Annirudha Purohit. The Alternate Judgement Writing (Intra Collegiate) Competition was judged by Adv. Radhika Hastak.

The second day of the seminar saw the finals of the 12th National Judgement Analysis Competition, where the top four teams competed for the prize. Final Round was judged by Dr. Sukhdeo Ingale and Dr. Nalini Ambad. This was followed by two more technical sessions of the National Seminar, where experts Adv. Sagar Nevase and Dr. Nitish Nawsagaray shared their insights and first-hand experiences related to reservation policies.

On the final day of the seminar, a legal quiz was conducted, where students were tested on their knowledge of reservation policies in India. This Legal Quiz, on 26th April, 2023, commenced with the preliminary round, which was conducted in the premises of Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College. Amongst these, the qualifying three teams moved to the Kundalmal Firodia Auditorium for the next final 3 rounds.

Round 1- Know Your Constitution

This consisted of a questionnaire related to the history, the making and salient features as well as the articles of the constitution.

Round 2- What Did You See?

This was an audio/visual round where participants had to identify prominent personalities in the field of law.

Round 3- Fastest Finger First

It was a buzzer round where participants had to Press buzzer to answer the question. It also had negative markings.

This was then followed by the prize distribution during the Valedictory Ceremony, where the winners of the National Judgement Analysis Competition, the Intra-Collegiate Alternative Judgement Writing Competition and legal quiz were felicitated and congratulated. The Chief Guest for the ceremony was Shri. Ravindra Shiganapurkar Sir, member of Management Council of Savitribai Phule Pune University. The Welcome Address was given by Adv. Ashok Palande, Chairman, College Development Committee, and the Chief Guest Address by Shri. Ravindra Shiganapurkar Sir, who spoke about the power of observation and logical reasoning in the profession of law. Dr. Sharad Kunte Sir, Chairman, Governing Body, DES, gave the Presidential Address and Dr. Savita Kelkar ma'am, a senior life-member, Governing Body, DES, also gave a special address to the students and participants. The event ended with the Vote of Thanks delivered by Asst. Prof. Anuja Sharma, Faculty Coordinator, LRC.

Themisia (2022- 2023) was a great success, as it provided an academic platform for students and professionals to discuss and debate upon the prevalent policies of reservation in India. The technical sessions and the competition helped to enhance the knowledge and skills of the participants. The legal quiz was particularly well-received, as it challenged the participants to think critically and creatively.

Additionally, Students were encouraged to participate in outside activities like Legislative drafting competition, Essay writing competition wherein members of the Cell could secure a position amongst top five ranks. Moreover, the Cell coordinates to publish Law Journal, Fiat Justitia, which incorporates scholarly research articles from members of legal fraternity on contemporary socio-legal issues.

Accordingly, the Legal Research Cell functions for maintaining research culture of the institute through its diverse efforts.

Debate Department - Mimansa : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinators

Asst. Prof. Kaveri Deo
Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav

Student Coordinators

Tanaya Kulkarni
Raunak Nenwani
Somya Sharma
Urja Mishra

A debate is an organized argument or contest of ideas in which the participants discuss a topic from two opposing sides. Debate is a social way of expression of your point of view on a topic. It teaches students how to accept different point of views of theirs and others in the Same topic. They learn to agree and to disagree, may find a way to solve an issue, learn how to Compromise with others.

In debate, Argumentation, disagreement, rebutting points argued from the other side, to put forth your point of view in an emphatic and skilful manner is an integral part of legal education. Debate forum plays an important role in honing the student's argumentation and presentation skills. The debating skill will help students to appreciate the judicial process and justice delivery mechanism in a more effective manner.

In the Academic Year 2022-23 the debate department of Deccan Education Society's Shri. Navalmal Firodia law College organized the prestigious Inter collegiate National level Debate competition in the name of the great freedom fighter- Shri. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar. our students have participated in various Inter Collegiate.

Details of the competition

The Nation level debate competition was held on 29th and 30th September 2022.

Topics for the Competition

Preliminary Round:

1. Agnipath- Will it Prove a Military Transformation Scheme?
2. A drug addict – Offender or Victim?
3. National Education Policy 2020 – Repetition or Revolution?
4. Smart City – Whether a Sustainable Solution?

Final Round:

Cryptocurrency – Real Revolution or Just a Bubble?

Judges for the Competition

Preliminary round-

Dr. Jyotsna Khare (Marathi)
Mr. Mayur Bhave (Marathi)
Mr. Ravindra Patil (English)
Mr. Vedaent Kulkarni (English)
Mr . Mehrati Bade (English)
Mr. Achytrao Nimbalkar (English)
Dr. Reshma Nilangekar (Hindi)
Dr. Mohan Shinde (Hindi)

Final Round-

Mr. Shaunak Mainkar

Miss . Jayashree Venkatesh

Chief Guests for the competition

1. Mr. K.D. Bhosle

2. Mr. Eknath Khedkar

Winners of the Competition are as follows-

Special mention and Best Speaker- Marathi.

1. Special mention: Team Code 25A – Advait Patil , Savitribai Phule Pune University .

2. Best speaker: Team Code 13A – Mugdha Thorat , Ferguson College Pune.

Special mention and Best speaker- English.

1. Special mention: Team Code 27B- Rutika Ranjwan, Ferguson College, Pune.

2. Best speaker: Team Code 13A 28A – Sanjay Patil, SS Maniyar Law College, Jalgaon.

Special mention and Best speaker- Hindi.

1. Special mention: Team Code 3B – Divyanka Krishnan, Ferguson College, Pune.

2. Best Speaker: Team Code 2B – Mohammed Farooq Danish, Modern law College, Pune.

Winner team

1. T 25 – (Marathi)- Bhakti Deshmukh and Avdhut Bhagwan (Savitribai Phule Pune University)

2. T 2- (Hindi)- Pushkaraj Singh and Muhammad Farook Danish (Modern Law, college)

3. T 27 – (English)- Sharvari Dhanke and Ruteeka Ranjwan (Fergusson College, Pune)

1st prize	15,000 + Trophy and certificate
2nd prize	10,000+ Trophy and certificate
3rd prize	7,000+ Trophy and certificate

The students of our college are known for their enthusiastic participation in various debate competitions. These competitions provide them with a platform to showcase their knowledge, analytical skills, and persuasive abilities. They eagerly take part in engaging debates on a wide range of legal topics, expressing their opinions and engaging in intellectual discussions. The students are immensely dedicated to honing their oratory skills and their passion for engaging in thought-provoking debates is evident, considering their participation in a number of debate competitions. Over this academic year, with their impressive arguments and well-researched points, they have consistently left a lasting impression on the judges and fellow participants. Their enthusiasm and commitment to excellence contribute to the intellectually stimulating environment of DES SNFLC. The details regarding the same are discussed hereinbelow:

Sr. No	Participant	Class	Competition - Participation and Achievements
1.	Prajwal Nalawade	III LLB	1. New Arts, Science, Commerce College, Shegaon - Participation 2. Babasaheb Ambedkar Research and Training Institute State Level Elocution Competition - 3rd Prize. 3. Karamveer Bhaurao Hirey National Level Intercollegiate Debate Competition- Participation. 4. Modern Law College Pune - Vidhirang Debate - Participation 5. ILS, Pune - State Level Legal Aid Fest. - 2nd Prize 6. MIT, Alandi - Debate And Elocution - Participation 7. Ahmedaganar Jilha Marathi Vidhya Prasarak Mandal's New Arts College Shegaon - Hutatma Karamveer Chatrapati 4th Shivaji Maharaj Smruti Karandak 2023 - 1st Prize
2.	Sairaj Ghatpande	III BA LLB	1. Loknete Vyankatraoji Hire Inter Collegiate Competition - Participation 2. Karamveer Bhaurao Hirey National Level Intercollegiate Debate Competition - Participation 3. Modern Law College, Pune - Vidhirang Debate - Participation 4. ILS, Pune - State Level Legal Aid Fest - Participation 5. MIT Alandi Debate And Elocution - 3rd Prize 6. Pratibha State Level Competition Baramati. - 3rd Prize 7. Shankarrao Chavhan State Level Elocution Competition, MMCC, College Participation
3.	Samiksha Gheradi	II BA LLB	1. Loknete Vyankatraoji Hire Inter Collegiate Competition - Participation 2. Bhartividhyapeeth's New Law College, Sangli - III National Level Critique Competition - Participation
4	Muskan Singh	III BBA LLB	1. Indore Institute Of Law Conference Debate - Participation

5.	Smruti Dhoot	III BA LLB	1. Bhartividhyapeeth's New Law College, Sangli – III National Level Critique Competition – Participation 2. Vidhirang Debate- Modern Law College, Pune – 1st Prize 3. ILS, Pune State Level Legal Aid Fest Participation
6.	Nia Deshpande	II BA LLB	1. Bhartividhyapeeth's New Law College Sangli – III National Level Critique Competition – Participation
7.	Aayushi Vatsal	II BA LLB	1. Bhartividhyapeeth's New Law College Sangli – III National Level Critique Competition – Participation
8.	Satyajit Pawar	III BA LLB	1. Vidhirang Debate- Modern Law College Pune – 1st Prize
9.	Amogh Shetty	II BBA LLB	1. Bhartividhyapeeth's New Law College Sangli – III National Level Critique Competition – Participation
10.	Malvika Chavan	II BA LLB	1. Modern Law College Pune – Vidhirang Debate – Participation 2. ILS, Pune State Level Legal Aid Fest – Participation
11.	Vishal Thopate	III BA LLB	1. MMCC College – Shankarrao Chavhan State Level Elocution Competition – Participation
12.	Urja Mishra	IV BA LLB	1. Prajatantra , Organized By Ministry Of Urban Affairs- G20 Debate, New Delhi (in Top 5) 2. NIT Durgapur (Called As An Adjudicator) 3. IIT Guwahati Competition(Called As An Adjudicator)

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“The **court** is the
temple of justice and
the **lawyer** is its high **priest**.”

– J.R.D. Tata

”

DES Centre for Legal Excellence : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinator

Dr. Anagha Baldota

"We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence therefore is not an act but a habit!"

–Aristotle

DES Centre for Legal Excellence, aka DES CLE, since its inception follows consistency in planning and executing novel ideas to make excellence a habit, not an overnight endeavour. DES CLE coordinates various

certificate courses for the co-curricular development of the budding law aspirants. Following are the details of certificate courses conducted during the academic year 2022-23.

Sr. No.	Name of the Certificate Course	No. of participants	No. of Sessions	Course co-ordinator
1	Soft Skill Development	17	20	Dr. Anagha Baldota
2	Advocacy Skill Development	10	27	Dr. Anagha Baldota
3	Law & Psychology	09	30	Mr. Ninad Mainkar
4	Law & Logic	05	20	Adv. Megha Deshmukh
5	Law & Economics	157	20	Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte
6	Medico-legal studies	41	20	Dr. Anagha Baldota
7	Financial Markets (Basic)	17	16	Asst. Prof. Shaunak Mainkar

DES CLE attempts to impart excellence through various workshops for students as well as faculty members. Following are the details of such initiatives undertaken by DES CLE in the A.Y. 2022-23

Sr. No.	Date	Name of the Program	Conveners	Resource Persons
1	29.07.2023	In the Memory of V.B. Gogte	DES SNFLC	Master Swanand Behere
2	26.08.2022	Workshop on Competitive Examinations	DES SNFLC in collaboration with Uttarpath Institute	Adv. Megha Deshmukh Asst. Prof. Amruta Shirpurkar
3	27.08.2022	Workshop on Criminal Trial	DES SNFLC in Collaboration with Adhivakta Parishad	Adv. Rajashree Thakar Adv. S. K. Jain Adv. Hrishikesh Ganu Adv. Sanjeev Deshpande Adv. Kishor Baligar Adv. Pratapsingh Rajput
4	19.09.2022 to 22.09.2022	Swatantryaveer Sawarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth: A Four Day Lecture Series	DES SNFLC	Dr. Radhakrishnan Pillai Asst. Prof. Vikramaditya Rathod Shri. Rajeshwar Ghodajkar Asst. Prof. Sonali Renuse
5	01.10.2022	Workshop on Financial Literacy for Teaching and Non-Teaching staff	DES SNFLC	CA Jayshree Venkatesh
6	26.11.2022	Celebration of Constitution Day	DES SNFLC in Collaboration with Adhivakta Parishad	Adv. Rajashree Thakar Shri Ramesh Pandav Adv. Prashant Yadav
7	20.12.2022	Workshop on Awareness of Cyber Crime	DES SNFLC in collaboration with Consumer Forum	Shri Shrikant Joshi Asst. Sub-Inspector Kadir Deshmukh Police Naik Anil Pundalik
8	12.01.2023	Celebration of Yuva Din	DES SNFLC in Collaboration with Adhivakta Parishad	Adv. Mahadev Shinde Adv. Rajeshwar Navalpure Adv. Tejal Aher

DES CLE strives to contribute to inculcate interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary & transdisciplinary approaches to Law through various programs. In collaboration with Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram, on 17.06.2022, Rujul Deshpande, Anagha Vaidya, Adit Sharma & Rushita Alkunte participated in a field visit to Dehane, near Bhimashankar. The students provided the Katkari Tribe with the knowledge and importance of documents like Aadhar Card, PAN Card, Ration Card, Caste Certificate, etc. The

Katkari Tribe, after knowing the importance, came up with a pile of documents for their children as well. The students observed that the tribe also faces the problem of addiction of alcohol, poverty, enrolment of their children into school, availing & accessing essential services, etc. This paralegal initiative motivated students to develop the spirit of understanding & performing social responsibilities. DES CLE is committed to consistent contribution to overall development of the students.

“

“Studying law is a lifelong commitment to learning, growing, and using your knowledge to make a difference in the world.”

– Martin Luther King Jr.

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Club Aesthetica : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinator

Dr. Anagha Baldota

Clubs are a great way to enhance the development of your character & skills that benefit students in & out of the institution. The budding lawyers not only aspire to be well versed with the laws but also strive hard to cherish the creativity, artistic instincts, critical thinking skills, clarity of varied range of philosophy, tolerance towards heterogeneous &

diverse opinions, knowledge of local to global level politics & skill to present that knowledge diplomatically on forums like MUN, Parliamentary Debate etc.

With the notion of excellence at abovementioned levels Club Aesthetica organised following programmes in the A.Y. 2022-23

Sr. No.	Date	Name of the programme	Outcome
1	15.10.2022	The Joy of Reading on the occasion of A.P.J. Kalam's Birth Anniversary वाचन प्रेरणा दिन	Students read the inspirational & significant excerpts that impacted their lives. The exchange of words identified the importance of reading in this digital era thereby amplifying the joy of reading
2	07.12.2022	Screening of a movie 'Article 15'	Films can be reviewed beyond entertainment & therefore Article 15 was screened by the students to know, understand & discuss the law point of Article 15 of the constitution of India along with the gap between Fantasy & Fact.
3	26.12.2022	Screening of a movie 'Udaan'	The problems of adolescence especially about emotional development, career choices are crucially reviewed & discussed by the students after watching the movie 'Udaan'

4	11.01.2023	'Vivek Vichar' Intra-collegiate elocution competition on the occasion of Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda	Students enthusiastically came up with well prepared speeches on varied topics listed for the competition in English, Marathi & Hindi, amongst which top three performances were awarded on Yuva Din
5	03.03.2023	मराठी राजभाषा दिन कार्यशाळा	कायद्याची भाषा आणि भाषेचा कायदा या विषयावर वकिलानी आपले विचार मांडले. कार्यशाळेला उत्स्फूर्त प्रतिसाद लाभला
6	23.03.2023	मुक्तक Intra-Collegiate Poetry Competition	Students having poetic instincts recited self authored poems in English, Marathi & Hindi amongst which top five performances were awarded

Model United Nations club, Club MUN also planned & executed a five day workshop for the students interested in representing international issues with keen research on global level intricacies related to war, peace, trade, arms etc. related conventions, Treaties, & Laws. A Mock Conference was also organised to check & motivate the progress of participants of the MUN workshop. Shubhankar Kale, Nehali Mokashi, Shreya Jadhav, Chaitanya Deshpande & Pratiksha More

took initiative to guide & encourage the junior club members to represent various committees for a decided issue. The workshop was successful because of cohesive efforts of senior mentors of MUN club & junior student newly incorporated to the club.

Besides these efforts at college level, some students represented college at competitions outside the college & brought accolades of commendation & best delegates.

Sr.No.	Name of the competition	Name of the participants	class	Achievements
1	VIT MUN	Shubhankar Kale Shreya Jadhav	III BALLB II BALLB	-
				Best Delegate
2	SLSP MUN Symbiosis Law School	Shubhankar Kale Shreya Jadhav	III BALLB II BALLB	High commendation
				-
3	AIT MUN Army Institute of Technology	Shubhankar Kale Shreya Jadhav	III BALLB II BALLB	High commendation
		Chaitnya Deshpande Nehali Mokashi Pratiksha More	III BBALLB III BBALLB IV BALLB	-

Club Vidhit is run to encourage research skill amongst the law aspirants of college. The club members like Puru Purohit, Arghish Akolkar, Ria Menon, Bhavana Mittal, Swastik Madke, Yugandhara Wakde, Ninad Senad, Ishita Bansal etc. ebulliently inspire students, teachers, and

alumni & practising lawyers to author the articles on varied range of topics followed by curation of the good research, stream those on the virtual platform of e-journal Vedhas after editing the articles. Following are the details of the articles published by the Club Vidhit

Sr.No.	Date	Name of the articles	Name of the author	Name of the editor
1.	15.07.2022	Case Comment – M. R. Balaji And Others Vs. State Of Mysore	Parul Thadani	Ria Menon
2.	16.08.2022	Looking back at the Lokpal and Lokyuktas Bill after 9 years	Arghish Akolkar	Yugandhara Wakde
3.	17.09.2022	Interception of telephonic calls and phone tapping in India	Ninad Senad	Swastik Madake
4.	18.08.2022	The Rising number of SPACs and the challenges posed by the Indian regulatory framework	Yugandhara Wakde	Swastik Madake
5.	19.10.2022	The 4 Labour Codes: A Revolutionary Game-Changer	Ishita Bansal	Ria Menon
6.	20.02.2023	Case Analysis: Kesavananda Bharati v State of Kerala, 1973	Bhavika Mittal	Puru Purohit

Clubs remain active due to immense efforts put in by enthusiastic students & the administration backing their proposals. The clubs are looking forward to plan such innovations & multidimensional endeavours in future.

Cultural Department : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinators

Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav

Asst. Prof. Sonal Pandhare

Indradhanush 2023

The Cultural Department of a College aims to provide a platform for students to showcase their talents, promote cultural diversity, and foster community engagement. This policy document outlines the guidelines and procedures for conducting cultural events and activities within the college.

The objectives of the Cultural Department are:

- a) To provide an opportunity for students to develop their creative and artistic talents.
- b) To celebrate cultural diversity and foster mutual respect for different cultures and traditions.
- c) To promote inclusivity and community engagement through cultural events and activities.
- D) To provide a platform for students to interact and network outside of the classroom

The cultural department has always been an active part of the college. This year as every year we hosted our Intra collegiate Fest Indradhanush. We had a series of events lined up that were performed on 11th, 12th and 13th of May 2023. The details of which are as follows-

1. One Minute Fame – The one minute fame was meant for students to showcase their talent in one minute. Each of them was given one minute and the performers could dance, sing or showcase any talent.
2. Bollywood Quiz- The Bollywood quiz was based on questions asked on old Hindi films and songs. There were teams made class wise and students enthusiastically participated in the event.
3. Mehendi- Mehendi was an event in which students and teachers participated likewise. The competition was based on designs and creativity.
4. Hog Fest- This was the competition where students competed in terms of quantity of food that was eaten.
5. Painting- The painting competition was judged on the basis of creativity and design.
6. Mad ads- This was where students were asked to perform ads that were crazy yet entertaining and educating.
7. Impromptu Dance- this was the competition where performers were asked to dance to the music that was played on the spot.
8. Musical Chair- Class wise competition was conducted for this event.

9. Treasure hunt- The event aimed to promote teamwork, critical thinking, effective communication, and time management skills among participants. Spanning for over an hour, a massive participation of eight enthusiastic teams was witnessed for the hunt this year. The clues were cleverly hidden in various secretive spots in the campus, the ambit of which was from the Kimaya Cultural and Recreation Centre, to Gate No. 4.

The clues were designed to be difficult yet decipher-able, with each team getting a variety of five. It was ensured that each team gets a set that progresses towards difficulty as they approach the final clue, the one hidden in the Moot Court Hall.

Conclusion

Throughout the event, participants demonstrated remarkable teamwork, supporting and encouraging one another to overcome obstacles and achieve their shared objectives. The treasure hunt created an inclusive environment, allowing individuals from diverse backgrounds to interact and forge new friendships. The event not only served as a recreational activity but also fostered a sense of exploration and adventure, encouraging students to step out of their comfort zones and embrace new challenges.

10. Rangoli event was conducted on May 12th, 2023 from 09:00 am to 10:00 am. A total of 10 students from various batches participated in the event. The competition was a test to judge the creativity, time management, and artistic skills of the participants. The judges for the competition were Asst. Prof. Kaveri Deo Ma'am and Asst. Prof. Hanumant Dodake Sir. The rangolis were judged on the basis of colour combination, details

and clarity, creativity, and overall appeal. The contestants were informed about the rules beforehand. They were provided Rangoli by the college. The event was challenging for the participants as they were given only an hour to complete their Rangolis, but each one of them did a commendable job. Amruta Shirole of 1st LLB emerged the winner while Sharwari Konde of 2nd BA, LLB was the runner-up. Amruta's Rangoli of Lord Vitthal was an absolute hit and it garnered a lot of praise. The room filled with Rangolis was indeed a visual treat. Faculty members and students turned up in huge numbers to relish the rangolis. The way their eyes lit up upon seeing the beautiful rangolis was a sight to behold. All in all, it was a successful event.

11. Poetry 'काव्यऋतु' (कविताओंका मौसम) event arranged on 1st day of Indradhanush i.e 11th May.

Poetry is an event that binds together words, rhythm and sentiment into a delightful combination of prose and poetry. When you recite, time stands still for all those who listen and when you bare your soul, we feel what you felt when you wrote that beautiful piece of literary art that escapes from the depths of your mind.

The event held in the college premises. Time slot given for the event was 5pm to 6:30. 20 participants participated in the competition. There was no specific theme for the poems. It was open for all type of poems in Marathi, Hindi and English language. Winner of this event is Priya Raundal (2nd LLB) and Runner-up Imroz (1st LLB). The event was hosted by Sanya Narula and Prajwal Narwade.

Environment Cell : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinator

Sandip Borse

Students Coordinators

Akshay Mulange

Darshan Joshi

Cleanliness Drive

The cleanliness drive organized by the Environment Cell, led by Akshay Mulange and Darshan Joshi, with the guidance of Sandip Borse, was a remarkable success. The collaborative efforts of volunteers, teachers, and students resulted in a significant improvement in the cleanliness standards of the backside area of our college.

The event not only achieved its objective of creating a clean and hygienic environment but also fostered a sense of responsibility and awareness among the participants. By actively engaging in the cleanliness drive, they developed a deeper understanding of the importance of cleanliness and its impact on our overall well-being.

The transformation of the backside area serves as a tangible reminder of the values we hold as a college community. It reflects our commitment to maintaining a clean and healthy environment and demonstrates our respect for the spaces we occupy.

Moving forward, it is crucial to sustain the momentum generated by this cleanliness drive. By organizing regular clean-up activities and encouraging active

participation from the college community, we can ensure that cleanliness becomes an ingrained habit and a part of our college culture.

As we continue to prioritize cleanliness, let us remember that it is not merely about tidying up our surroundings, but it is a reflection of our values, responsibility, and respect towards the environment we live in. By upholding these principles, we can create a positive impact on our campus and inspire others to follow suit.

Together, let us strive for a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable future.

Tree Plantation

The tree plantation event held on 4th June 2023 at our school premises was a remarkable success. The event, organized by the Environment Cell, aimed to raise environmental consciousness and promote sustainable practices among students and faculty.

The speeches delivered by Darshan Joshi, Principal Priya Chopde, and Sandip Borse highlighted the significance of tree plantation in mitigating environmental issues and preserving biodiversity. Their words inspired the participants to actively engage in the event and contribute to a greener future.

The generous plant donations by Akash Gujar, Swaraj Tingre, Janaki Patil, and Akshay Mulange played a crucial role in ensuring a diverse and vibrant plantation. Their contributions reflected their commitment to environmental conservation and served as an example for others to follow.

The execution of the event was seamless, thanks to the dedicated efforts of Sachin Mama, a member of the Environment Cell. His guidance and expertise ensured that the plants were distributed and planted in suitable locations within the school premises, maximizing their growth potential.

The tree plantation event served as a powerful reminder of the collective responsibility we have towards our environment. By actively participating in such initiatives, we can contribute to the preservation of our planet and create a sustainable future for generations to come.

As we reflect on the success of this event, let us not forget that our commitment to environmental conservation does not end here. It is essential to nurture the planted trees, provide them with proper care, and continue to engage in initiatives that promote environmental awareness and sustainability.

Together, let us embrace the beauty and significance of trees, recognizing their pivotal role in our ecosystem. By planting and nurturing trees, we can make a positive impact on our environment and pave the way for a greener and healthier planet.

Remember, every tree we plant today is a gift we give to the future.

Environmental Lifestyle

The event on environmental lifestyle, organized and led by Sandip Borse, was a remarkable initiative that highlighted the significance of adopting sustainable practices for a healthier planet. The event successfully raised awareness about the importance of making conscious choices that promote sustainability and minimize harm to the environment.

Sandip Borse's lecture shed light on the benefits of an environmental lifestyle, including reduced carbon footprint, resource conservation, improved personal well-being, and a sense of purpose. Attendees were provided with practical steps they can take in their daily lives to actively contribute to environmental conservation, such as energy conservation, waste management, sustainable transportation, and responsible consumption.

The question-and-answer session allowed participants to seek further guidance and address their queries, ensuring that they left the event equipped with knowledge and inspiration to implement sustainable practices in their own lives and communities.

Overall, the event served as a platform to empower individuals to become ambassadors for an environmental lifestyle. By adopting sustainable practices and making informed choices, we can collectively work towards a greener and brighter future for ourselves and future generations.

The event's success can be attributed to the efforts of Sandip Borse and the active participation of the attendees. It serves as a reminder that small changes in our lifestyle can make a significant difference in preserving the planet's resources and ensuring its long-term sustainability.

As we move forward, let us take the lessons and strategies shared during this event and put them into action. By embracing an environmental lifestyle, we can contribute to a more sustainable and thriving world. Together, let's create a future where the well-being of our planet is at the forefront of our choices and actions.

Waste is Wealth

The program conducted by Vicharmanch 51A NGO in association with DES Navalmal Firodia Law College on the topic of "Waste is Wealth" was a resounding success, thanks to the presence and insights shared by the esteemed Chief Guest, Shri Ramdas Kokare. Shri Kokare, renowned for his exceptional contributions to the field of Waste Management, has successfully implemented innovative concepts like 'Zero Waste' and 'Waste is Wealth' in various regions, including Vengurla, Matheran, and Karjat.

During the program, Shri Ramdas Kokare elucidated on the remarkable achievements of the Vengurla pattern, which effectively transformed waste management in the district. Through a well-structured waste management program, waste was segregated into different categories such as wet, dry, and radioactive waste. The citizens of Vengurla were encouraged to dispose of their waste according to designated days of the week.

This systematic approach not only facilitated efficient waste management but also opened up opportunities for waste recycling and generating revenue. By converting waste into wealth, the Vengurla pattern created a sustainable model that not only eliminated waste but also provided employment opportunities

for the residents. The success of this approach has garnered recognition and accolades at both national and global levels.

Shri Ramdas Kokare's insightful presentation highlighted the importance of waste management and demonstrated how it is possible to create a zero-waste city by implementing such innovative strategies. The Vengurla pattern serves as an inspiration for other communities and municipalities to adopt similar waste management practices, not only for environmental conservation but also for economic growth and social development.

The program organized by Vicharmanch 51A NGO and DES Navalmal Firodia Law College provided a valuable platform for sharing knowledge and best practices in waste management. It is through such collaborative efforts and the dedication of individuals like Shri Ramdas Kokare that we can strive towards a cleaner, greener, and more sustainable future.

Overall, the event successfully shed light on the potential of waste management to transform communities, and the Vengurla pattern stands as a shining example of how waste can be turned into wealth, benefiting both the environment and the people.

"Are our laws inconsistent with our Environment?"

The interactive session on the topic "Are our laws inconsistent with our Environment?" organized by Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College's Jagruti - Justice in Action (Pro Bono) and Environment Cell in association with United People's Foundation was a resounding success. The event, which took place on

the concluding day of ENVIROLAW on 3rd April 2023, brought together esteemed speakers, students, and environmental enthusiasts to discuss and find solutions to the pressing environmental challenges facing our society.

The program commenced with a warm welcome speech by Sakshi and Anushka, setting the tone for an engaging and insightful session. The Chief Guest, Mr. Vinod Bodhankar, Founder and Joint Director of Sagarmitra Abhiyan, shared his practical solution to plastic pollution, shedding light on the urgent need for action in this area. His expertise and passion were evident as he addressed the audience, emphasizing the importance of addressing plastic pollution and its impact on the environment.

The Pro-Bono Club, represented by Mansi and Siddhi, took the opportunity to highlight the college's initiatives in promoting environmental awareness and protection. These efforts showcased the proactive role of the college and its students in addressing environmental issues through various activities and campaigns.

The ceremonial lighting of the lamp by the Chief Guest and the Principal of the College, Dr. Priya Chopde, symbolized the enlightening of minds and the commitment to protect and preserve the environment. Dr. Chopde, in her welcome speech, emphasized the significance of environmental protection and acknowledged the valuable contributions of the Pro-Bono Club.

The session continued with an introduction by Rohit Salve, a student of 1st B.A. LL.B., who discussed the Solar Policy formulated by the students. This showcased the college's dedication to finding sustainable

solutions and integrating environmental considerations into legal frameworks.

Mr. Vinod Bodhankar, the Chief Guest, then provided valuable insights into natural laws and explained the interconnectedness between human and natural laws. He discussed the different layers of reality, highlighting the importance of finding a balance between oneself, family, career, society, nature, and spirituality. His thought-provoking perspectives encouraged the audience to reflect on their role in the ecosystem and the responsibility each individual holds towards the environment.

The event concluded with Professor Saurabh Jadhav delivering the Vote of Thanks, expressing gratitude to all the participants, speakers, and organizers for their contributions to the event's success. The session served as a platform for fruitful discussions and the dissemination of knowledge regarding environmental laws, with the Pro-Bono Club playing a pivotal role in raising awareness and promoting environmental stewardship.

Overall, the interactive session highlighted the pressing need for aligning our laws with environmental protection and sustainability. It underscored the significance of collective action and proactive measures to address issues such as plastic pollution, water pollution, and climate change. The event served as a catalyst for change, inspiring participants to become advocates for environmental justice and strive for a harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature.

Placement Cell : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinators

Asst. Prof. Pooja Deo
Asst. Prof. Anuja Sharma

Deccan Education Society's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune (D.E.S's SNFLC) has entered its 18th year of imparting legal education. Our college has been imparting high-quality legal education and has an edge as one of the leading law colleges in Maharashtra. Along with academics, the college also focuses on chiselling students by enhancing their skills and turning them into assets for the legal profession. Hence, the institution of Placement Cell is a step towards achieving this goal. The student co-ordinators for this year were chosen after a thorough selection process which included written submissions, personal interviews, etc. the student co-ordinators are:

1. Ruchika Jain (3rd LL.B)
2. Shreya Bansal (3rd LL.B)

To improvise the functioning of the Cell, this year the Placement Cell formed an assistance committee called as the Placement Assistance Cell (PAC).

PAC consisted of the following students:

1. Ruchika Jain (3rd LL.B)
2. Shreya Bansal (3rd LL.B)
3. Suvarna Shinde (3rd LL.B)
4. Akanksha Redij (3rd LL.B)

The Placement Assistance Cell (PAC) of our institution plays a pivotal role in counselling and guiding students for their successful careers. It helps students transform into professionals by

conducting activities like certified courses, mock interviews, group discussions, pre-placement talks, interactive sessions with professionals, case studies, etc., and personality development programs covering communication skills, presentation skills, career planning, etc., on a regular basis to enable the students to acquire the necessary traits to become a viable asset to the profession and the society at large. PAC also partnered with a recruiting agency that helped in student profiling.

PAC has assisted in drafting the Placement Cell's policy for the students and also designed a selection process which is suitable for the college, recruiters and the students. The Selection Process was conducted in multiple stages and includes:

1. PAC reaching out to over 120 recruiters which included companies, firms and advocates in cities like Pune, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Calcutta, etc
2. PAC receiving the Job Description provided by the recruiter and sharing it with the students.
3. The CVs of the interested students were scrutinized by the faculty in-charge based on the eligibility set by the recruiters.
4. The CVs of the shortlisted students were shared by PAC to the Recruiters.

5. The Recruiters further shortlisted the desired candidates and proceed with their own selection process like written exams, GD and PI for the final selection of students.

Apart from this, PAC conducted various seminars:

1. ASMI on 4th October, 2022 in collaboration with Paripoorti Cell to promote women empowerment and encourage female students to pursue their desired choice of career. A panel of 9 distinguished women achievers from various professional fields like law, academics, business, civil services, etc. graced the seminar with their presence.

2. CV Writing Session on 25th November, 2022 where our alumnus Mr. Kayomard Irani gave insights on "How to Build a Job Winning CV". He also spoke about pursuing masters in and outside India and also gave insights on draft Statement of Purpose, Letter of Recommendation, etc

3. A separate orientation session was conducted by the Placement Cell Student-In Charge for 2nd LL.B students to introduce them to the nuances of the Placement Cell.

4. An orientation session was conducted in association with a recruiting agency, ATPA. The seminar was conducted by Dr. Mayura Sabane Ma'am. Important take aways from this session were: strengthening skill set, understanding the market demand and bridging the gap between academics and industry

PAC approached various Companies, Firms and Advocates to associate with our institution for ongoing and future internships and placements. PAC was successful in securing 2 Pre-Placement Offers for the final year students. It was also successful in bagging internships and placement opportunities for our students in the following Companies/Firms:

Sr. No.	Name Of Company/Firm	Month	Students Appeared	Students Selected
1.	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance	Through the academic year	5	Malvika Murali (3rd LL.B) Aman Pawar (2nd LL.B) Anandu S. Nair (2nd LL.B)
2.	R. G. Rane and Company LLP	December 2022	4	Poorva Joshi (4th B.B.A.,LL.B)
3.	DSK Legal, Pune	December 2022	4	Two selected
4.	Adv. Vijayalaxmi Khopade	December 2022	2	Adv. Jyoti Kumbhar (1st LL.M) Bhagyashree Rathi (5th B.A.,LL.B)
5.	Digit Insurance	December 2022	9	Diksha Chimote (5th B.A.,LL.B) reached final round interview

6.	Legalogic Consulting	December 2022	2	Aasawari Rajhans (2nd LL.M) reached final interview
7.	G and M Associates	February 2023	4	Kartik Gangadharan (2nd LL.B) Akshita Vats (5th B.A.,LL.B)
8.	Anand Akut and Associates	February 2022	4	Priyanshi Chaurasia (3rd LL.B) Sakshi Kejriwal (3rd LL.B)
9.	Desai and Associates	February 2023	4	Awaiting
10.	Adv. Aishwarya Sandeep	February 2023	2	Gayatri Jadhav (3rd LL.B)
11.	SRB Ojas	February and March 2023	2	Ruchika Jain (3rd LL.B) Akshata Vyas (4th B.B.A.,LL.B)
12.	Gray Matter LLP	March 2022	2	Simran Sawant (4th B.B.A.,LL.B)
13.	Home First Finance Company, Mumbai	March 2023	1	Sakshi Mehta (5th B.A.,LL.B) reached final interview
14.	MinusDispute Legal Strategists	March 2023	2	Rushabh Agrawal (3rd LL.B) Manthan Mugdiya (2nd LL.M)
15.	Legasis Pvt. Ltd.	April 2023	7	Process ongoing

For the next academic year, PAC has planned to collaborate with the Alumni Department of the college with the goal of recruiting more students as well as promoting business and practises of our alumni. PAC also envisages top associate with Recruiting Agencies for student development, student profiling and to

widen the reach of recruitment.

The Placement Cell is grateful to the college and the faculty for their support to continuously build a bridge between the recruiters and students. It looks forward to performing with more vigour and enthusiastic participation of students, faculty and recruiters.

Sports Department : Annual Report

Sports Faculty Coordinator

Asst. Prof. Sandip Borse

Sports Coordinators

Saurabh Mane

Prabha Goswami

Sports Department

Sports Department is an integral part of DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College. The department conducts various activities, competitions throughout the year. Students get opportunity to find their talent and exercise and improve their skills. Discipline is the most important thing which students get from sports. Working in various activities of the department keeps students motivated. Throughout the year we conduct 5 Intra-College Tournaments and 2 Inter-Collegiate Tournaments.

Sports Faculty In-Charge: - Asst. Prof. Sandip Borse

Sports Representatives: - Saurabh Mane and Prabha Goswami

International Yoga Day

On account of the International Yoga Day, our college, D.E.S.'s Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, conducted a programme themed "Yoga is the journey of the self,

through self."

Mrs. Shilpa Salve (Life coach, Yoga therapist and Author) was the Chief Guest who conducted a brilliant and insightful yoga session and enlightened us with her experiences and wisdom gathered over a number of years in the field of yoga. This excellent yoga session was attended by a total of 100 students which was conducted from 8:00am to 11:00am, in the main building of the college.

VEDANT 2022

Vedant is an Inter Collegiate Sports event which is organized by B.J. Medical College, Pune. The event was held between 19th August to 4th September 2022. Our college participated in many events like Cricket, Badminton, Carrom, Table Tennis and Football. Sanskruta Thakur from our college Won Gold in Table Tennis Women Singles.

Game	Position	Player Names
Table Tennis (Women)	Winner	Sanskruta Thakur

National Sports Day

Every year India celebrates National sports day on 29th August to commemorate the birth anniversary of hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand. To mark the occasion

of National sports day our college also organized events of different sports in a bid to promote fitness amongst students. Carrom, Table tennis and Badminton competitions were organized.

TABLE TENNIS	WINNER	RUNNER UP
Men's Singles:	Rayansh Kumar	Pratik Gawari
Women's Singles:	Sanskruta Thakur	Aditi Shah

BADMINTON	WINNER	RUNNER UP
Men's Singles:	Devandra Bankar	Aliasgar Nasikwala
Women's Singles	Nia Deshpande	Malvika Chavan

CARROM	WINNER	RUNNER UP
Men's Singles	Atharva Kore	Bhushan Jadhav
Men's Doubles	Atharv and Hrushikesh	Aditya and Ujwal
Women's Singles	Isha Hurkat	Ambika Munde
Women's Doubles	Isha and Saloni	Prabha and Jinnal

Republic Day

Indian won its freedom on the 15th of August 1947 and became a republic on the 26th of January 1950. The new constitution of free India came into force with the effect on the 26th itself. It is a day of national rejoicing and it is celebrated with zeal and spirit throughout the Country. 73th Republic Day in our college was celebrated with great enthusiasm, the campus was decorated with handmade posters on environment, balloons, wall hangings and tricolour dupattas. The event proceeded with the parade done by the students of Physiotherapy then the flag hoisting took place which was done by our Principal ma'am. The Chief Guest Mrs. Rosamma Basil addressed the crowd with her wise and insightful words. The Poster Making Competition which was organised by the environment cell of our college with the

help of sports department, the students were felicitated with prizes.

The heart of the event was the announcement and felicitation of the Student Committee for the year 2022-23. 29 students from the lot were chosen through different tests and processes, then made the representatives of different committees. These students were felicitated with the batches. There was a balloon release program to showcase it as a symbol of freedom.

PINNACLE

Pinnacle, is the 15th Inter Law Collegiate festival organized by A.K.K. New Law Academy & Ph.D. (Law) Research Centre, Pune. The sports events were held between the 30th January to 10th February 2023. Students of D.E.S Law College exhibited a splendid performance in this Competition.

Game	Position	Player Names
Athletics 100M (Men)	Winner	Anirudha Lokhande
4x100M Relay (Men)	Winner	Aniruddha Lokhande Kunal Jagrut Sahil Garela Bhushan Jadhav
4x100M Relay (Women)	Runner-up	Aditi Shah Anushka Bangale Shreya Bodhe Prabha Goswami
T.T Singles (Women)	Winner	Sanskruta Thakur
T.T Doubles (Women)	Winner	Sanskruta Thakur Prabha Goswami
T.T Doubles (Mixed)	Winner	Sanskruta Thakur Shreemadhav
T.T Doubles (Men)	Runner-up	Naman Jain Shreemadhav
Chess	Winner	Omkar Pardeshi

ZEST

ZEST'23, is the annual and national level sporting extravaganza conducted by the College of Engineering, Pune (COEP). ZEST was scheduled from 11th to 13th of February 2023 at COEP ground, Near Sancheti

hospital, Pune. Students of D.E.S. Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College participated in most sports including Box Cricket, Football, Basketball, Handball, Chess, Carrom, Table Tennis and Badminton.

Game	Position	Player Names
Athletics		
200M (Men)	Winner	Anirudha Lokhande
	Runner-up	Kunal Jagrut
800M (Men)	Runner-up	Anirudha Lokhande
1500M (Women)	Runner-up	Prabha Goswami
4x100M Relay (Men)	Runner-up	Aniruddha Lokhande Kunal Jagrut Jay Kshirsagar Bhushan Jadhav

4x100M Relay (Women)	2nd Runner-up	Aditi Shah Akshata Yadav Shreya Bodhe Prabha Goswami
Fencing	Winner	Aditi Sonawane

ASPIRE

Aspire is an Inter-collegiate competition organised by Neville Wadia Institute of Management Studies and Research, Pune. Various colleges participate and

compete here to win the tournament. The Tournament was held on 9th February 2023. DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune participated in this tournament.

Game	Position	Player Names
Throwball (Women)	Winner	Shraddha Patil Bhargavi Panpaliya Mrunmai Fulsundar Jagriti Purna Vaishnavi Wagh Sreelakshmi Nair Riya Kore

SNFLC Women's League

D.E.S. Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, organized a sports event namely "SNFLC WOMEN'S LEAGUE", which was held on the 16th, 17th and 18th of March, 2023. This event shared the motto of "Empowering Women Through Sports", to celebrate women's achievements, recognize challenges and focus greater attention on women's rights

and gender equality, on the occasion of International Women's Day.

A total variety of 9 sports tournaments were conducted including Volleyball, Basketball, Badminton, Cricket, Table Tennis, Carrom, Tug of War, Athletics and Chess. Each Sport was assigned a coordinator to ensure the smooth functioning of every tournament.

	WINNER	RUNNER UP
VOLLEYBALL	Siddhi Inamdar Riya Singh Maryada Kamble Aarya Wadekar Manasi Bhintade Tejaswini Shinde	Prabha Goswami Samruddhi Kanchan Nishtha Wadhwa Sharvari Dugam Sakshi Parak Kesar Kogta

BASKETBALL	WINNER	RUNNER UP
	Aditi Shah Nupur Singh Isha Borikar Ashi Jain Parima Desai Sejal Lahane	Aarya Mahabole Ishita Mahindrakar Sharmika Nagarkar Labhanshi Vaishnavi Babar Aarya Temgire Purva

BADMINTON	WINNER	RUNNER UP
Women's Singles:	Ketaki Navgire	Kesar Kogta

BADMINTON	WINNER	RUNNER UP
Women's Singles:	Sanskruta Thakur	Anu Sharma

TUG OF WAR	WINNER	RUNNER UP
	Rutuja J Akshata S Manasi B Sakshi K Bhargavi P Diksha B Pallavi P Ashi J Yashada J Prerana B	Prabha G Malvika C Samruddhi K Shital V Aditi S Sakshi P Sanskruta T Nishtha W

CHESS	WINNER	RUNNER UP
	Sejal Lahane	Shrushti Dube

CARROM	WINNER	RUNNER UP
Singles	Mital Zanwar	Prerna Bansode
Doubles	Mital Zanwar Riya Singh	Prabha Goswami Samruddhi Kanchan

ATHLETICS	WINNER	RUNNER UP
100M	Sharvari D	Saee L
4x100M Relaye	Aditi S Shreya B Prabha G Samruddhi K	Ambika M Saee L Ashi J Anushka B

	WINNER	RUNNER UP
CRICKET	Prachiti Welapure Prerna Bansode Arya Gawande Anu Sharma Arya Temgire Mittali Gate	Prabha Goswami Malvika Chavan Sakshi Parakh Samruddhi Kanchan Mansi Rathod Nishtha Wadhwa Aditi Shah

TEKKY

Inter-Collegiate Football Tournament organized by the Sports Department of DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College (DES SNFLC). The tournament took place from 17th March 2023 to 19th March 2023 and witnessed enthusiastic participation from several colleges across the region. The matches were conducted in League

cum knockout. The much-anticipated final match took place on the third day of the tournament. It was a closely contested match between MIT College and AISSMS College. After an intense battle, MIT College emerged victorious with a final score of 3-1. The winning team displayed exceptional teamwork, skill, and determination throughout the match.

WINNER	RUNNER UP
MIT College, Pune	AISSMS College, Pune

SYMBHAV

Symbhav is Inter-Collegiate Sports Tournament organised by Symbiosis Law School, Pune. It was 3 days Sports tournament where colleges from all over the Pune City were participating.

DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College also was one of those who participated in several events. Our players played fearlessly and competed with spirit and sportsmanship and showcased disciplined game.

Game	Position	Player Names
Badminton Single (Women)	Winner	Ketaki Navgire
Badminton Doubles (Women)	Runner-up	Ketaki Navgire Kesar Kogta

LAWSKETS

Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune, organized a three-day Intercollegiate sports tournament "LAWSKETS 2023" from 29th to 31st March, 2023. This was the fourth year of the tournament, and it attracted 30 colleges and over 600 players who competed in a range of sports including Football, Cricket, Basketball, Volleyball, Badminton, Carrom, Athletics, and more. The competitions were held in a highly enthusiastic atmosphere, and

the management was handled by 150 students from Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College. The tournament was inaugurated by Maharashtra Kesari Shri. Shivraj Rakshe. The tournament was supported by Punyanagri as a media partner and Punya Aqua as a beverage partner. The prize distribution ceremony was held on March 31st, with CDC Chairman Ashok Palande as the Chief Guest and Prof. Gautam Sonavane was also present. Sharankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune won the Champions Trophy for this year.

GAME	WINNER	RUNNER UP
Cricket	Y.C. Law College, Pune	D.Y. Patil College, Akurdi
Football	MIT School of Law	Y.C. Law College, Pune
Basketball (Men)	Ferguson College, Pune	ILS Law College, Pune
Basketball (Women)	M.M.S.C Law College, Pune	DES SNFLC, Pune
Volleyball (Men)	SRT College, Kamshet	Anantrao Pawar College, Pune
Volleyball (Women)	Ferguson College, Pune	M.M.S.C Law College, Pune
Badminton Singles (Men)	COP.Ed., Loni	Y.C. Law College, Pune
Badminton Singles (Women)	DES SNFLC, Pune	DES SNFLC, Pune
Badminton Doubles (Mixed)	DES SNFLC, Pune	DES SNFLC, Pune
Table Tennis Singles (Men)	D.Y. Patil, Akurdi	VIT, Pune
Table Tennis Singles (Women)	DES SNFLC, Pune	Modern College,
Table Tennis Doubles (Mixed)	DES SNFLC, Pune	M.M.S.C Law College, Pune
100M (Men)	AFMC, Pune	AFMC, Pune
400M (Men)	AFMC, Pune	AFMC, Pune
100M (Women)	AFMC, Pune	M.M.S.C Law College, Pune
200M (Women)	M.M.S.C Law College, Pune	AFMC, Pune
Carrom	M.M.S.C Law College, Pune	PVT COET, Pune
Chess (Men)	P.Jog College, Kothrud	BMCC, Pune
Chess (Women)	DES SNFLC, Pune	M.M.S.C Law College, Pune

VIDHIRANG

Vidhirang is an Inter-Collegiate Competition Organised by Modern Law College, Pune. The competition consists of various sports and cultural events. The competition was held from 24th April to 29th April 2023. DES's Shri. Navalmal

Firodia Law College, Pune participated in all the sports events. By showing a great athleticism and Sportsmanship participants from our college won many events. With this victories DES SNFLC stood second in the Championship Table with 24 points.

Game	Position	Player Names
Athletics		
100M (Men)	Winner	Anirudha Lokhande
	2nd Runner-up	Kunal Jagrut
200M (Men)	Winner	Anirudha Lokhande
	2nd Runner-up	Kunal Jagrut
100M (Women)	Winner	Shivani Parkhe
200M (Women)	Winner	Aditi Shah
	Runner-up	Prabha Goswami
4x100M Relay (Men)	Winner	Aniruddha Lokhande Kunal Jagrut Jay Kshirsagar Sagar Metri
4x100M Relay (Women)	2nd Runner-up	Aditi Shah Anushka Bangale Shreya Bodhe Prabha Goswami
Shotput (Men)	2nd Runner-up	Sagar Metri
Shotput (Women)	2nd Runner-up	Shivani Parkhe
Chess	Runner-up	Omkar Pardeshi
Carrom Single (Women)	Runner-up	Prabha Goswami
Carrom Doubles (Men)	Winner	Jay Kshirsagar Bhushan Jadhav
Carrom Doubles (Mixed)	2nd Runner-up	Prabha Goswami Bhushan Jadhav
Table Tennis Doubles (Womens)	Winner	Sanakruta Thakur Prabha Goswami
Table Tennis Doubles (Mixed)	Winner	Sanskruta Thakur Tushar Yadav

Badminton Singles (Womens)	Winner	Ketaki Navgire
	Runner-up	Kesar Kogta
Badminton Doubles (Womens)	Winner	Ketaki Navgire Kesar Kogta
Badminton Doubles (Mixed)	Runner-up	Ketaki Navgire Raunak Nenwani

DUM

Intra college sports events are an essential part of the academic curriculum, providing students with a unique opportunity to engage in physical activities and competitive sports. Such events offer a platform for students to showcase their talent and develop their skills, both on an individual and team level.

Every year our college organizes the annual intra college sports tournament called DUM which becomes a highlight of the year and something that is looked upon by all the students and teachers of our college. This year the college organized 13 different sports for all the students which included 8 team sports and 5 individual sports.

Best Batch 2nd B.A. LL.B. and 3rd LL.B.

Game	Category	Winner	Runner Up
Volleyball	Men	2ND BA LLB	1ST LLB
	Women	BBA LLB	2ND BA LLB
Dodgeball	Men	2ND LLB	3RD LLB
	Women	3RD LLB	4TH BA LLB
Basketball	Men	3RD BA LLB	3RD LLB
	Women	BBA LLB	1ST BA LLB
Football	Mix	BBA LLB	3RD LLB
Cricket	Men	3RD LLB	BBA LLB
Box Cricket	Women	BBA LLB	1ST LLB
Kabaddi	Men	3RD BA LLB	2ND BA LLB
Carrom	Men	Atharva Kore	Bhushan Jadhav
	Women	Anjali Harnoral	Swati Walonde
Chess	Men	Omkar Pardeshi	Sairaj Ghatpande
	Women	Siddhi Mohite	Diya Jain

TT	Men	Arnav Bhalwankar	Shree Madhav Waldalkar
	Women	Sanskruta Thakur	Prabha Goswami
	Mix	Anu Sharma Shree Madhav Waldalkar	Harsha Mishra Prajwal Narwade
Badminton	Men	Aditya Deshmukh	Gaurav
	Women	Ketaki Navgire	Kesar Kogta
	Mix	Sujan and Ketaki	Shivshambhu and Avanti
Athletics Men	100M	Albis Ipe	Kunal Jagrut
	400M	Anirudha Lokhande	Albis Ipe
	4x100M	2ND BA LLB	3RD LLB
	Shotput	Jeetesh Khobragade	Ajay Jadhav
Athletics Women	100M	Sharvari Konde	Aditi Shah
	400M	Saee Lunge	Anu Sharma
	4x100M	2ND BA LLB	3RD LLB
	Shotput	Anu Sharma	Shivani Parkhe
Tug of War	Men	5TH BA LLB	2ND LLB
	Women	2ND LLB	3RD LLB

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**“Lawyers are the
foot soldiers of the Constitution.”**

- Fali S. Nariman

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Students Committee 2022-23

Sr No.	Name of the Department/Cell	Names of the Student Representatives
1	Ladies Representatives	1) Soumya Sharma 2) Ritika Shilamkar
2	NSS	1) Harshajeet Jadhav 2) Sneha Gund
3	NCC	1) Vaibhavi Zambare
4	Sports	1) Prabhavati Goswami 2) Saurabh Mane
5	Cultural	1) Urja Mishra 2) Raunak Nenwani
6	Legal Research Cell	1) Bhavika Mittal
7	Seminar and Guest Lecture	1) Ketaki Patil 2) Napur Singh
8	Magazine	1) Esha Udavant
9	Field Visit/Picnic	1) Arya Gawande 2) Sushant Javir
10	Moot Court Society	1) Tanaya Kulkarni
11	Legal Aid Centre	1) Shivam Walekar 2) Tammana Jadhav
12	Environment Cell	1) Akshay Mulange 2) Darshan Joshi
13	Club Aesthetica	1) Urja Mishra
14	CLE	1) Tanaya Kulkarni
15	Paripoorti	1) Ketaki Patil 2) Ajit Phalke
16	Alumni	1) Siddhant Gaikwad 2) Aryaan Jadhav
17	Placement and Internship	1) Ruchika Jain 2) Shreya Bansal
18	Students' Welfare Department	1) Shivtej Satpute

Study Tour Department : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinators

Dr. Archana Lahoti

The Study Tour Department organized a study tour that consisted of visits to Delhi, Agra, and Amritsar from 24th February, 2023, to 1st March, 2023. A total of 40 students and 2 faculty members joined this study tour. In Delhi, the students visited the Parliament of India, the Supreme Court of India, and other places around town. They were thrilled to see the magnificent beauty of the Taj Mahal at Agra. At Amritsar, the students visited the Golden Temple, the Jallianwala Baugh, and the Wagha border. Darshan of the Golden Temple was a mesmerizing experience for each to experience the true essence of spiritual ecstasy. The visit to Jallianwala Baugh revealed historical facts to the students. They were also thrilled to visit the Wagha Border and watch the parade and flag hoisting ceremony there. It was a blissful experience for them to see the discipline, patriotism, and sacrifice of our soldiers while performing their duty to safeguard our borders. The entire tour was an enlightening experience for the students, which was a combination of study and fun.

The Study Tour Department organized a fun-filled visit to 'Aqua Imagica' on 28th March, 2023. A total of 102 students and 9 teaching and non-teaching staff participated in this visit. Students enjoyed various rides, explored new adventures,

and bonded over the experience which will surely remain unforgettable. It was a combination of thrill, fun and adventure to experience various rides.

Further, the Department organized a High Court Visit on 19th April, 2023 and 21st April, 2023. Approximately 150 students and 10 teaching and non-teaching staff participated in this visit. Watching the Bombay High Court Museum was a curiosity fulfillment experience for the students as they were thrilled to know the history of the establishment of the Court and had the opportunity to witness endeavors done by all the institutions to preserve the democracy of India. Students also visited the Bombay High Court Library and were astonished to see the huge collection of law journals, books, and E-library resources. After that, they visited different courtrooms to experience court proceedings. After this visit, the students visited Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya. They not only enjoyed this well-organized and planned study tour, but also felt content by relishing delicious lunch and snacks arranged by the college. Thus, the Study Tour Department organized various tours to broaden the perspective of students and to enhance their experience by witnessing real-life scenarios.

Women's Study Cell - "Paripoorti" : Annual Report

A Quest Towards Completeness...

Faculty Coordinators

. Dr. Aishwarya Yadav
Dr. Priya Chopde
Asst. Prof. Sharad Chavan

Student Coordinators

Ketaki Patil
Ajit Phalke

Moving ahead with the vision of "Social transformation, not merely in the context of research and teaching pedagogy but also through dedicated action."

Academic year – 2022-23 has been an extremely eventful year for Paripoorti Cell. This year the cell carried out interdisciplinary activities covering various areas of Women's Rights. In the light of the international human rights perspectives as well as the Constitutional norms, the cell was successful in building some quality ethos for producing socio-scientific data for working further in the arena of women's rights. By doing some new dimensions were added to the existing knowledge of the students.

This Dusshera as we celebrate Durga- A symbol for Women Empowerment. Paripoorti Cell in collaboration with Placement Cell organised ASMI- THE POWERWITHIN- a dialogue with NavDurgas. The resource persons were eminent women from various fields who broke the shackles of Patriarchy and carved their niche in their respective professions. The event was a great success and students learned essential life lessons from the journey shared by panelists.

Paripoorti Cell enthusiastically conducted

a legal awareness program for the rural women in the Mukhai village, Shirur, where the National Service Scheme 7 Days Camp was taking place. The program started with the orientation by the doctors to the women regarding menstrual health and other aspects related to women's health. The main motive of the orientation program was to educate the women regarding the crimes against them which are generally neglected and help them understand the importance they hold in society and how the law empowers women.

This year to celebrate the resilience, strength, and beauty of women, Paripoorti Cell celebrated International Women's Day for the faculty of the college. The program was conducted with the objective of recreation for the teachers, as an escape from their daily busy routine. The program was organized by volunteers from BA LLB and LLB. The event started with an address by the Paripoorti Cell representative and was later followed by an enjoyable fun activity for the teachers wherein the entire staff played games and had a jolly time. The eventful day for all the faculty ended with cake cutting celebration and souvenirs of rose and

personalized messages for every teacher making it a perfectly happy day.

On the occasion of Human Rights Day, Paripoorti – Women’s Study Cell in collaboration with Seminar and Guest Lecture Department of DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College had successfully organised a student awareness program on the topic ‘Child Custody Laws in India – A Human Rights Perspective’ on December 8, 2022 in Kundalmal Firodia Auditorium. Smt. Manisha Kale, Judge, Family Court Pune acknowledged us with the topic and added that everyone should be aware of their rights. The student awareness program mainly focused on the rights of a child regarding the custody.

Sex Workers Community is the one which is usually avoided and ignored. In order to break this notion of stigmatization and create awareness about the rights and issues faced by sex workers, The Paripoorti Cell of our college in collaboration with Maharashtra Women Commission had organized one day workshop on “Rights Of Sex Workers: Problems and Solutions.” The eminent resource persons who imparted extensive knowledge to the audience were Dr. Abhijeet Dhere, Adv. Yashpal Purohit and Smt. Sayali Shankar. The event was huge success with the objective of inclusivity and better understanding of the position of sex workers in the current Indian society was achieved.

Next in line with the motive of inculcating better understanding of gender, The Paripoorti- Women’s Study Cell in collaboration with Aks Foundation-A N.G.O working predominantly towards domestic violence conducted a one day seminar on the topic ‘Gender Sensitization’. The resource person for the program was Smt. Binti Mehta who is the community lead of

the Aks foundation. The resource person made sure the orientation was more of gender neutral than only women centric. Mrs.Mehta also made sure that the students get involved in the orientation through various activities. The students enthusiastically participated in the seminar and also responded well to the activities.

The year ended with an extremely entertaining and enlightening event which was the Be You Campaign!! Creating a world where ideas of self-worth are based on inherent worth instead of ideas promoted in today’s popular culture. Paripoorti cell hosted with another exciting event. A campaign for better acceptance for a filter-less you and a step forward towards loving the person you are! For achieving this mission of self-empowerment and to encourage everyone to be their own kind of beautiful. More than 50 volunteers collectively participated in enthralling drama and dance fusion which left the audience with just one feeling of self-acceptance.

Throughout the year the Paripoorti Cell was continuously supported by both the Ladies’ Representatives, Ritika Shilamkar and Soumya Sharma in the execution of various programs conducted by the cell. Their dedication and sincere efforts in the development of the cell are highly acknowledged.

Finally, through ‘Paripoorti’ a Women’s Study Cell of our college, we wish to put in our efforts in devising and implementing practical solutions based on existing theoretical frameworks in the area of women’s rights and come up with many such effective and enlightening programs for students. Yes, for endeavouring all this we have a quest for completeness....

Internal Complaints Committee : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinator

Dr. Aishwarya Yadav

Student Representative

Sakshi Mehta

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) was constituted for the year 2022-2023 to deal with the cases pertaining to sexual harassment of women in the College.

The Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) of DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College organized a varied number of programs throughout the academic year in our College as well as for other DE Society's Schools and colleges in order to raise awareness regarding PoSH which are enumerated as follows:-

Deccan Education Society organized a meeting of Presiding officer of IC committee of Schools, Colleges of DE society, to create awareness regarding Prevention of Workplace Sexual Harassment for which our college nominated Sakshi Mehta- 5th BA.LLB- Student Representative of our college IC Committee to give a presentation about PoSH at the said meeting as it is our responsibility as Professionals of Law to take initiative and help the society in better understanding and application of the laws.

After the success of above session, Sakshi Mehta was again invited to conduct a seminar for the students and faculty of IMDR College on 3rd August, 2023. It was a interactive session wherein she divulged into various topics including PoSH Act, Gender Sensitization and Feminism and included various activities to make it easier to understand. We received appreciation from both IMDR and Legal Department of DES on conclusion of such a informative session.

Then the ICC organized Internal Complaints Committee meeting and Awareness Program for the Chairpersons, External and Internal Members of IC Committees of DE Society's Schools and Colleges on 5th November, 2022 so as to impart legal education regarding PoSH, its genesis and development in an easy and uncomplicated way.

Following that, ICC in association with IMDR presented Street Play on POSH Act on the occasion of International Day for the elimination of Violence Against Women. This was our step towards a larger mission, to make people aware about the POSH Act and it's implication in an easier and simplified way through Nukkad Natak on November 25, 2022 .

Further, the ICC had organized a orientation programme for the students of first year on the POSH Act and working of IC committee on 13th March 2023 with the aim at creating awareness regarding the 'Sexual harassment of women at workplace'. The resource person for this event was Dr. Tejaswini Malegaonkar. Ma'am elaborated about various nuances of the POSH Act and threw light on very important definitions and sections of the act which helped the students to understand the act at a deeper level.

Then for the second time organized "पुकार"- VOICE AGAINST HARASSMENT Meeting and Awareness Program for the Chairpersons and members of IC

Committees of DE Society's Schools and Colleges under on 25th of April 2023. In the program the background of the Act, its origin, its relevance in context to educational institutions and current status was spelled out by enlightening the attendees about the working of the 'Internal Complaints Committee' and its purpose by adding real life examples related to the act.

Overall, the ICC put up their best foot forward in order to create a safe and comfortable environment in college, free of discrimination, harassment and bullying and towards a more fulfilling and growing future and all the activities were a grand success.

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“Studying law is not just about gaining knowledge, but about developing the skills to advocate for what is right and just.”

– Nelson Mandela

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Library : Annual Report

"A law library is a treasure trove of legal knowledge and a key component of any thriving legal community."

– Lawrence Lessig

The library is a fundamental part of any educational institution, and this is particularly true for law schools. DES's Navalmal Firodia Law College library is no exception, and it is considered the heart and soul of the college, providing access to a rich collection of primary and secondary legal resources. The library has a collection of more than 18,000 print volumes, including books, monographs, research reports, law reports, and back volumes of periodicals, as well as a good compilation of Law Reports, National and International Journals.

In addition to print resources, the library offers access to a number of electronic resources, including AIR Online, SCC Online Web Edition, Manupatra, The Law – Super, and N-LIST, which provide access to a wide range of legal information. The library is also a member of DELNET and the B.J. Wadia Library.

The addition of Lexis Nexis Advance, EBC-Reader, and Hein Online databases to the DES SNFLC library provides a significant boost to the legal research capabilities for library patrons. Here's a bit more information about each of these

databases:

Lexis Nexis Advance: Lexis Nexis is a comprehensive legal research platform that offers an extensive collection of legal resources. It includes case law, statutes, regulations, legal news, business information, public records, and eBooks. With Lexis Nexis Advance, library users can conduct in-depth legal research and access a wealth of legal information to support their studies, research, or professional needs.

EBC-Reader: EBC-Reader is a digital platform that provides access to a vast collection of e-books in the field of law. It offers a wide range of legal texts, including textbooks, reference books, treatises, and monographs. Library patrons can conveniently browse, search, and access e-books on various legal topics, making it easier to find relevant and up-to-date information for their research or studies.

Hein Online: Hein Online is a renowned database specializing in legal research and contains a comprehensive collection of legal journals and law-related materials. It offers access to a vast array of legal publications, including law reviews,

bar journals, historical legal documents, international treaties, legal classics, and much more. Hein Online provides a wealth of resources for legal research and supports in-depth exploration of various legal topics.

By incorporating these databases into the library's resources, DES SNFLC library enables library patrons to access an extensive range of legal materials. These resources are invaluable for conducting legal research, staying updated on legal developments, and accessing authoritative legal content. The addition of these databases significantly enhances the library's offerings and supports the academic and professional pursuits of its users.

The integration of remote access software 'MapMyAccess' is also a significant development, as it allows users to access library resources and services remotely, making the library a virtual library. This is particularly valuable in situations where physical access to the library may be limited or inconvenient for users. Remote access software enables library patrons to access e-resources, search databases, and utilize various library services from their own devices and locations.

By incorporating these databases and implementing remote access software, the DES SNFLC library has taken significant steps toward creating a comprehensive and accessible e-library experience. It should greatly benefit library users by providing them with a wealth of legal information and the convenience of accessing resources remotely.

With the new computer lab, library users can conduct legal research, access online legal databases, browse electronic journals, and engage in other academic

activities related to the field of law. It provides a centralized location where individuals can work collaboratively or individually, ensuring that students and researchers have the necessary tools to excel in their studies and professional pursuits.

Additionally, the computer lab can serve as a hub for technology-driven workshops, training sessions, or instructional programs related to legal research and digital literacy. This type of facility encourages digital learning and equips library users with essential computer skills, which are increasingly valuable in today's information age.

Overall, the addition of a computer lab within the library creates a conducive environment for utilizing legal resources and enhances the accessibility and usability of digital content for individuals on campus.

The library is open from 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on all working days, and the hours are extended before and during the examination period. The circulation section handles the issue and return of books, and the library maintains a special collection of textbooks. The circulation policy allows for two books to be issued per student for a week, and 15 books to be issued to each teaching faculty member. The library offers a number of facilities, including open access to the collection, individualized reading space, a computer lab with internet access, and Wi-Fi for students and faculty. Overall, the DES's Navalmal Firodia Law College library is a vital resource for students and faculty, providing access to a wide range of legal information and resources to support research and academic objectives.

Students' Welfare Cell : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinators

Dr. Priya Chopde
Students' Development Officer

"You just have to find your activism, and don't let anyone tell you what that should look like. If you're doing the work, and you're getting someone to think, you're on the right path."

– Angie Thomas

We, DES' Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, stand as one of the premier educational institutes imparting legal education. We suppose it to be our solemn responsibility, to not only produce professionals, but also to formulate such lawyers, who will contribute in building an egalitarian society through their multidimensional skills and multifaceted accomplishments. Accordingly, we have devised such an academic plan, which takes into consideration, the ways and means for bringing about all-round development of our students. One of the instances of such college initiatives is the constitution of Students' Welfare Cell of the College.

The Cell is constituted under the guidance and as per the directions of parent university namely, Savitribai Phule Pune University. The cell generally works under the directions and guidelines of the Students' Welfare Board of the Savitribai Phule Pune University. Composition of the said Cell is mentioned below.

The cell primarily works for the cause of students' welfare and supervises various activities of the college heading towards students' well-being. The cell is supposed

to aim at nurturing the mental, physical and cultural growth of college students, thereby to improve their overall personality and proficiency. This results in imbibing the social sense and responsibility amongst the students. Generally, the Cell works in co-ordination with other cells, and clubs to accomplish its activities. This year, the activities that were prominently undertaken by the cell were celebration of Marathi Bhasha Divas, Tree Plantation Drives, and Awareness Program for Environment Protection. Additionally, the cell took initiatives for observance of Vigilance Awareness Week, Vachan Prerana Divas, and the celebration of Constitutional Day, among many others. The activities and initiatives of the cell were accomplished in association with Centre for Legal Excellence (DES CLE), NSS unit, Environmental Cell, College Library, etc.

There is also a designation of Students' Development Officer acting as the nodal point for coordinating all the activities of the cell. This year, Dr. Priya Chopde undertook the responsibility of the Students' Development Officer.

Another significant task undertaken by the Students' Development Officer is to implement the 'Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Earn and Learn Scheme'. The scheme is implemented under the guidance of Board of Students' Welfare of the Parent University. It aims at providing assistance to the meritorious students facing financial constraints. Many interested and needy students have joined the scheme. Through this scheme, students are expected to work for maximum three hours a day, and they get the remuneration for their work, as per the university norms. Such involvement

of students in college working helps to imbibe a work culture amongst them. It also generates a respect for any kind of work in the minds of students.

Accordingly, ample number of activities and events are organized by different cells and clubs in the college for developing overall personality of the students in association with Students' Welfare Cell. Additionally, the Students' Welfare Cell works for implementing various directions and circulars of the University in regard to enriching the personality and overall wellbeing of the students.

“

The **study of law** is the foundation upon which **justice is built**.

It **empowers individuals** to **fight** for **equality** and **protect** the **rights** of others.

– Mahatma Gandhi

”

Moot Court Society : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinator

Asst. Prof. Kaveri Deo

Student coordinator

Tanaya Kulkarni

1. Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition 2022-2023

Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition is a prestigious and unique moot court competition that has been organised by DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune for the past 14 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 oral advocacy skills through a realistic appellate advocacy experience.

The event head for this competition was Ms. Tanaya Kulkarni, apart from it total 19 student coordinators and 80 volunteers were working for making this competition a successful event. This time the participants were given a problem based on an ongoing Civil Arbitration case. It was drafted under the guidance of Adv. Harpreet Singh, Adv. Kaustubh Moghe & Adv. Anniruddha Joshi Sir. 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 14 Teams participated in the competition out of which 5-6 teams were from outside Maharashtra.

Day - 1 : (24th March, 2023)

The 15th edition of the competition was inaugurated with the welcome and Motivational address by the Chief Guest, Adv. Pramod Bendre Sir. The competition commenced with the orientation of the teams followed by the preliminary round. 14 teams were judged by 8 Judges in 4 court rooms, Adv. Nikhil Dongare, Adv. Vaishali Jadhav, Asst. Prof. Mehak Vohra, Adv. Pallavi Wavhal, Adv. Onkar Kanbarkar, Adv. Radhikesh Uttarwar, Adv. Ameya Ranade, Adv. Neeraj Rathi. The preliminary round advanced for the whole day. After fierce competition on day 1, 4 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 for their future endeavours.

Day - 2 : (25th March 2023)

The Semi-finals and the Finals were scheduled on the second day. The cutthroat competition in the Semi-final

and Final round was judged by Adv. Uday Warunjikar, Adv. Swarupkumar Choudhary, Adv. Sudarshan Desai Sir. The same day we came down to the final round. The teams qualifying for the finals were Shri Shivaji Maratha Society's Law College, Pune and ILS Law College, Pune. 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 judges for the final round, ruled the case in favour of the ILS Law College, Pune. At the end of the Day 2, the final round was followed by the Valedictory Ceremony. The Chief Guest, Hon'ble Shri Sunil Vedpathak (Additional District and Session Judge 2, Pune) and Guest of Honour Hon'ble Shri Rajeev Deshmukh (Retd. Principal District and Session Judge) announced the winners and achievers and encouraged everyone with his speech. The following awards were awarded:

- Winning Team – ILS Law College, Pune.
- Runners-Up Team – Shri Shivaji Maratha Society's Law College, Pune.
- Best Advocate – Mr. Pravin Varpe (Shri Shivaji Maratha Society's Law College, Pune)
- Best Memorial – Shri Shivaji Maratha Society's Law College, Pune.

The competition was conducted successfully through offline mode owing to all the efforts of the teaching, non-teaching, Moot court society and various volunteers.

2. Orientation Session:

Moot Court Society had organized Lexa Juris Session on 27th Oct. 2022. The speaker for the session was Adv. Aditya Bendre sir. It was an orientation session specially

designed for the Intra Moot court and Novice students. This session was regarding intra moot court and memorial making and conducted on MS Teams Application due to Diwali Vacations.

3. Intra Moot Court competition:

Intra Moot Court Competition was conducted on 12th Nov 2022. Total 8 courtrooms were organized for the competition with 2 judges in each court room as Intra & Novice moot court competition was conducted together and more than 100 students participated. The competition was conducted in English language. Different team codes were allotted to the participants. The participants were supposed to submit the memorials physically. Total 52 students qualified under Intra Moot Court Competition.

4. Novice Moot Court Competition:

This year DES'S SNFLC's Moot Court Society has conducted the Intra and Novice Moot Court Competition together. The Competition was conducted in an offline mode on the Microsoft Teams App. It was open for the students of 1st & 2nd BA & BBA LLB & 1st LLB. The oral round was held on 12th November 2022. 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. This is how Intra College Moot Court Competition was conducted for the academic year 2022- 23.

5. Moot Court competition achievements:

The students have enthusiastically participated in a variety of Moot Court Competitions on National and State Levels. The achievements are thus:

Participants	Name of competition	Date	Position
Speaker 1 - Anuj Singh Speaker 2 - Aditya Kathare Researcher - Abhishek Kolsepatil	18th KSHAN National Trial Advocacy And Appellate Moot Court Competition 2023; By G.h. Raisonni Law College, Nagpur.	24-26 March 2023.	10th
Speaker 1- Rasika Potdar Speaker 2 - Harsh Shukla Researcher - Divyanshi Bais	Remembering SP Sathe 17th International Moot Court, ILS, Pune.	24-26 March, 2023	Participation
Speaker 1 - Amartya Gumaste Speaker 2 - Raghav Goyal Researcher - Esha Udavant	Chhatrapati Shri Shivaji Maharaj Fourth State Level Moot Court Competition, 2023.Organised by Shri Shivaji Maratha Society's Law College, Pune	4th March, 2023	Participation
Speaker 1 - Tanvi Pilane Speaker 2 - Tripti Vishnoi Researcher - Yugandhara Wakde	Hon'ble Justice D. R. Dhanuka National Moot Court Competition (in association with Wadia Ghandy & co) Organised by University of Mumbai Law Academy.	12-13 November, 2022	Quarter -Finalists (7th)
Speaker 1 - Tanvi Pilane Speaker 2 - Tripti Vishnoi Researcher - Hanah Varghese	Justice N Santosh Hegde National Moot Court Competition, 2023 organised by Alliance School of Law, Bangalore.	24 - 26 February, 2023	Participation
Speaker 1 - Satyajit Pawar Speaker 2- Yugandhara Wakde Researcher - Darshan Joshi	BMCC National Moot Court Competition, 2023	25th February, 2023	Participation
Speaker 1 - Nimesh Bhatt Speaker 2 - Divyanshi Bais Researcher - Akshat Bhat	Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition.	27th January 2023.	Participation
Speaker 1 - Tushar Vinay Yawalkar Speaker 2 - Ketaki Uttam Patil Researcher - Samiksha Anil Malvade	Ajeenkya DY Patil 3rd National Moot Court Competition, 2023.	5th-7th April, 2023	Semi-Finalists

Speaker 1 – Smruti Dhoot Speaker 2 – Samiksha Malvade Researcher – Harshal Tupe	Yashwantrao Chavan Law College's National Moot Court Competition 2022 – 2023	25th-27th February, 2023	Participation
Speaker 1 – Stuti Kasliwal Speaker 2 – Gayatri Bharadwaj Researcher – Suvigya Tripathi	Anti-Trust National Moot court competition organised by NLU Jodhpur	17th Feb- 19th Feb, 2023	Participation
Speaker 1 – Raghav Goyal Speaker 2 – Mansha Watts Researcher – Sakshi Gujarati	Quest indicia 2nd national moot court competition army law college 2023	24-26 March 2023	Participation
Speaker 1- Ishan Gunjal Speaker 2- Deepraj Bagate Researcher- Amartya Gumaste	20th Surana and Surana National Moot Court and Judgement Writing Competition 2023	7th-9th April 2023	Participation
Speaker 1 – Deepraj Bagate Speaker 2 – Chinmay Girwalkar Researcher – Ishan Gunjal	Late Justice PBW Sawant Ninth National Moot Court Competition 2023 By Maharashtra Mitra Mandals Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune	12th and 13th March, 2023	8th Position
Speaker 1 – Rutuja Jadhav Speaker 2 – Vishal Thopate Researcher – Darshan Joshi	1st CCI SLS National Anti- trust Moot Court Competition, Symbiosis Law School, Nagpur.	31st March – 2nd April, 2023	Quarter Finals
Speaker 1- Ninad Senad Speaker 2- Satyajit Pawar Researcher – Faisal Shah	XXIII National Moot Court Competition-2023, Manikchand Pahade Law College, Aurangabad	25th March, 2023	Semi Finalists.
Speaker 1: Gautami Yadav Speaker 2: Ninad Senad Researcher: Satyajit Pawar	7th Lex Omnia National Moot Court Competition Organised by: Birla Institute of Technology, Goa	18-20th November 2022	Qualified to Quarter Finals.

Legal Aid Cell : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinator

Asst. Prof. Neeta Ahir

"Good laws make it easier to do right and harder to do wrong."

William E. Gladstone.

The legal aid department operated with enthusiasm and zeal of hard work where the student volunteers actively responded for the legal aid work. The year started with the interaction with students regarding the working of the Legal Aid Cell, as a center dispensing free legal aid to the common class.

This year we witnessed a sharp growth of the department by actively involving in various activities such as role play, interactions, and working for Lok Adalats. The college this year actively presented a Role Play "**Madyast**"- a Role play on Importance Of Mediation at the Mediation Conference organized by The National Legal Services Authority, India in association with the Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority, Mumbai and the Pune District Legal Service Authority at Ganesh Kala Krida Manch On 24th September 2022. The occasion was graced by the then Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, Hon'ble Shri. Deepankar Datta, Hon'ble Shri Justice S.V. Gangapurwala, Smt. Anuja Prabu Dessai, Member Main Mediation Monitoring Committee, Bombay High Court, Hon'ble Justice Prasanna Varale, Executive Chairman, Maharashtra Legal Service Authority Pune, and Chairman, Main Mediation

Monitoring Committee, Hon'ble Shri Nitin Jamdar, Chairman, Mediation Committee and Hon'ble Smt. Bharati Dangre, Member Mediation Committee Committee, Shri S.A Deshmukh, Principal District Judge Pune, Pune and Shri Dinesh P. Surana, Member Secretary Maharashtra Legal Service Authority Director, Main Mediation Centre. The College also participated in the Pan-India Movement in association with the Pune District Legal Services Authority from 31st October ,2022 to 13th November 2022, under the guidance of District Legal Services Authority Pune. Hon'ble Principal District Judge and Chairman of DLSA, Shri Shyam Chandak Saheb and Secretary of Legal Services Authority, Smt. Mangal Kashyap Ma'am guided the students about this campaign. This program was encouraged by Shri. Ashok Palande Sir of the College Development Committee. Various activities were organized timely for the Dissemination of Legal awareness to common Classes they are as follows:

Anti- Ragging Campaign was organized on 2nd November 2022. Students of Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College as well as faculty members of the college participated in this awareness campaign. As to create awareness in regard to the Anti Ragging Rules and Laws present in the

college campus and Fergusson Campus so that the students will be benefited as to information and exactly which authority to approach for the Justice.

‘A Door to Door’ Awareness Campaign on November 4, 2022 as a part of this program. The information about the Importance of Right To Education and Legal Awareness campaign about Protection Of Law For Women Against Domestic Violence i.e., The Domestic Violence Act 2005. The Campaign included dissemination of information by visiting houses of Slum Dwellers living in the Slum area of Wadarwadi at Chaturshingi Road, Shivaji Nagar Pune. The Programme started with the Slogan Chanting which highlighted the importance of education, protection rights of women against Domestic Violence and importance of laws in our society. The pamphlets made in vernacular languages were distributed by students and Slum Dwellers were educated about importance of education, their rights and the laws protecting their right. The Information as to basic right of education which is free and compulsory too the children’s upto 14 years and importance of education for them to be good citizens, and every parent to send their child to nearby school which was highlighted. The second drive was as to the creation of awareness as to the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and the rights of women against such type of violence where they can seek the Immediate help from concern officials and legal help from the District Legal Service Authority, Pune.

Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, organised an interactive session with the Senior Citizen called as **‘JANIV’ – we are alive** at Awareness Campaign on November 9 , 2022 as a part of this

program. The information about the Importance as to the rights of Senior Citizens as well as the Senior Citizen Act, the different governmental Policies were made known to them, the Campaign included dissemination of information by visiting the Old Age home At Dhari Phata near Sihagad Road where there are 50 Senior Citizen Residing in the old age home Aashirwad Vrudh Nivas. The activity started with the distribution of the pamphlets made in vernacular language were distributed by students and the senior were educated about importance of their rights and the laws protecting their right. The students of the College interacted with the Senior Citizens as to the Law on Senior Citizen Act as well as the Governmental Policies Present for them including the Niradhar Pension Yojna , the National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE), Varishta Pension Bima Yojana and likewise . The programme include the various information rendered to the group and for their help the governmental agencies are ready and willing as well as the legal help from the District Legal Service Authority, Pune can be availed by them for protection of their rights. Information was given to the individuals by method of group interaction as well as individual counselling. The interaction by students was also done in vernacular language. The campaign received a good response from the Senior Citizen and the interaction with the Elderly Group gave us an insight that this section of society needs a help and laws must reach the common class of people.

“One- On- One Interaction” with the Litigants present in Shivaji Nagar District and Sessions Court on November 12,

2022 as a part of this program. Students of Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College as well as faculty members of the college participated in this awareness campaign. The information about the Importance of Mediation and the Process of Mediation Was Informed to the People with Distribution of Pamphlets were the Importance as to Alternative Dispute Resolution Can be effective for resolving the Dispute, "One- On- One Interaction" Awareness Campaign was organized under the guidance of District Legal Services Authority Pune. The Campaign included dissemination of information Importance of Mediation and the Process of Mediation in resolving the Dispute between the parties there was distribution of the pamphlets made in vernacular language were distributed by students and Litigants in the premises of the District and Sessions Court were informed about importance of Mediation as A Process of Resolving the Dispute Amongst the parties. Mediation Being the process to resolve the dispute with least interference of court and solving the case whether pre -litigation or post- litigation can be settled amicable where parties are ready and willing to solve the dispute by the means of mediation are facilitated by the Courts as well as the District Legal Service Authority for promotion of amicable settlement. Where award is passed and is binding on parties. Information was given to the individuals by method of group interaction as well as individual counselling. The interaction by students was also done in vernacular language. The campaign received a good response from the people and the interaction with people gave insight that laws for them are present.

A Role Play "Apghat"- Accident out of Carelessness. Students of Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College performed the role play at the **MEGA LEGAL SERVICES CAMP** organised by the District legal Service Authority Pune at Ness Wadia College Campus Pune. **The information about the Importance wearing helmet and Lok Aadalat deciding the matter where an importance as to mediation and the process of settlement of matters amicably and speedy justice to the victim was informed.** The Role play **Apghat – Accident Out of Carelessness** which depicted the importance of following of traffic rules and the importance of life where each and every citizen to follow the rules laid down for the safety and slight negligence on once part will lead to suffrages. It also provided the importance of Lok-Adalat in the settlement of dispute between the parties which pave the way of speedy justice for the victim also it provides that the alternative dispute resolution is a best means of settlement of dispute between parties and the same is encouraged by the National Legal Service Authority, The State Legal Service Authority and The Taluka District Committee's All Over Country. The event was graced by Hon'ble Shri Justice S.V. Gangapurwala, Judge, Bombay High Court and Executive Chairman Maharashtra State Legal Service Authority. Hon'ble Shri. Justice Nitin Jamdar Chairman Mediation Committee and Hon'ble Shri Arif S., Judge, Bombay High Court and Guardian Judge, Hon'ble Principal District Judge and Chairman of DLSA Shri Shyam Chandak Saheb and Shri. Rajesh Deshmukh District Collector Pune; Secretary of Legal Services Authority Smt. Mangal Kashyap Madam. Hon'ble Shri Pandurang Throve (President Pune

Bar Association) District and Sessions Court, Pune. The play here helped us to understand that the act of carelessness will be harming not only individuals but even their family members and for justice a long way needed not be waited but by means of submitting the case before **Lok Adalat** the matters can be solved easily and amicably where speedy justice mechanism will help the victim and the family of victim for getting justice as early and without any hindrance of delay.

The **Celebration of Constitutional Day on 26th November 2022** in association with the District Legal Service Authority were Student Volunteers Actively Participated In the Celebration of Constitutional Day with the Yerwada Prison Authorities by enlightening the Prison Inmates on Importance of Constitutional Rights and the Fundamental Duties present in our Indian Constitution with District Legal Service Authority Secretary Smt. Mangal Kayshap Madam and the superintendent of Yerawada Central Prison, Pune.

The inauguration of **College Legal Aid Clinic and Probono Club on 9/12/2022** the college witnessed the inauguration of the Legal aid Clinic at the auspicious hands of Hon'ble Principal District Judge, Pune. Chairman of District Legal Service Authority Shri Shyam Chandak Saheb and Hon'ble Prof (Dr.) K. V Kale, Vice Chancellor, Savitribai Phule Pune University And Secretary of Legal Services Authority Smt. Mangal Kashyap. Hon'ble Shri Pandurang Thorve (President Pune Bar Association) District and Sessions Court, Pune. Hon'ble Smt. Nisha Chavan, (Chief Law Office, Pune Municipal Corporation) , Pune, Shri Dr. Sharad Kunte Chairman Deccan Education Society and Secretary Shri. Dhananjay Kulkarni (Deccan Education Society) and

Adv. Ashok Palande (Chairman, College Development Committee DES SNFLC) Who enlighten the students as to social outreach, Importance of education, and the law Playing important role in shaping the society and role played by young budding lawyers.

State Lawyers Conference was organized on 22/1/2023 by the Pune District and Sessions Court Bar Association under the leadership of Adv Pandurang Thorve the President Of Pune District and Sessions Court Bar Association and was Inaugurated at the auspicious hands of Hon'ble Shri Justice Bhusan Gavai, Hon'ble Justice Shri. S.V Gangapurwala and other dignitaries. The topic for the conference were Advocate Protection In India Concern And Redressal, Use Of Technologies In Court Practice for better prospects in legal profession. The conference was attended by faculty members, Asst. Prof. Neeta Ahir and Dr. Aishwarya Yadav and student volunteers.

To create awareness as to legal aid and working of free legal aid on the Occasion of Bim-Thadi on 29/01/2023 in association with the Pimpri Bar Association and our alumni Adv. Mangesh Karabe student volunteers interacted with the people to spread awareness on legal aid and its importance as well as role of law in our day-to-day life.

Seminar on Celebration of **International Women's Right Week** In association with District Legal Services Authority and the Bharosa Cell of Pune Police Commissioner Office and NGOs was organized on 5/3/2023. The programme gave insight as to rules laws present for the protection of women which was graced by Shri Ram Pogle Addt Commisiner of Police Crime Branch, Smt. Ashwini Kamble

(Women and Child Officer, Pune Municipal Corporation, Pune), Smt. Mangal Kayshap (Secretary District Legal Service Authority Pune), Adv Ashok Palande (Chairman, College Development Committee DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College Pune). The eminent resource persons for the programme were Smt. Madugeeta Sukhadme (Family Court Counsellor, Family Court, Pune), Shri C P Shelke (Judge Dist. and Sessions Court Pune), Smt. Preeti Karmarkar (Chairman Nari Samata Manch), Dr. Vaijayanti Patwardhan (Ex President IMC), Shri. Sudhir Wankhede (Judge Dist. And Session Court Pune). The audience were enlightened by the intellectual feast of sharing the knowledge and information by the eminent guests and resource persons on the topic where the take away was the need to protect the rights of the vulnerable section of society, where the rights are present laws are there but still inadequate for the situations faced.

The students attended a session organized by the District Legal Service Authority, Pune as to importance of **Mediation and Its Role in Settlement of Dispute on 15/4/2023** at Ashoka Hall District and Sessions Court Pune, Pune. The session was preceded by eminent Resource Persons who guided students for encouragement of Amicable settlement and use of mediation as a tool for settlement.

Participation in **Lok Adalat held on 30/4/2023** in association with the District

Legal Service Authority Pune as to coordination and working of Lok Adalat under National Legal Services Authority. Energetic volunteers volunteered for the Lok Adalat and learned about acquiring the knowledge about the legal framework that governs the functioning of Lok Adalats, their jurisdiction, and the types of cases that can be referred to them. The students had the chance to observe and to take part in negotiations between parties and their advocates as volunteers. This allowed them to cultivate their communication, negotiation and social networking skills. The students also acquired knowledge of the ethical considerations relevant to Lok Adalat proceedings, such as confidentiality, impartiality, and neutrality.

A Last a special thanks to the students who played active role in promotion of Legal Aid are: Harshajeet Jadhav (5th BA LLB), Sneha Gund (3rd BA LLB,) Aryan Jadhav, (3rd BA LLB,) Tammana Jadhav, (3rd BA LLB,), Jayant Throve (5th BA LLB), Pranav Joshi, 3rd LL.B, Samruddhi Kanchan, (3rd BA LLB,) Sakshi Katneskwar (3rd BA LLB,), Anuska Pansare (3rd BA LLB,), Ajit Korkare (3rd BA LLB,), Ajit Phalke (3rd BA LLB,), Ritika Shilamkar (5th BA LLB), Siddharth Gaikward (5th BA LLB), Pramay Joshi, Palak Whaval (5th BA LLB), Akashy Sonawane 3rd LL.B, , Chinmay Girwalkar, (3rd BA LLB,) Sandesh Jadhav 3rd LL.B,, Nisarg Kokate 3rd LL.B,, Shivam Walekar (5th BA LLB), and other students volunteers who played active role in promotion of legal aid.

Magazine Department : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinator
Asst. Prof. Sonal Pandhare

Student Coordinator
Esha Udavant

Each year, our college releases its yearly publication titled "SwaDES" as a magazine. It includes a compilation of annual reports from different departments, clubs, cells, and other college initiatives. Additionally, it features noteworthy accomplishments of our students and faculty members. The magazine also showcases a diverse array of written contributions, such as articles, essays, poems, and stories, which are submitted by our students, teachers, and alumni. An annual theme is chosen for the magazine, although submissions can be either theme-based or non-theme-based in Hindi, English, or Marathi.

The inception of our magazine begins with the creation of the editorial team, a crucial step in bringing our vision to life. Under the guidance of a dedicated faculty coordinator, a group of talented students were carefully chosen through an interview process to form this year's editorial team. Comprising of 1 faculty coordinator and 16 students, our team is driven by a shared passion for creativity and the written word. The chosen students received a comprehensive orientation led by the faculty coordinator, who enlightened them on the crucial roles and responsibilities of the editorial team. Their mission encompasses a multitude of tasks, including inspiring students and alumni to contribute their remarkable write-ups, meticulously collecting captivating photographs that encapsulate the

essence of our college activities, skillfully editing and refining the submissions, ensuring minimum plagiarism, detection of AI-written content, and intricately planning the designing and layout of our magazine. Together, we aim to curate an extraordinary magazine that showcases the diverse talents and perspectives within our college community. The editorial team then proceeded to choose the theme for the magazine, which was titled "Transforming India: Towards A Digital Landscape." They made sure to inform students, alumni, and teachers about the theme and its sub-themes, as well as other technical details like font size and word limits. A brochure was placed on notice boards and shared on WhatsApp groups to ensure everyone was aware of these specifications. Emails were also sent to alumni, inviting them to contribute their own write-ups. Faculty and student coordinators diligently provided the annual reports from their respective departments, clubs, and cells. The editorial team then, carefully analyzed, checked, and edited all the contributions, pooling their efforts to bring this edition of the magazine to life. Once the editing was complete, the write-ups were sent to DES's JRVGTI, our sister institution, for the design aspects such as cover page design, inner page layout, and arrangement of the write-ups and photographs.

The editorial team expresses their

heartfelt gratitude towards Adv. Ashok Palande Sir (Chairman, CDC), Dr. Priya Chopde Ma'am (Officiating Principal), the teaching and non-teaching staff, alumni and the student contributors,

without whose efforts, this edition of the magazine could not have been a success. The members of the Editoriam Team are mentioned hereinbelow:

1.	Asst. Prof. Sonal Pandhare	Faculty Coordinator
2.	Esha Udavant	Magazine Representative, 3 rd BA LLB
3.	Bhavika Mittal	3 rd BA LLB
4.	Yugandhara Wakde	3 rd BA LLB
5.	Nupur Singh	3 rd BA LLB
6.	Sneha Gund	3 rd BA LLB
7.	Ishita Bansal	3 rd BA LLB
8.	Chinmay Girwalkar	3 rd BA LLB
9.	Sairaj Ghatpande	3 rd BA LLB
10.	Tahreem Zaidi	3 rd LLB
11.	Shaesta Parween	2 nd LLB
12.	Rujul Deshpande	2 nd BA LLB
13.	Aayushi Vatsal	2 nd BA LLB
14.	Stuti Kasliwal	2 nd BA LLB
15.	Vaishnavi Deshpande	2 nd BA LLB
16.	Tejas Bais	2 nd BBA LLB
17.	Shantanu Wadhi	2 nd BBA LLB

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**“A lawyer without books
would be like a
workman without tools.”**

– Ram Jethmalani

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NSS : Annual Report

Faculty Coordinator

Asst. Prof. Neeta Ahir

Student Coordinators

Harshjeet Jadhav

Sneha Gund

The motto of National Service Scheme is, *"Not Me, But You"*. 'Education through Service' is the purpose of the NSS. The ideological orientation of the NSS is inspired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, where we have witnessed various activities for promotion of social outreach to common masses with this motto in our mind, the college began its enthusiastic work of this academic year began with the orientation of NSS volunteers, to boost the passion and eagerness of the students, so that they devote themselves for the work of NSS. The college has organized and participated in various activities overall in the year. The activities of NSS are divided in 2 parts i.e regular activities and 7 days NSS Residential Camp. Student Coordinators, Harshajeet Jadhav (5th BA LLB) and Sneha Gund, (3rd BA LLB) have worked round the clock to make the events successful. The college has actively shown its participation by organizing activities for social outreach under NSS.

- The year began with tree plantation by the students volunteers on :- 5/7/ 2022 in the college premises to send a message down as to protection of environment and importance of tree plantation.
- The 40 student volunteers of college under traffic awareness on 30/10/2022, created awareness at respective places all over Maharashtra and districts, where the students lived so that awareness as to traffic rules to follow by citizen.

- The 40 student volunteers of college actively participated in DOOR to DOOR campaign organized in association with District Legal Service Authority Under the 'PAN INDIA MOVEMENT' where various awareness programs were undertaken to boost the awareness on Protection Of Women's Against Domestic Violence and Save Girl Child on 4/11/2023 and other such programs to reach common class and to inform them about the rights of Women. Student Volunteers Actively Participated In the Celebration of Constitutional Day with the Yerwada Prison Authorities by enlightening the Prison Inmates on Importance of Constitutional Rights on 26/11/2022.
- Student Volunteers Actively Participated in Essay writing in College on the World Aids Day on 1/12/2022.
- 50 Students volunteers were actively present for the inauguration of the College Legal Aid Clinic and the Pro Bono Club on 9/12/2022.
- The 20 student volunteers participated in consumers awareness on Consumer Protection on National Consumer Day on 24/12/2022, and a street play was organized at Good Luck Chowk near Fergusson College, as part of the awareness program.
- Celebration of International Day of Persons with Disabilities (IDPD) 3/12/2022 where our 3 college students participated for the purpose of increasing awareness

of the position of people with disabilities in all facets of political, social, economic, and cultural life, as well as to promote their rights and well-being at every stage of society and development. This year, the college collaborated with Bal Kalyan Sanstha, Pune, an organization dedicated to empowering children with special abilities. The sanstha actively engages with differently abled individuals through various activities, fostering interactions and organizing social and cultural programs. During one such event, an actor, Siddhart Jadhav and Marathi superstar, Nandita Patkar garnered attention as they promoted their film "Balbharti." Moreover, several students were recognized and awarded medals and certificates for their exceptional performances in the cultural departments. There were many politicians and motivational speakers present who enlightened us. A felicitation of Mr. Bhushan Toshniwal, a chartered accountant by profession, but also a national role model who has been appreciated and felicitated by Mahotsav Kundgol, at the age of 7 years by Her Highness, Pratibha Patil.

- 10 students participated in the celebration of Human Rights Day on 10/12/2022, at their native places to create awareness and disseminate information about the human rights available to the common people, at large.

- 20 student volunteers actively participated in Consumer Day Awareness and performed Street Play in College as well as at The Wadaeshwar Chowk, Fergusson College Road to spread awareness on Rights of Consumers and the laws present to approach the authority.

- 20 Student Volunteers Participated in Celebration of Savitribai Phule Jayanti in college by interacting with the college faculty and the Principal regarding their achievements and the hurdles faced by them, while getting themselves educated on 3/01/2023.

- 35 student volunteers actively participated in Voter Day Awareness Program by taking the pledge, and disseminated information about the importance of voting on 25/1/2023.

- 50 student volunteers participated in EDU- Meet organized by Shri Shri Ravi Shankar, under the Art Of Living, Kothrud, under the instruction of our Parent University, SPPU, on 4/2/2023.

- The student volunteers enthusiastically participated in the River Clean-Up Drive on 12/2/2023, at Bhide Bridge along the riverside in Pune. Their objective was to clean the River Mula-Mutha and raise awareness about the harmful effects of water pollution on both humans and water intended for consumption.

- 3 student volunteers participated in the NSS Yuva Mohotsav organized by Ness Wadia College on 1/3/2023.

- The student volunteers attended a Seminar on Celebration of International Women's Right Week In association with District Legal Services Authority and the *Bharosa Cell* of Pune Police Commissioner Office and NGOs on 5/3/2023.

- 25 students participated in the celebration of 132nd birth anniversary of Shri. Babasaheb Ambedkar and 196th birth anniversary of Shri Jyotirao Phule, in the college campus and interacted with the students about the same.

- The college students actively worked with enthusiasm and zeal for social outreach programme through NSS.

7 days NSS Camp at Mukhai Village

A seven-day NSS Camp was held from 9/2/2023 to 15/2/2023 at Shri Shambhajirao Palande Patil Pragati High School Mukhai, Tal Shirur, Dist Pune.

The college NSS Committee and Student Volunteers had actively planned the Camp and Adopted the Motto "*Yuvakancha Dhayas – Gavacha Vikas*" i.e., "Youth and the Rural Development". In all there were 30 students present for

the 7 days Camp which was divided into 'ShramDan' Interaction with the Villages, Interaction with Students of School on 'Anna Suraksha Yojna', Agro Tourism, Biogas usage and Bio Energy Utilization, Importance of Voting and Voting Rights, Ngo And Its Role In Rural Development, The Youth Empowerment, Protection

and conservation of Environment and Importance Of Tree Plantation , Role Of Youth In Nation Building And Importance Of Books And Reading A Fun With Special Medical Camp Organized For Women's Of Village And The Legal Aid Camp As To The Rights Of Commoners And Land Laws Present In Maharashtra.

Sr. No.	Day	Activities
1	Day 1	The programme of 7 days and Importance of NSS working and the life of NSS volunteer to be selfless and give more to Society welfare was enlightened by Shri Ravi Acharya, Member Governing Council Deccan Education Society, Pune and College Development Committee Chairman Adv. Shri Ashok Palande with the other Dignitaries Smt. Jayshree Palande (Chairman Kalbahirav Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Mukhai.) Smt. Vashra Ramgude (Sarpanch Mukhai Village), Shri Mahendra Shanur (Upsarpanch Mukhai Village) Shri Lagad Sir (Principal Shri Shambhajirao Palande Patil Pragati High School Mukhai. Tal Shirur , Dist Pune) and other respected Dignitaries of the village.
2	Day 2	The Activity of Shramdan by Cleaning the premises of the Kalbharav Mandir and allied premises was undertaken by the students, As well as a guest lecture on The Importance Of Voting Amongst Youth was delivered by the guest speaker Shri Sudhir Dhamdhare (Principal Ashram School Mukhai Village.)
3	Day 3	The Activity of Shramdan at the Crematorium and allied area was undertaken by the students. And a guest lecture on NGO and its role in Shaping the Rural Area as well as Its Importance was highlighted by our guest Speaker Adv. Rohan Shetty.
4	Day 4	The medical checkup for the women's In the village with the mahila bachat gat of village was organized and Dr. Shewtambari Dhamdhare (gynecologist) and Dr. Suyoug Dhamdhare. And A guest lecture By Dr. Ashish Puranik as to water management and Conservation in agriculture sector. As well as Importance of Anna Suraksha Yojna for the commoners was explained by interaction with the students and villagers.

5	Day 5	The Student volunteers had an Visit to Vanrai a area conserved for the Important forest Produce and Imoprtance of forest Conservation with the use of Energy Conservation and Use of Bioenergy and its importance was shared with the School Students and the villagers with Shri Amit Gogawale highlighting the Importance of Youth In Cultural exchange and Nation building.
6	Day 6	The student Volunteers Interacted with the Students at School In highlighting the Importance of reading as to Fun With Books and Understanding the Concept of Agro Tourism and its development.
7	Day 7	Tree plantation activity in association with the School Students and Vanrai and the members of Grampanchayat was undertaken with the Legal Aid As to importance Of Land laws In Maharashtra by Adv. Shri Pandurang Thorve (ex Charirman Pune Bar Association, Pune Dist and Sessions Court.)
8	Day 7	The valedictory function of the 7 days NSS Camp was organized and was Chaired by, Chief Guest Shri K.D.Bhosale (retired District Judge and Legal Advisor Mumbai High Court, Mumbai) , College Development Committee Chairman Adv. Shri Ashok Palande, Guest of Honour Smt. Jayshreetai Palande (Chairman Kalbahirav Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Mukhai.) Shri. Babanrao Palande (Chairman V.K. Society Mukhai.) Smt. Vashra Ramgude (Sarpanch Mukhai Village), Shri Mahendra Shanur (Upsarpanch Mukhai Village), and various other dignitaries with Dr. Priya Chopde (Officiating Principal, DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune), Dr. Ganga Reshmi (Librarian, DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune). The NSS Coordinator of the college, Asst. Prof, Neeta Ahir, Student Coordinators Harshjeet Jadhav and Sneha Gund and Asst. Prof. Prithviraj Chavan.

**“Law is not a profession at all,
but rather a business-like way
of life.”**

– Nani Palkhivala

Voices Of Our Community





Dr. Priya Chopde
Officiating Principal

“We the People of India...”

Dear Students,

I feel privileged to get an opportunity to share my views with you, through the medium of this write-up for our college magazine. Being law students, all of us are very well conversant with the opening line of Preamble of the Constitution of India, “We the People of India...” This very expression suggests that the source behind our Constitution is nothing but the people of India. In India, Sovereignty lies with the general will of a common man. We are also aware about the long list of individual rights embedded in Part III and Part IV of the Constitution of India. Additionally, there are numerous provisions in our Constitution that aim at protecting and fostering individual interests. In short, the Constitution of India gives paramount importance to its citizens, that means, to us. Even before the commencement of Constitutional text, we, Indians were fortunate enough to inherit the enriched history attached to the development and establishment of our state, its cultures and traditions. Since ancient times, the Indian society has been self-reliant and resourceful.

It is indeed a matter of pride for all of us that we hosted the Presidential Position of G20 recently. We are also duty bound to achieve Sustainable Development Goals set forth by United Nations. Many

significant positions are served by India, at the international level since the last decade. One of the paramount instances is recognition of International Yoga Day on 21st June. At the national level, many initiatives have also been undertaken by the Government of India, like Digital India Campaign, Make in India Campaign and Start-Up Programs among many more. In short, there are ample avenues available for a common man in India to develop and enrich himself.

At this juncture, the question that should arise in our minds is thus, “What have we contributed towards our nation so as to enliven spirit of our Constitution?” It is really disheartening, on some occasions, to call ourselves as responsible citizens of a country like India. I would like to point out the occasions like celebrations of birth anniversaries of our great leaders and reformers like Shivaji Maharaj, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Anna Bhau Sathe, and the celebration of Ganeshotsav, Navaratri, etc. With due respect to the contribution of all these leaders, I would like to question that, “Is there really a need to organize such grand celebrations for such occasions? What is achieved through such celebrations? What is the contribution of Indian youth for the same?” In the recent past, it has been observed that there has been active engagement of large numbers of youth in the organization

and management on such occasions of celebrations. There is a lot of noise and air pollution created due to the use of sound amplifiers and fireworks. Often, the songs that are played are not of any relevance to the occasion of celebration. There are long processions that are carried out. This results in traffic jams. The worst situation is that of the personnel of the police department. There are additional duties that they are required to embark upon on such occasions. They are forced to bear with the unwanted sound pollution that is created as a part of processions and are really required to work under two sided pressures, of controlling the members of the procession on one hand, and the annoyance of common man created due to helpless situations of traffic jams and sound pollution, on the other. Above all, there is a lot of wastage of money and time, where the latter is more precious than the former. I wonder if any other positive aim is achieved by organizing such celebrations on different occasions. After looking at such situations, the inculcation a sense of responsibility amongst Indian citizens is not revealed anywhere. It also creates a doubt in the minds of common man, as to "How can such ways of celebrations lead to spreading awareness about the work and contributions of such great Indian leaders and visionaries?" and "What are we going to achieve through such irresponsible behaviour of ourselves?" Another serious question is, "Will the upcoming generations be in a position to understand and make themselves aware about the contributions of such Indian leaders and reformers?" It is feared that, all of them will get unnoticed at the hands of the future generations in India. With this note of caution, it is suggested, rather urged, to all the young minds that

there is an urgent need to introspect. We need to analyse and evaluate our obligations and contributions towards our nation, its Constitution, its fundamental premises and also the contribution of great leaders and visionaries towards our national development. According to me, there is no need of any overt act for celebrating such occasions. It can be accomplished by reading, listening to the work of such great reformers of Indian society. What all is necessary in this regard, is to imbibe the precepts and principles followed by them, their thoughts and ideologies in our daily routine. It is our responsibility to keep their thoughts and ideologies live and spread their awareness amongst future generations. Through this we can serve our nation in true sense. There is a need to channelize the power of youths and to steer it in right direction. Otherwise, the Constitutional Protections and also the efforts and initiatives of the governing authorities will be in vain. At last, I would like to draw your attention towards a very small portion of our Constitution i.e., Part IV A, that deals with individual duties. Dear friends, when we designate anything as ours, we take utmost care of the same. Likewise, we, the people of India are only responsible to take care of our motherland, its culture, traditions, its national symbols and the efforts put in by our freedom fighters in freedom struggle. Thus, I would like to appeal to you all that being law students, we should spread awareness in regard to such instances and their consequences in the society. It is a time to awaken ourselves in the light of developmental opportunities made available to us by our Constitution and Constitutional machineries. We the people of India if take conscious efforts in right directions, can definitely make India a 'Super Power' in a near future.



Dr. Sunita Adhav
Associate Professor

Tribal Rights in India under Forests Act 2006: A Critical Analysis

Introduction:

The indigenous and ethnical people of the world have learnt to live in utmost hostile environmental condition in this world. The most intriguing point associated with these indigenous and ethnical has been set up that, they live in points which are immensely rich in biodiversity. It's estimated that about 300 million indigenous people are living in world, out of which nearly half i.e. 150 million are living in Asia, about 30 million of which are living in Central and South America and a significant number of them are living in Australia, Europe, New Zealand, Africa, and Soviet Union. These ethnical and indigenous people have played a vital part in conservation of environmental operation and development process as they cortège's traditional knowledge which has been useful in Eco-restoration. It has been noticed that these people know how to live with harmony in nature. In India, 68 million people belonging to 227 ethnical groups and comprising of 573 ethnical communities deduced from six ethnical stocks that is to say Negroid, Proto-Australoid, Mongoloid, Mediterranean, West Breachy and Nordic exists in different part of the country. These ethnical people substantially the indigenous tribals live near in the vicinity of timbers and have managed and conserved the biodiversity of their points since long time. These tribals

take sanctum from forest and use wild comestible shops both raw and cooked. The flower and fruits are generally eaten raw whereas tubers, leaves and seeds are cooked. Tribals use timber yield, timber and fuel wood. These tribals are living in forest since periods and have developed a kind of affinity with nature.

In India, a significant proportion of communities continue to depend on the forests for their survival, livelihood through the management of forests albeit, the continuous and persistent conflict they face in the line of 'encroachment' versus 'rights of settlement'. The Minor Forest Produce such as tendu, bamboo, hirada, bherda, honey, amla etc. has been the main source of their subsistence contributing to 20-40 percent of their annual incomes.¹ For centuries in India, communities have had a close relationship with the Forest. Their essential dependence on Forest resources suggests that programs both at the state and original position cannot be designed without integrating communities in the resource operation strategy. Substantial executive autonomy over natural resources for the locals is essential to empower them as well as insure the conservation of Forest. It is with this morality, the Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA herewith) and Rules 2008 came into

¹ Jodha, N.S. (1986), Common Property Resources and Rural Poor in Dry Regions of India, Economic and Political Weekly, 31(27), pp. 1169-81

actuality to undo the major injustice that eternalized since the social times over Forest- dwelling slated lines and other Forest residents abiding in the Forest. The end of the FRA 2006 has been to promote and strengthen original governance of Forest and its resources. While the Act gives the occasion to claim the right, the realisation of rights depends on the social, political, and profitable determinants that influence original governance structures and institutions.

Forests Rights Act 2006: An Introduction

Forest Act 2006 was enacted to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded; to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land.

An Act confers following rights on tribal people who dwell in the forest. These rights are ensured by S. 3 of this Act. Section 3 of the Act provides for the grant of several heritable, inalienable and non-transferable 'forest rights' to the beneficiaries. However, the scope of this provision was the subject matter of heated debates and very acrimonious exchanges between tribal rights activists and conservationists, especially in case of the right to hold and live in the forest land under individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood. The two particularly contentious matters were the area of forest land to be distributed and the cut-off date for the recognition of the right.

right to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-

cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dwellers:

The Act had envisaged the recognition of occupation of forest land to a maximum of 2.5 hectares per nuclear family of a FDST. However, environmentalists feared that this provision intended to distribute 2.5 hectares of forest land to each of India's 20 million tribal nuclear families, which is a hectares of forest land.³⁷ According to them, given that only 22 per cent of India's total area is under forest cover, this would result in fresh encroachments, loss of forest cover, and transfer of forest land into the hands of the land and timber mafia.

community rights such as nistar, by whatever name called, including those used in erstwhile Princely States, Zamindari or such intermediary regimes;

right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside village boundaries:

However, as a concession to the conservationists who had expressed concern about the adverse effects of grant of rights over forest resources, the definition of 'minor forest produce' does not incorporate the JPC's recommendation to include 'fuel wood and the like, stones, slates and boulders and products from the water bodies including fish, weeds and the like' and the right to transport it.²

(d) other community rights of uses or entitlements such as fish and other products of water bodies, grazing (both settled or transhumant) and traditional seasonal resource access of nomadic or pastoralist communities;

(e) rights including community tenures of habitat and habitation for primitive tribal groups and pre-agricultural communities;

(f) rights in or over disputes lands under any nomenclature in any State where claims are disputed;

2 M.D. Madhusudan, 'Of Rights and Wrongs: Wildlife Conservation and the Tribal Bill', 40(47) Economic and Political Weekly 4893, 4895 (2005).

(g) rights for conversion of Pattas or leases or grants issued by any local authority or any State Government on forest lands to titles;

(h) rights of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitation, unsurveyed villages and other villages in forests, whether recorded, notified or not into revenue villages;

(i) rights to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use:

Section 2(a) of the Act clarified this ambiguity by including resources within reserve forests, protected forests and protected areas such as Sanctuaries and National Parks to which the community had traditional access. The Act also included the right to impose penalties on anyone violating traditional rights of conservation.³

(j) rights which are recognised under any State law or laws of any Autonomous District Council or Autonomous Regional Council or which are accepted as rights of tribal under any traditional or customary law of the concerned tribes of any State;

(k) right of access to biodiversity and community right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and cultural diversity:

The JPC's recommendations had also imposed an obligation upon the government to protect these rights but the absence of a similar provision in the Act lends credence to the argument that the Act attempts to distance the State from its responsibility of forest conservation.⁴

(l) any other traditional right customarily enjoyed by the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers, as

the case may be, which are not mentioned in clauses (a) to (k) but excluding the traditional right of hunting or trapping or extracting a part of the body of any species of wild animal;

(m) right to in situ rehabilitation including alternative land in cases where the Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers have been illegally evicted or displaced from forest land of any description without receiving their legal entitlement to rehabilitation prior to the 13th day of December, 2005.⁵

However, combined with the expanded definition of 'traditional forest dwellers', it expands the potential for State governments, land mafia and local elites to exploit the situation.

To summarise the rights available to tribal people, tribal persons are entitled to the following forest rights.

Title Rights:

It grants ownership rights to Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes (FDST) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD) over any land used for farming by tribal people or forest residents, up to a maximum of 4 hectares.

No new lands will be allocated; ownership only extends to land that the concerned family is actually cultivating.

Use Rights:

The rights of the dwellers include access to grazing lands, pastoralist routes, minor forest produces (MFPs), etc.

Rights to assistance and development:

To rehabilitate in case of illegal and unlawful eviction or forced relocation and to basic amenities, subject to restrictions and constraints for forest protection.

Forest management rights:

The right to manage, regenerate, conserve, and safeguard any resource

3 Ashish Kothari and Neema Pathak, 'Forests and Tribal Rights', Frontline, 3 June 2005, available at <http://www.flonnet.com/fl2211/stories/20050603001508800.htm> [hereinafter Kothari and Pathak II]

4 Ritambhara Hebbar, 'Forest Bill 2005 and Tribal Areas: Case of Jharkhand', 41(48) Economic and Political Weekly 4952 (2006).

5 S.3, The Forests Rights Act, 2006

found in a community forest that has historically been protected and conserved for future use is included in this right.

Obligations under the Act:

The Act empowers the Gram Sabha, the institutions in the village areas where there are any forest rights holders and the forest rights holders to inter alia cover the wild life, forest and biodiversity and to ensure that their niche is saved from destructive practices affecting their artistic and natural heritage. Given the failure of the government's traditional command and control approach, this provision offers an occasion for the communities to borrow a transparent and participatory approach to biodiversity management. These provisions will be rendered pointless unless commission includes liabilities for conservation.⁶ Thus, it was necessary to authorise these bodies to regulate and manage common resources and to penalise violators of community opinions on conservation. Although the Bill included specific provisions listing the liabilities and duties of right- holders to conserve nature and natural resources, and the penalties for failing to do so, the revised Bill placed the onus on the Gram Sabha to insure conservation without furnishing any expedient if it failed to do so. The Act is fully silent on this content as well as on the legal means of 'empowerment'.⁷

Forest Rights Act- A Critical Analysis:

Act addressed many challenges with salient features. Still, there are certain challenges and criticisms associated with it which need to be addressed. Some of the major criticisms are given below:

Administrative Incompetence: Fair and proper implementation of the act still remains the biggest hurdle as the tribal populations in major areas are not a big

deciding vote bank so governments find it convenient to not bother about it at all in favour of certain monetary gains.

Lack of Awareness: The majority of the aggrieved people who are beneficiaries of forest rights are also unaware of their rights due to poor literacy levels and also due to poor misinterpretation of FRA by the forest officials.

Institutional restriction: Gram Sabha which lacks technical knowledge and is educationally incompetent prepares rough maps of community and individual claims. Hence, the beneficiary suffers.

Dilution of Act: Some environmentalist groups express worry that the FRA favours individual rights more than community rights, leaving less room for the latter. Hence, they demand a dilution of the provisions of the FRA, 2006.

Reluctant forest bureaucracy: The forest bureaucracy doubts that it will lose the significant influence it already has over land and people, while corporate entities worry that they would lose their easy access to priceless natural resources.

Commercial plantations: Since 40% of forests are found on degraded ground, the government's role in allowing commercial plantations there is also disputed.

Conclusion:

At the local panchayat level, extensive awareness-raising, and information-dissemination programs and camps are needed to inform both tribal and lower-level officials. It is also crucial to have a thorough plan for educating and empowering those in charge of carrying out the FRA, such as Panchayats, Gram Sabhas, village-level Forest Rights committees, etc. The Central government need to be more active in persuading the states to uphold the provisions of FRA that has the potential to affect millions of people's lives.

⁶ Madhav Gadgil, 'Empowering Gram Sabhas to Manage Biodiversity: The Science Agenda', 42(22) Economic and Political Weekly 2067, 2070 (2007).

⁷ Ibid



Asst. Prof. Jyoti Shete
Faculty

Digital Transformation of India

Introduction:

India has been experiencing a rapid digital transformation in the last few years, and this has been further accelerated during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Indian government has been taking several initiatives to bring about this transformation and make India a digitally empowered society.

India has come a long way in terms of digital transformation, with the government pushing for a digital revolution through initiatives such as Digital India and Make in India. The country has seen tremendous growth in the number of internet users, and it is estimated that by 2025, India will have around 1 billion internet users. However, there is still a lot of ground to cover to ensure that the benefits of the digital world reach every corner of the country.

The Indian government has taken several initiatives to transform the country into a digital landscape. Here are some key aspects of India's digital transformation:

Government Initiatives: The Digital India campaign launched by the government in 2015 has been one of the key initiatives in this regard. It aims to provide digital infrastructure and services to citizens and businesses across the country. The campaign has several pillars such as the creation of digital infrastructure,

digital literacy, e-governance, and digital services. Under this campaign, the government has launched several schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) to provide banking services to the unbanked population, Digital Locker to store and share documents electronically, and BharatNet to connect rural areas with high-speed internet. The introduction of Aadhaar, a biometric-based identity system, has also been a significant contributor to the country's digital transformation.

Rise of E-commerce: India's e-commerce industry has grown rapidly in recent years, driven by the increasing adoption of smartphones and the internet. E-commerce companies like Flipkart, Amazon, and Paytm have become household names in India, and the sector is expected to continue to grow.

Fintech Revolution: India has witnessed a significant transformation in its financial sector with the emergence of fintech companies, which offer a range of financial services, including digital payments, lending, and insurance. Companies like Paytm, PhonePe, and MobiKwik have become popular among consumers.

Digital Payments: India has seen a significant shift towards digital payments,

driven by the demonetization drive in 2016 and the launch of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) in 2016. UPI has revolutionized the way people transact in India, making it easier and more convenient to make payments using smartphones. Digital payments have made financial transactions easier, faster, and more secure, reducing the dependency on cash.

Start-up Ecosystem: India has a thriving start-up ecosystem, which is fostering innovation and entrepreneurship in the digital space. The government has launched several initiatives to support start-ups, and cities like Bengaluru, Mumbai, and Delhi have emerged as hubs for start-ups.

There are some merits and demerits of transforming India towards a digital landscape.

Merits:

Improved Efficiency and Productivity:

Digitalization has also made many processes more efficient, reducing the time and resources required to complete them. For example, online banking and e-commerce have made financial transactions faster and more convenient. Online education and remote work have also increased productivity by eliminating the need for physical travel.

Empowerment of Citizens: Digitalization has also empowered citizens to participate more fully in democracy. Online platforms like social media have given people a voice to express their opinions, share information, and connect with others who share their interests. E-governance initiatives have also made it easier for citizens to access government services and hold public officials accountable.

Growth of Digital Economy: Digitalization has also led to the growth of the digital

economy in India. E-commerce, online advertising, and digital payments have all contributed to the country's economic growth, creating new jobs and opportunities for entrepreneurs.

Greater Transparency: Digitalization has brought greater transparency in governance. Online platforms for government services and e-governance portals have made it easier for citizens to access government services and track their progress.

Increased Access to Education: The education sector has also seen significant changes due to digitization. E-learning platforms like BYJU'S, Khan Academy, and Udemy have made quality education accessible to millions of students regardless of their geographical location. Digital education has also provided a platform for skill development, enabling people to acquire new skills and knowledge to enhance their employability.

Improved Healthcare: The healthcare sector has also been transformed by digitization. Telemedicine has become increasingly popular, enabling people to consult doctors remotely. Healthtech start-ups have also emerged, offering services like online doctor consultations, prescription deliveries, and medical record management.

Increased Financial Inclusion: The digital landscape has played a significant role in increasing financial inclusion in India. Digital payment platforms like Paytm, Google Pay, and PhonePe have made it easier for people to conduct cashless transactions.

Improved Communication: Digital communication platforms like WhatsApp and Facebook have made it easier for people to stay connected with their loved

ones, regardless of their location. This has also facilitated better communication between businesses and their customers.

Demerits:

Cybersecurity Risks: The increased use of digital platforms has also led to a rise in cyber threats like hacking, identity theft, and cyberbullying. This has raised concerns about the security of the personal and financial data of citizens.

Job Losses: The shift towards a digital landscape has also led to job losses in traditional sectors like retail and banking, which has led to a significant socio-economic impact.

Digital Addiction: The increased use of digital platforms has also led to digital addiction, which has adverse effects on the physical and mental health of individuals.

Digital Divide: While digitalization has brought about several benefits, it has also created a digital divide between those who have access to digital infrastructure and those who do not. The lack of digital infrastructure in remote and rural areas has prevented many citizens from accessing digital services.

Dependence on Technology: India's transformation towards a digital landscape has increased its dependence on technology. This dependence can lead to over-reliance on technology, leading to a loss of skills and knowledge that were traditionally required.

Challenges of Digital Transformation:

There is still a lot of ground to cover to ensure that the benefits of the digital world reach every corner of the country.

1. Robust Digital Infrastructure: One of the key areas where India needs to focus is

on building a robust digital infrastructure. This includes providing affordable and high-speed internet connectivity to all parts of the country, particularly in rural areas. The government has already taken steps in this direction by launching the BharatNet project, which aims to provide high-speed internet connectivity to all gram panchayats in the country.

2. Digital Literacy: Another important aspect of digital transformation is digital literacy. While the number of internet users in India has increased significantly, there are still a large number of people who are not familiar with digital technology. It is important to provide training and support to these individuals to help them become digitally literate and make the most of the opportunities that the digital world offers.

3. Ecosystem for Digital Innovation: In addition to infrastructure and literacy, India needs to focus on developing a strong ecosystem for digital innovation and entrepreneurship. This involves creating an environment that encourages startups and provides them with the necessary support to grow and scale their businesses. The government has already launched several initiatives such as Startup India and Atal Innovation Mission to promote entrepreneurship and innovation in the country.

4. Strong Cybersecurity: Finally, cybersecurity is another important area that needs attention in India's digital landscape. With the increase in the number of internet users and the rise of digital transactions, there is also a corresponding increase in cyber threats. It is important to develop strong cybersecurity policies and practices to protect individuals, businesses, and the country's critical infrastructure from cyber-attacks.

Conclusion:

The transformation of India towards a digital landscape has brought many benefits, including increased access to information, improved efficiency and productivity, citizen empowerment, and the growth of the digital economy. However, it has also brought some challenges, including the digital divide, cybersecurity threats, dependence on technology, and privacy concerns. To fully realize the potential of digitalization in India, policymakers and stakeholders must work together to address these challenges and ensure that the benefits

of digitalization are accessible to all. The government needs to focus on bridging the digital divide, improving cybersecurity measures, and addressing the socio-economic impact of digitalization to ensure that digital transformation is beneficial for all. Overall, India's digital transformation is still in progress, but it has already made significant strides. The country is well-positioned to take advantage of the opportunities presented by digital technologies, and it is expected to continue to lead the way in the digital space in the coming years.

Students' Corner

"All Art is Quite Useless."

"The Picture of Dorian Gray" is a masterpiece of literature that leaves you pondering upon the concepts of beauty, morality, deception, subjectivity, and aesthetics. Wilde portrays art as the creator of beauty and also the reflection of the artist. The portrait of Dorian, painted by Basil, becomes a visual representation of the consequences of Dorian's immoral actions, serving as a haunting reminder of the corruption and decay of his soul, while he hides behind a façade of youth and beauty – portraying that art is subjective and moral whilst also being deceptive. Throughout the book, the author has appreciated art but he seems to have contradicted himself in the last line of the preface.

The preface to this book is an exquisite proclamation to the importance of art and aesthetics, as can be noted in its opening sentences, "The artist is the creator of beautiful things. To reveal art and conceal the artist is art's aim." The true essence of art is in its ability to be appreciated for its intrinsic qualities and although, art can be a form of escapism or self-expression for the artist, the ambiguity left by the concealment of the artist's personal biases allows for diverse interpretations to emerge, making art a complex and multifaceted form of expression. This book was written during the Aesthetic Movement which emphasised on the pursuit of beauty, art for art's sake, and the rejection of utilitarianism. It propounds the ideology that art transcends utilitarian considerations.

The preface ends with a paradoxical statement that challenges traditional views on the purpose and utility of art, "All art is quite useless." Wilde suggests that art exists for aesthetic enjoyment and appreciation and should serve no utilitarian purpose. Art is an entity that exists solely for the experience and the pleasure that it brings to the audience. The statement prompts readers to analyse the possibility of art serving as a form of escapism from the practical and mundane aspects of life, to an imaginative escape from reality. Wilde seems to be advocating for the freedom of artistic expression without the constraints of the demands for usefulness or practical value. This emphasis on the autonomy of art and the importance of the aesthetic appreciation, emotional impact, and sensory experience encourages the reader to critically analyse the true meaning of art, before they even start reading the book.

Art can have economic value by contributing to cultural development, generating employment and economic growth. It can evoke emotions, provide solace, or provoke introspection of individuals and can practically benefit the society. From this perspective, art is not entirely useless, but Wilde certainly leaves you questioning and critically analysing the inherent value of art in your life before you dive into the book. So, the question before us for introspection is thus, "Is all art truly quite useless?"

- Esha Udavant
3rd BA LLB



Asst. Prof. Sonal Pandhare
Faculty

Breaking the Silence: Unveiling the Untold Domestic Violence Against Men

The deep-rooted patriarchy created the hierarchy, and when you give people ranking, more than often, it is misused. One might argue that the interference is prevalent even with a daughter's life. But the mainstream mindset is that it's wrong.

"Boundaries respecting boundaries, be it personal, geographical or political" is the only proven way that has ever been successful in maintaining peace and tranquility. So why is it so hard for people to respect boundaries? Especially when it comes to family?

It is our patriarchal society that kills innocent men silently through various ways. It is the society who dictates or sets the norms for the conduct and expectations of every member of a family. As a society, in a family, we set the "rules" or assumptions that men can never be victimized. Women always get immediate recognition of being the victim in any relation – whether it relates to marriage or even a live-in relationship, but why are men not entitled to the same? Our society is completely inclined towards the victimization of women. In fact, we, as a society, have even purposefully glorified their victimization.

Men and women are the two sides of a coin and both are now considered to be equal by nature. Everyone has their positive and negative sheds with respect to various aspects of life – it could be

physical, mental or social. With the increase in financial independence over time, women have become empowered both financially and socially. However, this has resulted in unhappy marriages and families, as some women have become perpetrators within their own families. The reason behind this shift is that legislative and judicial remedies often favor women, leaving the counterpart as a victim, or better yet, a helpless victim. Unfortunately, in the patriarchal Indian society, there is no recognition of him and his family as victims, leaving them without any positive support.

If women relate themselves to powerful mythological characters like goddesses, such as "Maa Durga," it brings forth another fascinating aspect – the word "Women" itself includes the word "Men," signifying that men are a part of us or are born within us, whether biologically or grammatically. The question that remains is, why do women play the victim card consistently in every aspect? Yes, it is universally accepted that women have experienced brutal atrocities, which are recognized by the state in almost every aspect.

Meanwhile, women are using their shield as a weapon against their own families and relations, causing silent suffering for their counterparts. The interesting thing is that it's not just about men; the entire

family suffers. The irony is that India is known for its strong and healthy family institution, which is now completely shaken. Indian society, particularly women-centric ideologists or activists, are not ready to acknowledge the misuse by women. Fighting or raising the issue for men's rights doesn't make a person anti-feminist. Recognizing this issue sheds light on the overall cause of domestic violence, not only in India but also at an international level. Unfortunately, almost every document remains silent on this issue. The United Kingdom is the first country to enact legislation based on the Istanbul Convention's recommendations.

Johnny Depp and Amber Heard's famous case was highlighted recently. It started as a defamation suit and then the angle of domestic violence was rediscovered, just because of lack of recognition of men as victims. Men are always portrayed as perpetrator.

We Indians granted Art.15(3) as an exception, but now it has become a rule. It adversely affects the government's policy while framing legislation and conveniently overlooks Article 14, 15(1), and 21 of the constitution with respect to men. The Domestic Violence Act, 2005, was enacted with the special purpose of addressing women's domestic abuse but clearly ignores men's status in the definition. It was the need of the hour at that time, but now it has completely reversed. Indian culture considers it disgraceful.

The biggest question is, can we follow the principles of natural justice with our own people? When can we address their sufferings on a legal platform by providing them their fundamental rights? The government and society seem to be declaring that men can never become victims, especially in cases of matrimonial or domestic violence.

What the Indian Judiciary is doing for this issue is making mere remarks over the "misuse or fake allegations" by women and dismissing the cases. The questions remain unanswered: What was his fault? Why did he suffer? and so on. The United Kingdom is the first country to enact gender-neutral legislation on domestic violence. However, the definition of domestic violence is not exhaustive and has various loopholes. Unfortunately, we Indians have not yet accepted the existence of domestic violence against men.

There are various NGO and foundations like "Daman Welfare Trust", "Save Indian Family Foundation", "Men Welfare Trust" and "Vastav Foundation" that have started good initiatives and collecting a data for the further research in this concern. We must all hope for the better representation of the silent victims of the society – to take a step and at least acknowledge the domestic violence against men and provide them with open legislative support.



Asst. Prof. Pradnya Yadav
Faculty

Entertainment Laws

The Media and Entertainment Industry (M&E), over the years has grown and gained significance in India. For effective regulation, legislations and Acts have been enacted with varying purposes. The Cinematograph Act, 1952, The Cable Television Network Regulation Act, 1995, The Information Technology Act, 2000 is applicable for regulating content of exhibition in cinema theatres, television and internet. The Copyright Act, 1957 and Trademarks Act 1999 was enacted for protecting intellectual property of an individual by trademark and copyrights.

India, the country of rich heritage and culture follows various customs and traditions divides India in various regions, making the audiences diversified from all sectors to be represented on the screen. Thus, the Indian film industry is divided in various regional languages, diverse culture. The Indian film industry is run by various production houses, companies who are responsible for financing, casting, scripting the movies.

Legislation on Entertainment in India:

The Copyright Act, 1957 provides copyright protection and registration of literary, drama, music, sound recording and artistic work. The Copyright Act of 1957 specifically sets out the regulations on the infringement of the copyright of a movie/film, and it is considered as one of the most crucial laws in the media and

entertainment industry. The Copyright Act of 1957, defines the various rights which exists in the copyright of a film, rights of the author of the film, the term/time period of the copyright, the process of assignment of a licence for the copyright

Under the Copyrights Act, 1957, sections 54 to 62 deals with the provisions of civil remedies that are available for copyright protection in civil courts. Section 63 to section 70 deals with the provisions for criminal remedy when a person knowingly infringes the copyright in a work, other rights conferred by the act or knowingly abets the infringement.

The Trademarks Act of 1999 mandates protection to names, titles, word, letter, graphic artwork, shape of products, words and combination of colours. This act incorporates the provisions for remedies in case of infringement of trademark.

The Cinematograph Act of 1952, which includes the provisions for licensing and certifying the cinematography of films and also includes the regulation of exhibition by means of cinematography. The Cinematograph Act of 1952, which includes -Provisions for licensing and certifying the cinematography of films, and also includes the regulation of exhibition by means of cinematography.

Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995

The object of the Cable Act, 1995 as

indicated in the preamble is to regulate the operation of cable television networks in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Prasar Bharati Act, 1990

Prasar Bharati has been established as a corporation to discharge the functions of erstwhile Akash Vani and Door darshan. Under Section 12 of the Prasar Bharati Act, the primary duty of the Corporation is to organize and conduct public broadcasting services to inform, educate and entertain the public and to ensure a balanced development of broadcasting on radio and television.

Broadcasting sector is regulated by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), which notifies rules from time to time on matters such as streamlining of the distribution of television channels to platform operators. Electronic Media Monitoring Centre established by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting monitors the content of all TV channels up linking and downlinking in India to check the violation of the Programme and Advertisement Code. It also monitors the content of Private FM Radio Channels

An independent broadcasting media authority along the lines of TRAI was first suggested by the Supreme Court in Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting v. Cricket Association of Bengal. In Indraprastha People v. Union of India, the Delhi High Court recommended that an independent statutory body be set up under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act.

The Information Technology Act, 2000:

Section 66A has probably received the most media attention over the last year or so due to the many arrests made under this section. This provision criminalizes the practice of sending an offensive message using a computer resource. The punishment for such an offence is three years imprisonment.

The area of concern in M&E sector is Right

to free speech and censorship, copyright infringement and trademark protection, and piracy in Films, Television, Theatres and on Internet. Various authoritative bodies like CBFC, I&B Ministry are imposing restrictions by censoring films to curtail creative freedom of speech and expression.

Regulatory Authorities:

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) is the structure which is liable for administering rules and laws which relate to the information and broadcasting if press and films in the media industry. The Film sector of MIB consists of:

National Film Archives of India

National Film Development Corporation

Central Board of Film Certification.

Impact of Entertainment Law:

Entertainment law significantly influences the creative world, as it impacts the design and distribution of art and media. It guarantees that artists obtain fair compensation for their work and offers them the legal security required to pursue their innovative endeavours. Without entertainment law, the creative world would be much more vulnerable to exploitation and violation, which could suppress innovation and imagination.

Entertainment law safeguards intellectual property, including trademarks, copyrights, and patents. This protection helps to ensure that artists and other innovators can benefit from their work and facilitates the creation of new creations.

Entertainment lawyers play a critical role in representing artists and reconciling contracts with talent agencies and other industry stakeholders. By presenting insights into the legal provisions and best practices for talent representation, entertainment attorneys help to ensure that artists are equitably compensated for their job.

Conclusion:

The issue of entertainment and telecasting content in India is a tricky one – the Constitution permits censorship in certain limited circumstances. This is a problem as due to the global nature of the Internet. Further, the thorny issue of who gets to decide to censor content and under what circumstances is a nuanced debate which unfortunately tends to be hijacked by arguments based on security concerns / need for broad emergency provisions. Most attempts at censorship have therefore been haphazard and inconsistent. Further, issues raised by communal, defamatory and violent content (particularly towards women) continue to receive very little attention. Particularly worrying is the lack of accountability, transparency and oversight in the system. One hopes that the Supreme Court will take appropriate action by striking down the relevant provisions in the IT Act thereby forcing the legislature and executive to put in place a more open, equitable and just systems of censorship that truly abides by the Constitutional spirit embodied in A19(1)(a). Hence, media and press is an extremely powerful sector in a country and it is very with its continuous modernisation along

with the changing times of our nation, Entertainment law is a comprehensive set of regulations that deals with legal matters related to the entertainment industry. As the entertainment industry continues to grow and evolve, the role of entertainment law will become increasingly important in ensuring that it remains a fair and competitive marketplace.

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Information Technology Act, 2000

The Copyright Act, 1957

Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995

Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995

The Trademarks Act of 1999

The Cinematograph Act of 1952

Get to Know Your Staff

Dr. Priya Chopde – Officiating Principal

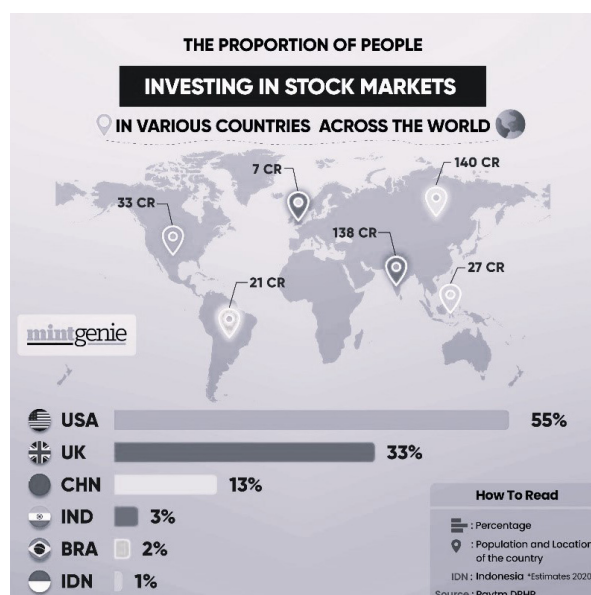
Priya ma'am, our esteemed Officiating Principal, finds immense joy and inspiration in the literary works of P. L. Deshpande, whose words resonate deeply within her. Among the vast collection of cinematic masterpieces, the 1975 film "Chupke Chupke" holds a special place in her heart, captivating her with its humour and charm. Delighting those around her, she often showcases her hidden talents in both, drawing and writing, effortlessly expressing her creativity. Reflecting on an alternate profession, she envisions herself as a judge, guided by a strong sense of justice and a desire to uphold the law. Summing up her multifaceted personality in a single word, she aptly chooses "adaptable," exemplifying her ability to seamlessly adjust and thrive in different circumstances. With her diverse talents and unwavering spirit, Priya ma'am has created a positive impact in college.



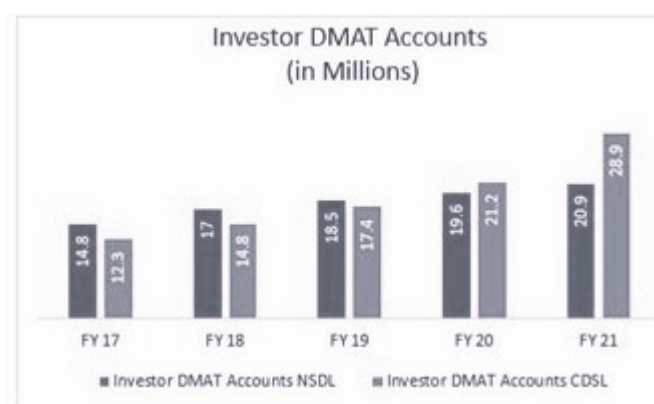
Asst. Prof. Shaunak Mainkar
Faculty

Financial Markets Participation: A Long Journey Ahead

India is the nation with the highest proportion of the working population in the world. This demographic dividend can only be enjoyed by us if the young population's energy is channeled to a required domain. Financial Markets participation is one such area that is upcoming, demanding, and has a very high growth potential. According to a news report by MintGenie, the present participation of Indians in the financial markets stands at 3% of the entire population. Considering that India has a greater population than most other countries, a 3% participation might still be considered good. However, if compared with the participation percentages of China which is at 13%, India's participation is still on the lower end.



Participation in financial markets is actually dependent on financial literacy. According to an S&P survey, more than 75% of Indian adults do not adequately understand basic financial concepts. It's even worse when it comes to women. More than 80% of women are financially illiterate. However, the present condition is not as dull as it looks. The de-mat accounts in India are on the rise. More people belonging to upper and lower-middle-class backgrounds are choosing asset classes that give variable returns. The risk-taking ability of Indians is slowly rising in proportion to the per capita income of the economy.



One of the first few steps towards improving the situation would be awareness of the general public about the registered intermediaries in the financial markets. There are four

major intermediaries that are directly in connection to the public namely, research analysts, investment advisors, brokers, and portfolio managers. All of the intermediaries are registered under SEBI and have a license to act as intermediaries in the market. They have to follow strict regulations and comply with all the norms of SEBI. An increase in such intermediaries would be an important step toward improving financial participation.

SEBI conducts many workshops and programs by utilizing the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF). RBI conducts surveys and programs for assessing the outreach of financial incentives. Both efforts have a centralized tendency and are very effective in a way. A few decentralized means also need to be employed wherein financial literacy is not only restricted to the urban areas.

Financial Literacy has recently been

introduced as a subject for students of class 1 to class 8 in a few private schools. This is a very welcoming step in educating the children about the dos and don'ts of finances. Such steps need to have a wide outreach and application. Financial Awareness programs by registered intermediaries in various educational institutes are one of the solutions sought for.

After celebrating the 75th year of Independence, we have finally reached a level where our focus has now shifted from poverty alleviation to financial literacy and awareness. With the extent of the population we have, improving financial market participation is still a long way to go. Considering the scope it has, financial intermediaries, financial lawyers, and all kinds of finance professionals are upcoming career choices for the present graduate and undergraduate students.

Get to Know Your Staff

Dr. Sunita Adhav – Associate Professor

Our Associate Professor, Sunita ma'am, possesses a unique talent for human resource management, skilfully navigating the intricacies of team dynamics, employee development, and organizational success. She strives for excellence and her refined knowledge has contributed to her "Best Teacher Award". If she hadn't pursued a career in the legal field, she would have been drawn to the noble profession of medicine, where her kind and caring nature would help foster a positive environment for those in need of help. Describing herself in a single word, she chooses "commitment," reflecting her unwavering dedication, determination, and loyalty, in both her personal and professional endeavours.



Saint Kanhopatra

Asst. Prof. Dr. Archana Lahoti
Faculty

She was very beautiful and stories of her beauty started spreading across the world. Sadashiv Malgujar, who was her biological father heard of her heavenly beauty and he insisted her mother, Shyama to see Kanhopatra's dance. Shyama tried to convince him that he is her father but Sadashiv Malgujar, who was blind with lust, refused to listen. He could not be rejected and started troubling Shyama and Kanhopatra, as a result of which, both of them lost their wealth.

Now Shyama had no choice and no means to survive, so she begged forgiveness from Sadashiv Malgujar and accepted to present Kanhopatra's dance in front of him. Kanhopatra could not tolerate this. For beautiful and intelligent Kanhopatra, this situation seemed impossible. With the help of an old maid servant, she changed her attire and ran away from her home and joined group of pilgrims who were on their way to Pandharpur. From these pilgrims, she heard lot of stories about wealth, beauty and other qualities of Lord Vitthala and she fell in love with Lord Vithoba. She decided to stay in Pandharpur for rest of her life.

Kanhopatra served Lord Vithoba and out of her love, she composed many abhangs in praise of Lord Vithoba and she spent her entire day serving Lord. Thus she became a great devotee of the Lord Vithoba. But destiny had something else in her

mind. Sadashiv Malgujar, who was very lusty, felt betrayed and tried to take revenge. He praised about the beauty of Kanhopatra to Muslim king of Bedar. Hearing about the exceptional beauty of Kanhopatra, the king became very lusty and he sent his soldiers to capture Kanhopatra, and to bring her to court. As Kanhopatra heard this news, she became a refugee in the temple of Lord Vithoba. The king ordered his soldiers to captivate her forcefully if she rejected the offer, and face the consequences of refusal to obey King's order. She pleaded for some time from the soldiers to take darshan of Lord Vithoba. She prayed to Lord Panduranga to protect her. As a result of pure devotion and prayer, Lord Vithoba allowed her to merge in him and she breathed her last breath at the lotus feet of Lord Vithoba. The temple priest buried her near the south entrance of the temple. A tree sprouted from the site which is still into existence till today.

Saint Kanhopatra was one of the greatest devotees of Lord Vithoba. Her strong devotion gave her liberation which is impossible unless you have very pure heart which is free from all vices. She neither had a background of devotion, nor had any guru, who would have guided her for liberation, yet she achieved Moksha because of her pure devotion. Thus, Saint Kanhopatra became one of greatest

devotees of Lord Vithoba like Jnandev, Muktai, Tukaram, etc. Entire humanity respects her for her devotion. Thus, Kanhopatra is a great example of Devotional Path; a spiritual practice

focused on the loving devotion towards Lord Vithoba. This is the simplest path to attain Moksha and it is recommended for common man to follow, to purify his heart and attain salvation.

Students' Corner

All The Bright Places by Jennifer Niven: Reviewed

All The Bright Places is a young-adult fiction written by Jennifer Niven. Though the book is a work of fiction and involves romance, the driving force is the author's personal experience. Numerous works of fiction are titled towards a realistic approach to life and teach us morals and rights and wrongs, quite perfectly. One such book is All The Bright Places, as its cover page says, "It is a story of a girl who learns to live from a boy who wants to die."

The character, Theodore Finch and Violet Markey are depictions of teenagers who had normal lives, at least according to their families and society. Violet was a very social and happy girl until her sister died in a car accident that she was a part of. The grief of losing her only sibling and the loneliness that followed changed everything for her. She wanted an escape from this life, the people around her, and from their fake pity, even her parents. This shows how people lacking empathy can lead a person to simply hate the world. That stare of indifference and pity says it all.

Finch, on the other hand, was obsessed with death. He searched for every other fascinating way to die. The reason? Nothing special. Just him being a little bit different from the world around him. So, Theodore Finch, became "Theodore Freak", a person to mock. On the outside, he was a carefree guy, undeterred by their comments, but inside he was as broken as he can be. Whatever good happened to him was somehow not enough to stop him from sinking into his world. He was too focused on the labels he got, turning them into a stigma for his mental illness.

Violet and Theodore's journey from friendship to love is based on the support they want from their family and friends. An understanding easy to have and a bond easy to build. While Violet started seeing colors in this world, Finch's life started losing all its colour. Like he said, "You are all the colors in one, at full brightness."

Maybe he didn't have a choice. He was defined by his illness but no one cared. His actions made Violet see another aspect of life, and even though she lost him in the end, she found a new hope to live.

The biggest stigma of suicide is the "Survivor of Suicide". People look at them as if they are criminals or the wrong-doers. But no one tries to figure out what led them to this. This book is a heart-touching story and most importantly, it teaches us that a simple act of mockery can affect someone much deeper than intended.

People are scared to talk about losses and grief but with this book, I came to realize how important it is to confront our pain and accept it. The book portrays the challenges and struggles that individuals with mental health issues may face in a realistic and empathetic manner. It explores themes of mental health, depression, and suicide with sensitivity and authenticity. Also, helping others in doing the same. Hence, All The Bright Places is a book that I think everyone should read at least once to understand the importance of such delicate matters. This book may be a little unnerving but it deals with the bitter truth of society, revolving around two lost teenagers.

- Riya Upadhyay

1ST LLB



Adv. Raunak Rane
Alumnus

ChatGPT and Advocacy

When was the last time you saw Stamp Paper vendors sitting on the court premises? Do you remember seeing fat legal books with bookmarks of important case laws?

These are some of the things that technology has replaced over the years. The technological storm has taken a new avatar – ChatGPT. ChatGPT, the advanced language model developed by OpenAI has had a significant impact on the legal profession in India. Lawyers in India have traditionally relied on extensive research and analysis to provide legal advice and represent their clients in court. However, with the advent of ChatGPT, lawyers can now leverage the power of artificial intelligence to streamline their research and improve their efficiency.

The question that we need to ask ourselves is “Are we ready?” There are concerns among lawyers in India about the impact that ChatGPT could have on the legal profession. Some lawyers worry that as ChatGPT becomes more advanced and sophisticated, it could replace human lawyers altogether. While it’s true that ChatGPT can perform many of the tasks that lawyers traditionally do, such as research and drafting, it’s important to remember that legal practice is about more than just these technical skills. Lawyers also need to be

able to communicate effectively with clients, understand their needs and goals and provide sound judgment and advice based on their experience and expertise. The overall impact of ChatGPT on lawyers in India is both significant and complex. While it certainly has the potential to streamline legal research and improve efficiency, it also raises questions about the future of the legal profession and the role of a human lawyer in an increasingly automated world. Here are some of the threats that ChatGPT poses to the legal field.

1. **Job displacement:** As ChatGPT becomes more sophisticated, it can replace humans in doing recurring and routine tasks. This could lead to the displacement of some lawyers and legal professionals.
2. **Security Concerns:** Tools like ChatGPT and other AI tools are vulnerable to security breaches and cyberattacks. If these tools are compromised, they could potentially leak confidential legal information, putting lawyers and their clients at risk.
3. **Ethical Concerns:** The use of ChatGPT in the legal field raises ethical questions about transparency, accountability, and responsibility. Lawyers must ensure that they are transparent with clients about their use of these tools and that they are

held accountable for any decisions made based on ChatGPT recommendations.

4. **Bias in Data:** ChatGPT and other AI tools rely on data to make decisions and provide insights. However, there is a risk that this data could be biased particularly if the data sets used to train ChatGPT to contain biases.

Recently Justice Anoop Chitkara of The High Court of Punjab and Haryana used ChatGPT to get legal criminal jurisprudential clarity on “cruelty” and cited the source of this information in the judgment. Let’s look at some of the qualities of a lawyer that no AI tool can ever replace.

a. **Judgement and Decision Making:** Decision-making ability comes from experience, knowledge, and ethical principles. While technology can provide data and insights to inform these decisions, ultimately it is up to the layer to make the final call.

b. **Empathy and Emotional Intelligence:** Lawyers work with clients who are going through emotional turmoil. They can thus, empathize and sympathize with the client and apply emotional intelligence in their arguments, which an AI can never do.

c. **Interpersonal Skills:** Effective communication and convincing ability are the key to the legal profession. They can listen actively, negotiate and persuade in

variety of contexts, while technology can assist with communication, ultimately it is up to the lawyer to build relationships and navigate complex social dynamics.

d. **Creativity and Problem-solving:** Lawyers often encounter complex legal issues but the ability to solve the problem using various methods is a human thing. Tech can only provide analytics, probability and calculations but making the choice of which path to take can never be replaced.

e. **Ethics and Professional Responsibility:** Lawyers are held to high ethical and professional standards and must uphold these standards in all their work. This requires a strong sense of ethics and personal integrity which cannot be replaced by technology.

Hence, it’s safe to say that, while technology can be a powerful tool to assist lawyers in their work, it cannot replace the human qualities and skills that are essential to the legal profession. Lawyers must continue to cultivate these qualities and skills to provide the highest quality legal services to their clients. And at the same time equip themselves to be one with technology and use it for their progress.

P.S. – The author did not use ChatGPT to write this article. Allegedly.

Get to Know Your Staff

Dr. Aishwarya Yadav – Assistant Professor

As an esteemed assistant professor, Aishwarya ma’am brings her expertise and knowledge to our academic environment. Her chosen book, “Amartya Sen’s Ideology of Justice,” reflects her intellectual curiosity and engagement with profound philosophical concepts. When it comes to movies, “Mission Mangal” stands as her favourite, inspiring her with its powerful storyline and portrayal of scientific achievements. Dr. Yadav possesses exceptional talents in resource management, a skill that allows her to effectively navigate and optimize available resources. Describing herself in a single word, she aptly chooses “adaptable,” aligning perfectly with her talents and emphasizing her ability to adjust and thrive in various circumstances. If not for her current profession, she reveals that she would have pursued a career in medicine, driven by a deep-rooted desire to serve others.



Adv. Pranjali Bawane
Alumnus

Emerging Trends and Issues Related to Cloud Computing in India: Time to Re-look at Implementations of Laws Regarding Cybersecurity

Introduction

Cloud computing is a set of software services on the Internet that provides remote data storehouse and online operations on remote virtual waiters. It offers benefits such as increased storehouse capacity and calculating power with minimum investment. Organizations and businesses transmit information to the cloud, and the Indian request for cloud computing is vibrant. However, there are pitfalls of data attacks in the environment of data security and sequestration. This exploration paper focuses on the analysis of cloud computing service, types of delivery and the attacks that may arise, and the legal control medium in India to alleviate the challenges. This article highlights the use of cloud computing as part of the digitization of the legal profession, as well as Case Lines, a cloud-computing software that is becoming increasingly popular for conducting court online. Cloud computing is a concept that includes internet software services, and cloud builders and makers have made huge progress in recent times by giving offers and causing increases in storage capacity and computing power with minimum investment. The Indian demand for cloud computing is veritably vibrant and consists of all kinds of deals taking place at a huge rate. This

exploration paper is grounded on the cloud computing services and types of cyber-attacks faced by the general public and suggests applicable suggestions for the range position of cloud computing. Cloud computing has revolutionized the way we store, process, and access data and paved the way for many new technologies and businesses. Cloud computing has many benefits, from decreased costs and agility to increased creativity and innovation. India has been a major player in the cloud computing revolution since 2002, with Infosys, Wipro, and Tata Consultancy Services adopting the technology.

The nature of cloud computing in India includes:

Delivery of computing resources, storage and services over the internet; pay-per-use or subscription-based models
Increased accessibility and scalability of IT resources. The scope of cloud computing in India is broad and covers various industries such as finance, healthcare, education, retail, and government. It has brought about significant benefits for businesses, such as reduced costs, improved efficiency, and increased agility. However, concerns about security, data privacy, and vendor lock-in still exist and need to be addressed to further increase

adoption.

The scope of cloud computing issues in India includes:

Adoption and implementation: Addressing the challenges of implementing cloud computing solutions within organizations, such as compatibility with legacy systems and integration with existing IT infrastructure.

Training and skills: Ensuring that IT professionals have the necessary skills to manage and utilize cloud computing services effectively.

Cost management: Managing cloud computing costs and ensuring that they are in line with organizational budgets.

Network connectivity: Ensuring that the network infrastructure is robust enough to support the demands of cloud computing.

Cloud service providers: Ensuring that cloud service providers operate in a transparent and responsible manner, with clear and fair contracts and service level agreements.

As a cloud is a collective form of many water vapor molecules and is not a stationary body as it keeps on changing its position, this technology is somewhat similar. It is formed out of many different networks or users and is not a stationary body; it is accessible at different places by different people. Thus, it is named "cloud computing".

On the path to success, security is considered a significant handicap for cloud computing. Utmost security problems stem from loss of control, lack of trust, and multi-tenancy. The customer will not have control of data, processes, and services (loss of control), which is an important thing in terms of security. Another point is, can the customer trust the third party (lack of trust) who maintains all the non-public and private data? The cloud will be used by more than one client (multi-tenancy), and will the data in the cloud be secured? These issues are far

more common in third-party operation models.

In a cloud computing terrain, there are three sensitive countries within the functional environment. The emission of non-publicly sensitive data to the cloud the emission of data from the cloud server to the customer's computer and the storehouse of non-public data in the cloud server that are distant and not possessed by the customer. Consumers always perceive that he is losing control when he gives the data, the software, and other effects to a third party. This is because all the data, operations, and coffers are located with the provider, and the provider maintains the stoner identity operation.

The consumer does not have the final say in whether the control that you have given to the third party is maintained or not. The consumer relies on the provider for data security, sequestration, resource availability, data security, etc. The consumers do not know whether the third party can access or change the data in the consumer's absence. Trust is a fresh complication that escalates the difficulty for security enterprises to exercise cloud services since it is directly associated with the authenticity and credibility of the service provider.

Basic Concept of Cloud Computing -

Not all clouds are safe, and not one type of cloud computing is right for everyone. Several different modes, types, and services evolved to help offer the right solution for your needs. First, you need to determine the type of cloud deployment, or cloud computing architecture, that your cloud services will be implemented on. There are four different ways to deploy cloud services: on a public cloud, a private cloud, a hybrid cloud, and a community cloud.

There are the following 4 types of cloud

that you can deploy according to the organization's needs-

Public Cloud: - The public cloud publicly stores and accesses information via the Internet using the pay-per-usage methods of the public cloud, the computing resources are managed and operated by the Cloud Service Provider (CSP). Example: Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), IBM Smart Cloud Enterprise, Microsoft, Google App Engine, Windows Azure Platform.

Private Cloud: - A private Cloud is also known as an internal cloud or corporate cloud. It is used by organizations to build and manage their downtown matters really or by the third party. A private cloud refers to cloud computing resources used exclusively by a single business or organization. A private cloud can be physically located in the company's on-site data centre. A private cloud is one in which the services and infrastructure are maintained on a private network.

Hybrid Cloud: - A hybrid Cloud is a combination of the public cloud and the private cloud. we can say: Hybrid Cloud = Public Cloud + Private Cloud Hybridists are partially secure because the services which are running on the public cloud can be accessed by anyone, while the services which are running on a private cloud can be accessed only by the organization's users.

Community Cloud: - Community cloud allows systems and services to be accessible by a group of several organizations to share information between the organization and a specific community. It is owned, managed, and operated by one or more organizations in the community, a third party, or a combination of them.

Cloud service models - Most cloud computing services fall into three broad categories: infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), serverless, and software as a service

(SaaS). These are sometimes called the cloud computing stack because they build on top of one another. Knowing what they are and how they are different makes it easier to accomplish your business goals.

Software as a service SaaS - Software as a service is a method for delivering software applications over the Internet, on-demand, and typically on a subscription basis. With SaaS, cloud providers host and manage the software application and underlying infrastructure and handle any maintenance, like software upgrades and security patching. Users connect to the application over the Internet, usually with a web browser on their phone, tablet, or PC. SaaS enables engineers to access applications in the cloud and use them on any device. It is a cost-effective and convenient way to access software and services from any location, on any device.

Platform as a service - Platform as a service refers to cloud computing services that supply an on-demand environment for developing, testing, delivering, and managing software applications. PaaS is designed to make it easier for developers to quickly create web or mobile apps, without worrying about setting up or managing the underlying infrastructure of servers, storage, network, and databases needed for development. PaaS provides a platform to develop, deploy, and manage applications without the need to build an underlying infrastructure. Engineers can use PaaS to create and deploy applications to a cloud environment. (1)

Cloud services provide organizations with on-demand computing resources, a wide range of applications and services, a higher level of security, and access to a global platform, allowing them to reach customers from any corner of the world.

Security Concerns in Cloud computing

Cloud computing has revolutionized the way organizations store and manage their data, but there are security concerns

that should be addressed. The main security concern is the privacy of data, which requires a high degree of security to prevent unauthorized access and malicious attacks. Data is hosted and managed by a third-party provider, and there may be different laws and regulations in different countries. Additionally, cloud computing can be vulnerable to DDoS attacks and data breach attacks. (2)

To ensure the security of data stored in the cloud, organizations should utilize strong authentication protocols, encryption technologies, and regular security audits. By taking these measures, organizations can minimize the risks associated with cloud computing and maximize the protection of their data. Cloud computing security is one of the biggest reservations companies have about making the move to the cloud. To mitigate the risk of cyber-attacks, (3) businesses should check for the five key features of a strong cybersecurity solution: a top-of-the line perimeter firewall, intrusion detection systems with event logging, internal firewalls for individual applications, and data-at-rest encryption. Additionally, businesses should consider using a tier IV data centre to protect their cloud infrastructure from physical attacks. Cloud security methods include multifactor authentication, using strong passwords, permission sharing, and installation of antivirus software. Backing up your data is another essential cloud computing security measure.

Need of Implementations of Laws in India:

Existing laws relating to data protection: The Supreme Court of India has held that right to privacy is a fundamental right, derived from rights enumerated in Article 19(1)(a) and Article 21 of The Constitution of India. The Information Technology Act, 2000 explicitly provides penalties for the breach of data and privacy of private individuals in the domain of computers and technology. Data protection and data

privacy are covered under it. Section 43 of the Act deals with civil liability in case of harm to computer, computer system, data protection and data tampering. The Information Technology Act, 2000, IT Privacy Rules, 2011, (4) and Information Technology (Intermediaries guidelines) Rules, 2011 provide for the collection and transfer of sensitive and personal information, as well as reasonable security practices and procedures.

An intermediary can be held liable if it has not originated the information, has target the audience, or has altered the information and is merely transmitting the information. The Information Technology Act, 2000 states that intermediaries are liable for any no feasible elements where there has been a loss occurred to any person or entity due to their indulgence. The issue of jurisdiction is also an issue under cloud computing, as multiple countries would be in conflict in case of any issue. The government of India has introduced Personal Data Protection Bill, which does not regulate entities outside India that process information of Indian citizens outside India, as the Committee felt this will encroach on the jurisdiction of other States.

Reflections:

There is a lot of room for improvement in the technology laws India is making data protection laws safer and more reliable. In The (7) US Supreme Court said in a recent decision "[The service provider] fulfils the obligations set forth in this chapter record, copy or publish any wire or electronic content communications and any documents or other information relating to the customer to the customer in the possession, custody or control of such service provider, regardless of whether such communication, record or other information contains or outside the United States." The issue arose out of a question that arose in the court of second instance

circuit; who asked about accessing saved emails content of one defendant; who was charged with a drug crime in things. (5) The judge issues a 2703 order asking Microsoft the company discloses the content of some emails to the government account and all other information related to that account. Answer Microsoft responded to this court promise; content that has at the request of the court, stored on servers located in Dublin, Ireland and not currently owned, held or controlled by the Company. Therefore, we discuss the relevant provisions in The Clarifying Lawful Overseas Access to Data Act, 2018; the court made an express statement that; be a service The service provider is responsible for such facilitation information if the decision mechanism requires it. But let's map it out Analogy of the Court of the Second Circuit of the United States to the Court of India circumstance; it is very unanswered under IT Act 2000. (6) Liability the number of brokers is large, although they are based in India so far it is unlikely to get relevant information from the cloud instead of what is available the contract between the service provider and the service provider customer in addition, the decision of the Supreme Court of India in the case of K S Puttuswamy plays a dominant role in making privacy an issue the state is part of the fundamental rights system. Therefore, instead of prevailing conditions and ambiguity the regulation of clouds in the existing field of law, following concerns can be investigated e.g., Establishment of strict liability of the service provider: Applicable laws information, even if it regulates the way the information is retrieved individual ways to store, transfer or transfer it to a third party. However, in case of violation of the law, a stricter responsibility should be established service provider Stricter standards should also be established the service provider takes the data and protects it.

Agreements: The agreements under which you generally agree to use A service provider's service is usually in the form of a standard contract with which the user must agree to the terms of service provider and has no bargaining power. User must be they have some bargaining power they could regulate conditions or contracts should be the user takes note and is not always a friendly service provider.

Awareness: People should be aware of the problem using the cloud and how to secure your data in the cloud. Because the sudden increase of technology, would be awareness between people about information security and ways to keep information safe. The user must also familiarize himself with the terms and conditions of the service provider before you agree to use the services of the service provider.

Amendment of Laws: Laws should be amended to regulate them available data from the virtual world. All previous laws should be changed in the light of recent technological developments. Jurisdiction in the case crime in the virtual world should be explained because there are no clear laws in relation to jurisdiction. Current IT laws should also be amended increase and punish consumer-friendliness obligations of the service provider.

Conclusion:

With the development of technology, the status of 'data' is continuously changing, and due to cloud computing, it is becoming a subject of "property, economic, and privacy" rights for every individual. To protect the data, steps should be taken by the government and the technology industry to make it secure and to punish the individual in case of trespassing on data. The concept of privacy differs from one country to another, but technology affects every individual in the same way, irrespective of country. In India, there is

no explicit enumeration of 'privacy' as a concept under any of the legislative frameworks, but it has been derived by judicial decisions in different cases and is enshrined under Article 21 of the Constitution of India. As the dissemination of data is not restricted to one country, the difference in privacy laws between countries may affect the entire process, and therefore, there is a need for a standard form of law relating to privacy. Additionally, the laws that are enacted in India do not consider technological advancements and need to be amended in that context. The information technology laws of India need to be updated too, and more strict liability should be fixed on service providers or having security measures.

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Get to Know Your Staff

Dr. Anagha Baldota – Assistant Professor

Anagha ma'am, our enthusiastic faculty member, finds great intellectual delight in reading "Argumentative Indians" by Amartya Sen, appreciating its thought-provoking insights and stimulating arguments. When it comes to dramas, she cherishes the timeless classic "Sarabhai V. Sarabhai," revelling in its wit and humour that can always brighten her day. Unbeknownst to many, she channels her creativity with skill and passion through her hidden talents of sketching and Mangala Arts. If she were to explore an alternative profession, she envisions herself as a doctor, to heal and serve others in their time of need, especially with her kind-hearted and warm personality. Describing herself in a single word, she chooses "philanthropist," embodying her compassionate nature and unwavering commitment to making a positive impact in the world with her altruistic spirit.



Nia Deshpande
2nd BA LLB

Transforming India: Towards a Digital Landscape

Digital Inheritance

Gerald Cotten, the owner of Canada's largest cryptocurrency exchange, Quadriga, has left thousands of investors concerned. His death though has left the security and legal experts even more concerned and scrambling for answers. Gerald Cotten was the only person who had the password to access the \$145 million in bitcoin and other digital assets, which were maintained in safe custody by Quadriga and held in trust for over 100,000 investors.

Unless investigators can crack the code and retrieve the protected data, the \$145 million will be as good as down the drain. This case highlights one of numerous issues and questions, particularly the issue of digital inheritance.

WHAT IS A DIGITAL ASSET?

Going back a little and understanding the concept of a digital asset, A digital asset may be thought of as everything that exists in digital format and is accompanied by the rights of ownership, usage, and legal control. This is the most straightforward meaning of the term. You will most likely be asking yourself, "Are digital assets property?"

The answer is unequivocally "yes." When its owners have rights to exercise control over the assets, digital assets might be

considered property (to sell, exchange, transfer, donate, destroy, etc.).

This raises the question of whether or not digital assets may be inherited, given that they can be sold, swapped, transferred, donated, and so on. As our everyday lives become more digitalized, it is only natural that a growing number of our assets follow suit.

Through the internet, we are able to conduct financial transactions, make investment decisions, and keep in touch with friends and family. This raises the increasingly pressing issue of what happens to our digital identities after we die. Beneficiaries get digital media in the form of rights and digital assets with a knowledge of the rights that exist with the beneficiaries through the process of digital inheritance following the decedent's death. Due to the relative novelty of the idea of digital inheritance, comprehensive legal frameworks for dealing with issues after our deaths have not yet been developed. That's why it's the websites' responsibility to regulate user behavior. Hopefully, governments throughout the world will address the pressing problem of digital inheritance with a complete legal framework in the near future.

Investing in bitcoins and purchasing domain names on which to run personal blogs are both examples of digital assets.

People's long-term financial plans seldom take into account these assets, despite the fact that they are quite common. Because of this, the concept of leaving one's digital legacy to one's heirs is quickly becoming a highly significant aspect of estate planning.

CURRENT LEGAL SITUATION OF DIGITAL ASSETS.

Historically, only moveable and immovable assets are taken into account when determining an inheritance or when drafting a will. In many cases, intangible moveable property like intellectual property is also taken into account. The disposition of digital assets or property upon death is not being taken into account, possibly due to the absence of an enabling law in India.

In most nations, including India, there are no hard and fast rules about what happens to digital assets after death. This is due to the fact that neither current nor proposed legislation defines "digital estate," which might encompass things like online accounts, debts, and intellectual property rights.

There is a noticeable difference between ownership and the right to use (for software, and music, film, books stored digitally). In this case, the user's digital estate consists solely of the user's original digital data, which may be kept on a medium provided by the service provider.

The Information Technology Act classifies data or information as a valuable asset and offers legal remedies including compensation or criminal sanctions in the event that the data is accessed, copied, or altered without authorization. As the Act acknowledges that data is a kind of intangible property, it is inheritable, transferable, and assignable. Email accounts, social media accounts like Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn, websites or blogs, passwords, cryptocurrency, and domain names are

just a few examples of what are generally considered to be digital assets.

INDIA'S CURRENT STATUS AND OTHER JUDGEMENTS.

The German Supreme Court has issued a landmark judgement on digital rights after death by ordering Facebook to give a grieving mother access to her daughter's account. "From an inheritance law view, there is no reason to treat digital content differently," the ruling said.

According to one of the country's leading cyber law experts, "when someone dies leaving behind his email and social media accounts, the same constitutes moveable property and that being so, any successor of the concerned individual can claim right to access the same."

In contrast, the Indian cyber law has not even touched upon, much alone dwelt on the complexities of, the subject of one's digital existence after death. The German judgment has provided justice to a grieving woman, but the Indian cyber law has not done so. "It is important to point out that India does not have a specific legislation on digital inheritance, which is undoubtedly problematic considering the rising usage of digital data and dependence on it by Indians." The judgement in Germany has made it possible for other nations to take notice and begin drafting legislation that addresses the issue of digital inheritance.

WHAT HAPPENS TO DIGITAL ASSETS AFTER ONE'S DEATH AND WHAT YOU SHOULD DO?

What happens to these digital possessions when you pass away is the question, then. Can you incorporate these digital assets as part of your digital inheritance in your will? Online accounts may have emotional value to some, but they are likely to be lucrative to hackers, fraudsters, and trolls who would like to assume your identity, sell your information, or use your account to conduct attacks

against other Internet users, such as your online friends. Neglecting to include our internet accounts in our wills may lead to complications in the future, as this leaves the accounts exposed to abuse. An individual's digital legacy may be just as significant as their material legacy. If online profiles are featured extensively on particular social media platforms or investment websites, then such profiles might be worth anything at any time in the present or future.

People need to give some thought to the management of their email accounts, online investments, social media handles, and other online identifiers in the future. If this does not occur, these assets, together with any monies or memories that they contain, stand a possibility of being lost online; in addition, the opportunity to pass them along to members of one's own family or circle of friends would be gone as well. As long as you take the necessary measures to incorporate them into your will, digital assets may be handled just like any other type of personal property when it comes to estate planning. Unfortunately, it is all too frequent for individuals to neglect to share information that may enable loved ones to access to particular digital assets. Those loved ones may then be unable to access such assets. This might result in the loss of private information or images, and in certain instances, more monies that could have been handed down to subsequent generations.

It is becoming increasingly crucial to indicate in your Estate Plan how digital assets will be dealt with as the prevalence of these assets continues to rise. This necessitates the inclusion of a list of digital assets, instructions on how access should be granted to beneficiaries, and a description of how the assets should be transferred. Throughout the process of estate planning, it is sometimes advised to take down crucial account information and passwords for loved ones to assist

smooth this procedure in the future. This is done to help prevent future complications (especially the access keys to any cryptocurrency).

Concerns regarding one's personal privacy are raised whenever digital assets are traded. After all, it's possible that you don't want some members of your family to have access to your email or social media accounts. In situations like these, it is of the utmost importance to figure out who it is safe to provide account information to. You can even reveal in your Estate Plan the assets that you do not want to be open to the public after your passing away if you so want.

When it comes to preparing an inheritance using cryptocurrency or bitcoin, having the appropriate documentation is vital. In the same way that you would do so with actual assets, you want to ensure that ownership can be transferred to your beneficiary in an uncomplicated manner. The laws are being updated to account for the quick rise in popularity that these investments have seen in recent times.

Major platforms for social media and online services, such as Google, Facebook, and Twitter, do provide some assistance in recovering the accounts of their users after they have passed away. Yet, there is a possibility that the candidate will not have complete authority to manage the inherited account(s).

For instance, Facebook users are given the option to select a "legacy contact" who would be responsible for managing their accounts after they have passed away. However, the candidate may only make changes to the profile and cover photo, as well as pin one post (such as an announcement of the death or funeral arrangements), and add pinned posts. The legacy contact is unable to connect into the account, see messages, add or delete friends, or make changes to their friend groups.

An additional feature offered by Google

is called “inactive account manager,” and it enables users to choose or add a reliable contact who, after a certain amount of time has passed since the account has been used, can view the information contained inside the account. Once a certain length of time has passed during which an account has not been used, Google will send a message regarding the account to the trusted contact. If the user has indicated that she wishes to share data with a trusted contact of hers, then Google will provide information in the notification email on the data that may be viewed by the nominee. Twitter, on the other hand, permits only the user’s legal successor to delete the account; no one else is permitted to do so.

In fact, it is a crime in the United States to break into another person’s electronic property, including their email, social media, and other internet accounts.

In addition, the user’s service agreement with a number of providers may prevent the user from revealing or providing access to the user’s account information.

This means that unless you have established a thorough plan and communicated the information with your heirs beforehand, they may never be able to access your digital assets. But, even if you specify instructions in a will, your nominee or successor may be unable to access the whole amount of your account.

Governments should heed this call and propose laws to make it simple for consumers to leave their digital assets and estates to heirs or a person or individuals of their choosing. Making preparations for

the disposal of digital assets after death is just as essential as making plans for the disposal of immovable property and moveable property such as money resting in bank accounts, stocks and shares, and mutual funds. This will ensure that the legal heirs or beneficiaries may utilize the digital asset in accordance with the Will and the desires of the person who has passed away, preventing it from being squandered or exploited in any way. It is also important to make provisions in one’s will for the disposal of digital assets, and furthermore to modify the data and privacy settings on third-party websites according to one’s preferences.

It’s all in the details, considering how far the deceased person’s digital mark and presence stretches into cyberspace is crucial. The incorporation of your online account information into your estate planning process is crucial. If you don’t take the proper precautions, your friends, family, and even your executors may be unable to access your online accounts, retrieve your photos and videos, or communicate with you after your death. More daring crimes, such using a victim’s personal information to perpetrate fraud or theft after their death, might result from this.

Perhaps the fact that Gerald Cotten may have passed away while in possession of a password worth \$145 million will teach us to be more cautious in the future. So, it is time to start thinking about your assets, whether you do it with the help of a lawyer or blockchain technology. What do you plan to do next?



Shaesta Parween
2nd LLB

India's Technological Advancements: "The Constitutional Conundrum"

India is a developing country and technology plays a vital role in the progress of its citizens. Technology has been proving itself to be quite essential for the sustainability of the youth of our country. Colleges are filled with young adults with the dream to work and gain experience in the IT Sector, but what if we look at technology not only as a means for earning but as a whole including the good and the bad? The question stands, "What could be wrong with the technological advancements of our country?", I could give you the answer right now or you could form your own opinion by the end of this article.

Our constitution gives us many rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, and equality before the law are some of the fundamental rights. We enjoy the right to freedom of speech but what if that speech is causing someone emotional damage through technology, via the internet, the mail, or social media and it is out there for the whole world to see? Would it even be considered a crime or just freedom of speech?

To ensure justice for all, our country has taken multiple steps for the protection of the individual engaging with technology. Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021, have been in place to protect

the rights provided by the Constitution. A statement that is included in freedom of speech or violates the IT Act's rules by the use of technology is determined under these rules.

These rights protect us from the individuals of our country but what if the violation of these rights is caused by a government defect through technology? This issue was seen in the case of the Aadhaar Data Breach, in 2018, when a breach was caused by a flaw in the system's security design that caused a way for hackers to access the data. The right to privacy was violated as the personal information of the citizens of our country was exposed.

The problem of data privacy is one of the major issues that emerge from the confluence of technology and constitutional rights in India. Concerns regarding the misuse of personal data have been due to the absence of a comprehensive data protection law. The risks of gathering and storing enormous amounts of personal data were brought to light by the Aadhar data leak, which revealed the private information of over a billion individuals.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), is a privacy and security law that represents the European data protection and privacy model. This law came into force on May 25, 2018. GDPR safeguards

victims whose right to privacy has been violated by imposing severe punishments. The law applies to all who have been involved in any kind of transaction (goods or services), which includes the personal data of the EU subject. Personal data, data processing, and data subject are some of the definitions that have been discussed in the GDPR. People's privacy rights are also thoroughly explained [in the aforementioned regulation].

Just as all laws have some advantages and drawbacks, so does GDPR. The GDPR gives individuals greater control over their personal data, requires organizations to be transparent about their data collection and processing practices, and includes significant fines for organizations that violate its provisions. However, the GDPR's detailed requirements and strict penalties can be challenging for organizations to navigate, and inconsistent enforcement can lead to confusion.

In India, the Personal Data Protection Bill (PDPB) is proving to be a significant step toward enhancing data protection and privacy in the country. However, the

scope and exemptions of the bill are somewhat ambiguous, and the definitions of certain terms like "sensitive personal data" and "critical personal data" could be kept open to interpretation, making it difficult for organizations to understand their obligations. To improve the PDPB, clearer definitions of key terms, a more precise scope, and greater transparency from the government regarding its data collection and processing activities could be implemented.

Despite these challenges, several opportunities arise from the intersection of technology and constitutional rights in India. AI can be used to improve access to justice by streamlining court processes and providing better legal aid. Similarly, the use of blockchain technology can increase transparency and accountability in governance. To strike a balance between technological advancements and the protection of constitutional rights, India needs to develop comprehensive data protection laws to secure the users of hi-tech technology.

Get to Know Your Staff

Dr. Archana Lahoti – Assistant Professor

Archana ma'am's book of choice is "The Art of Studying & Teaching Scriptures" by Gauranga Darshan Das, which talks about the intricacies of studying and imparting spiritual knowledge and guiding individuals on their spiritual journey. When it comes to movies, she holds a special admiration for "Rocketry - The Nambi Effect," that tells the inspiring story of the great scientist, Nambi Narayanan. Archana ma'am possesses a profound and unique talent for spirituality, delving deep into the realms of introspection, mindfulness, and connecting with one's inner self. Her dream profession lies in entrepreneurship, where she envisions herself creating and nurturing innovative ventures, making a meaningful impact on society



Stuti Kasliwal
2nd BA LLB

Convergence of Digital Laws in Light with Competition Law

According to the recent country-level digital competitiveness rankings worldwide, as of 2022 – India's rank 44 out of 63 countries produced by the IMD World Competitiveness Center, measures the capacity and readiness of 63 economies to adopt and explore digital technologies as a key driver for economic transformation in business, government and wider society.

India being a country with one of the largest populations and with an added advantage of the young population, establishes the need for the robust digital governance in supplement with the strong competition law in the country. Digital transformation, which was already a critical strategic initiative for the public as well as private organisations, has taken on heightened importance in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Digital transformation marks a radical rethinking of how organisations use technology and processes to change business performance fundamentally. The road towards digitalisation isn't always a smooth one. India, being the one of the largest countries democratically, demographically and geographically faces a huge challenge in the application of digitalisation to empower its citizens and for overall economic development.

The link between the effective and

efficient use of technology and digital laws paves the path for the protection of consumers and competitors in the market through the introduction of competition law. India, with the power of strong consumer base and market innovations attracts the competition from all around the world to advantage their position. Competition Law is an important instrument in the regulatory framework governing digital sector. The phenomenal growth in digital markets in recent years has brought with it the attendant complexities in enforcement and the newer challenges for Anti-Trust Agencies. In many respects, the digital technologies/platforms have improved and simplified our lives as consumers, but as competition authorities/regulators, it has brought greater challenges which their power and market structures pose to the consumers and the other market participants, particularly those who deal with them in some connected downstream/other market.

"True economic freedom cannot exist without effective Competition and Investment Regime". To achieve this objective Government of India enacted the competition Act, 2002, which prohibits anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominant position and regulates combinations.

The Parliament of India passed the Competition Act, 2002 on January 13, 2003, which repealed the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. It came into force on March 31st, 2003. The Competition Act, 2002 was changed twice after its enactment, with the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007 and the Competition (Amendment) Act, 2009. It was a result of India's drive for globalisation and economic liberalisation. The primary goal of the Act is to control the anti-competitive behaviour of a firm or company that has a negative impact on competition in India's market. It was introduced to avoid behaviours that have an Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition (AAEC). The goal of the Competition Act, 2002 is to develop and preserve an open, just, competitive, and creative environment that will protect the interests of consumers and foster long-term economic progress in the nation. Furthermore, the Act seeks to encourage and maintain market competition, safeguard the interests of consumers, and safeguard market freedom in our country. The Competition Act, 2002, was adopted in India to achieve the dual goals of regulating anti-competitive conduct and lending support to the agreements of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The Act also establishes the Competition Commission of India (CCI) as a market controller for stopping and controlling anti-competitive behaviour in the country. It also establishes the Competition Appellate Tribunal (COMPAT), a quasi-judicial authority formed to listen to and decide on appeals against any direction issued or decision taken by the CCI.

Under the Competition Act, Anti-Competitive Agreement Prohibition: Section 3(1) states that any agreement for goods or services which has an appreciable adverse effect on competition in India is prohibited. These

kinds of agreements are known as anti-competitive agreements. Anti-Competitive Agreements if entered into shall be void. While the anti-competitive agreements of tying, exclusivity, refuse to deal and resale price maintenance increases the effect of distortion of the market when secured with abuse of dominance in Section 4 of the Act.

In India, CCI have received cases concerning allegations of anti-competitive practices by the e-marketplace platforms (against Amazon and Flipkart), online search engine (Google), online cab aggregators (UBER and OLA), online travel agents (MakeMyTrip and OYO), online food delivery apps (Swiggy), instant messaging apps (WhatsApp), etc. Some of these cases were closed at the initial stage as the incumbent tech players either lacked dominance or the conduct was not shown or found to be anti-competitive. Some of the cases are under investigation based on the prima facie opinion of the Commission and the final decision post investigation is yet to be taken in such cases.

Recently, The Competition Commission of India (Commission) has imposed a penalty of Rs. 1,337.76 crore on Google for abusing its dominant position in multiple markets in the Android Mobile device ecosystem, apart from issuing cease and desist order. The CCI also directed Google to modify its conduct within a defined timeline.

With the evolution of digital markets greater need arises for the protection of consumers ensuring the competition in the market. The strife between the stakeholders continue to address the major problems to be dealt with in the law. One of the cases of violation were acknowledging the importance of product design, the CCI exhibited a self-imposed regulatory forbearance from scrutinizing product designs in ascertaining anti-trust

violations in Google Search Bias cases¹. CCI noted in its order that product design is an important and integral dimension of competition and any undue intervention in designs may affect legitimate product improvements. CCI also highlighted the importance of targeted and proportionate public intervention in digital space due to fast changing innovation cycles disrupting and reshuffling long-established positions. CCI further highlighted the special obligations expected of dominant undertakings by noting that Google, being the gateway to the internet for a vast majority of internet users due to its dominance in the online web search market, is under an obligation to discharge its special responsibility. Further, emphasizing the power of Big Data, CCI noted in its order that rise of new business models based on collection and processing of Big Data is currently shaping the world. With the development of data mining and machine learning, businesses are able to offer innovative, high-quality and customised products and services at low or even zero prices, with great gains for consumers. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the benefits of providing Big Data do not come without a cost. Consumers may be increasingly facing a loss of control over their data and are exposed to intrusive advertising and behavioural discrimination. Also, the other market participants may find the possession of bid data by a dominant incumbent to be creating insurmountable entry barriers².

Another problem of delineating the present relevant market, especially in digital markets, keeping in view the factual

matrix of each case. CCI received its first case against an e-marketplace in the year 2014 against 'Snapdeal'³, an Indian e-commerce company, the online and the offline markets were considered to be different channels of distribution of the same product and were not considered as two different relevant markets. There was an initiation of the idea of online channel being a relevant market in itself seen in the famous brick and mortar case⁴ where, against various e-commerce companies alleging anti-competitive impact arising out of the 'exclusive agreements' between e-commerce websites and sellers for selling selected products exclusively on the selected portals to the exclusion of other e-portals or physical channels or through any other physical channel. With the evolution of e-marketplaces as a prominent mode of business transactions and shopping, the Commission responded in a dynamic and nimble way in its subsequent interventions and calibrated market delineations accordingly and, where found appropriate, considered e-marketplaces to be falling in a separate market, distinct from the offline marketplaces.

Another major issue addressed by the CCI in digital markets is of leveraging⁵, challenge for the regulators in digital markets is to suitably mold the remedies so that the platforms or gatekeepers do not abuse or leverage their market power to enter into or protect their position of strength in the other associated verticals. In digital landscape the theories of harm need to be augmented by pertaining innovations, data, security, privacy, right to choose and market entries that

1 Matrimony.com Limited Vs. Google LLC & Others and Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS) Vs. Google LLC & Others, CCI, Case No. 07 & 30 of 2012

2 ABUSE OF DOMINANCE IN DIGITAL MARKETS – Contribution from India, report by OECD

3 Ashish Ahuja v. Snapdeal.com and SanDisk Corporation, Case No. 17 of 2014

4 Mohit Manglani vs. Flipkart & ors, CCI, Case No. 80 of 2014

5 Mcx Stock Exchange Ltd. & Ors vs National Stock Exchange Of India, CCI, Case No. 13 of 2009

shape the digital competition landscape, instead of focusing only on price effects. The top digital platforms/companies, namely Google, Amazon, Uber, Facebook etc. offer perfect example of how the traditional consumer welfare framework in antitrust that primarily looks at price and output, may fail to capture forms of market power and effects on both/multi sides that should be relevant to antitrust.

Another important case⁶ which was directed to be investigation in the year 2019 was against Amazon and Flipkart, domestically bred e-marketplace, wherein it was alleged that these marketplaces through vertical arrangements with their respective 'preferred sellers' are leading to foreclosure of other non-preferred traders or sellers from these online marketplaces. Though the Commission did not find any of the e-marketplaces dominant in the relevant market, the Commission examined the allegations under Section 3(4) of the Act. The Commission was of the opinion that the four alleged practices on these marketplaces, namely, exclusive launch of mobile phones, preferred sellers on the marketplaces, deep discounting and preferential listing/promotion of private labels, need to be investigated.

Besides aforesaid, availability of credible data, to determine dominance and foreclosure/anti-competitive effects, remains a challenge. Since these digital firms operate globally, it is difficult to get credible data/information on their Indian operations to ascertain their exact market shares. For example, in the recent case against an online instant messaging app⁷, the informant relied heavily on data based on global usage/users.

In the evolution brings various other dimensions of study together with intervention of privacy rights, data infringement, E-commerce platforms

and many others. This brings us to see the evolution of digital landscape and digital markets with the view of development of competition law. Recently, the experts' panel appointed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs starts deliberations on the contours of the proposed Digital Competition Law, the Alliance of Digital India Foundation (ADIF), a thinktank for digital start-ups. The MCA had on February 6 constituted a 10-member inter-ministerial committee to examine the need for a separate law on competition in digital markets. The panel has, among other things, been tasked to prepare a draft Digital Competition Act. Still heading the biggest challenges which lie in the context of digital markets is the formulation of remedies pertaining to anticompetitive conduct in digital markets. Antitrust remedies, primarily, being structural and behavioural have had their own share of highs and lows in various antitrust jurisdictions world over based on the experiences in the traditional markets. The characteristics like tipping of markets, stronger network effects with persistent feedback loops etc. in digital markets have been observed to be distinctly endemic to such markets leading to entrenchment of dominance of any entity in the adjacent markets. This also entails a larger question of timeliness of intervention of the antitrust authorities into such markets. The CCI recently conducted a 'Market Study on E-commerce in India' to engage with industry and other stakeholders to get greater clarity on market developments, emerging impediments to competition, if any, and formulate the CCI's advocacy priorities in relation to e-commerce. Another important development took place in 2018 when the Government of India constituted the Competition

6 Delhi Vyapar Mahasangh vs. Flipkart and Ors., CCI, [Case No. 40 of 2019]

7 Harshita Chawla vs. WhatsApp and Anr., CCI, Case No. 15 of 2020]

Law Review Committee (hereinafter, the 'CLRC') to ensure that the Act 'is in sync with the needs of strong economic fundamentals.'⁸ Under the aegis of this Committee, a Working Group was set up with the specific mandate to evaluate the adequacy of the legal architecture in dealing with new age markets and big data. After almost a year of deliberations and discussions, CLRC submitted its report in July 2019. In its report, the CLRC deliberated upon many issues one of which being of dovetailing the Act with the current trends in digital and new age markets. It was acknowledged that the nuances in these markets would become clearer in future as jurisprudence is still evolving. In conclusion, in the fast-evolving digital markets, CCI has responded dynamically than acting in a pedantic manner in crafting remedies and targeting interventions which are proportionate and targeted to preserve the innovation incentives while ensuring market corrections. But still there holds the need to equip technology and digitalization with protection of laws. India provides a vast scope for advancements and increase in efficiencies with the need of correct measure to regulate the market practices to serve as the torchlight for future market superpower.

Get to Know Your Staff

Anuja Sharma – Assistant Professor

Anuja ma'am's favourite book, "Loss of Inheritance" by Kiran Desai, explores themes of cultural and national identity, reflecting her own emotional depth and exquisite ability to be analytical. When it comes to television, the beloved show "F.R.I.E.N.D.S." holds a special place in her heart, providing moments of laughter and connection. She possesses a secret talent for creative writing, weaving words into vivid tapestries of emotion and imagination. To capture her essence in a single word, she chooses "curious," embodying her insatiable thirst for knowledge and her penchant for exploring the uncharted territories of life. If not for her chosen career path, she reveals that she would have pursued a profession in engineering, enticed by the allure of unravelling the mysteries of science and technology.

Get to Know Your Staff

Sharad Chauhan – Assistant Professor

With a discerning eye for cinema, Sharad sir's favourite movie is the 2014 "Nightcrawler". He possesses a hidden talent for creative writing, breathing life into compelling characters in his captivating works. He chooses the word "humble," to embody his modest nature and genuine approach to life. If he were to embark on an alternative career path, he would be drawn towards the world of architecture, driven by a deep appreciation for the art of design and the opportunity to shape the physical spaces we inhabit.



Tahreem Zaidi
3rd LLB

AI & Law

Introduction

With polls taking over most platforms on AI vs Lawyers, it is still unclear how well the legal fraternity will welcome it. From a simple refrigerator that can switch the temperature to washing machines and even robots, the day wherein artificial intelligence would take over or be a part of our career now, as well stipulated though not acceptable to become true so early, was always foreseeable. And the fear is now vocal since the launch of more than a month-old ChatGPT or

with the Argentinian Government making use of the Prometea in deciding cases. The speed and time efficiency cannot be matched by humans.

There are already a lot of AI programs that are there in the public domain. The only thing is that they are not known to the public which makes sense because the surge in cases and fatalities among teenagers following games like 'Bluewhale' or the addiction to 'PUBG' globally says a lot about how naive our generation is.

About AI

Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human information into a machine code that gives or performs a given task within minutes or sometimes in seconds which takes humans days, weeks, or months to do. It can facilitate every sector, from manufacturing to reaching the desired

customers and following up on feedback with minimal manual labor and energy. It now can facilitate writing, researching, being your assistant, creating a talking avatar for you, generating art from texts or voice commands, writing emails, and many more additions are being made to this every passing day.

Relationship between AI & Law

Talking about the relationship between artificial intelligence and law, AI has always been fascinated by the law and its many implications for society. It has worked on a number of legal projects in the past and has come to love the challenge of trying to understand and apply the law. Artificial intelligence has long been shown to be a powerful tool for resolving disputes. In some cases, this power has been used to make the law easier to understand and apply. For example, a computer program that can identify and respond to complex legal questions has helped to make the justice system more efficient. In recent years, however, there has been a growing interest in artificial intelligence and its potential implications for the law. AI and law professor Timothy J. Wu has been working together to explore the potential of artificial intelligence and the law. Their research has shown that, when used together, artificial intelligence and law can create a powerful connection. For

example, AI can help to identify important legal issues, and law can help understand the technicalities of artificial intelligence. Together, they can help to make the law more accessible and understandable for everyone. This can help to resolve disputes more effectively and make the justice system more efficient. AI and Timothy J. Wu are currently working on a study that will explore the potential of artificial intelligence and the law in more detail. They hope to develop a better understanding of how artificial intelligence and law can work together, and explore ways in which they can be used to improve the justice system. Many AI companies are starting to work on it with their clients being reputed lawyers wanting efficiency.

How can it be the perfect partnership?

Being one of the most exciting areas of AI development, AI & law hold the potential for limitless improvements in our economy and our lives. They have some important agreements that need to be made in order to make these incredible partnerships work. One important agreement is the Legal Capacity Agreement. This agreement states that both parties agree to work together in order to create the best legal system in the world. It also states that the parties will work together to ensure that AI is used lawfully and fairly. Another agreement is the Commercial Agreement. This agreement states that both parties will work together to create a successful commercial relationship. It also states that the parties will work together to ensure that AI is used lawfully and fairly in the commercial world. These

agreements are important because they help to ensure that the two parties are able to work together in the best way possible. They help to create a partnership that will be beneficial for both parties.

To ease the dilemma that most of the legal fraternity is in fear that AI might eat their employees or clients, the government should come up with a set of regulations that balances the laws by protecting employment and also not restricting tech development at the same time.

The developers need to keep in mind that what they create must not become a tool of destruction. All possibilities must be kept in mind and not just the success of the code or its monetization.

Conclusion

Being one of the current hot topics, the debate for what's right and superior cannot be ascertained until a fuller deployment of AI tools come accessible to everyone and proper rationality is developed in the growing minds.

Lawrence Lessig said that the relationship between the two industries is "quite a bit different" than what we saw in the market. According to him, these industries have different goals and different methods of tackling the problems they face. He believes that the relationship between the two industries will change in the future and it will be supplementing like fashion and advertising.

These innovations are not necessarily being made with the intention to turn into weapons of destruction. They are being developed to aid mankind to reach the level of optimization.



Nupur Singh
3rd BA LLB

Transforming the Legal Landscape:

Exploring the Role of Technology in Research, Case Management, and Client Interaction

Technology has significantly advanced in recent years, revolutionising numerous businesses, including the legal sector. Technology has completely changed the way lawyers handle cases, conduct research and have client interactions. This article will examine the role of technology in the legal industry, its developments as well as its impacts on the area. The use of technology in the legal industry has many different facets. The capacity to simplify legal procedures is one of technology's most important accomplishments. Legal professionals can now manage cases more effectively than ever, thanks to case management software. These software programmes give lawyers the ability to manage client data, paperwork, court dates, due dates, and billing all in one location.

Research is yet another crucial area of law where technology has played a significant impact. Legal research can be a difficult and time-consuming procedure. The amount of time it takes to find pertinent information has considerably decreased because of the use of technology. An extensive library of legal resources, like cases, regulations and legislations are accessible through online legal databases like LexisNexis and Westlaw, for instance. Another significant advancement in technology is the use of block chain.

The usage of block chain technology is a further important development in technology. A distributed ledger that uses

block chain technology can be used to record and validate transactions. Block chain technology can be utilised in the legal industry to store contracts and legal documents, verifying their authenticity and offering a safe and tamper-proof record. This might lead to a secure and effective solution which could alter the way legal documents are maintained and kept.

Nonetheless, there have been some difficulties with the employment of technology in the legal sector. Data security is among the biggest difficulties. The increased usage of technology has led to data breaches, which can endanger private customer information, and are more likely to occur. Law practitioners must apply the necessary cybersecurity measures to safeguard the security of the data belonging to their clients.

The ethical application of technology in the legal sector presents another difficulty. Concerns about bias and discrimination are raised as AI technology spreads and threatens to supplant human decision-making. Legal experts must make sure that AI technology is used in an ethical and open manner, supporting human decision-making rather than replacing it.

The Benefits of Technology in the Legal Profession

Case management efficiency and legal research:

Technology allows lawyers to handle their

cases more efficiently and effectively. Case management software allows lawyers to handle client information, court dates, deadlines, invoices and documents in one place. This technology helps legal professionals stay organised and gives them instant access to important information. For these cases. Therefore, the time and effort spent on litigation is reduced, allowing lawyers to focus on other aspects of their profession by simplifying the research work of lawyers. Legal research takes time, but advances in technology have greatly reduced the time spent searching for information. Legal databases such as LexisNexis and Westlaw provide access to a large library of legal information such as court cases, legislation and statutes. Technological technology has made legal research simpler, easier and more efficient, allowing lawyers to act more effectively and efficiently on behalf of their clients.

Data analysis:

Lawyers can now examine data and use it to make better decisions due to advances in technology. Analytics software helps lawyers create successful tactics by identifying trends and patterns in legal matters. This technology has helped lawyers make data-driven decisions that benefit clients.

Improvement in customer communication:

The communication between the clients and their lawyers has significantly improved and become more efficient as a result of the development of technology. Email and video conferencing have allowed lawyers to communicate with their clients remotely, reducing the necessity of face-to-face meetings.

Disadvantages of Technology in the Legal Profession

Major concern – data security:

The legal profession is an attractive target for cybercriminals, therefore law firms must be diligent about data protection. Data security is one of the most critical

technology issues in the legal field. The use of technology has increased the number of data breaches that can be compromising customer information. Law firms shall ensure that adequate cyber security protections are in place to protect their clients' data.

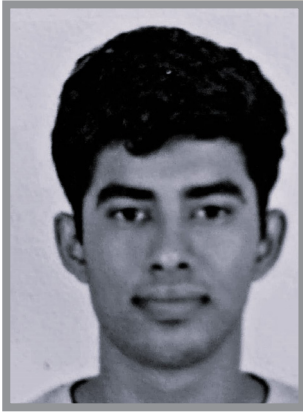
Ethical issues:

The use of technology has raised ethical questions. As AI technology becomes more widely available, it may replace human decision-making and lead to bias and discrimination. Legal professionals must ensure that AI technology is used ethically and transparently, and that it assists rather than replaces human decision-making. Publishing Another problem with legal technology is the cost of implementing it. To benefit from technology, law firms must invest in it. However, this investment can be expensive, especially for smaller law firms. For certain law firms, technology implementation costs can be a significant barrier to market entry, making it difficult to remain competitive.

Adoption and competence to technology:

The technology requires training and adoption, which can be difficult for certain law firms. To benefit from technology, lawyers must be trained to use it effectively. Adopting technology can also be difficult because some lawyers are reluctant to change. Law firms must ensure that their lawyers are properly trained and competent in dealing with technology.

In conclusion, technology plays a significant role in the legal field, transforming the way legal professionals have been conducting research, managing cases, and communicating with clients. AI and block chain technology have the potential to revolutionise the entire legal sphere. However, legal professionals should be aware of the difficulties that technology poses like data security and ethical concerns. As technology advances, it is critical that legal professionals embrace these changes while continuing to be responsible and ethical in their use of technology.



Shantanu Wadhi
2nd BBA LLB

India's Advancement with UPI and Its Effects on the World

India is a country with many traditions and cultures along with different iterations of those cultures on how commerce should work. All of these styles of commerce have seen their ups and downs, successes and failures, and stayed pure and mingled. All of these things have added up to make the economy of our country as it is today.

The very nature of things that make our country run is highly influenced by local and global counterparts. On a truly global stage we as a country are seen as the spearhead toward rampant development. India has carried itself towards a position deserving of that respect. This comes as a result of grounds of developments like agriculture, economy, education, power, culture, and law in an increasingly competitive world. But only one cause outshines others is Finance or more particularly Financial Services in the form of Unified Payments Interface (UPI).

UPI and its Effects

Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a real-time payment system that has been developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) in 2016. As we all know the function of UPI is to transfer funds instantly between bank accounts using a mobile device, without the need for additional details. UPI has transformed the way in which people in India make transactions making them faster, easier,

and more secure.

The success of this technology has been driven by its simplicity, ease of use, and interoperability making it a popular choice among consumers and businesses. This popularity of UPI is also proven by numbers. According to Outlook India UPI has processed 5.04 billion transactions until March 2022 worth over Rs 80 Trillions. This level of financial mobility is unknown and unprecedented and part of the world and has attracted the attention of keen countries that look forward to applying this system.

Solicitation by the Indian government is the only tangible through which this technology can be relayed to the world. The Indian government's focus on UPI payments has led to a surge in innovation among the citizens of the state, with numerous startups and established companies developing new products and services to cater to the growing and varied demand for digital payments. The overall success of this technology has carried India on the global map as a leader in digital payments, with many countries looking to learn from India's experience and success.

Eastern Countries and their stories with UPI

1. Singapore: In September 2020, Singapore became the first foreign nation

to launch UPI based payment services in India. The Development Bank of Singapore was the first bank overseas to use UPI 2.0 powered payment system that allowed customers to make payments directly from their DBS account to any UPI ID or bank account in India. This move was seen as a significant step towards enhancing global digital connectivity and facilitating cross-border transactions between India and Singapore.

2. United Arab Emirates: UAE became the first country outside of India to launch a UPI QR code-based payment service for its customers. This service was facilitated by the country's Mashreq Bank. The service enables Mashreq Bank customers to use their mobile banking app to make payments at any merchant that accepts UPI payments in India. This was done in order to ease trade between the two nations. This move is also seen as a significant step towards strengthening economic ties between India and the UAE.

3. Bhutan: The National Bank of Bhutan has launched its UPI-based mobile payment app called Bhutan Pay in July 2020. This app as per its namesake was heavily inspired by UPI and enables Bhutanese citizens to make digital payments for a range of services, including utilities, taxes, and e-commerce purchases. Bhutan Pay is seen as a significant step towards promoting financial inclusion and digitization in Bhutan.

4. Bangladesh: Being steadfast towards new and profitable innovations, Bangladesh has started to meddle in UPI transaction technology. The Bangladesh government had announced plans to launch its own UPI-based payment in collaboration with NPCI called Bangla UPI. Since then, they have steadily developed the system and have made available QR-based transactions.

Western Countries and their stories with UPI

The need for real-time payment

technology is can be mostly seen in European and Western countries. This comes up due to their high transaction costs and close to no interoperability. UPI can help these countries bridge these irregularities and has done so in a few.

1. United Kingdom: To further strengthen its cross-border payment solutions, TerraPay, a leading global payments infrastructure group announced its partnership with NCPI on September 22, 2022. This partnership intends to enable Indian customers and merchants in India with an active UPI ID to make and accept cross-border payments seamlessly by making use of TerraPay's infrastructure and the UPI network.

2. France: With an increasing number of Indian students and tourists migrating to the French Republic, the government has permitted the use of UPI-based payment services to be used by these students and tourists. This service is brought by France-based payment services provider Lyra Network which signed an agreement with the NCPI, allowing students and tourists to make payments through UPI.

Economic, Social, and Ecological Impact of UPI

Economic Impacts: UPI has had a significant impact on the global remittance market, making it easier and more affordable for people to send and receive money across borders. This has positive effects on many nations both developed and developing ones. In India, the UPI system has worked towards driving economic growth and reducing poverty. In developing countries, access to UPI has helped to reduce the penalties that as incurred on remittances through various apps. In developed countries, UPI has made it easier for people to send money to friends and family in developing countries, supporting economic development and reducing poverty.

Social Impacts: The growth of the digital payments system in India has attracted foreign investment and has created new

job opportunities and driven economic growth. It has also led to the emergence of new services and products and has started a culture of entrepreneurship. In developing countries, the success of UPI services has inspired many such nations and they look forward to incorporating and shaping the economy based on real-time payments. In developed countries, foreign investors from developed countries are investing in the Indian digital payments industry, creating new partnerships and driving innovation.

Ecological Impacts: The shift towards digital payments has led to a reduction in

the use of cash, which can reduce corruption and has provided unprecedented financial transparency. Along with that, reducing the use of cash has also reduced pollution and deforestation to a certain degree. In all nations, this technology has improved efficiency and productivity while also providing a boost to the economies of the state.

In many such ways, UPI has transformed how the global economy works. And has helped to create a new age of financial innovation and development. This feat by our nation is proof of emerging Indian superiority on the world stage.

Students' Corner

Master of the Game by Sidney Sheldon: Reviewed

"Business is a game played for fantastic stakes, and you're in competition with experts. If you want to win, you have to learn to be a master of the game."

This book is packed with action, unpredictable plot turns, and drama, with thrilling sequences to match. Sidney Sheldon is a master writer who knows how to keep his reader indulged and interested. It tells an epic-length story of the Blackwell family, from mining in South Africa to being a millionaire family.

Master of the Game (1982), a thriller by American writer and television producer Sidney Sheldon, follows Kate Blackwell as she inherits the business founded by her father, Jamie McGregor, turns it into a multinational empire, and struggles to choose one of her children as her heir. This book continues after Sidney Sheldon's death in 'Mistress of the Game' (2009), written by Tilly Bagshawe.

This is a book about ambition and family legacy. The protagonist, Kate, has inherited not only her father's thriving business but also his ambition. The story sees Kate's father pursuing the diamond rush in Africa to get rich. His gripping tale of struggle and triumph inspires Kate to follow in his footsteps, resulting in a life motivated by a hunger for more power.

All her life, she has been neck-deep in trickery and manipulation. Yet she is celebrated as a woman of dignity and great beauty. On her ninetieth birthday, she looks back on her life and contemplates how to leave behind the legacy she has spent her entire life building.

This book contrasts sharply with all the other young adult books in which the protagonist finds his actions driven by his desire for love. Kate can be best described as an anti-hero driving the story; she is single-mindedly committed to her only goal. She manipulates the people she has known to keep her company, Kruger-Brent, running. Not even her husband, children, or grandchildren are immune to her tactics. This story is multi-generational, where each new generation becomes another fold in the story's fabric. However, at the heart of it all, there is always Kate Blackwell.

This book is one of my favourite thrillers because it beautifully displays a woman competing in a man's cruel world and winning by any means necessary. It also challenges the stereotype of female protagonists, who are always characterized as doing good, driving their actions out of love, and having the desire to settle down. This book does not have a social message to learn. It is a web of lies and manipulation showcasing the shadowed part of humanity, which thrives in the limelight of power and money.

- Tanushree Gupta
2nd BA LLB



Rasika Potdar
2nd LLB

Accept All Cookies and Hope That The Crumbs Do Not Fall Everywhere

Data is the new oil. Data is gold. What has made information of a person, like their name, age, mobile numbers, health, jobs, etc., so valuable? Imagine that you have started a small business. You know and understand that your product or services would be most valued by a certain class of people, for example, people in the age range of 20-40. The obvious choice to reach out to that class of people would be through advertising or snowballing. These methods do not ensure a full-proof manner to reach people in the shortest time. With growing businesses, the competition is fierce, and if one wants to leave their mark in their particular industry, then they have to come up with the most creative ideas. One thing that people trust is reviews. If there are enough reviews of any website or experiences that people can read, then that would build a reputation for the company. However, one may realise that that very information to promote your business can be made available from certain, not to mention illegal, sources online.

According to the Ministry of External Affairs¹, India has 907 million internet users. If one were to encounter more than 60% of the Indian population to grow their business, they would be certainly happy.

But what happens when you do not have to find the needle-in-the-haystack class of people? Instead, they are served to you on a silver platter that costs practically nothing. There have been significant data breaches in India in the past few years. The growth of businesses on the internet would be heavily beneficial. However, shall these businesses be profitable at the cost of people's private data?

The makers of the constitution did not explicitly add the "Right to privacy" in the Constitution. The terms "privacy" and "secrecy" were debated. From a judicial point of view, a nine-judge bench has concluded that the "Right to Privacy" falls under the ambit of Article 21 of the Constitution of India in Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. UOI². Herein we can say that a person has the right to decide how much information he would like to be online.

There are several legislations that cover certain aspects of Data Privacy. The foremost is the IT Act, 2000 ("IT Act"), which has a section in Chapter IX (Penalties, Compensation and Adjudication), Section 43A, which states the compensations that are to be paid by body corporate for failure to protect data. The body corporate has a responsibility to handle sensitive

¹ Ministry of External Affairs, India to have nearly 1 billion Internet users by 2025: Report, (May 17th, 2022), <https://indbiz.gov.in/india-to-have-nearly-1-billion-internet-users-by-2025-report/>

² Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. UOI, (2017) 10 SCC 1.

data or information with reasonable security practices and procedures. The Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011 ("SPDI Rules") have been formed under section 43A of the IT Act. Under rule 4, a body corporate or any other person shall have a privacy policy for the private data collected by them. The collection of information shall be obtained only after the consent of the person whose data is being collected; this has been stated in rule 5. Rule 6 of SPDI states that disclosure of information shall be done only if there is a lawful obligation for lawful purposes.

The abovementioned holds the person collecting the data responsible for the breach. Section 43 has a variety of sub-sections that provide for penalty and compensation for the actions of hackers or those persons that access computer sources, alter it or extract data that they do not on the first hand have the authority to access.

Data theft in today's day and age is a growing phenomenon. Indian Penal Code describes "Theft" under section 378 as "Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft". Section 22 defines movable property as "The words "movable property" are intended to include corporeal property of every description, except land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth." This section can only be applied if and only if we can conclusively say that Data is movable property. Data cannot be considered as movable property under IPC because of its incorporeal nature. This would rule out IPC to criminalise actions of hackers that wrongfully gain data from the body corporate.

The quasi-property nature cannot be

ignored. SPDI Rules, under rule 7, allow the transfer of data from one legal entity to another. It would be a question of law to determine whether the data in this section can be treated as "property" under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. It may be argued that under Section 6(d), an interest in property restricted to the enjoyment of the owner personally cannot be transferred by him. Data in this context can be said to be owned by multiple people. When a person agrees to reveal specific information about them to a body corporate, the body corporate will have to treat that information as property. They do not themselves own the property, but the true owner partially transfers the property conditionally. Whether or not the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 considers data as movable property or not would be immaterial in case of data theft as the Act in itself speaks of ownership and rightful transfer. The critical factor here is the recognition of data as movable property as a whole.

The law which is provided in SPDI rules and IT Act would help limit the actions that would directly cause sensitive information to be leaked to the public. Information of this kind could cause information of credit card holders that would result in credit card cloning, unauthenticated transactions or facilitate illegal purchases. Information like this would also become vulnerable to identity theft, and as we all know, "Identity theft is not a joke, Jim!"

For instance, the largest bank in India, State Bank of India, left a server unprotected that allowed access to the financial information of any person. The data breach by SBI allowed anyone to access important information relating to credit cards, to block them, or to see their last 5 transactions, etc. A breach like this would directly lead us to SPDI rules and the IT Act because there was a direct breach of sensitive information. Sensitive data or information has been defined under SPDI

rules as a category of personal data that includes passwords, financial information, physical, physiological, and mental health conditions, sexual orientation, medical records and history, and biometric information.

It can, now, be noted that the legislation that provides for data breaches is limited to sensitive data. However, there seems to be no legislation that protect personal data. The sensitive data or information does not, rightfully so, include data that is freely available or accessible in the public domain or furnished under the Right to Information Act, 2005 or any other law for the time being in force. SPDI Rules, separately define personal data and sensitive data; the former being the general information of a person that would help a body corporate with identification. It may be noted here that the general information of a person is also equally important. If any person, person as defined in section 2(31) of the Income Tax Act, were to access this information, it would allow them to reach thousands of people. Now, this might not be limited to the promotion of their own businesses, but also make the Data Principle, i.e. the person from whom data is collected, vulnerable to phishing scams (email scams), identity theft, vishing (scam calls), smishing (scam messages), etc.

The Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2022, was rejected in Parliament. There were considerable flaws in the Bill. For instance, the bill suggested changing a section under one of the flag bearers of transparency, i.e. section 8(j) of the Right to Information Act, 2005. This would have allowed unnecessary complications and would have reduced the transparency that people have the right to have. The Bill authorizes the Government to exempt whichever body it wishes. This would aid those who are corrupt and overall gives a lot of power to the Central Government.

The Bill aimed to quash section 43A of

the IT Act, 2000, upon which SPDI rules have been set in place. The same sets up an independent body for body corporate which can levy heavy fines to those that do not comply with the compliances mentioned in it. The Bill shifts the entire burden on the body corporate that processes the data. There was provision for those that illegally accessed the data from the databases of body corporate. The Bill aimed to secure the body's corporate databases. However, as the famous sociologist Emile Durkheim would say, "Crime is inevitable"

India is the most populous country in the entire world and has the largest growing internet users. This would imply a huge market. The risk of not having a law to take action would be a rather sad one. Insofar as we only have one section of the IT Act that punishes hacker's behaviour. The need for laws that would make body corporate more responsible with their data is an urgent one. However, if the Bill were to be implemented, it would have probably caused more harm than good. It cannot be neglected that the requirement of companies to have reasonable security regarding personal data is part and parcel, with penalties and possible jail time for hackers that access data and sell it online on the dark web for a minuscule amount of money.

The lack of effective laws, that will minimise the actions of hackers and provide for compensation and penalties for illegal actions, is apparent. The IT Act is the only body that can penalise the actions of hackers through one section. The population being humungous, the complaints that the authorities would receive may also be on a humungous scale. We urgently need a body set up as was suggested in the Digital Data Protection Bill, 2022. The scope of sensitive data of a person needs to be widened and acknowledged. Data is stored by body corporate and used as an asset. The

quasi-property-like nature of data shall be acknowledged. In *Birla Corporation Limited v. Advents Investments and Holdings Limited and others*³, the Hon'ble Supreme Court said that the information in the documents and its replication thereon have a physical presence. The duplication of documents was considered "Theft" under IPC in this particular case.

The actions of the legislative body should be coupled with broad awareness campaigns that would make a person aware of what kind of data they put on websites and how it is processed. In situations like this, a person must be fully aware of their rights. There are certain websites that can allow you to check whether your data has been leaked. Nord VPN, a Virtual Private Network service company, conducted a study which revealed that the personal data of 6 lakh Indian was stolen and sold online for Rs. 490 each. Hackers can also gain this information on an individual basis. The random message that you may have received stating, "Rs 9999 have been transferred to your account right now! Follow this link to get the money", or suspicious emails from unknown individuals may carry malware that compromises the safety of the data on your devices.

India is heading towards a digital landscape, and no one can stop it. The need for laws is now more apparent than ever. As much as having businesses grow in India is going to be beneficial for each individual business, and the same would also result in a growth in GDP and employment, there should not be a sacrifice of privacy along that path. Actions of body corporate and individuals shall not affect people on an individual basis where their Right to Privacy is infringed.

Get to Know Your Staff

Pooja Deo – Assistant Professor

Enchanted by the literary brilliance of Sudha Murthy, Pooja ma'am holds the esteemed author in high regard, finding solace and inspiration within the pages of her books. The soul-stirring melody of "Tumse Milke" sung by Asha Bhosle and Suresh Wadkar holds a special place in her heart, evoking emotions and leaving an indelible impact. She confidently asserts that her talents shine brightest in the realm of maintaining public relations, skilfully fostering connections and building fruitful relationships. Contemplating an alternate career path, she reveals a fascination with the field of biotechnology, enticed by the prospect of discovering the various mysteries of life. Describing herself in a single word, she aptly chooses "ebullient," reflecting her effervescent and lively nature that radiates positivity and joy in the campus.

Get to Know Your Staff

Sonali Renuse – Assistant Professor

Among Sonali ma'am's literary preferences, the book "Understanding Gender" by Kamala Bhasin holds a special place, offering profound insights into this significant aspect of human existence. If she were to embark on an alternative career path, journalism would have been her chosen field, driven by a deep curiosity to uncover and share compelling stories. Unbeknownst to many, she is also a poet who beautifully expresses emotions through her words. When it comes to movies, "Hum Dil De Chuke Sanam" holds a treasured spot in her heart. In describing her personality, she humbly employs the words "kind and caring," reflecting her innate ability to empathize with others and extend compassion.



Kaustubh Sahasrabudhe
3rd LLB

E-filing and Practical Working in District & Sessions Court

Courts are an integral part of our society and are required to keep functioning to maintain law and order. They are a necessary fixture not just for a section of the community but for everyone at large. It is impossible to imagine the regular working of a nation without the regulatory supervision of the judicial system, even for a short period of time. This has been brought to light via the recent COVID-19 pandemic which called for a complete lockdown on all services to avoid the spread of the virus. The only solution which was recognized by the Courts was to turn to digitalizing legal proceedings through the medium of video conferencing. This only goes to justify the understanding of courts as a 'service' and not a 'place.'

The judiciary is now making efforts to bring each and every case filed within the country through an e-filing procedure. Chief Justice of India Honorable Shri Dr. DY Chandrachud is working on e-filing as one of the key focus areas. The move is appreciated by the advocates and stakeholders who are friendly with the technology, but many advocates are still trying to find a way to avoid e-filing procedure. The system of e-filing will definitely make the system swift and easy, but there are many other challenges that need to be looked after.

The filing procedure that we have as of today is double work for the advocates,

as after doing an online filing, the physical copies of the documents still need to be submitted to the court's officers. There are also some challenges with the limitation period which need to be addressed. For example, if a person does E-filing on 5th March (which is the last day of limitation), submits documents to the courts' officer, still the date which appears on the filing date is a later date, when the clerk pulls the record in the system.

The paperwork needs to be reduced if e-filing is done but if we are still submitting physical copies, it is definitely not going to reduce the stacks of papers in the Courts. There should be a proper trial and error method to analyse the issues that may be faced by the e-filing website, as today less users are using the facility. It may seem to be perfect but the website should be able to handle maximum users without errors. The use of e-filing should reduce the effort of the users and not put them into a more time-consuming task than the previous physical filing procedure.

The court staff should be also well trained in the working of the e-filing system. An incident took place where despite filing a caveat application on e-filing system, the clerk was unable to find it on their system, whereas it was shown as "submitted" in the advocates login. After spending an hour, and reaching out to a few senior clerks, they were able to find the application. A

similar incident took place when all the details were filed up in the e-filing, still the details were not updated by the court clerk in the actual case details. There were some typographical errors, with the party names, too. We should also look after some minute issues like power cuts, where the court's mechanism stops.

The implementation should not be a short process, it should be implemented in a step-by-step manner otherwise it may create a great inconvenience for the stakeholders. Training should be arranged so that the doubts faced by any of the

users can be clarified. Yes, it is a great initiative but a hurry in its implementation will lead to great discomfort among stakeholders. The use of technology in the judicial system is a welcoming step but simultaneously, the security aspects and the ease of its use cannot be overlooked. The stakeholders also need to change their mindset and try to change with the changing world. Efforts should be made to learn the procedure as early as possible as the compulsion for e-filing will be ruled out someday.

Get to Know Your Staff

Neeta Ahir – Assistant Professor

Our esteemed professor, deeply engaged in legal aid activities, surprises us with her hidden talent for cooking, effortlessly crafting delectable dishes that delight the taste buds. Neeta ma'am uses the word "naughty" to describe herself as she embraces her mischievous side and injects a sense of playfulness into her interactions and endeavours. If not for her dedication to the legal profession, she reveals that she would have chosen the path of a hotelier, drawn by the opportunity to create unforgettable experiences and cater to the diverse needs of guests. Her versatility and passion shine through, both in the courtroom and in the kitchen, as she continues to make a positive impact in her professional and personal spheres.

Get to Know Your Staff

Dr. Ganga Reshmi – Librarian

Our college librarian, Ganga ma'am, holds a special place in her heart for the book "Women Don't Ask: Negotiation and the Gender Divide" by Linda Babcock, which delves into the intricate dynamics of negotiation. When it comes to films, "Zindagi Na Milegi Dobara" and "The Sky is Pink" have left a lasting impression on her with their emotional depth. In addition to her passion for books, she possesses hidden talents in both efficient administration and the culinary arts, showcasing her diverse skillsets. If she were to pursue an alternative profession, she would have chosen to be a nutritionist, drawn by a strong interest in the impact of food on overall well-being. When asked to describe herself in one word, she chose "mother," reflecting her nurturing nature and the cherished role she plays in her family's life.



Mansi Kulkarni
2nd LLB

OTT Platforms vis- à-vis Freedom of Speech and Expression

Introduction

What makes India a true democracy is a guaranteed fundamental right of Freedom of speech and expression enshrined in Constitution of India. Freedom of speech and Expression can be exercised by every citizen to express one's opinions in forms like words, gestures and visual representation like- movies, short films, advertisement.

However, it has been often seen that art and restrictions have often cross paths resulting in a constant struggle between freedom of expression and reasonable restrictions. Often artistic expressions whether in form of movies or books are subjected to stringency of censorship, curtailing the freedom to express one's opinions and thus artistic freedom. The courts have interpreted application of Article 19(2) vis-à-vis censorship to include restraints on such content which is against the sovereignty, integrity and security of India or is defamatory, in contempt of Court or leads to incitement of any offence.

In contemporary times, OTT Platforms showcasing diverse range of content from movies to documentaries has come under its purview. Concerning the uncensored and unregulated content shown on these platforms, which can be easily accessed over the internet, the Government recently

came up with a new set of guidelines providing for a robust three-tier grievance redressal mechanism.

Entertainment in a digital era

The OTT industry witnessed a steep rise during the COVID -19 pandemic all over the world. Owing to its accessibility and compatibility, OTT platforms have gained far-reaching popularity globally. According to a report by KPMG, the number of subscribers of OTT players in India is expected to reach 627 million by 2022. This represents a CAGR of 36% from 2017 to 2022. The report also states that the Indian OTT market is expected to grow from INR 25.6 billion in 2017 to INR 103.9 billion by 2022, India is also expected to become the sixth largest OTT market by 2024.

Anyone willing to watch online digital content can subscribe themselves on OTT platform which is cost-effective. Also, it is easily accessible through mobile applications, smart TV, laptops, tablets, etc. The only requirement is an internet connection. Through these over-the- top platforms, various creative ideas have come to the forefront which could not be brought across due to censorship or regulatory laws. The biggest advantage of this platform is that it has provided a medium for new talent to get more

opportunities as the number of projects is much higher in comparison to television or films. Any Indian content uploaded on these platforms can be viewed internationally. This gives a broader outreach of content and talent.

Need for Regulations

While we have bodies like the Central Board of Film Certification to censor films, the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council, which takes complaints related to non-news content broadcasted over TV and Press Council and the News Broadcasters Association which governs the Television and print media respectively. There are specific legislations and statues like the Cinematograph Act, 1952, Cable Television Network Regulation Act, 1995, and IT Act, 2000.

OTT Platforms are comparatively new, and hence so far in India there were no bodies or legislations governing and regulating the content on these platforms. The OTT platforms enjoyed complete creative freedom unlike traditional media- cinema, television, print, or radio.

This led to numerous instances where plethora of controversies and complaints filed on grounds of obscenity, hurting of religious sentiments, hate speech and raised controversies in High courts and Supreme courts. Some of them are-

The case of 'Tandav' in Supreme court that alleged to have hurt the religious sentiments and shown prime minister in bad light or it is the row over anti-women dialogues in "*Paatal Lok*" or allegation on Mirzapur 2 that the web series hurts religious, social and regional sentiments and damages social harmony. Apart from these first OTT film Gunjan Saxena was alleged to have portrayed with twisted facts and derogatory to Air Force and it was contended that Churuli, a Malayalam movie made use of obscene language and hence, opposed to public order,

decency and morality.

Prior to the Regulations

Certain regulations relating to censorship were present. For instance, under S.293 of Indian Penal Code, anybody who has been indulged in the selling or distribution of work of literature which is obscene would be sentenced to imprisonment up to seven years. One could also be held liable for defamation under section 499. Section 295A of the IPC further deals with acts which are deliberate and malicious and intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by humiliating its religion or religious beliefs.

Section 67B of the Act lays emphasis on "punishment for depiction of children in sexually explicit act in electronic form". Furthermore, Section 69A gives power to the Central Government to issue directives for blocking public access of any information in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, friendly relations with other states or for the security of the state or on the grounds of public order. Therefore, considering the absence of a law dealing specifically with digital content, the increasing market of these online platforms and the expanding content shown in the name of 'creative space' of the producer, the need of the hour was to bring OTT under the purview of government regulation.

Regulation – Need of the hour

While censorship came into question recently due to a few controversial web series and movies streamed on the OTT platform, filmmakers have raised a further question on the freedom of creativity.

As big is the OTT universe so are the regulatory issues with its content. It all started with case, Justice for Rights Foundation v. Union of India¹, seeking formulation of guidelines for content created by OTTs, it was held that no need

1 Justice for Rights Foundation v. Union of India (W.P) (C) 11164/201

for regulations regarding viewers content on OTT as Information Technology Act, 2000 provided enough procedural safeguard for taking action in the event of prohibited content by the broadcasters.

The OTT platforms adopted a self-regulation-based code. The code stipulated an age-based classification of the content, displays about the nature of the content, settings up an adequate redressal mechanism and providing customers with control tools, framed by the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI), to govern their streaming contents. there were no satisfactory redressal mechanisms, the code was decided to be set aside by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB). Concerned with the myriad of controversies surrounding the content streaming on the OTT platforms and the lack of a regulatory framework for redressing any complaints in a time-bound and effective manner,

In an outcry for independent censorship regulations on OTTs that will filter content, that these platforms and their content would be brought within the domain of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and as consequence implemented Information Technology

(Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules 2021 that came into effect from 26th May 2021 which seeks to control, rather than regulate publishers of news/current affairs content and online curated content including over-the-top or OTT, social media channels and digital content providers, and make them more accountable within the Indian legal landscape. It provides

- Time bound complaint redressal mechanism
- Self-classification of content based on age and genre by OTT platforms.
- Proper content ratings
- Parental locks for contents classified

If any content on the said OTT platforms contravenes Article 19(2) of Constitution,

the Government has the power to remove any content that is objectionable and/or interests under Section 69A of Information Technology Act and the IT (Blocking Rules), 2009 (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules 2021.

Arguments against Regulations

The very premise behind the creation of OTT platforms was to offer audiences original and diverse content which would provide creators and the public with a sense of freedom and openness, in contrast to its counterparts like film television, and print media.

This structure has been created without any statutory basis and without any public consultation with stakeholders. Such wide powers without constitutional or parliamentary backing are a grave threat to the freedom of speech and expression of content creators and publishers, as well as to the right of free access to information of the consumers of such content. Several requirements under the Rules are arguably unconstitutional as they undermine the freedom of expression as well as the right to privacy.

The most indispensable argument is to what extent these guidelines endanger the freedom of expression of not only the content producers but also the viewers and to what extent they can be justified as 'reasonable restrictions'. The concept of "Heckler's veto" comes into picture in such a case. Heckler's veto is a situation in which the freedom of speech and expression of a person is restricted so as to hold back the reactionary behaviour of another person. A similar situation has been created through the guidelines framed by the government. The guidelines jeopardise the fundamental right as the provisions are in addition to the existing prohibition of law.

Talking about the right to freedom of expression, an important judgment of the Supreme Court has to be taken into

consideration. It has been held by the Supreme Court in the case of *K. A. Abbas v Union of India & Anr*² that censorship had come within reasonable restrictions of Freedom of speech and expression. The Court in *S. Rangarajan v. Jagjivan Ram*³ laid down that while reasonable restrictions, including in the interest of public order, can be imposed on the exercise of the right, “freedom of expression cannot be suppressed on account of threats of demonstration, processions or violence”. The State is not empowered to prevent open discussion and open expression, however, hateful it is to its policies. The Court in another case of *M/S Prakash Jha Productions & Anr v. Union of India & Ors*⁴ has observed that movies on social issues like reservation are important for public discussions and debate on such issues and are necessary for smooth functioning of a healthy democracy, which in fact help in the growth of the society.

In another case of *Bobby Art International & Ors. vs. Om Pal Singh Hoon & Ors.*⁵ the Supreme Court noted that the right to freedom of expression of a producer cannot be restricted. It was further held that movies that deal with themes that are socially relevant must be susceptible to the least censorship. The Courts have customarily supported free speech and expression.

Judicial Approach

The OTT platform cannot be treated as captive audience who are forced to watch the movie. OTT Platforms are considered as private viewing and not public exhibition. In *Padmanabh Shankar*

vs Union of India & Ors (2019)⁶, the division bench of Karnataka High Court held that the act of exhibition of films, serials and other content perhaps amounts to transfer of files based on requests by users through the internet. The court observed that unlike a traditional screening of the movie, online streaming is based on the “requests by user” and therefore it will not fall under the purview of Cinematograph Act.

The Supreme Court has held that the social interest of people overrides individual freedom. It thus justified the censorship of films on the basis that it is a powerful medium of expression. However, the Supreme Court also recognised that it is crucial to set a standard for censors to ensure artistic freedom, thus leaving a vast possibility and opportunity for creativity.

In May 2020, Delhi High Court observed that the term ‘restriction’ used in Art.19 is preceded by the word ‘reasonable’. “Reasonability of a restriction is used in a qualitative, quantitative and relative sense.” The Supreme Court in the case of *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India & Ors.*⁷, has observed that the authorities must follow the doctrine of proportionality before restricting fundamental rights. The possible goal must be determined and it must be ensured that the goal is legitimate. Most importantly, before resorting to restriction of fundamental rights, the authorities must “assess the existence of any alternative mechanism in furtherance of the aforesaid goal.”

2 K. A. Abbas v. Union of India & Anr., 1971 SCR (2) 446

3 S. Rangarajan v. Jagjivan Ram, 1989 SCR (2) 204

4 M/S Prakash Jha Productions & Anr v. Union of India & Ors (2011) 8 SCC 372

5 Bobby Art International & Ors. v. Om Pal Singh Hoon & Ors., (1996) 4 SCC 1

6 Padmanabh Shankar vs Union of India & Ors., W.P No. 6050/2019

7 Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India & Ors., (2020) 3 SCC 637

Way Forward

Though the guidelines have provided right direction to enforce reasonable restrictions on media platforms but it is essential to prevent over regulations or censorship over OTTs which would otherwise defeat its initial objective of providing open platform for creative experimentation. OTT platforms have to take up the responsibility of classifying the content accurately and adequately displaying age-ratings. The viewers are equally responsible for making an informed choice and filing complaints against offensive content.

A comparative analysis should be done between our approaches towards digital content with that of other countries' perspective. Their policies on OTT regulation can be taken into consideration and a better approach can be adopted. Furthermore, involvement of industry experts and stakeholders can help in better implementation of the regulations.

Conclusion

The question is how much censorship is admissible so that freedom of expression is still in force and, conversely, what restrictions should be imposed on censorship by freedom of expression. As the digital space and technology for the distribution of content evolves, the regulatory framework for the digital industry will also continue to evolve.

With growing demand for OTT, it is necessary to make quality content available for the users. The government must take care that the regulatory measures do not override the rights of people and provide an effective regulatory process. It must strive to protect the artistic freedom of producer and content writers at the same time ensure that the content displayed must be within reasonable limits.

The industry should take a balanced approach and seek out new methods to tell stories, providing consumers more choices. In my opinion, there should be a need for an independent regulating authority. Nowadays, the audience is looking for information that will reveal the truth about society, address political concerns, and give us regionally diverse content that does not offend a specific group of people.

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Sritama Maitra
2nd LLB

Media Trials: A Threat To The Indian Judiciary

When I first informed my friends and family about my decision to join the field of law, a friend of mine came up with a very unique response. She asked in a bewildered tone, why was I choosing this immoral profession? After seeing the surprised look on my face, she further went on to explain her statement and said that lawyers are a bunch of immoral people who defend criminals. I further asked her, where she gets this idea from. My dear friend quickly brought up the case of Arushi Talwar and exclaimed how the poor little girl would have got justice, if not for the devious legal representatives of her parents.

I could not help but ask, that if the courts have not found her parents guilty, how was she so sure that they were? She replied that she had seen all that she needed to see in the news. All the evidence was against the parents. But the courts were biased and the defense lawyer was a crook and hence justice was not delivered!

This was perhaps the first time that I realized the kind of harm media trials were capable of.

The phenomenon of declaring the accused as a convict even before the court has given its judgment is called media trials. It is the widespread coverage of the guilt of the accused and imposing a certain perception about him, regardless of any verdict given by the court of law.

Where there has been high publicity of court cases, the media has often played an important role in creating hysteria among the public, making it impossible for the trial to run smoothly.

There are reasons why the attention of the media around certain cases is high. The leading cause is when a leading celebrity is either a victim or an accused. This was widely observed in the Sushant Singh Rajput case.

Everybody likes a good story. A story with interesting plot twists, an unexpected ending, and of course, a classic villain to pit all the blame on. However, life is rarely so black and white. Life is what lies in the grey area. Weighing out the elements of black and white in this grey area is exactly what the judiciary does based solely on facts and pieces of evidence and never on assumptions.

A young boy with big dreams of becoming an actor came to Mumbai. His mental health took a back seat and unfortunately to the shock of everyone, he killed himself. However, the people of India were not satisfied with the verdict of mental illness was the main villain here. This story was not interesting enough. The media, instead of presenting the public with the naked facts and the ground reality of the case. They came up with a conspiracy theory. They came up with a classic villain. They came up with Rhea

Chakrabarty.

So, now we have a witch, a black magician, somebody who took control of this talented young boy from distant Bihar and exploited him. Took away his resources, and fed him deadly drugs, which either killed him or left him in a situation where he decided to kill himself. There was no evidence to support any of the claims, but this story sold like hotcakes.

Sherlock Holmes had once said that it is a dangerous thing to theorize before one has facts ---because then one starts to twist the facts to fit their theories, rather than twisting their theories to fit the facts. Unfortunately, this is exactly what happened here.

Media trials are dangerous to our society for a million reasons. But these days, it has become even more dangerous because of TRP competitions. Every television news channel wants a high TRP rating and therefore has resorted to working like their entertainment counterparts. Instead of letting the people know what they need to hear, media channels are giving the people what they want to hear.

Under the garb of investigative journalism, reporters are presenting to the public random assumptions which are not backed by any fact or evidence. In *R.K Anand v Registrar, Delhi High Court*, the Supreme Court discussed the impact of television and newspaper coverage on a person's reputation by creating a widespread perception of guilt regardless of any verdict in a court of law. Now, in public perception, the accused is already held guilty and would not be able to live the rest of their life without intense public scrutiny.

Media trials polarize public sentiments against the accused, which is not healthy in a civilized society. This can be seen in the classic case of *K.M Nanavati v State of Maharashtra*. The media had sensationalized the story so much and portrayed the accused as the victim

instead. This narrative had a lot of influence on the jury members which led them to decide in favor of the accused.

Presumption of innocence is a legal principle that means every accused is to be presumed innocent until proven guilty. This legal principle should not be destroyed at the very threshold by the media and that too when the investigation is pending. Media trials shape public opinions in the wrong way, thereby putting immense pressure on the police and the judges to come up with something that the public wants to hear.

It is important to understand that judges are not scriptwriters for a television series. These are real cases with very real people involved and the forever-existing fear of punishing the innocent. In courts, judgments are passed after careful scrutinization of all the evidence, thereby there is trust in the judiciary and people look up to the courts for the delivery of justice.

But now, if the media is presenting a half-baked story, with plot lines that have no basis, and adding a pinch of emotion to it and painting the public opinion --- -- when the court passes its verdict based on careful analysis of evidence and argument, which differs from that of the public opinion carefully molded by the misguided information by the media, people's trust in the judiciary stumble.

Media bodies, be it television or electronic media, have a very important task on their hands, they have been very correctly called the fourth pillar of democracy by Lord Macaulay. It is the media that inform people about what is happening in their country and around the world. Their importance in society is at par with that of the judiciary. However, if such an important organ becomes tainted with a profit mindset, democracy will start to decay, because now they are no longer serving the public, they are serving themselves.

In the very powerful words of Canadian activist Paul Watson “We live in a media culture and whoever controls and influences and uses the media the best, has the power for change.” So let this change be positive. Let this change be the end of evils like caste discrimination. Let this change be the end of gender discrimination. Let this change be the breaking of the shackles of regression, holding India back.

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Mimi

Students' Corner

About the film:

The film is based on a Marathi film: 'Mala Aai Vhhaychay!'
 Cast- Kriti Sanon, Pankaj Tripathi, Sai Tamhankar

Summary of the film

In this film, an American Couple, John and Summer, are looking for a girl for surrogacy. For that, they come to Jaipur, India. They started searching for a girl. Then they meet Bhanu, who is a cab driver, and they ask him if he would help them to find out a girl for surrogacy; they are ready to pay for this. They meet many people, and one day they meet Mimi. Mimi is a beautiful dancer, a fit and healthy girl, and they choose Mimi for surrogacy. After that, Bhanu approaches Mimi, as she doesn't know anything about surrogacy, and she refuses to be a surrogate mother. Then Bhanu explained to her the entire process of surrogacy and told her she would be a mother by medication only and that the couple was ready to pay for this. After hearing this, Mimi decides to be a surrogate mother, as she wants to go to Mumbai, work in Bollywood and do a celebrity kind of photo shoot; for all this, she needs money. Thus, she decides to be a surrogate mother. She stays with her best friend Shama. After four months couple comes to India to meet Mimi, they visit a doctor, and they get to know the child would suffer from down syndrome after the birth of the child. They get shocked, refuse to accept the baby and decide to go back to America as they want a healthy baby, and they cannot afford to raise a baby with a disease. Mimi returns home and tries to convince her parents and tell them about surrogacy, and they accept her. She gave birth to a fit and healthy child; she takes care of the child, raises the like her child and gets emotionally connected to him. After about four years, the couple comes back to India to meet Mimi and take the child back. But, Mimi refuses to give the child back as she says, "That I am the mother of the child I have raised the child." The couple tries to convince her, but she refuses. So, they file a case against Mimi, and then Mimi decides to let go of Raj with John and Summer. But they realise if the child is not biologically ours, it's fine we will adopt a child and love like ours as Mimi did, and they adopted a child.

My opinion:

Mimi is such a beautiful and must-watch movie. They think that if a woman can't be a biological mother, then there is nothing to do in her life, but we need to understand inside every woman, there is a mother. Sometimes, a woman chooses not to be a mother because of her physical health, career, and mental health; it's absolutely her choice, her right. Sometimes a woman wants to become a mother, but because of her health issue, she is incapable of giving birth to a child. In such a case, why can't she be a surrogate mother? YES, SHE CAN BE. We live in the 21st century, we are ready to learn new things, and we keep ourselves updated, but we are not ready to change our mindsets; some people have accepted this. People don't have the proper knowledge about it, and they make wrong assumptions about it. If we don't have knowledge about a particular thing, then how can we make a statement?

- Trupti Batunge, 2nd LLB



Pramod Singh
1st LLB

Is India Ready For E-Courts?

“Injustice anywhere is a threat to Justice everywhere” – Martin Luther King Jr.

Our main topic of discussion is E-Court. In a recent interview current CJI D. Y. Chandrachud stated that current courts in India function in a hybrid mode with both offline and online which make our Indian judicial system available, accessible and affordable to all sections of society. It has also increased the reach of justice to every section of society. This present article discusses the concept of justice, and a short overview of digital India. Brief information on the Indian judicial system and will be discussed along with the advantages and challenges of E-Courts and at the end of the article, we shall ask ourselves the question, “Is India ready for E-Courts?”

Points to be addressed by this article:

1. What is Justice?
2. What is the Theory of John Rawls on Justice?
3. Brief introduction regarding Digital India.
4. A short history of legal history in India.
5. What is an E-Court?
6. How has the COVID-19 pandemic promoted the E-Court service in India?
7. What is the Tele Law scheme?
8. What facilities do we get under

E-Court?

9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the E-Court?

10. Is India ready for an E-Court facility?

Justice:

It means that an individual is treated fairly and given the same opportunities. Justice is always kept at the centre since the era of human civilization. The Indian concept of justice was spread by ancient Indian philosophers like Manusmriti and Kautilya. Even in the preamble of our Indian constitution, we have three types of justice that are social justice, economic justice, and political justice.

John Rawl’s Theory on Justice:

John Rawls was the author of the book named ‘A Theory of Justice’ this theory was based on rational thinking. This theory also played a vital role as the foundation of Democracy. He was against the orthodox thinking of society during his time. In his theory, Rawls imagined a society in which an individual is provided an equal opportunity of resources, and people in the society should live a life above the minimum standard of living¹. In this theory, he used the term “Veil of

¹ <https://blog.iPLEaders.in/john-rawls-theory-of-justice/>

Ignorance” according to this term the born child is absent from his position in society and has no idea about his religion, caste, economic status, etc. If everything is absent in their personal life and if they face the worst situation they will start thinking rationally and they will have reasonable opportunities to think. Fairness would be the outcome of rational thinking; there would be an absence of prejudice or discrimination the justice would be fair and proper.

The Charter of 1616 which is also known as the judicial charter has given the power to the Company to make laws in India. The court system of India comprises Supreme Court, The High Court, and Subordinate Courts at the district, municipal, and village levels. The judiciary is said to be the third pillar of democracy on which the common man can still rely on, for justice.

Digital India:

Digital India is a flagship program of the Government of India launched in 2015. It basically makes government service available to citizens electronically through online infrastructure improvement and also by enhancing internet connectivity and also providing high-speed internet networks to rural areas this wonderful² project was launched by our Honorable Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi on 1st July 2015. Digital India Mission is mainly focused on three areas:

1. Providing digital infrastructure as a source of utility to every citizen.
2. Governance and services in demand.
3. To ensure the digital empowerment of every citizen.

The motto of digital India was power to empower. The E-governance initiative in India gained momentum in the mid-1990s for wider sectoral applications with

an emphasis on citizen-centric services. During the pandemic when the whole nation was under lockdown the burden of cases on the judiciary started rising. Due to restrictions during the lockdown on traveling and low public gatherings it started creating a burden on the judiciary regarding litigation of cases. Here came the concept of E-Court service, as a savior for the litigants. There were 1.92 crore cases heard by the High Court of which 1.72 crore cases were disposed of and 17 crore cases data were registered in the grid.

E-Court

E court is also known as the paperless court. It was part of the national E-governance plan the E-Court project is an integrated nation-mode project under implementation since 2007 for the ICT development of the Indian judiciary based on the national policy and an action plan for implementation of information and telecommunication technology in the Indian judiciary. The E-Court integrated mission mode project was launched with the objective of improving access to justice by using technology It was first opened at the High court in Hyderabad. It was inaugurated by Supreme Court Judge Hon’ble Justice Madan B. Lokur, who heads the E-committee of the Supreme Court³. It eliminates the presence of the litigants or lawyers in the courts and adjudicates the case online. The first virtual court was introduced at the High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Faridabad. The committee for E-Court was set up in 2004. E-Courts in India were introduced in a phased manner. Under the National E-Governance Plan, the E-Court project began around 2007.

Phase 1

- 14,249 Districts and subordinate

² <https://www.drishtiias.com/pdf/in-depth-digital-india.pdf>

³ https://ecourts.gov.in/ecourts_home/

courts digitalized or computerized.

- Laptops were distributed to 4 judicial officials⁴.

- Online petition filing was introduced.
- National judicial data grid was set up.

- Video conferencing was introduced in courts and jails.

- Case information software system (CIS) software was introduced to keep data regarding past cases.

Phase 2

- Enhancement of computer infrastructure.

- Hardware for computer labs in court.

- Hardware for District Legal Authorities and Taluka Legal Service Committees.

- Mobile-based service delivery, like SMS and mobile apps was also introduced.

- Court libraries were computerized.

- Discontinuation of manual registers.

- Use of cloud computing for documents

- Introduced E payment gateways.

The steps are taken to provide efficient and time-bound access to citizen-centric services of courts to plaintiffs having no access to the internet and facing the digital divide.

eSewa Kendras have been rolled out to bridge the digital divide by providing e-filing services to lawyers and litigants. Covering all High Courts and one District Court as a pilot project, it is being expanded to cover all court complexes. The government has released Rs. 12.54 crore for setting up 235 eSewa Kendras. The eSewa Kendras are being set up at the entry point of the court complexes with the intention of facilitating the lawyer or litigant who needs any kind of assistance ranging from information to facilitation and e-filing. As of 30.04.2022, 500 eSewa Kendras have been made functional

under 26 High Courts. These have been funded both by the eCourts project as well out of state funding.

On 30 October 2020, India's first e-resource center was inaugurated at Nagpur in Maharashtra. The e-Resource Centre "Nyay Kaushal" will facilitate the e-filing of cases in the Supreme Court in India, the High Courts, and the Districts Courts, across the country. It will also assist the lawyers and litigants in accessing online e-Courts services and shall be the savior for those who cannot afford the technology. It will provide benefits in saving time, avoidance of exertion, traveling long distances, and saving cost by offering facilities for e-filing of cases across the country, conducting the hearing virtually, Scanning, Accessing e-Courts services, etc.

Using the SMS pull facility, stakeholders can receive case status by sending sixteen characters CNR number of a case to the number 97668-99899

SMS push facility is provided to stakeholders like litigants and advocates to get an SMS on the occurrence of each event in a case like filing, registration, adjournment, scrutiny, listing, transfer of the case, disposal, uploading of orders, etc., on their mobile registered with the court.

Service desks are to be set up for internal stakeholders to get the relevant information.

Kiosks are installed at various court complexes across the country. Litigants and advocates can view case status, cause lists, etc., on the kiosk. The same information can also be obtained from the Judicial Service Centre established at each court complex.

Talks regarding Phase III are currently in progress.

Nyaya Bandhu:

Union Minister for Law and Justice

4 <https://www.nextias.com/current-affairs/06-04-2021/3rd-phase-of-e-courts-project>

launched Tele-Law: Mobile Application and dashboard and Nyaya Bandhu⁵ (Pro Bono Legal Services) mobile application.

Tele Law Scheme:

The moves come after the Department of Justice earlier implemented the pilot project in UP, Bihar, and J&K, where over 50,000 litigants have availed of the services.

The objective of Tele-law: Under this legal aid services will be provided through Common Service Centres (CSC) at the Panchayat level, spread across the country.

Working:

Under the scheme⁶, a portal called "Tele-Law" will be launched, which will be available across the Common Service Centre (CSC) network. This will connect the citizens to legal service providers. People will be able to seek legal advice from lawyers through video conferencing available at the Centres CSC. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) will provide a panel of lawyers from State capitals, who will be available through video conferencing to provide legal advice and counseling to the applicants.

Role of a Para Legal Volunteer (PLV): Every CSC will also engage a PLV, who will be the first point of contact for the rural citizens. These PLVs will help the applicant connect with a lawyer through the video conferencing facility at the CSC, which will help them in understanding the legal issues and explain the advice given by lawyers.

Agencies involved: It is a collaboration between the Ministry of Law and Justice and the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), which runs the Digital India program.

Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Services) Mobile Application: There are a

significant number of lawyers who would be interested to volunteer their time and money in providing their services pro bono, but may not be able to perform due to a lack of a common platform to serve the unserved. Thus, to accelerate and facilitate the practicing advocates to register and connect with the registered eligible beneficiaries, Nyaya Bandhu (Pro Bono Legal Service) mobile application is developed to solidify the pro bono culture in the country.

Facilities:

- File cases online - Litigants and advocates can file cases/applications from their offices/homes.
- Upload pleadings - Upload pleadings/documents in PDF form and e-sign online.
- Payments - Online payment of court fee.
- Oath Recording - Administer the oath by online video recording.
- Portfolio Management.
- View status of cases in E-Prison facility - The recent Shraddha Murder Case accused Aaftab Poonawala was using this facility because of security reasons.

Advantages:

- Integration of judiciary data sharing between different courts and various departments.
- It makes legal services affordable to all sections of society.
- It makes the litigation process faster.
- It makes the experience of E-Court personalized and private.

Disadvantages:

- Staff is not well equipped to maintain E-Court records.
- Cyber security is a huge concern

5 <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=1884164>

6 <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1848737>

because these days hackers also target government infrastructure.

- Lack of confidence among the litigants still prevails in the E-Court system.

Is India ready for E-Courts?

In India, we don't have an internet facility available everywhere. Especially rural areas face the issue so they might not be able to take proper advantage of this facility. In India we have recently seen a slight jump in literacy rate. People these days have started understanding the offline process of the court but if we ask them to adopt the online facility so in my research regarding this topic I found out people resist the change. So, they might face problems while adapting to this system. Not all lawyers are tech-savvy so they might face problems in their practice. India has a huge problem regarding cyber security so we might face a problem of hacking of data.

Way Forward

We need to address data privacy and data security, which will develop a new

platform for the Indian judicial system. The infrastructure of the E-Court needs sufficient machinery and data connectivity to provide virtual proceedings. We need to have a friendly E-Court mechanism. We need to create awareness regarding E-Court facilities and their services with the help of seminars and webinars.

So at the end of my article, I would like to ask you a question on the above-given information that when it comes to E-Court service, what do you feel we would be able to adapt and implement it properly it will definitely reduce the burden of the judiciary it will also reduce the time consuming of judicial process so can we rely more on it because people are less adaptable towards change. Please think on this.

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Get to Know Your Staff

Sonal Pandhare – Assistant Professor

Sonal ma'am, the backbone of this magazine, finds herself captivated by the powerful narrative of "Not Without My Daughter," a book authored by Betti Mehmood, which explores themes of strength, resilience, and the unbreakable bond between a mother and her child. When it comes to movies, she holds a special place in her heart for Basu Chatterjee's delightful masterpiece, "Chhoti Si Baat," which beautifully captures the nuances of love and human relationships. She possesses a unique talent for unposed and candid photography, effortlessly capturing the raw emotions and moments that unfold before her lens. If she were to venture down an alternative career path, she envisions herself as a Civil Servant, driven by a deep-rooted passion for serving the nation and making a positive impact in society. Describing herself in a single word, she chooses "perseverance," reflecting her unwavering determination and commitment to overcoming challenges and achieving her goals.



Vaishnavi Naware
2nd LLB

Opportunities and Threats of AI for Lawyers

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has already transformed various sectors, including healthcare, education, and finance. The legal field is no exception. AI has the potential to revolutionise the legal industry by making it more efficient, cost-effective, and accessible to the masses. The use of AI in the legal industry has been a topic of debate for quite some time, with some arguing that it will completely take over the role of lawyers, while others believe it will augment their work. In this article, we will explore the various ways AI can impact the legal field and the career of lawyers.

How AI helps in the legal era to make more in no time?

AI in Legal Research

One of the most significant impacts of AI on the legal industry is in legal research. AI-powered legal research tools like ROSS Intelligence are changing the way lawyers conduct legal research. These tools use natural language processing and machine learning algorithms to analyze vast amounts of legal data, including case law, statutes, and regulations. This enables lawyers to find relevant information much faster than traditional research methods, which can be time-consuming and expensive.

AI in Contract Review

AI-powered contract review tools are also transforming the legal industry. These tools can analyse and review contracts to identify potential risks and issues. Contract review is a time-consuming and expensive process that requires lawyers to read through thousands of pages of legal documents. AI-powered contract reviews tools like LawGeex and Kira Systems can review contracts in minutes, freeing up lawyers to focus on other important tasks.

AI in Predictive Analytics

AI can also be used to predict legal outcomes, including the likelihood of winning a case and the amount of damages that may be awarded. Predictive analytics tools like Blue J Legal use machine learning algorithms to analyse legal data and provide insights into the likely outcome of a case. This information can be used by lawyers to make informed decisions and provide better advice to their clients.

AI in Document Drafting

Another area where AI is transforming the legal industry is document drafting. AI-powered document drafting tools like Contract Express and Docassemble can automatically generate legal documents, including contracts and legal briefs. These

tools use natural language processing and machine learning algorithms to understand the context of the document and generate text based on predefined rules and templates. This can save lawyers a significant amount of time and reduce the risk of errors.

AI in E-Discovery

E-discovery is the process of identifying and collecting electronic data for use as evidence in legal proceedings. AI-powered e-discovery tools like Relativity and Everlaw can analyze large volumes of electronic data, including emails, documents, and social media posts, to identify relevant information. This can significantly reduce the time and cost of e-discovery, which can be a major expense in legal proceedings.

AI in Client Interaction

AI can also be used to enhance client interaction in the legal industry. Chatbots and virtual assistants can be used to provide clients with quick and easy access to legal information and advice. These tools can answer frequently asked questions, provide legal guidance, and even schedule appointments with lawyers. This can save lawyers a significant amount of time and improve the overall client experience.

The Impact of AI on the Career of Lawyers

While AI is transforming the legal industry, it is unlikely to completely replace lawyers. However, it will change the nature of their work and the skills required to be a successful lawyer. Lawyers will need to become more tech-savvy and familiar with AI-powered tools and technologies. They will also need to be able to analyse and interpret the data generated by these tools to provide better advice to their clients.

The use of AI in the legal industry will change the nature of lawyers' work and the skills required to be a successful lawyer. Lawyers will need to become more tech-savvy and familiar with AI-powered tools and technologies. They will also need to be able to analyse and interpret the data generated by these tools to provide better advice to their clients.

The use of AI in the legal industry will also lead to a shift in the types of tasks lawyers perform. Routine tasks like legal research, contract review, and document drafting will be automated, freeing up lawyers to focus on more complex tasks like litigation and strategic planning. This will require lawyers to develop new skills, including data analysis, project management, and client communication.

AI vs Lawyers

While AI technology has made significant progress in recent years, it is unlikely that it will completely take over lawyers' work in the near future. AI can certainly assist lawyers in a number of ways, such as by conducting legal research, drafting documents, and even providing legal advice to some extent. However, there are still many aspects of legal work that require human expertise and judgment.

For example, legal disputes often involve complex and nuanced issues that require careful consideration of multiple factors, including legal precedent, the facts of the case, and the specific needs and goals of the client. AI may be able to provide some guidance in these areas, but ultimately, it will be up to human lawyers to make informed decisions based on their legal knowledge and experience.

Furthermore, the legal profession involves a significant amount of interpersonal communication, negotiation, and advocacy. These skills require a level of emotional intelligence and social awareness that AI is not yet capable of replicating.

In summary, while AI technology can certainly assist lawyers in various aspects of their work, it is unlikely that it will completely replace human lawyers anytime soon. The most likely scenario is that AI will continue to evolve and become increasingly integrated into the legal profession, but human lawyers will remain essential for the foreseeable future.

AI Limitations

AI technology has already been adopted in several areas of legal practice. One such area is legal research, where AI can be used to quickly and accurately search large databases of legal documents, identify relevant cases and statutes, and even provide insights and predictions about how a particular legal issue is likely to be resolved based on past outcomes. This can save lawyers significant amounts of time and improve the quality of their research.

Another area where AI is being used is document review and drafting. AI can analyze large volumes of documents, such as contracts or legal briefs, and identify key clauses, language patterns, and potential issues. This can help lawyers identify potential risks and opportunities more efficiently and accurately. Additionally, AI-powered tools can assist lawyers in drafting legal documents by providing suggestions for language and structure based on similar documents and legal precedents.

However, there are also limitations to the capabilities of AI in the legal profession. One significant limitation is that AI is only as good as the data it is trained on. If the data

is biased, incomplete, or inaccurate, the AI system will reflect the same limitations. This means that legal AI systems need to be carefully designed and trained to ensure that they are producing accurate and unbiased results.

Another limitation is that AI cannot replace human judgment and decision-making in complex legal disputes. Legal cases often involve unique and novel issues that require a deep understanding of the law and the specific circumstances of the case. While AI can provide helpful guidance and insights, it cannot replicate the nuanced reasoning and judgment that human lawyers bring to the table.

In addition, the legal profession involves a significant amount of interpersonal communication and negotiation, which require a level of emotional intelligence and social awareness that AI is not yet capable of replicating. While AI can assist with some aspects of communication, such as generating responses to routine inquiries or reviewing emails for potential legal issues, it cannot fully replace the human touch that is often required to build trust and rapport with clients, judges, and other parties involved in legal disputes.

Conclusion

Shortly, while AI is already being used in several areas of legal practice and has the potential to improve the efficiency and accuracy of legal work, it is unlikely to completely replace human lawyers shortly. The legal profession involves a complex mix of analytical, interpersonal, and creative skills that are difficult to replicate with AI technology alone.



Shambhavi Patki
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Walking on the Thinning Ice of Digital Transformation

Has it ever occurred that when you are on the internet, say, for an English assignment, and sometimes, an hour later you find yourself lightyears away from where you started? You are now probably reading about a designer breed dog and the assignment still isn't ready. Of the 7 billion people on earth, roughly 6 billion use a cellphone, which is pretty shocking, given that only 4.5 billion people have access to a working toilet. The winds of change have begun to blow for digital transformation in India. While we celebrate the great comfort it brings, we must also be familiar with its dark side. Smartphones have impacted our lives in more ways than we can imagine, they have changed our physical postures, health, playing habits, attention span, sleep schedules, and even our thinking patterns.

Now let's take a closer look at this. Starting with physical posture, various studies have found that while working on the phone 90% of people have to bend their spines at an angle equivalent to that of an 8-year-old child sitting on their neck. Now, an average individual spends about 4.7 hours a day on their phone, given this amount of time this bad posture is really concerning. Talking about physical health, games play an important role in our development. Traditional games include two types - indoor and outdoor

games, these are typically known for improving psychomotor abilities. However, nowadays a new type has emerged recently in this field - digital gaming. And like all the other things this has also impacted our lives, but rather negatively. To understand let's take an example of the game, "Candy Crush Saga". Here, you achieve small rewards causing your brain to get rewarded, which leads to little bursts of dopamine and eventually, you are again rewarded with new content. This content also gives some more bursts of dopamine and this together creates what is known as the compulsion loop, which is the exact same loop responsible for the behaviours associated with nicotine and other addictive drugs.

The only good thing about extensive tech users is multitasking, or is it? Studies have found that while comparing heavy media users to others, they tend to perform much worst during task swishing tests. Increased online multitasking reduces our ability to filter out interferences, and can even make it harder for our brain to commit information to memory.

You see, cell phones are made to be addictive. Tristan Harris is the founder of a non-profit organization 'Time well spent', advocating for awareness of how tech companies profit from users' attention. Earlier he worked as Google's design

ethicist. According to him, smartphones are made to extraordinarily made to entertain us, they are designed to keep us hooked all the time. To understand this, we must first understand its structure. Apps these days are designed to stimulate us to unnecessarily be connected online; they are essentially acting like a puppet master, leveraging our desire for social connection so that we use the app more. This can also be explained through the “Dog Food” Effect. There was a certain man who ate his company’s dog food in every single board meeting he had. Sounds weird, right? He was trying to gain the trust of the members by showing he was truly invested in his product. Hence, initiated by him, this method is now termed as the “Dog Food” effect. Now many companies use this effect to help gain the trust of their consumers. However, in the case of tech giants, this is simply not the case. In 2011, in a New York Times interview, Steve Jobs said he prohibited his children from using the newly released iPad. In fact, this is a very common thing in the tech world. There is a school near Silicon Valley, called the ‘Waldorf School of the Peninsula’ and they do not introduce screens until the eighth grade. Now what is really interesting about this school is that seventy-five percent of the kids who go there have parents who are high-level Silicon Valley tech experts.

Apart from everything explained above, there is more to this. A major downfall of the internet today is the phenomenon of “endless scrolling”. This can be explained through the skinner box, where a mouse is kept in a box, and a lever is provided inside it. So, when the mouse presses the bar, it sometimes gets food, but other times nothing happens. Therefore obviously, the mouse keeps pushing the lever until it gets its food. But what does this box have to do with endless scrolling? The principle behind scrolling and this experiment are basically the same; the action is repeated until the reward is delivered. In

this case, the reward might be some post, a comment or a like, etc. Social media feeds are infinite by design, you can scroll forever and never run out of posts. This technique often robs us of our “stopping cues”. A stopping cue is a signal to move on to something different, to something new. Take the example of newspapers or books, eventually, you get to the end of the page or the chapter and that’s when you move on to do something different. In the case of your online feed though, it never happens, and that is why scrolling can sometimes feel automatic or mindless like more a result of conditioning than an endless choice. This is the very reason why we spend more time on our phones than we intend to. Apart from non-productivity and waste of time, mindless scrolling can negatively affect one’s mental health. The Cleveland Clinic’s research suggests that mindless scrolling can make depression and anxiety worse due to feeling left out of invites or parties that someone may have posted about. Spawning from a sense of inadequacy about one’s appearance or a perceived lack of achievements, anyone scrolling on their phones for extended periods and misusing social media, faces an elevated risk of loneliness, self-harm, and suicide.

All these reasons have led people to switch from smartphones to dumbphones. Dumbphones are basic handsets or feature phones, the ones with buttons on them. These phones were first released in the 1990s and early 2000s, and now they are making a comeback. Google searches for these have jumped to 89% between 2018 and 2021; today India has more than 300 million users of dumbphones. Clearly people are trying to become internet free as much as possible. While the general public is switching to dumbphones, various companies and firms around the globe are using creative techniques to reduce screen time. For example, a Dutch firm has adopted a method where they

have rigged their desks to the ceiling. And at 6 pm every day, it doesn't matter who you are emailing, or what you are doing, the desks rise and stick to the ceiling. This may sound funny, but this is indeed, a great stopping rule, isn't it?

However not every institution can go for such rising desks and dumbphones certainly cannot be a total replacement for our smartphones. According to a global-spiritual yoga and lifestyle guide, Jaggi Vasudev is popularly known by the name "Sadguru". The problem is not the cell phone or the addiction; it is the mental 'compulsiveness' of the people, and the solution to this, he believes, is only 'consciousness'. He believes that tech has created a psychological reality for all of us and that petty creation has turned out to be larger than the magnificent creation of the creator. Being human basically means that you can consciously decide what is the nature of your experience right now, the only problem right now is that life is not happening the way it should happen. If your mind thinks the way you want, and your body functions the way to want life is happening the way you want – that's spiritual process. In simple words, what's

happening on your phone has become bigger than the cosmos itself, the made-up world has become larger than the real world. Just to correct this is learning consciousness.

So, while exploring Sadguru's solutions may need a spiritual edge, here are some easy ways to get rid of your nomophobia. According to Tristan Harris, you can simply start by turning off the nonhuman notifications such as the add, post, like, and email spam box notifications. Secondly, by switching to grey scales. Bright colours often pull our attention, black, white, or grey colours are not capable of that. Thirdly, and most importantly, put a cap on your scrolling. Try focusing on your surroundings, and the people around you, or even try doing nothing. This may seem like a huge long-term task, but try thinking about it in this way. Every day you wake up try using your cellphone for the minimum possible time. Just take one day at a time, because at the end how we spend our days is how we spend our lives. I think using the tech is like holding a really sharp-bladed sword, your future depends upon which side you choose to hold.

Get to Know Your Staff

Jyoti Shete – Assistant Professor

Immersed in the literary world, Jyoti ma'am's favourite book is "Partner" by V. P. Kale, a tale that has left a lasting impression on her. When it comes to cinema, the thought-provoking movie "Oh My God", holds a special place in her heart. Beyond her academic and professional endeavours, she harbours a pair of hidden talents: dancing and writing, which allow her to express herself through movement as well as the written word. If the path of academia hadn't beckoned, her passion for capturing moments and stories through the lens would have led her to pursue photography. In her own unique perspective, she used one word to describe herself as a "celebration", embodying a spirit of joy, gratitude, and a zest for embracing life's beautiful moments.



Ishita Bansal
3rd BA LLB

India - Towards a Digital Landscape

2040... has anybody imagined what 17 years from today is going to look like? In a generation of auto-pilot cars like Tesla and BMW already, there should be no hesitation in saying that our automobile industries will transform fully electrical by then, with the most exemplar-looking cars.

This itself stands as an example of how we are proceeding toward a digital landscape. PM Modi's emphasis on the digital India campaign is going to increase the scope of technology in the country. The introduction of this digital India campaign resulted in the country's digital population amounting to approximately 658 million active users as of February 2022. Adaptability, a key 21st-century skill, lies at the heart of 'innovation' and its core principles. In adopting these tenets, education is experiencing a cultural shift towards a willingness and ability to change at the same pace as the world around it and this is a brilliant step toward evolution. Innovation shall forge this merger, there is no other way!

Digital technologies are quickly transforming the world, simultaneously providing for new advancements in human status and giving rise to profound evolutions. Digital communication has changed the world. These technologies have exploded across India and have

significantly transformed the media landscape. Multi-national organizations and corporations have been at the forefront to incorporate this change in their workplaces. This statement lies its basis in the fact that without digital technologies, making brands known worldwide and earning goodwill for the company would take years. And this is done via digital sites. For instance,

Google, established in 1998 by Larry Author and Sergey Brin, began as a radical current web search engine that spurred the development of one of this earth's most valuable brands (worth \$309 billion in 2019, according to statistics reported by CNBC).

Google has turned into a large, international engineering organization, producing all things internet-related, including its web application (Chrome), laptops (Chromebooks), smart glasses, and internet television streams (Chromecast). On one hand, India is transforming towards a digital landscape whereas, on the other, complexities are growing. As digital technologies are rapidly transforming societies and economies, simultaneously, it has been advancing the human race and conditions and creating unprecedented challenges. For instance, less opportunistic people adjusting to the fast-growing world. The competing

standards go high, lessening trust and cooperation. These challenges are multifaceted and hold a variety of perspectives.

Hence, how well are we managing the complex impacts on individual and collective lives? The answer here puts the question of 'faith' online. It is the trust that people need to put in, to diversify their tenets. There is an instance that shows how people could make that happen. According to the statistics provided by "smart insights," people on an average spend 7 hours and 19 minutes on the internet. This could be for curating information, gathering knowledge on daily news, and current affairs, or searching for ways to tackle a particular disease. They tend to rely upon this information and use it for their betterment.

Digital technologies have advanced more rapidly than any innovation in our history, reaching around 50% of the contribution to the world's development. In the 2 decades, due to digital technology, societies have been transforming. By enhancing connectivity and far-reaching resources, societies are being integrated. In the health sector, artificial intelligence is used to diagnose people beforehand, and save lives.

These days, people earn digitized money. This happens due to the possibility of blockchains and bitcoins that have developed in this sector. Finance markets, commerce, healthcare, real estate, and many more are being pulled into the same scope. Now, let us ask the key question as to how all of this is being made possible. The key trends that developed through this digitization process were introduced. To name a few - A.I., chatbots, voice and visual search, and data analytics. Via these mediums, people acquire information, develop a sense for creative ideas and hence, establish their organizations. Under A.I., according to the 2022 report titled - 'How countries are leveraging computing

power to achieve their national artificial intelligence strategies' by the prestigious US Think-tank, The Brookings Institution, 'India is at 6th spot in the world in terms of technological progress and investments in artificial intelligence'. Under voice and visual search, according to Deloitte's 2022 Global TMT (Technology, Media, and Entertainment, Telecom) report, as of 2021, India had 1.2 billion mobile phone users out of which 750 million were smartphone users. The report predicts that smartphone users in India are likely to reach 1 billion by 2026, banking on the rising adoption of smartphones in rural India where demand will grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6% from 2021 to 2026, compared to 2.5% between 2021 to 2026. This is indeed a "glad tidying" for the digital marketing sector. Data analytics is one smart way by which entrepreneurs obtain large profits. For example, an alpha company creates a novelty product. People then suggest ways for procuring what they need from that product and hence, these entrepreneurs then modify them according to people's needs and requirements. This way, companies feel empowered as they tend to satisfy the wants of their customers. For instance- BharatPe (India's largest FinTech Company) leveraged data analytics to analyze the capital requirements of SMEs and was able to finance them over Rs. 3,000 Crores with a 96% repayment rate. Data analytics allowed BharatPe in analysing the creditworthiness of the SMEs and disburse the loan.

We are halfway there through entirely digitizing India. With the way we have been progressing, it should not take us more than 15 more years to be fully there. With a bumpy ride and many pros and cons along the way, digitization is going to take place to title India is a "developed" nation, rather than a "developing" one.



Rujul Deshpande
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Movies and Technology

The history of film is replete with innovations that have altered the seventh art ever since, both in terms of how it is made and how the audience enjoys it. Not only are movies significant money, but they are also a large element of popular culture. They have a huge influence on how people view the world and how people behave, since they convey information, induce empathy, and alter everyday behavior. This entertainment medium and art form originated more than a century ago with a relatively rudimentary motion-picture camera and projector technology. Since then, technical advancements have strengthened the medium while also broadening its expressive capabilities. From the early days of sequential photography to the advent of sound and color to the development of CGI, the convergence of technological and cinematic breakthroughs has catapulted the moving picture from non-existent to ubiquitous in less than 200 years. For a long time, film distribution methods remain unchanged. Movies stayed in theatres for a long time before it being available on television for the viewers. People had to pay for channel bundles from cable companies or rent VHS tapes or DVDs from video stores if they wanted to view current or past seasons of their favorite series. New movies were either shown in theaters or were low-budget TV productions. But now

the movies are available on OTT platforms a couple of weeks after the release. Movie technology used to be a bit of a farce. However, with the advent of amazing computer animation, it is no longer impossible to realize someone's vision of the future in a film. Now sci-fi writers and tech creators can use movies to paint the road ahead and inspire millions of people to make their visions into a reality. From the earlier times entertainment industry has evolved immensely after the advent of technology. The use of graphics and VFX was not prevalent in the earlier times, while now in most films, from Avatar to Bahubali we can see an extensive use of animation and visual effects. Technological advancements have a profound impact on the entertainment industry, influencing and transforming it in a variety of ways. Technology advancements in the entertainment industry have made entertainment more pleasant, inexpensive, and accessible. Since Roundhay Garden Scene, the oldest surviving movie, the industry has been constantly innovating to make better movies.

Technology has simplified the process for everyone involved in filmmaking. Until recently, editing was accomplished by physically cutting and pasting the film together which was a laborious process.

It was burdensome work that generated only low-quality images. However, new, lighter cameras have enabled clearer images and shots previously believed impossible. The most obvious effect of technology is perhaps seen in the advent of new cameras that enable cinematographers to shoot in greater resolution, allowing spectators to take in more of the incredible set design. Films that were impossible to visualize before are now possible because technology drives large chunks of the movies. Besides that, with the introduction of the cloud, film editing has never been simpler. Teams across the world can work collaboratively on a film from anywhere, in the comfort of their own homes. The latter opens up an entirely novel world for filmmakers who hadn't been able to participate before. In a short period of time, technological advances have transformed the film industry from black-and-white films and silent films like Raja Harishchandra to high-definition films such as Star Wars capable of transporting the audience to the virtual world. The potential to film and upload video with a phone has already had a significant impact on film by letting anybody to create their own kinds of work with little operating costs or technical knowledge. Marathi film Pondicherry which was directed by Sachin Kundalkar has been completely shot on a phone. Computer programming languages are progressively being integrated into the future of filmmaking technology due to the increasingly digital nature of modern film technologies. If computer programs are simply sophisticated collections of simple instructions, their editing uses are virtually limitless. With algorithmic video editing, footage can be automatically trimmed to meet a specific aesthetic. It can be used to arrange the mountain of documentary production footage by visual identifiers such as faces and landscapes.

The way films are viewed changed as

technology advanced. In 1970, IMAX, a new format, promised a tenfold increase in screen size above regular films. The number of IMAX theaters rose slowly due to building expenses. The quantity of IMAX movies was limited due to production costs. IMAX installed its system in museums during its first 25 years, and the majority of its films were nature documentaries. In initial times IMAX faced the classic issue – chicken and egg problem and hence decided to work on it and came up with the groundbreaking new technology – Digital Remastering which allowed them to transform an already made film into an IMAX superhit. This technology allowed studios to convert their masterpiece films into even more interesting IMAX films. One of the first movies which used this technique was Apollo 13. Ever since then Hollywood's interest in IMAX has continued to grow with time. In India Dhoom 3 was the first IMAX film which was released in the year 2013. Bahubali 2 – The Conclusion, one of the biggest hits in the Indian film industry was also the first Indian film to use an aspect ratio of 1.90:1 on IMAX screens. Like IMAX, Netflix is another quantum leap of technology which the world has experienced. In the late 1990s, Netflix appeared, portraying itself as the first online DVD rental company, which finally made going to a video rental store less convenient for customers. Netflix was able to develop an online video streaming service when computer and internet speeds increased in the late 2000s. To gain a better understanding of how Netflix usage has evolved over time, in Q4 2022, there were approximately 231 million Netflix subscribers worldwide. Netflix had established itself as a major force in the entertainment business by the 2010s, and everyone sought to mimic their success. Amazon, Hulu, and HBO quickly followed, and now big media corporations and networks such as Disney and NBC are establishing their own

streaming services. If Netflix has taught us anything, it is that big data and artificial intelligence are critical to the future of cinema and television production. They're able to develop TV shows and films that viewers are more likely to be interested in by gathering data on user behavior. Last two years, the COVID-19 pandemic led to an unprecedented increase in the consumption of digital content. Many movies were digitally released on OTT platforms as theatres were closed, for example Shershaah, a movie which received a huge amount of positive response from audience was at first delayed and then released digitally on Amazon Prime. The digital distribution of cinema has not yet reached its pinnacle, but indie filmmakers stand to benefit the most. For a long time, YouTube distribution was the most popular type of promotion. Studios have published big-budget trailers, while independent filmmakers have sought financing and curious eyes have been submitting video on numerous YouTube channels.

Technology has enabled film makers to create jaw dropping visual effects which transport the audience to another world. For instance, movies like Star Wars, Bahubali series had 'too good to be true' special effects used in them. From the bullfight scenes to the entire Mahishmati City has been created with the use of VFX in the movie Bahubali. The film makers had hired over 15 VFX companies to deliver the larger-than-life movie experience to the audience. If anything has stood out in recent film innovation, it is without a doubt the works of animation. And Disney has played a significant role in these advancements. Zootopia, Finding Nemo, Moana are just a few movies which have amazed us with their life like characters. The movie industry has been transformed by technology, which has created new opportunities for storytelling, visual effects, and audience engagement.

We can expect even more amazing advancements in the world of movies as technology continues to evolve. While current 3D technology makes watching movies more engaging and entertaining, virtual reality is expected to be the future of cinema. Real-time rendering is an important example of modern cinema technology related with virtual production, an evolving set of methods in which filmmakers merge virtual and real aspects into a single seamless whole. Real-time rendering is a powerful technological solution that allows changes to a digital environment to be made almost instantly, without the time-consuming render delays that traditionally hampered the cinema CGI production.

Technology not only has helped filmmakers to connect with the audience through various social platforms but also has helped them to deliver movies with more immersive experiences with the help of Artificial Intelligence and other such technologies. With technological advancement moving at a breakneck pace, science fiction writers' and directors' fantasies are increasingly becoming reality. Concepts that were once considered absurd or even implausible have become reality.

Let's take a look at a few movies whose once imaginative concepts have come close to reality in the present-day world –

1) Metropolis, 1927 – It is considered to be the first film which had concept of 'robot'. Now that the concept of robots has become so common to us, it's difficult to believe that it was once just a filmmaker's innovative idea.

2) 2001 – A Space Odyssey – From tablet computers to space tourism, the list of things predicted in this film could probably take up a whole editorial. One can see the use of video calling in the movie which skip to present times can be considered as one of the prime mediums of communication in the COVID -19 lockdown period.

3) Her (2013)– The plot revolves around how a person falls in love with voice assistant. In today's times Siri, Google Home have become a significant part of many households.

4) Star Wars – This film had many mind boggling concepts out of which Some of its more functional innovations, such as built-in vehicle navigation systems (sat nav) and bionic limbs, have long been a reality.

The topic of numerous films is the perils of emerging technology. These movies explore moral issues like what it means to be human and the distinctions between humans and androids. Several of them talk about realizing our wildest dreams or portray hackers as the knights who would slay corporate demons. The themes repeatedly stress the need to disconnect from technology and head back to a simpler era. The best movies serve as a kind of faraway mirror that reflects our civilization while also providing a glimpse into the future. The world will see more and more use of technology in the coming times. Virtual Reality often referred as VR keeps you on the edge of your seat, allowing you to see the scene with more sensory stimulation than ever before. VR technology is still in its infancy at the moment, but it will undoubtedly become mainstream in the future. 3D printing, as a new technology in the film business, is being used to push the boundaries of prop creation, costume design, and other areas. The unique capabilities of this new technology enable artists to create three-

dimensional items with a degree of detail that would take countless hours of human effort to reproduce by hand. Moreover, 3D printing allows these products to be easily tweaked and iterated. As the world is seeing an increased use of IoT devices we might also see a change in the type of content that is being made, we might see content being more audience driven than creator driven. Computer programming languages are progressively being integrated into the future of filmmaking technology due to the increasingly digital nature of modern film technologies. If computer programs are simply sophisticated collections of simple instructions, their editing uses are virtually limitless. Marvel, DC, Disney have already shown what kind of movies can technology help film makers make. At the end of the day technology makes it much easier and simpler to produce films which ultimately benefits makers and viewers both. With time movies with high use of animation technology and VFX will further continue to increase in numbers. There are yet many technologies which have been shown in movies which haven't become a reality until now. If PASIV device from Inception which lets one control their dreams becomes a reality it could be incredibly exciting. If teleporters shown in Star Trek be a fact of life in the future it would be one of the wildest fantasies to have come true. Technology may further increase scope of movies in different horizons which maybe unknown to us as of now.



Purva Kamble
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Transforming India: Towards a Digital Landscape

India as a nation-state and a market place possesses immense potential for transforming lives, businesses, the economy, society, and knowledge through the intelligent use of digital services and solutions. In fact, India has started its digital transformation journey in various contours of life and business, even though it is quite uneven.

Our private enterprises are adopting digital solutions quite aggressively where banking and telecom industries are the front runners in this race. Healthcare, Media & Entertainment, Retail and other sectors are following suit.

Though at a slower pace, our educational institutions and knowledge management industries are also catching up in this direction. Our public sector institutions have also realized the need to transform digitally and have embraced the digital bandwagon.

Where the future of digital society in India is concerned, we need to create a revolutionary and fundamental transformation for a long-lasting impact. The adoption of the best practices from digital visionaries from other parts of the globe must change and focus should be given on our own digital business models and digital economic systems which should be developed in our own indigenous ways. Our youngsters should be mentored to become digital thought leaders in their

own methods and tools. Only if we carve out our own niche methods and pathways, we can build a truly digital society in full scale and deep scope.

Digital transformation is a global trend. India is a democratic country with a huge number of IT professionals and is bound to not only adopt the trend but also become an active catalyst. India Stack is proof of it. India Stack Aadhaar System is the world's largest database of citizens. Indian architects have designed it in an exemplary manner. It's based on the PLATFORM architecture style which is causing innovations to happen in the Aadhaar System. The 'UPI' is built over it, which is set to remove intermediaries (credit card companies) to drastically lower the loss of financial transactions.

Bangalore is taking the lead in launching innovative solutions using high-tech emerging technologies of Artificial Intelligence, such as Blockchain and IOT. The Indian Fintech software market is poised to touch USD 2.4 billion by 2020 from the current USD 1.2 billion in the Financial Year (FY) 2016.

Lately, leading institutions in India are playing a proactive role by organizing events and competitions as well as offering technical courses. For instance, IIT Roorkee, one of the premier institutions of our country, organized the Global Entrepreneur Conclave to enhance entrepreneurial skills and recognized those students who

displayed exemplary skills in technology-related fields.

A relevant case is the Kotak Fintech mobility hackathon that partnered with NASSCOM 10,000 start-ups to identify founders developing apps that revolve around innovation in banking. Secondly, non-financial institutions focus more on incubation than acceleration. Some of the most significant initiatives include PayPal Incubator and Yes Fintech.

Apart from this, the government's push towards financial inclusion for India's population is a critical factor as well. The launch of the 'Jan Dhan Yojana' scheme aims to provide a bank account to every citizen. Fintech start-ups can capitalize on such opportunities by offering simplified and efficient transaction services. The government's biometric identification database, Aadhar, contains information of over 1 billion Indian citizens; this is likely to minimize the effort required for first-level verification of customers.

The "Digital India" campaign was launched by the government of India to uplift the usage of technology in India. The objective was to make Government services easily available to the citizens electronically by improving its online infrastructure all over the country. The process would be structured to increase internet connectivity to make the country digitally empowered. It helps to reach out to the masses and encourages them to use technology in their daily lives. Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi launched the campaign on July 1, 2015. The initiative aims at connecting rural India with the help of high-speed internet connectivity.

There are three components at the core of the "Digital India" campaign.

1. Creation of Digital Infrastructure :

To be able to deploy various digital services across the country, it is necessary to create a strong digital infrastructure, especially in rural areas of the country. The interior regions of the country either have very little or mostly do not have

any electronic network. This is the reason behind establishing a digital network across the country. Bharat Broadband Network Limited, the governmental body that is responsible for the execution of the National Optical Fiber Network project is responsible for the Digital India project as well. Bharat Net aims to connect 2,50,500-gram panchayats across the country to a high-speed internet network via an optical fiber network. 4,00,000 internet points will be established all across the country as part of the program, from which anybody will be able to access the internet.

2. Delivery of Digital Service :

A major component of the Digital India campaign is to deliver government services and other essential services digitally. It is easier to change the way of delivering services from physical to digital. Many services of the Government of India were digitized under the Digital India Campaign.

All ministries would be linked under this scheme, and all departments will be able to reach out to the people with fundamental services like health care, banking, education, scholarships, gas cylinders, water and electricity bills, and judicial services. The daily monetary transactions of people were also converted into digital mode. To ensure transparency in the transactions and curb corruption all the money transactions are being made online, and are supported by one-time passwords.

3. Digital Literacy:

For the full participation of the people of India, the competency that they need to have is called Digital Literacy. The basic behavior, knowledge, and skills required to effectively use digital devices are mandatory. Desktop PCs, laptops, tablets, and smartphones are digital devices used to communicate, express, collaborate, and advocate. The mission of Digital Literacy will be to cover over six crore rural households.

With the Digital India Programme, the Government of India is hoping to achieve all-around growth on multiple fronts collectively. The objective of the

Government is to target the nine 'Pillars of Digital India' that are identified as follows.

- Broadband Highways
- Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity
- Public Interest Access Programme
- E-Governance
- E-Kranti
- Global Information
- Electronics Manufacturing
- Training in Information Technology for Jobs

• Early Harvest Programmes
To directly benefit the citizens of all future government schemes.

The awareness of the importance of technology has been successfully created among the masses of India through the Digital India campaign. There has been a vast growth in the usage of the internet and technology in the past few years. The Panchkula district in Haryana was awarded the best and top-performing district under the Digital India campaign on the 28th of December 2015.

So far, services such as digital lockers, my government website, e-education, scholarships, pensions, ration cards, PAN cards, Aadhar cards, e-insurance, and e-health have been made accessible under this plan. The goal has been established for the Digital India project to be completely implemented by 2019.

Technology giants from all over the world paid attention to the Digital India campaign and are readily and happily supporting this initiative. Even Mark Zuckerberg, the CEO of Facebook, changed his profile picture in the support of Digital India. He started a trend on Facebook and promised to get the WiFi Hotspots in rural India working. Google has started working towards its commitment of providing broadband connectivity at 500 railway stations in India. Microsoft agreed on providing broadband connectivity to 5,00,000 villages in the country. Microsoft is also making India its cloud hub via the Indian data centers. Oracle planned on investing in 20 states to work on Smart City

initiatives and payments.

- Accessible India Campaign and Mobile App - It is also known as Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan. Its principal goal is to make all services open to individuals with disabilities.

- Unified Mobile Application for New-Age Governance (UMANG) - This mobile platform can be used on any device. This software is available in a variety of Indian languages. This software allows users to access a variety of services. Education portals, a digital locker, Aadhar, tax, and train ticket purchasing are among the services available.

- Agri Market App - It was created to make agricultural prices known to farmers and discourage them from selling too soon.

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao - Ensuring the welfare and nurturing of a girl child and also making sure that every girl child attends school.

- Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) - It makes payments quickly, easily, and simply through the Unified Payment Interface (UPI). It also allows the bank to accept instant payments and money collections using mobile phone numbers.

- Crop Insurance Mobile App - Used to calculate crop insurance premiums depending on numerous characteristics such as area or loan amount, if a loan is taken out.

- E-Hospital - It's an HMIS (Hospital Management Information System) for hospitals' internal workflows and operations.

- E-Pathshala - The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) created it to make all educational resources, such as books and videos, available online.

- EPFO Web Portal and Mobile App - Allow workers to check the amount of their provident fund using an e-passbook, which is a virtual equivalent of a real passbook.

- Start-up India Portal and Mobile App - It is a government of India program to encourage entrepreneurs to develop businesses (start-ups) in the country to

expand sustainably.

The Benefits of a Digital India

- It makes healthcare and literacy more accessible since one may use a hospital service to receive online registration, a doctor's appointment, payment of the charge, a diagnostic test, and a blood test, among other things.

- It allows consumers to submit their paperwork and certifications online from anywhere, reducing the amount of physical work required. Citizens can digitally sign their records online to sign the framework.

- It benefits the beneficiaries of the National Scholarship Portal by allowing them to submit applications, have them verified, and then be paid or disbursed.

BSNL's next-generation network will replace 30-year-old telephone exchanges for improved administration of online services on mobile devices like voice, data, multimedia, etc. Flexible electronics will be promoted with the support of the National Center for Flexible Electronics. As all transactions are completed through the digital method, it also aids in the reduction of black marketing.

Unveiling the Power of Introverts in a Noisy World

Students' Corner

One of the recent books I read was "Quiet: The Power of Introverts in a World That Cannot Stop Talking". It is one of the best books to have, especially if you are an introvert.

This book is close to me because, as an introvert, who is always being judged for not being more expressive or speaking more, this book feels like a safe space to get to know and understand yourself better.

Susan Cain, the author of this book, has portrayed how, in this world of extroverts, introverts play a significant role. According to research, one in three people is introverted. This book will make you comfortable with yourself, make you understand the benefits of being an introvert, how to play a role in this world where you are expected to always interact and socialise, and how to make yourself feel more confident in the places where you need to prove yourself to others.

It talks about introverts being highly undervalued, and the book provides a lot of examples and case studies to prove its point. It also has a lot of scientific and logical inferences, which will make this book more interesting to read.

Quiet will surely change your perspective on introverts and make you value them more. Here, Susan is not at all trying to criticize extroverts but trying to show the positives of introverts, making them value themselves, understanding their strengths, and how they do not have to act like extroverts to be successful in life. This book is a future guide, explaining how to calm yourself while giving a presentation, how to become comfortable interacting, and why it is important to shift your personality when needed. Susan also mentions that you should never run away from your fears, such as public speaking or interacting, because you will have to face them somewhere or someday. The more important part is to face them, slowly learn them, and eventually be comfortable with them.

Some of the good quotes from the given book are:

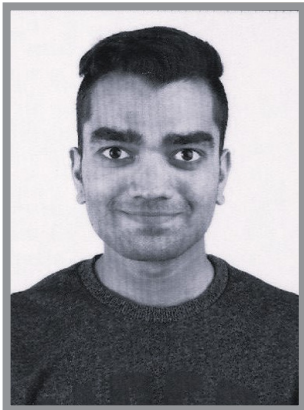
1. "Introverts, in contrast, may have strong social skills and enjoy parties and business meetings, but after a while they wish, they were home in their pyjamas. They prefer to devote their social energies to close friends, colleagues, and family. They listen more than they talk, think before they speak, and often feel as if they express themselves better in writing than in conversation. They tend to dislike conflict. Many have a horror of small talk, but enjoy deep discussions."

2. "Do not think of introversion as something that needs to be cured."

3. "Shyness is the fear of social disapproval or humiliation, while introversion is a preference for environments that are not overstimulating." "Shyness is inherently painful; introversion is not."

Hence, this book gave me a really good experience, making me more confident in myself and not getting influenced and impacted by the set notions of being outgoing to have a good future.

- Risha Jain, 2nd BA LLB



Arjun Nair
4th BBA LLB

Quantum Computing: Its Legal Future

If Alan Turing were alive today, I imagine his eyes would be sparkling with excitement at the dawn of the quantum computing age. Quantum computing is a paradigm shift in the way we process and store information, but it also raises significant legal concerns. The most pressing issue is data privacy, as the technology's power allows for the breaking of current encryption methods that protect sensitive information. Governments, businesses, and individuals need to collaborate to develop new encryption methods resistant to quantum computing attacks. Liability is another critical issue that arises with the increased prevalence of quantum computing, as it becomes more challenging to determine accountability for errors or security breaches that may occur due to quantum computing. The advent of quantum computing could simplify the task of breaching encryption and security measures protecting copyrighted content, leading to widespread piracy of digital content and far-reaching economic implications for the entertainment industry. It could also increase competition and result in patent disputes. Therefore, it is essential to take proactive and collaborative steps to address these legal and ethical issues and ensure that this powerful technology is used for the betterment of society, rather than its detriment.

It represents a seismic shift that could

radically change the way we understand information, but it also raises significant legal concerns, particularly with regards to cybersecurity, liability, data privacy, and intellectual property. The immense computing power of quantum computers could pose a considerable threat to businesses, national security, and individuals' sensitive information.

As a result, governments, businesses, and individuals must work together to develop new encryption methods that are resistant to quantum computing attacks. Liability is another critical issue that arises with the increased prevalence of quantum computing, as it becomes more challenging to determine accountability for errors or security breaches that may occur due to quantum computing. Furthermore, the advent of quantum computing could simplify the task of breaching encryption and security measures protecting copyrighted content, leading to widespread piracy of digital content and far-reaching economic implications for the entertainment industry. It could also increase competition and result in patent disputes. Therefore, it is essential to take proactive and collaborative steps to address these legal and ethical issues and ensure that this powerful technology is used for the betterment of society, rather than its detriment. It is a lasting change in utilising quantum bits or "qubits" to exist

in multiple states simultaneously, leading to accelerated computational tasks and new avenues of scientific research and data analysis. Nevertheless, like any transformative technology, quantum computing brings up significant legal implications that need addressing. The most pressing issue is data privacy, as the technology's power allows for the breaking of current encryption methods that protect sensitive information. Governments, businesses, and individuals need to collaborate to develop new encryption methods resistant to quantum computing attacks. Intellectual property is another legal concern, as quantum computers could potentially break through encryption and security measures protecting copyrighted content, leading to widespread piracy and economic consequences. Moreover, quantum computing could escalate the pace of technological development, resulting in increased competition and patent disputes. Thus, it is essential to address these legal issues proactively and collaboratively to ensure that the technology benefits society rather than causing harm. To illustrate the nature of the issue let us use the example of a self-driving car. Who is responsible if a self-driving car using quantum computing technology causes an accident – the car manufacturer, the quantum computing developer, or the car owner? Legal frameworks must be established to address these complex questions.

The advent of quantum computing could make it easier to break the encryption and security measures that protect copyrighted content. Such developments could lead to widespread piracy of digital content, with far-reaching economic implications for the entertainment industry. Intellectual property rights are another important legal issue related to quantum computing. Quantum computing can enable easy development of new products and technologies, which in turn can increase competition and lead to patent

disputes. Quantum computing has also raised legitimate cybersecurity concerns. Its massive computing power can pave the way for hackers to break through firewalls and other security measures and gain access to sensitive data. This can cause serious financial damage to companies and also pose a threat to national security on a larger scale. Therefore, it is imperative to take the necessary steps to prepare for the legal and ethical issues that are likely to arise with quantum computing. The legal implications of quantum computing go beyond cybersecurity and liability and include issues such as data protection and intellectual property rights. Moving forward with quantum computing technology, these pressing legal issues must be addressed through new legal frameworks. While the potential benefits of this technology are immense, it is imperative to adopt a comprehensive approach to address the legal implications highlighted by quantum computing. It is important to understand that quantum computing is not just another technological innovation – it represents a paradigm shift in the way we approach computing and computing. The power of quantum computing comes from its ability to exploit the strange and intuitive behavior of subatomic particles to perform calculations that would be impossible on classical computers. This opens up new frontiers for research and data analysis, but also raises many legal and ethical issues that need to be resolved.

One of the biggest challenges of quantum computing is its potential to break current encryption methods that protect sensitive information. This has profound implications for data protection and cybersecurity, as quantum computers can theoretically access encrypted data that is currently considered secure. Governments, companies and individuals must work together to develop new encryption methods that can withstand quantum computing attacks. Another critical issue is accountability. As quantum

computing becomes more commonplace, it will become increasingly difficult to assign responsibility for errors or security breaches caused by quantum computing. The example of a self-driving car using quantum computing technology causing a crash raises complex legal questions that need to be addressed through new legal frameworks. In addition, quantum computing could have a significant economic impact on the entertainment industry, as it could lead to widespread piracy of digital content. Intellectual property is another legal concern, as quantum computers can potentially infringe copyrighted content through the encryption and security measures that protect it. This can accelerate technological development, leading to increased competition and patent litigation. It is clear that the legal and ethical issues raised by quantum computing are complex and multifaceted and require a proactive and collaborative approach to address them. As we move forward with this technology, it is important to prioritize the needs of society and ensure that quantum computing is used for the betterment of humanity, not harm.

Quantum computing may change the way we process and store data, but it also raises serious legal issues. Privacy, liability, cyber security and intellectual property rights are all issues that need to be addressed. The enormous computing power of quantum computers could pose a significant threat to businesses, national security, and the sensitive information of individuals. Cooperation here is essential. Governments, companies, and individuals must work together to develop new encryption methods that can withstand quantum computing attacks. And as the prevalence of this technology increases, so does the need for liability legislation. It is increasingly difficult to assign responsibility for errors or security breaches that may occur due to quantum computing. Additionally, the advent of

quantum computing could make it easier to break encryption and security measures protecting copyrighted content, leading to widespread piracy of digital content and far-reaching economic consequences for the entertainment industry. It can also increase competition and lead to patent litigation. Therefore, it is necessary to take proactive and collaborative measures to address these legal and ethical issues and ensure that this powerful technology is used to improve society, not harm it. The financial consequences are also amazing. The power of quantum computers could make it easier to break encryption and security measures designed to protect copyrighted content. This could lead to widespread piracy of digital content, which could have far-reaching financial consequences for the entertainment industry. In addition, the speed of technological development can increase competition and lead to patent disputes. Quantum computing is a method of computing that uses quantum bits, or “qubits”, to exist in multiple states simultaneously, resulting in accelerated computing tasks and new research and data analysis. The enormous computing power of quantum computers can pose a significant threat to business, national security, and the sensitive information of individuals, leading to a number of legal and ethical implications that must be addressed. The most pressing legal issue is data protection, as the power of technology makes it possible to break current encryption methods that protect sensitive information. Governments, companies, and individuals must work together to develop new encryption methods that can withstand quantum computing attacks. Liability is another critical issue that arises as quantum computing becomes more widespread, as it becomes more difficult to assign responsibility for errors or security breaches caused by quantum computing. In addition, quantum computing can accelerate technological development, leading to increased competition and

patent litigation. It can also facilitate breaches of encryption and security measures protecting copyrighted content, leading to widespread piracy of digital content and far-reaching economic consequences for the entertainment industry.

As we move into the unknown world of quantum computing, we must not forget the enormous responsibility that comes with incredible power. It is our duty to apply this technology for the betterment of society and pave the way for a brighter future. Therefore, it is necessary to take proactive and collaborative measures to address these legal and ethical issues and ensure that this powerful technology is used to improve society, not harm it. A legal framework must be created to address complex issues related to quantum computing, such as determining liability in accidents caused by self-driving cars using quantum computing technology. In conclusion, while the potential benefits of quantum computing are enormous, a holistic approach must be taken when dealing with the legal implications of quantum computing. The legal implications of quantum computing go beyond cybersecurity and liability and include issues such as data protection and intellectual property rights. Looking at the infinite horizon of quantum computing, we cannot help but marvel at the limitless possibilities before us. It could also change the way we share and communicate information, allowing us to transcend the boundaries of space and time. But with such power comes great responsibility, and we must tread carefully. We must combine our collective knowledge and expertise to develop sustainable solutions that can meet the challenges of quantum computing. In particular, the financial sector could greatly benefit from this innovation, as it can identify new investment opportunities and improve risk management strategies. What lies ahead cannot surprise us, but as we navigate the

vast horizons of quantum computing, we must not forget our values and principles. We must adhere to ethical standards and ensure that this technology is used for the greater good. This technology has the potential to transform medicine, energy and climate science, among others. We must work together to create a responsible and ethical framework to guide the use of quantum computing. With courage and determination, we can embrace the possibilities of quantum computing and create a better world for ourselves and future generations. With hope and optimism, we can build a more connected, more informed and fairer world. We should not be afraid of the challenges ahead, but accept them with an open heart and mind. Together, we can create a future that is truly remarkable. Our vigilance and wisdom today will decide not only the fate of our rule and security, but also the ultimate fate of all mankind.

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Transforming India: Towards a Digital Landscape

India is a country that has always adapted to changes and accelerated growth with these changes. Government, Corporates and Citizens collectively have positively reacted to any significant Issues that can have a huge impact on the country. Recently, India has been undergoing a massive transformation, with the adoption of digital technology being a key driver of this change.

So, what is digital landscape? Under its Umbrella, the use of technology and digital devices to improve various aspects of life, such as communication, education, healthcare, and more. India has been making significant strides in this area, with the government launching several initiatives aimed at promoting digitalization and innovation.

The digital landscape has brought immense benefits to India. One of the key benefits is the increase in access to information. The internet has made information accessible to everyone, regardless of their location or socio-economic status. The availability of information has empowered citizens and has made them more informed and aware of their rights and responsibilities.

One of the most notable examples of this is the Digital India program, which was launched in 2015 with the goal of transforming India into a digitally

empowered society and knowledge economy. The program includes various initiatives such as the creation of digital infrastructure, digital literacy campaigns, and the promotion of e-governance services.

It has also revolutionized the way businesses operate. E-commerce has emerged as a gamechanger in the retail industry. Online marketplaces like Amazon, Flipkart, etc have given consumers access to a wide range of products at competitive prices. This has not only benefited consumers but has also provided small and medium-sized businesses with a platform to reach a larger audience.

One example of this is the rise of digital payment platforms such as Paytm, PhonePe and Google Pay, which have become increasingly popular in recent years. These platforms allow users to make payments using their smartphones, eliminating the need for cash transactions and making it easier for businesses to accept payments. During lockdown this proved to be a massive asset for essential services and businesses to accept online payments via UPI and continue with their activities, examples of beneficiaries include Hospitals, Medical Shops, Essential Transport Services etc.

The country is embracing emerging

technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, and cryptocurrencies to transform various industries and sectors. AI has the potential to revolutionize multiple industries, from healthcare to education and finance. With its vast population, India has the potential to be a leading player in the global AI landscape. Blockchain technology, which allows secure and transparent transactions, is another technology that India is embracing. The government has launched the India Chain project, which aims to use blockchain to build a secure and transparent platform for government services. Additionally, blockchain is being used in industries such as finance, logistics, and supply chain management to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

However, India is yet to recognise private cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, Ethereum, but it has made significant progress in creating CBDC i.e. Central Bank Digital Currency based on blockchain, this move could help India move towards a cashless economy and reduce the costs associated with traditional banking.

The adoption of emerging technologies such as AI, blockchain, and cryptocurrencies is helping to drive this transformation. The government's

initiatives such as Digital India, and India Chain are helping to create a supportive ecosystem for digital technologies. The digital transformation in India has the potential to bring about significant economic and social benefits, but it is essential to address the challenges and ensure that the benefits are shared by all.

Overall, the digital landscape is transforming India in many ways, from improving access to services and information to creating new opportunities for businesses and entrepreneurs. However, there are also challenges that need to be addressed, such as the digital divide between urban and rural areas. Another challenge is the issue of data privacy and security. As more and more services move online, the amount of personal data being generated and shared is increasing. This data needs to be protected from cyber threats and misuse. The government and private sector need to work together to develop robust data protection policies and technologies.

With the right policies, initiatives and implementation, India has the potential to become a leader in the digital landscape, and to create a more inclusive and prosperous society for all its citizens.

Get to Know Your Staff

Kaveri Deo – Assistant Professor

Kaveri ma'am finds joy and enlightenment within the pages of "Mrutunjay", a book that delves into the depths of human emotions, personal growth, and the pursuit of one's true purpose. When it comes to movies, she delights in the light-hearted comedy of "Golmaal 3". Kaveri ma'am possesses a secret talent for singing. If she were to embark on an alternate career path, she envisions herself in the realms of banking or IT, drawn to the precision, detail-oriented nature, and the constant drive for excellence. Describing herself in a single word, she chooses "perfectionist," reflecting her meticulous attention to detail, unwavering commitment to excellence, and her desire to bring out the best in everything she does.



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The Law of Sedition: A Boon or A Bane?

The Indian law system of independent India was executed in the year 1950 on 26th January, which marks the Republic Day of the nation. From that day on, the laws have been safeguarding its citizens but with time, the exclusion and inclusion of laws have taken place through amendments. The first such amendment was made in the year 1951 made by the Jawaharlal Nehru government, which amended the constitution of the nation with the enactment of Article 19(2), which imposes “reasonable restrictions” on the rights offered by Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. It gave absolute freedom of right to speech and expression. Therefore, causing the rebirth of the strength of the sedition law.

Sedition means the incitement of resistance against lawful authority. It has been incorporated in Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

The tale of inception:

The story of its origin and further development is awfully complicated. The nation’s colonial rulers first introduced the concept of sedition in the year 1870. Through this, the Britishers arrested numerous freedom fighters revolting against the East India Company. A few examples of those would include Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Bhagat Singh and many more. During the making of

the Constitution for independent India, it was decided by the members of the Constituent Assembly that democracy will be the system of government established in the free Indian state. This means that the people of the country choose their nation’s representative for a particular pre-specified time period for the smooth functioning of the society. Being a democratic system, the citizens have the right to showcase their views in favour or in opposition to the government. But with the presence of sedition, the value of this freedom was degraded, which led to the evaporation of the word sedition from the constitution in the year 1948. It stayed a part of the IPC, though. The first Prime Minister of independent India looked to strengthen the government and thus imposed certain limitations on the rights and freedoms of the people. Later, with the help of amendments, it was made a cognizable, non-bailable offence under the law entailing life imprisonment as the maximum punishment with or without fine; also a civil servant is debarred from his job, the accused of the offence has to live without a passport and present oneself in court whenever asked to.

The law has had to travel a long way for being able to be accepted by the people and make space for itself in the lengthy societal rule book (the constitution) of theirs. Its desired destination was

achieved, but despite this fact, there have been strong criticisms against it due to the misuse of power by those in authority. A few instances that the law has taken to stand at where it is, aren't very pleasant. The credibility and the need for sedition have been questioned time and again. The following list of cases is an attempt to depict so.

The key cases under the offence of sedition:

The term sedition, as mentioned earlier, was brought in by the Britishers for their selfish reasons to rule the country without any obstacles and leave unscathed. A few landmark cases pre-independence include the following:

The very first case is of the famous originator of the newspaper Kesari. An article published in the weekly paper in defence of the Indian revolutionaries led to the making of the case in the year 1897. The case was called Emperor v. Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Another time when he was accused was when his strong speech led to the killing of British officers.

One other case which has come front of me while reading the extensive articles on the law of sedition is the Queen Empress v. Jogendra Chander Bose, 1892, famously known as the Bangobasi case. Here, the accused stated his strong opinion against the Age of Consent Bill 1891 enacted by the British government; this criticism showcased disobedience towards the state and created disaffection.

As the law, which was formulated about two hundred years ago, is still part of the criminal code of the Indian constitution, there have been numerous cases under the matter even after independence. The landmark cases post-independence would include the following:

In Ram Nandan v. State, 1959, which had declared section 124A to be unconstitutional. Ram Nandan in his speech, called Nehru a traitor for the

partition of the nation and criticized the Congress regime for not being able to address the issue of extreme poverty and exhorted cultivators and labourers to form an army and overthrow the government. There were two other cases which upheld the unconstitutionality of the law. They were Brij Bhushan v. the State of Delhi and Romesh Thapar v. the State of Madras. These decisions were the reason for the initiation of the amendments (Article 19(2)) in the Indian legal system.

Later, the constitutionality of the law was instilled through the 1962 Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar, 1962. Kedar Nath Singh was charged with sedition for bad-mouthing the government in his speech. Not only this, but he also targeted Vinobha Bhave on the redistribution policy of land undertaken by him; he blamed congress for looting the country. All this led to disturbance in the country. Therefore, the Patna High Court convicted the accused and brought sedition back into the picture. With this, the Kedarnath Singh judgement laid limits on its application to "acts involving intention or tendency to create disorder, or disturbance of law and order, or incitement to violence by very strong words would be considered critical towards the government". This was done to make sure that the law is to be applied only in rare instances where the security and the sovereignty of the country are threatened. The Supreme court upheld and affirmed the principles laid down in the judgement through the Common Case v. Union of India, 2016. The apex court also stated that these rules would now be used in every case of sedition. This judgement of 1962 was a turning point for the law of sedition; it became even more, tighter than before, keeping in mind to curtail the misuse of the law against the citizens.

Despite the implementation of the amendment made into the principles, there have been numerous incidents

where the government has taken undue advantage of the law. The case's reference has only been used at the higher levels. Numerous journalists and activists at the lower are unable to use the privilege of the amended principal. The modification hasn't completely fulfilled its need. A few instances of such are as follows:

The arrest of Shashi Tharoor and six other journalists for tweeting unverified news about the farmer's rally in the month of January this year. These seven individuals were booked under the offence of sedition; later, the arrest was withheld by the Chief Justice of India. Their action doesn't even fall under the purview of sedition's definition; it could be a defamatory statement, though.

The booking of climate activist Disha Ravi on 13th February 2021 for sharing the Greta Thunberg toolkit related to farmer's protest. In this case, it was clearly stated that the government couldn't put people behind bars just because they have chosen to opine divergently from the state.

The abovementioned cases in separate timelines but similar decisions give out only one picture that despite the change from ancient to modern, the introduction of fundamental rights, and amendments made to the law through court judgements. The citizens (innocent) are put behind bars and denied fundamental and basic human rights.

Such actions and incidents force us to ponder upon the fact that our fundamental rights are safe or not. It doesn't seem like we are living in a modern society with free will. The current atmosphere of the state feels like the one described in the Divine Rights Theory, where the king (the person in authority) is at the highest position and has to be absolutely obeyed, or else the person would be punished. The modern-day state has been founded upon the social contract theory, which states a mutual agreement between the government

and citizens upon the consideration of having a stable and secure state. With such actions, the government is doing nothing but breaching the contract, which constitutes an offence under the Indian Contracts Act, 1872. To be able to make a democracy survive, the rights of its citizens must always be a priority. As Benjamin Franklin has said, "Freedom of Speech is a principal pillar of a free Government; when this support is taken away, the constitution of a free society is dissolved, and tyranny is erected on its ruins."

The main idea of the law of sedition has been its utility in combating anti-national, secessionist and terrorist elements. But there are other laws present in the constitution which protect the state from such activities which are violent in nature. The Prevention of Terrorist Act (POTA) 2002 was enacted by the Parliament to keep in check and strengthen anti-terrorism operations; the act was followed after the 2001 Parliament building attack. But after the drawl of POTA, there were amendments made to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) 1967. This act was passed with the aim of providing more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals or associations against the integrity and sovereignty of India. The act is used against the actions related to secession and cession, and the 2004 amendment added the words "terrorist act". There have been many more amendments made to the act; the 2019 modification is the recent one wherein it was stated that individuals could also be tagged under the terrorist act. The act gives power to the government to declare any activity unlawful if they deem it to be. The act doesn't give all the powers to the central government only; the Director General of the National Investigation Agency and officers of the agency also have powers. There still have been instances where this act was

allegedly misused. The act had received wide news coverage during the country-wide opposition towards the Citizenship Amendment Bill (CAB) proposal and especially after the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), the violent act of the citizens led to disturbance in the country. There were numerous cases filed under the UAPA and Sedition. There were arrests which weren't necessary but still took place; expressing one's view against the government's decision is our right. And those who caused the fire and performed other violent acts which caused upheaval on the streets were rightly held, but extending the scope of a law is something which is not appreciated. The law, being simultaneously used with other sensitive acts, attracts us further into the world of new problems and controversies.

Well, there has been an extensive and exhausting discussion about the problems caused by the law and issues faced by the citizens of the largest democracy in the world. Now is the time to flip the coin and set our eyes on the potential solutions for the same, which might be a silver lining to the dark clouds of the aforementioned section of the IPC.

Just like there are "reasonable restrictions" on the citizens through article 19(2), similarly "reasonable restrictions" could be imposed on the government's right to exercise its authority upon the citizens under the section 124A (there are principles stated, but tighter ones are required in favour of the people at large).

A proper detailed (if not) description of sedition and seditious act is required; the currently existing definition is ambiguous in nature, chalking an easier way out for the government to block the speeches of their opposers. Justice D.Y. Chandrachud was the one who brought this issue to light while restraining the Andhra Pradesh government from taking adverse actions against two Telugu news channels

under the appropriate section (124A) of sedition. He stated that the terms "bring into hatred or contempt" or "attempt to excite disaffection" are capable of being interpreted in multiple ways, which makes it easier for the police and the government to wrongfully restrain innocent citizens. He remarked that "everything can't be seditious" and "it's time that we define what is sedition and what is not". In his other judgements [9] as well, he has stated certain acts as non-seditious. Therefore, an amendment to the principal statement of the law and categorizing certain actions or activities as seditious and not seditious could be our way out.

A committee of lawyers, scholars and well-read and experienced people (in matters of politics and law) could be formed. This committee would study and examine the need and the validity of this section of the IPC. They would submit their report to the authorized designator of the lawmaking process and take action accordingly.

The courts can contribute to softening the heavy impact of the law by releasing guidelines for police personnel because there has been proximation that the police might be responsible for creating a threatening atmosphere in the country by linking two different events altogether. One such action was taken by the Bombay High Court in the judgement of *Sanskar Marathe v. The State of Maharashtra & Ors.* [10] The court released cartoonist Aseem Trivedi and ordered the state government to prescribe a set of guidelines for all the police officials of the state before filing a case under the offence. These guidelines were withdrawn within a month, which did reduce the number of cases. Therefore, such guidelines should be imposed for a longer time period or permanently, which would gradually bring down the number of cases filed (wrongfully).

Educating and spreading awareness among citizens regarding article 19(1)

(a) and section 124A of the IPC could be helpful up to a certain level.

The last resort would be striking down the section of the IPC defining sedition as its usage violates the fundamental rights of the citizens. Just like Section 66A of the Information & Technology Act 2000 (IT Act) was quashed by the Supreme Court of India in *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* due to ambiguity in the definition of the word 'offensive' in the Section.

The section stated that sending any offensive message to a computer or any other communication device would be an offence. Such unfettered power, under section 66A, was misused by the Government in curtailing and suppressing people's freedom of speech and expression and hence repealed. A similar action could be exercised.

The use of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act for various other illegal activities which fall under the purview of sedition can aid in reducing the strength of the law. Basically, keeping minimal acts which account for the offence of sedition by narrowing its definition. For instance, considering the discourse carried out by Maoist insurgency and rebel groups who run parallel to the administration of the state, threatening to overthrow the government under the act.

The citizens of the nation were responsible for inducting the law of sedition into the statute of India. That nation (United Kingdom) has done away with the section which reads the rules for sedition from the Coroners and Justice Act 2009, stating that sedition laws are unnecessary and are not needed in the present governance. The country from which we heavily borrowed law and order has made changes with time. I am not saying that we copy them, but considering the point of change of time must be done. There are other nations as well who have either reduced the punishment or have

completely eliminated the law. A few examples of those would be New Zealand, Malaysia, the United States of America and a few more.

The highly possible reason which might persuade the government to eliminate or at least bring changes in the law would be the negative perspective of the Father of the Nation towards the law. Mahatma Gandhi considered the freedom of speech and expression as an essential dimension of political freedom; it is an integral and key aspect of the idea of freedom. When he was accused of the offence, he reflected that "the prince among the political sections of the Indian Penal Code designed to suppress the liberty of the citizen". Affection and support towards the government can not be brought by the regulation of laws.

The acute hatred by the person who chiefly fought for our freedom should be contemplated at the present times more than ever. The ongoing farmer protests for months now and the freshly repealed farm laws are all the more a reason for growing controversies in the nation. Once, this is over, another controversy will pop up, and once that is buried, another will rise up; this vicious circle of controversies can go on for as long as we can imagine. It would be advisable to bury our heads into this problem as if it were an emergency.

Therefore, to conclude, it has been opined that the law of sedition is a bane not only to Indian society but to other countries as well. This is because as India moves ahead into the era of growth and development, with the help of the Right to Education under article 21A, which educates the citizens of the country about their rights and privileges under the constitution, brings awareness among the larger public about the famous quote of the democracy that is "for the people, by the people and to the people".



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Improvements in the Game Theory of Auction

Getting to know the Economists who revolutionized the Auction Theory: Paul R. Milgrom and Robert Wilson

Robert Wilson and Paul R. Milgrom are credited with shaping the entire modern telecommunications industry, which arose from an auction format they developed. Milgrom and Wilson are two American Economists who received the 2020 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science “for improvements to auction theory and innovations of new auction formats.” They have also translated their theories into practice and created new auctions for goods and services that are difficult to sell through traditional means, such as radio frequencies.

Robert Wilson: an American Economist and a distinguished Professor at Stanford University Wilson is renowned for his contributions to business economics and management science. His works include various remarkable contributions such as his doctoral thesis on sequential quadratic programming, which quickly rose to prominence as an iterative nonlinear programming technique. He also collaborated with other mathematical economists at Stanford to use non-cooperative game theory to reformulate the economics of industrial organization and organization theory. Some of his other works which can be counted as noteworthy includes the study of nonlinear

pricing and how does it influence the huge companies’ practices, especially in the electrical and energy sectors.

Paul R. Milgrom: An American Economist and a Professor at Stanford University

Since 1987, Paul Milgroms has served as a professor at Stanford University. Milgrom is a specialist in game theory, particularly in the areas of pricing and auction theory. He is the co-founder of several businesses, the most recent of which, Auctionomics, offers software and support for commercial auctions and exchanges, and he has received numerous honours for his varied works, the “no-trade theorem” was one of such works co-developed by Nancy Stokey and him.

Understanding the “Auction Theory”:

So, what is the auction theory? What are the contributions made by Paul Milgrom and Robert Wilson in this applied branch of Microeconomics?

We will be discussing about the combined efforts and contributions of both Mr Paul Milgrom and Mr Robert Wilson in the branch auction theory of microeconomics. Therefore to understand the contributions made by these well-known economists we first need to understand what “Auction Theory” is exactly and how this applied branch is related to their works.

Auction theory is an applied branch of

economics that examines how bidders behave in auction markets and studies how the features of auction market incentivise predictable outcomes. In other words, auction theory looks at how individuals act in auction markets and studies the characteristics of these markets. The design of actual auctions is influenced by auction theory. While allowing buyers to purchase at a lesser cost, sellers employ the auction idea to increase revenues. An economic equilibrium is achieved when the buyer and seller agree on a price. Auction rules are created by auction theorists to address problems that could cause markets to fail. These rule-sets' structure supports the use of the best bidding tactics in a range of informational contexts.

By enforcing a precise set of rules about the resource allocations of a group of bidders, auctions enable transactions. Auctions are thought of by theorists as economic games that differ in two ways: format and information. The format specifies the procedures for price announcement, bid placement, price updating, auction close, and winner selection. The informational asymmetries between bidders are one way that auctions differ from one another. Most bidders in auctions have some secret information that they prefer to keep hidden from their rivals. For instance, bidders often are aware of their individual valuation of the object, although neither the seller nor the other bids are.

So how are Paul R. Milgrom and Robert Wilson are connected to the field of Auction theory?

The FCC Spectrum Auction (1993) & FCC Incentive Auctions:

It was 1993 and by that time, Milgrom, who came to study auctions at Stanford because of Wilson, was a professor himself. Milgrom had already conducted his own work in auction theory and design, including the discovery that English

auctions – where bidding starts low and prices go up – are better at mitigating the winner's curse than Dutch auctions – where bidding starts high and prices go down. The reason is because bidders gain more information about an item's value during the bidding process and the more information bidders have about an object's value, the higher the revenue, Milgrom found. So, the FCC approached the pair to see if they could find a system that could deal with the problems they faced.

It was the role of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to grant licences for the use of electromagnetic spectrum to television broadcasters, mobile phone service providers, satellite service providers, and others. Prior to 1993, the FCC was only able to distribute licences using a lottery system or a procedure known as "comparative hearings," both of which were administrative procedures. Comparative hearings were very time-consuming and expensive, and there were questions about whether such a procedure could find the "best" licensees. Although lotteries were quick, the efficiency of distributing licences at random clearly left much to be desired. Both of these approaches gave the FCC little chance to recover any of the value of the spectrum licences for American taxpayers. Both of these approaches gave the FCC little chance to recover any of the value of the spectrum licences for American taxpayers.

Then, in 1993, Congress gave the FCC permission to run auctions to distribute licences for spectrum. In order to efficiently distribute licences and to recover some of the licence value for American taxpayers, auctions presented a tremendous opportunity. The FCC was required to hold the auction within a year, but at that time, neither in theory nor in practice, there was a proper auction design.

Milgrom and Wilson were instrumental in creating the simultaneous multiple round auctions that the FCC eventually accepted and used, along with other economists including Preston McAfee and John McMillan. The research on auction theory by Milgrom and Wilson served as a foundation for economists' considerations regarding auction design and, eventually, the FCC's auction design decisions.

According to FCC economist Evan Kwerel, who was tasked with creating the auction design for the FCC, Milgrom and Wilson's recommendations, analysis, and research had a significant impact on the auction design. To combine the operational simplicity of sealed-bid auctions with the economic effectiveness of an ascending auction, Milgrom and Wilson developed a simultaneous ascending bid auction with discrete bidding rounds. Because a market-by-market closing rule may preclude effective backup preparations, Milgrom successfully argued against it. Instead, he favoured a simultaneous closing approach.

Kwerel describes the Milgrom-Wilson auction concept as follows:

"It seemed to provide bidders sufficient information and flexibility to pursue backup strategies to promote a reasonably efficient assignment of licenses, without so much complexity that the FCC could not successfully implement it and bidders could not understand it. Just having a good idea, though, is not enough. Good ideas need good advocates if they are to be adopted. No advocate was more persuasive than Paul Milgrom. He was so persuasive because of his vision, clarity and economy of expression, ability to understand and address FCC needs, integrity, and passion for getting things right."

Wilson said that under the early plans brought to the FCC, licences were simply going to be sold off at auction, much like cattle. "You bring the first licence in, and

da da da - boom, it sells, and you move on to the next one, and the next one, and the next one. But because of that, putting together a strong package of licences to obtain the desired level of coverage can be very challenging.

The clever solution proposed by Milgrom and Wilson was to sell all the licences at once during the auction.

Buyers can place bids on any subset of the goods in their unique design, known as the simultaneous multiple round auctions (SMRA), in which all things are offered for sale simultaneously. Bidders secretly submit their offers at the same time during rounds of bidding. The licence is awarded to the bidder who values it the most after each round, when all bids are announced and bidders are informed of the license's value.

Round-based bidding reduces the possibility of the "winner's curse." Additionally, bidders have time to review their approaches in light of any fresh information they may have learned from other purchasers in the previous round.

The auction also imposes an "activity rule" that requires bidders to place reasonable bids each round in order to deter them from skipping a round. To ensure that auctions went smoothly and fairly, penalties for withdrawing a bid were also implemented. When there are no further bids placed on any of the items, the auction is over. The majority of Milgrom and Wilson's design was adopted by the FCC.

Numerous other spectrum auctions across the world used their innovative approach as their model. It has been used in various forms in Canada, Finland, Germany, India, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and the U.K.

Other auction concepts developed by Milgrom have also been used by other industries. Electricity providers, for instance, have sold power during peak hours through auctions. Even fishing

sectors have used auctions to redistribute fishing quotas; as Milgrom noted, when fishermen in New South Wales chose to quit the business, they preferred to sell all of their rights to fish rather than just one or two.

"Generally speaking, there are plenty of auctions that take place in the world where many things are interacting and the auction can't be just a one-by-one buy or sale of any particular piece. It must consider how they interact with other components of the system." Milgrom believes.

Getting recognition for the efforts:

The two were recognised by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for their contributions to auction theory and creations of novel auction formats. Milgrom and Wilson were given the \$10 million Swedish kronor (\$1 million USD) prize, officially known as the "Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel," by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences for "improvements to auction theory and innovations of new auction formats."

"They have also used their insights to design new auction formats for goods and services that are difficult to sell in a traditional way, such as radio frequencies... Their discoveries have benefited sellers, buyers and taxpayers around the world," said the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in their statement.

Conclusion:

The work of Wilson and Milgrom has called into question a number of conventional wisdoms, including some of economics' most basic tenets, such as the theory of supply and demand. According

to this well-established idea, prices tend to increase when supply of goods and services decreases, and vice versa, as supply decreases. Both Milgrom and Wilson have looked for more fundamental justifications for why. Both have employed game theory to examine the tactical interactions between decision-makers in order to lay the groundwork for the supply and demand model in markets, which includes auctions.

The contributions and efforts put forward by these intellectual economists have really helped the branch of auction theory expand and reach new heights.

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Ninad Senad
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Tug of War

"It is not the power that corrupts but fear. Fear of losing power corrupts those who wield it and fear of the scourge of power, corrupts those who are subject to it", remarks Aung San Suu Kyi in one of her writings. If one scours into the history of reigns and regimes of various authorities which were considered to be "the authority" of deciding well-nigh everything, irrespective of its probable result on the life or nature of any common man or any other entity prevailing in the society, then, the sole observation that results out of the process of such scouring is that the want of power or its concentration has always resulted into the annihilation or devastation of the very authority which sought such kind of concentration.

Without indulging in naming the already buried empires that witnessed such devastation for the reason mentioned above, let us directly try to throw light on the reason due to why Montesquieu had to come up with something called 'separation of power'. In the times of prevailing dictatorship or monarchy or totalitarian rules across the world, the idea of separation of power can metaphorically be attributed as the navigational beacon for the ones who have found themselves to be the victim of such an authoritative system and the same were the circumstances when this theory was initially put forth before. The idea, albeit

found its early mentions and a bit of deliberation over it in the writings of John Locke, Montesquieu stood to be the one who reshaped the idea with the context of the then prevailing monarchy and corrupt administrative system.

The theory of separation of powers is quintessential of a healthy democracy. The categorization of the powers of legislative, executive and judiciary forms the very base of this concept and so fundamental that makes democracy stand in a vast and divergent country like India. The entire structure of democracy in every country and most prominently in India is standing on the pillars which have been carved out of the theory of separation of powers. Undoubtedly, the Holy Constitution of India has taken great care while its formulation to not to blur the lines that make the difference between these wings and same can be witnessed by the provisions inserted in it by the framers of it. However, even after great care being taken by the drafters, there have been number of instances when such separation or distribution of powers experienced a threat under 'some' regimes of government.

Current Relevance:

All the contemplation along with the historical references enumerated above can said to be the base on which the

current tussle that is going on between the Collegium system and the government, somewhere is related to.

The recent disagreement between the two branches of government over judicial appointments has gained prominence. The IB report cited social media criticism of the Prime Minister and an openly gay lifestyle of a candidate living with a Swiss national as reasons for rejecting their nominations, as is well known. The Court dismissed these arguments and re-iterated the proposals.

Kiren Rijju's recent comments have heightened tensions between the Indian government's Executive and Judiciary branches, particularly because of his letter to the Chief Justice of India requesting that the Executive be included in the search and evaluation committees responsible for shortlisting potential judges for the higher judiciary by the Collegium. This letter generated debate, particularly since the Supreme Court was already challenging the Government's slowness in filling multiple vacancies on the high courts, despite the Collegium's recommendations and reiterations.

Analysis of the Debate:

The introduction of the National Judicial Appointment Commission (NJAC) bill can be considered as the point where the actual tussle between the government (executive wing) and the judiciary was initiated.

The Supreme Court in 2015 struck down the implementation of this act, again inviting lot of controversies from various spheres of government-run institutions and finally starting a foolproof debate over the matter. By this, Supreme Court upheld the system of collegium as the only way of appointing judges to the upper judiciary. It is not unknown that the system of collegium has been the established procedure in the judiciary to appoint judges to the High Courts and the Supreme Court. It is also not unknown that the procedure has been condemned for its opaqueness and has

received a huge amount of criticism.

So, it is time we ask ourselves: is it time to decide whether the High Court Collegium should release the list of candidates it is investigating in advance and maybe even gather feedback from the Bar. Would this kind of approach foster useless personal insults and willful sabotage or would it assure greater transparency? Would it deter competent professionals from accepting to be given consideration for judicial office?

Where should we compare India's model for fair judicial employment? We use the US Senate's approval of judicial appointments as a comparative model. Everyone can watch the Judiciary Committee's questions to the candidates online! The election of the Pope is at the other extreme of the spectrum; it is shrouded in secret and the Electoral College of Cardinals is locked up in the Sistine Chapel with the doors closed. The only signs of the procedure are the white and the black smoke, and everyone is under oath to keep their identities secret until death.

The question of "why the collegium did not reveal comprehensive reasons for rejecting the name of a candidate for appointment as a judge of the High Court" was posed to Justice Kurian Joseph at one of the customary retirement-related events. Judge Joseph's answer included a number of pertinent issues, but in his opinion, recording the grounds for denial would only worsen the situation and increase the embarrassment! Although a lawyer whose elevation is denied, say, because they published an essay criticizing the Prime Minister, may wear their rejection as a badge of honor. It would be more difficult if they were denied for a less trivial reason, like, for example, reported questionable financial integrity. Would it be appropriate to publicly state the cause in such a situation when the candidate hasn't even had a chance to refute the allegations?

Kiren Rijju, the Law Minister, and former

Delhi High Court Judge Justice R.S. Sodhi got into a heated dispute over the origins of the collegium system. In the Second Judges case in 1993, Justice Sodhi contended that the Supreme Court “hijacked” the Constitution by enabling justices to nominate themselves, a contention that Riiiju endorsed. Riiiju went on to say that judges are not held accountable since they are not exposed to public scrutiny or elections after being appointed. He highlighted that, although the public cannot alter judges, they may carefully watch their approach to justice, especially in an era when nothing is concealed.

Whereas, on the other hand, we have Former CJI UU Lalit coming forth to defend the mechanism and institution of Collegium. He remarked that the selection process for judicial appointments includes participation from both the state and federal governments. Moreover, the Supreme Court collegium seeks input from Supreme Court justices who are familiar with the particular High Court in the issue.

In the NJAC judgment, which struck down the Act, Justice Madan B. Lokur, poses the following question at paragraph 363: “Assuming the executive rejects the Chief Justice of India’s proposal even after its unanimous reiteration, what is the remedy to the deadlock that is created?”

Justice Lokur concludes this discussion by stating that even though these positions are extremely important, the Constitution only included the consultation provision for the appointment of judges and not for other constitutional functionaries like the chief election commissioner, election commissioners, or the comptroller and auditor general (CAG). The recommendation of the Chief Justice of India for the appointment of a judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court has the utmost respect, Judge Lokur surmised,

and this was a clear message from the Constituent Assembly.

Conclusion:

The nation is concerned about the continuous public confrontation between the two arms of government. It demonstrates that the NJAC argument did not end with the Court’s 4:1 ruling. Since neither side is flawless, both must demonstrate knowledge and discretion. The issue is not just about who should be in charge, but also about the appropriate amount of openness. Although the public hearings held by the Senate Judiciary Committee in the United States may be too severe for India, the current lack of openness in the Collegium system is equally undesirable.

Irrespective of the debates and contentions occurring or taking place between the two pillars of the very democracy of this country, it wouldn’t be affordable to have forgotten the original nature and the intent behind the establishment of the wings. The wings are there, according to me, just to serve the common man, and during all these heated conflicts between the two fundamental entities that ensure and rather represent the idea of democracy, if the common man loses his faith in these very institutions, then such debates and what I term this debate as the game of “tug of war” will not serve any purpose irrespective of the victory of any of the wings. The victory of any of the wings must not defeat the intent behind the establishments of these wings, because that will be the defeat of the Holy Constitution and eventually the defeat of sacred idea of democracy...

As again, Montesquieu remarks, “there can be no greater tyranny than that which is perpetrated under the shield of the law and in the name of justice”



Manasvi Patil
4th BA LLB

Reintroduction of NJAC vs. Modification of Collegium System: What Could Be The Way Forward?

Recently the Collegium System is dominating the headlines with the Union Law Minister criticizing the decades-old system of appointment of judges calling it "Alien" and "Opaque".¹ He linked the pendency of the cases with the vacancy of the judges. The Supreme court has taken a strong exception to this statement expounding that "There is a fault in every system, but it does not mean that it should be thrown away at whims of few sections of the society. It can always be modified to changing needs."

A state consists of three elements: Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary. Our forefathers were of the view that the state should be separated from the judiciary. Separation of the judiciary will ensure "Freedom of Judiciary."

"The Principle of Independence of the Judiciary is not an abstract conception but it is a living faith which must derive its inspiration from the constitutional charter. Our Constitution is a document of social revolution which casts an obligation on every instrumentality including the judiciary, which is a separate but equal

branch of the State."²

Article 124 of our constitution provides that "Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his/her hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Court in the States as President may deem necessary for the purpose."³

Article 217 of the constitution provides that, "Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High court"⁴

"What is the consequence of consultation mentioned under these articles?"

If we assert that this consultation is not binding upon the Executive, we are somewhere promoting Executive interference in the Judiciary and violating the Doctrine of Separation of Power and if we assert that the consultation is binding on the Executive then we tend to make

1 Srishti Ojha, Centre vs supreme court on judicial appointments: The Story so far, India Today, Nov 30 at 2.

2 S.P. Gupta Vs Union of India, AIR 1982 SC 149 (India).

3 S.P. Gupta Vs Union of India, AIR 1982 SC 149 (India).

4 INDIA CONST. Art. 217, cl 1.

the Judiciary supreme and free from any checks and balances.

All these dilemmas were answered by the "Interpreter of the constitution- The Supreme court" through the 3 Judges case where lies the Genesis of the "Collegium System ". In "Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala, 1972⁵", the question in issue was "Is article 368 limited?" The verdict was provided against the Indira Gandhi government. The Judgement date was 24/04/1973. Chief Justice Sikri was about to retire the next day and generally the next senior most judge "elevated". The Judgement was rendered in the ratio of 7:6. 7 were against the government and 6 in favour of them among which one was Justice AN Ray. The Indira Gandhi government ignored 3 seniors most judges in line, did supersession and appointed Justice AN Ray as the next chief justice of India.

This event was an open display of Executive interference in judicial appointments. The Independence of the Judiciary came under threat. Article 50 of the Indian Constitution was also violated.

After the Kesavananda Bharti case and the issue of elevation, questions were raised against the judicial appointments and to solve this issue the first judge case was filed.

S.P. Gupta v. Union of India also referred to as the First Judges case constituted a 7 Judge bench. The issue before the court was to decide whether the word "consultation" is binding on the President or appointment is a complete executive decision.

"It is obvious on a plain reading of Article 124 that it is the President, which means the Central Government, which is empowered by the Constitution to appoint Judges of the Supreme Court. Article 217 Vests

the power of appointment of Judges of High Courts in the Central Government, but such power is exercisable only "after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of the High Court. While giving the fullest meaning and effect to consultation, it must be borne in mind that it is only consultation that is provided by way of a fetter upon the power of appointment vested in the Central Govt and consultation cannot be equated with concurrence.⁶"

The 1st Judges case was challenged in the "Supreme court Advocate on Record Association & Another vs Union of India" (1993) also known as the 'Second Judges case.'

"During the drafting of the constitution, there was an agreement that the appointments of Judges in the superior judiciary should not be left to the absolute discretion of the executive. It is this reason which impelled the incorporation of the obligation of consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justice of the High Court in Articles 124(2) and 217. The selection should be made as a result of a participatory consultative process. The CJI gave his opinion on a consultative process by considering the views of two senior-most Judges of the Supreme Court and the views of any other⁷ Judge or Judges of the High Court whose opinion is likely to be significant in adjudging the suitability of the candidate. Similarly, in matters relating to the appointment of Judges to the High Courts, it would be better if the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned forms his opinion on a consultative process by ascertaining the views of at least two of the senior-most Judges of the High Court and such other Judges, whose opinion is likely to be

5 Kesavananda Bharati Sripadagalvaru & Ors. v. State of Kerala & Anr, AIR 1973 SC 1461 (India).

6 S.P. Gupta Vs Union of India, AIR 1982 SC 149 (India).

7 Supreme Court Advocate on Record Association v. Union of India, 1993 4 SCC 441 (India).

significant⁸ in the formation of his opinion. In an exceptional case the executive may not make an appointment recommended by the Chief Justice of India if, for strong reasons disclosed to the Chief Justice of India, that appointment was considered to be unsuitable. Consultation is concurrence.”

“In re Special Reference 1 of 1998” also known as the 3rd Judges case president KR Narayan used Presidential reference and asked the supreme court to clarify how this collegium system will work.

“With this in mind, what has to be considered is whether the size of the collegium that makes the recommendation should be increased. We think it is desirable that the collegium should consist of the Chief Justice of India and the four seniors most puisne Judges of the Supreme Court. Ordinarily, one of the four seniors most puisne Judges of the Supreme Court would succeed the Chief Justice of India, but if the situation should be such that the successor Chief Justice is not one of the four senior-most puisne Judges, he must invariably be made part of the collegium. They are two in the case of a recommendation for appointment to a High Court⁹.”

Supreme Court Advocates-on-record Association & Anr. vs. Union of India 2015¹⁰ also known as the ‘4th Judges case’ declared the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act and the NJAC Act unconstitutional.

The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 2014 was an enabling constitutional amendment for setting up a National Judicial Appointments Commission.

The National Judicial Appointment commission was introduced by passing the 99th constitutional amendment act,

2014 which amended article 124(inserted 124 -A, B&C) and 217 and Article 124-A which said that the Judges of the supreme court shall be appointed by the President in consultation with NJAC. An NJAC Act was also enacted.

Criticisms of this system were as below:

1) The act was ultra vires, as it infringed the “basic structure” of the Constitution i.e., the “independence of the judiciary” and “Rule of Law”. One of the instances of this was the “Veto power” exercisable by two eminent persons, or one eminent person, in conjunction with the Union Minister in charge of Law and Justice. It is also violative of Article 50. An instance of this is Article 124A (1) which speaks of the inclusion of the Union Minister in charge of Law and Justice as an ex officio Member of the NJAC.

2) The Primacy of the Judiciary was reduced. CJI had no casting vote in matters of the tie.

3) The manner of selecting the Chief justice of India was not proper and no qualification was provided for 2 eminent persons.

4) NJAC is composed of the following:

(a) The Chief Justice of India who is ex officio chairperson of the commission.

(b) Two other senior Judges of the Supreme Court, next to the Chief Justice of India – Members, ex officio;

(c) The Union Minister in charge of Law and Justice who is an ex officio member of the commission.

(d) Two eminent persons, to be nominated as Members of the commission.

The participation of all the members symbolises huge interference in the process of judicial appointment.

5) In the absence of Article 124-C, NJAC would have all inherent powers to regulate its affairs. It can decide its functions,

8 Supreme Court Advocate on Record Association v. Union of India, 1993 4 SCC 441 (India).

9 re Presidential Reference, AIR 1999 SC (India).

10 Supreme court Advocates on record Association & Anr Vs Union of India, AIR 2015 SC 5457 (India).

procedure, ambit and scope. Parliament will have control now; it can regulate the procedure and manner of selection.

6) Power of reconciliation is taken away from the President. CJI is only a member. They will work on the recommendation of NJAC.

The State was of the view that the "Judiciary is creating an empire within an empire".

The court in this case declared "The Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014" as unconstitutional and void and "The National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014" was also declared unconstitutional and void. The system of appointment of Judges called the "collegium system" is declared to be operative. Court asked to consider the introduction of appropriate measures, if any, for an improved working of the "collegium system".

Presently amidst the Law Minister's statements criticising the collegium system of appointment and the Supreme Court's outrage over the Centre's delay in clearing names, the Centre reportedly sent back many files to the collegium asking them to reconsider the same. They also conveyed strong reservations about the recommendations.

The centre is blaming the judiciary for the high pendency of cases and alleging that the judiciary is not able to administer justice as it is busy making appointments, asking for its representation in collegium and stressing the revival of NJAC.

The judiciary on other hand is alleging the centre of holding recommendations and claiming that no institution is free from defects and collegium should be reformed or necessary defects should be removed.

Recommendations:

1) One of the most important criticisms against the collegium system is its "Non-accountability" to the citizens. The recent Collegium is not accountable to the

people for taking any wrong decisions or making any wrong appointments. Accountability increases efficiency and impartial functioning augments public trust and reduces the pendency of cases.

We can encompass 1 member of the Executive in the collegium for ensuring accountability and transparency. One person can be selected by the Judiciary itself or 3 Executives can be recommended by the centre and the Judiciary can select 1. The involvement of the Executive should not be very minimal because even though India has a separation of powers it has a system of checks and balances. We cannot let the judiciary create an empire within an empire. Even though the Independence of the Judiciary somewhere means freedom from Executive interference here interference symbolises accountability towards the public. The executive should have a say without hampering Judicial independence, it should be at the core of decision-making. It is a challenge to maintain an equilibrium between accountability and Judicial independence.

The practice of vesting the power of appointment in the hands of the Executive is followed in other countries as well. In the United Kingdom, a country from which we have inherited our system of administration of justice, the appointment of High Court Judges is made by or on the advice of the Lord Chancellor, who is a member of the Cabinet while appointments to the Court of appeal and the House of Lords and the offices of Lord Chief Justice Master of the Rolls and President of the Family Division. The appointment is made after taking the advice of the Prime Minister and after consulting the Lord Chancellor. So also, in the commonwealth countries like Canada, Australia and New Zealand, the appointment of High Court and Supreme Court Judges is made by the Executive. The High Court or the Supreme Court

Judges' appointments do not rest solely on professional or functional suitability but also on several other considerations such as honesty, integrity and a general pattern of behaviour etc. It is presumably on this account that the power of appointment is entrusted to the Executive. India has appointed a middle way by trying to balance powers between the Executive and Judiciary¹¹.

2) A proper time period should be fixed by the Centre for approving recommendations in the Memorandum of Procedure. When the Centre sends back the recommendation for reconsideration it should be sent along with cogent reasons. Specific guidelines and criteria should be issued for selecting the candidates for the position of judge.

3) The four seniors most judges of the collegium should be selected based on merit rather than just seniority.

4) The other way could be the reconsideration of NJAC. The structure of NJAC and the manner of appointment of CJI can be reformed. He should be given a casting vote i.e.; he should not only be a member who works upon the recommendation of NJAC. Qualifications for eminent members should be specified. The NJAC should not be given powers to regulate its affairs. The power of reconciliation shouldn't be away from the President.

5) There can also be a committee consisting of 3 supreme court judges, 2 executive and 1 opposition leader presided over by CJI. The main concern remains accountability to people.

The President even though referred to as a titular head act as a friend, philosopher, and guide to the country. His position as head should be respected and he should be given a say in the matter of appointments on the other hand the position of the Chief Justice of India under the Constitution is unique, he is

first among equals. His position should also be respected. Hence such a formula or method should be derived through which one can protect the respect of the Executive, Independence of the Judiciary and trust of the citizens.

Get to Know Your Staff

Prithviraj Chavan – Assistant Professor

Enthralled by the literary works of Justice M.C. Chagala and Justice K. Chandru, Prithviraj sir finds solace and enlightenment within the pages of "Roses in December" and "Listen to my Case." Describing himself as a person of neatness, optimism, and straightforwardness, he embodies these qualities in his daily life. Blessed with excellent communication skills and the ability to convince others, his talents shine in the realm of effective communication and persuasive discourse. When it comes to movies, "3 Idiots" holds a special place in his heart, leaving a lasting impact with its thought-provoking storyline. Contemplating an alternate career path, he reveals that being a part of the Civil Services would have been a cherished aspiration, driven by a deep desire to serve society and make a meaningful impact.

¹¹ S.P. Gupta Vs Union of India, AIR 1982 SC 149 (India).



Ishan Gunjal
3rd BA LLB

Consequences of Marriage under the Special Marriage Act, 1954

Introduction:

A secular act in nature was introduced to control marriages that cannot be solemnized due to religion, tradition, social environment and structure. Governed by the Indian Succession Act, a Special Marriage Bill created an uproar. The questions are, "Why has such a secular act caused such an upheaval in the Indian parliament?" "Why did learned members like K. M. Shah, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Shrimati Sushama Sen dissent from the particular clauses?" The title, "Consequences of Marriage" is enough to deter a layman to stray away from this law.

Main Body:

A Special Marriage Act, for no reason, should have clauses or provisos regarding what succession law should be applied to the marriage. It is a secular law i.e., the new SMA, 1954¹ there is no need to renounce religion to marry, as it is a civil marriage. Under the old SMA, 1872² parties to the marriage had to detach themselves from their religion therefore no community's specific succession laws could apply to them. Under the new SMA, 1954, it not being necessary, the succession can

well be governed by their own personal laws may it be the same religion or two different religions.

The SMA, 1954 after its passing in the Parliament, the highly contested Sections 19, 20, and 21 talked about the severance from a joint family in the case of a Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain. In the aspect of Section 21, the act dispenses that

"Notwithstanding any restrictions contained in the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (39 of 1925), with respect to its application to members of certain communities, succession to the property or any person whose marriage is solemnized under this Act and to the property of the issue of such marriage shall be regulated by the provisions of the said Act and for the purposes of this Act shall have effect as if Chapter III of Part V (Special Rules for Parsi Intestates) had been omitted therefrom."³

Such a provision applies to all who opt for a civil marriage under this act whether within or outside one's community which led to all the personal laws of succession being removed in the case of civil marriage.

To understand the concept of SMA, 1954, as of now, the certain conclusions of this act are that, where the parties to

1 Special Marriage Act, 1954

2 Hari Singh Gour, The Hindu Code, 1938

3 Special Marriage Act, Section 21, 1954

the marriage are both Hindus, Buddhists, Sikh, and Jain the Hindu Succession act will apply (Section 21-A) ⁴. Where only one party to a marriage is of the aforesaid religion, the Indian Succession Act shall apply. In the case of a Muslim, who opts for a civil marriage, in or out of his religion and community, the Indian Succession Act shall apply, and the same goes for the Parsi and the Christian communities.

A provision for the people that were against the motion and people with the motion is said that the act should have provided for an option where the parties to the marriage could decide if they want to be governed by the Indian Succession Act or their own personal law. In the case, they choose the Indian succession act severance will be automatic for them.

Progressive secular marriages that do not take into account the difference between caste and creed are the main object of these acts, the question that then, lies before us is, "How is Section 19 compatible with such an act?"

The thought process is such that the issues of marriage and property are very different and it is said that they should be done separately, this is said in the Joint Committee but the opinion that the writer wishes to personify in this present article is that marriage and issues of the succession of property should be, and are meant to be, taken together. To marry under this act, and to be removed from your family, Sections 19⁵ and 21 act as a punishment for choosing your life partner. It deters a person from taking advantage and benefits occurring from this act, this section shows a tendency for a division

from the joint family and breaking personal law boundaries.

Dissent that can be noted is that under the provisions of the act it will cause severance from the family' and it is said to be obnoxious as it differentiates those marrying between sacrament form and the civil form. This act is a progressive measure; it is seeking to clearly say that marriage by registration does not mean religious exclusion, but retention of section 19 negates this.

This particular section has been contended upon by various sections of the Parliament, it seems to be a section that will drag away the parties to marriage because of it not being governed by personal laws and making it statutory to be governed by the Indian Succession Act. It puts a layman in dilemma and unfairly forces a separation and compels members to avail the provisions of this act since they have to marry under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

The justification of breaking up a family for a person who marries under this act is un-justified. This proviso renders division of Undivided Hindu Family and is inconsistent with the spirit of the act. It is also said by the learned member Sita Parmanand⁶, that it is very necessary to interpret severance as a word to avoid any legal quibbling around it and save complications in the future.

It cannot be said that a joint family will approach marriage with a member of the other community or different faith as necessarily unwelcome the social approach should go through a considerable change.

4 Where the marriage is solemnized under this Act of any person who professes the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion with a person who professes the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion, section 19 and section 21 shall not apply and so much of section 20 as creates a disability shall also not apply.]

5 The marriage solemnized under this Act of any member of an undivided family who professes the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religions shall be deemed to effect his severance from such family

6 Joint Committee, India, The Special Marriage Bill, 1952

In the Concept of Hindus⁷ under this act, the Situation may well be as such where a Hindu might want to marry outside his faith and with the consent of his family members the statutory mandate of severance should not apply, and in the case that they do not consent to it can be a point of debate between the parties or contention to be solved in court because at the end of the day, it is a matter of that particular Hindu Undivided Family, a personal aspect is to be taken into consideration. Severance from the Hindu Undivided Family can be held as a deterrent for both parties. The Law allegedly is also patriarchal in nature; we need to break bounds to make it a gender-neutral law.

Conclusion:

Consequences of marriage i.e., section 19, 20, 21, 21-A constitutes it. The terminology of the sections makes it abundantly clear that some actions will have consequences, the dissent against the pertaining sections is on the same grounds why marriage should be punished is the question before us all. The law takes into consideration Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsi communities. Although the laws are interpreted as such, various legal scholars have been in denial of why such a law exists in a progressive and secular act. Why does a general law govern over a personal law matter? Why does a General Law affect a specific law?

Get to Know Your Staff

Hanumant Dodke – Assistant Professor

Hanumant Sir, a Marathi literature enthusiast, stated that his book of choice is विजयाचे मानसशास्त्र by Bhishmraj Bam, which delves into the depths of human psychology and triumph. When it comes to movies, the iconic नटसम्राट and the inspiring Dangal have left an everlasting impact on his heart. Hidden beneath his everyday demeanour, he possesses a secret talent for singing, using his voice to express emotions and create beautiful melodies. Reflecting on an alternate career path, he reveals that being a sportsman would have been a dream come true, drawn by the thrill of competition and the joy of pursuing athletic excellence. Describing himself in a single word, he chooses "honest," embodying his commitment to truth and integrity in all aspects of his life.

Get to Know Your Staff

Suraj Sakore – Assistant Professor

Suraj Sir finds profound inspiration in the book, "The Ignited Mind," which ignites his own passion for growth, innovation, and the power of the human mind. Among the many films that have touched his heart, "M.S. Dhoni: The Untold Story" holds a special place, capturing the essence of perseverance, determination, and the pursuit of one's dreams. Suraj Sir possesses a remarkable talent for writing and envisions himself as an engineer, in an alternate professional path. Describing himself in a single word, he chooses "persistent," reflecting his unwavering commitment, resilience, and tenacity in the face of obstacles.

⁷ Hindus Constitutes all such as Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsi.



Yugandhara Wakde
3rd BA LLB

The Ambit of Directorial Powers – How can it be limited by the shareholders?

Abstract

In that, it contains two tiers of governance by the owners and the directors, the organizational structure of a firm is very much comparable to the federal system. The people who own the equity shares of the corporation are its true owners: the shareholders. A private business can have between two and two hundred shareholders, but a limited company can have as few as seven and as many as one thousand.

On the other side, the directors are the chosen representatives of the shareholders. They oversee day-to-day operations and prioritize safeguarding the interests of the shareholders, who are actively involved in management or operation. They are executive leaders, charged with representing and acting in the best interests of the business.

Section 149(1) of the Companies Act of 2013 mandates that every corporation have a minimum of three directors for public limited companies, two for private limited companies, and one-for-one-person businesses.

The Shareholder Model

Aligning the interests of the shareholders and the executives, or directors, is the main goal of the shareholder approach to corporate governance. Market value is taken into account as a gauge of the firm's productivity and profitability. Due to the separation of executive daily decision-making and beneficial ownership, a principal-agent issue develops in this situation. Due to this separation of ownership and control, the

company deviates from its goal of maximizing profits. Since the managing directors are not sole proprietors, they do not incur all of the expenses or reap all of the rewards of their labor.

In this case, the directors are held to be the shareholders' trustees and are so required to act in their best interests.

Powers of shareholders in the appointment of directors

In most Indian-registered businesses, the shareholders are permitted to announce the appointment of the directors, who in turn make up the Board.

They also have the authority, under Section 169(1) of the Companies Act 2013, to remove directors with a simple majority vote, namely by passing an ordinary resolution.

According to Section 114 of the Companies Act 2013,

a. the members of the meeting who are eligible to vote cast their votes in favor of the resolution by raising their hands, taking a poll, etc.

b. the resolution should get more than 50% of the voting in favor, to win.

Restrictions imposed on directors under Section 180 of the Companies Act, 2013

This section specifies certain conditions in which the Board of Directors must first get the unanimous consent of the Shareholders through a Special Resolution before using that particular power.

A special resolution intention to declare it special must be notified to all members in

attendance in accordance with Section 114(2) of the Companies Act of 2013.

b. The general meeting must be properly announced and all attendees must get the notice required by this act promptly.

d. The number of votes cast in support of the resolution must be at least three times greater than any votes, if any, that were cast against it by members.

In cases of the following circumstances, a special resolution and the need for shareholder approval under Section 180 come into play:

1. To sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the entire undertaking or substantially the entire firm, or in cases where the company owns many undertakings, the entire or substantially the entire undertaking of each such undertaking.

2. To invest any additional pay it receives as a result of a merger or amalgamation in trust securities.

3. Apart from short-term loans taken out from the company bankers in the regular course of business, borrow money when the total amount borrowed by the firm will exceed the sum of its paid-up share capital, free reserves, and securities premium.

4. To remit any obligation owed to a director or to extend the time for payment. The shareholders may intervene and restrict the ambit of powers exercised by the Directors, in cases wherein

1. they are dissatisfied with the director, their remedy would be to remove them in accordance with the provisions of the act or articles, MoA [Memorandum of Association] and AoA [Articles of Association], etc.

2. when a deadlock is observed in the management.

3. the directors acted in a mala fide manner, in bad faith, against the interests of the company.

4. when the non-alignment of intention is observed, between the principal and the agent, the owner and the executive, the shareholder, and the director, in this case.

Conclusion

There has been a declaration giving shareholders the authority to interfere with

the nominated directors' regular activities. Nonetheless, in terms of appointment and dismissal, the shareholders shall always have the final say. Senior management, which includes all managers, directors, and employees, is always responsible to the shareholders. Investors need managers specialized human capital to generate returns on their investments, much to how investors (principals) hire managers (agents) to operate the company on their behalf, and managers might need the investors' money since they might not have enough capital of their own to invest. In each of the aforementioned situations, there is a split between ownership and control as well as between financing and management.

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Satyajit Pawar
3rd BA LLB

Disha : Media, Arrest and Dissent

One of the best and most illustrative examples of how the media can murder people covertly is the Rwandan genocide and radio. In the 1990s, radio was a potent tool for causing and directing mayhem. The bulk of radio broadcasters in the Rwandan genocide case were independent contractors. A community-specific hatred and toxic behavior that persisted and cost 7% of Rwanda's people their lives.

The aforementioned instance is perfectly applicable to the current situation. Disha Ravi recently received the label of "single mother" from one of the largest and self-described "known" media organizations and newspapers. Later, the story was changed on the same media website, without an apology. According to this news report, character assassination and slut-shaming of a 21-year-old environmental campaigner are the fundamental foundations of Indian patriarchy.

Anil Vij, the Home Minister for Haryana, attacked Disha on Twitter, writing that "anti-nationalists like her should be killed from the roots." Disha Ravi was detained for five days after being nabbed by Delhi police in Bengaluru for 'allegedly' editing a toolkit that Greta Thunberg published. Sedition, criminal conspiracy, and fomenting discontent against the Indian government are among the accusations. She is a part of the group

Fridays for Future, which fought EIA 2020: Environmental Impact Assessment Notification. They had previously received a notice from the authorities under the Unlawful Actions [Prevention] Act [UAPA], but it was subsequently withdrawn. The cops claim that the UAPA notice was sent "erroneously."

The classic provision silenced the voices against the ruler which are used in favor of Disha's case. Since 2015, the modus-operandi of the state clearly shows the provision is used suppress dissent. Anyone raising their voice on the streets is either been harassed by various agencies or is arrested. The pattern can be seen repeatedly in several events like CAA protests, Delhi riots or Koregaon Bhima.

Disha's situation is distinct. The conflicts between judges, high-ranking police officers, and intellectuals are what make them unique. 50 or so former judges, senior cops, officers and bureaucrats sent a memo to President Ram Nath Kovind, denouncing efforts by people and groups to establish narratives against the interests of the country. On the other hand, retired Supreme Court justice, Justice Deepak Gupta, stated that he had no suspicions that the toolkit contained anything "seditious." Opponents also draw attention to the illegal reason she was imprisoned, which contributes to the peculiarity of her case.



The arrest took place in Bengaluru, Disha's mobile phone was tracked by the police and then apprehended from her residence. While the arrest was in process, none of the police officials were in uniform. It has also been allegedly said that her family was not informed. This very-well comes in clear violations of D. K Basu guidelines requiring police to be in uniform with name tags at the time of arrest.

Bengaluru Police have stated that they weren't aware of Disha's arrest until she was on the flight being departed to Delhi. The rule of inter-state arrest laid down in Sandeep Kumar Vs State, authored by Justice Dr. S Murlidhar and Talwant Singh clearly says that establishing contact with the local police station, in whose jurisdiction the arrest takes place is a necessity. As recorded, she was formally arrested in Delhi and not in Bengaluru.

Secondly, Article 22 of the Indian Constitution is a fundamental provision providing the earliest opportunity to legal representation by a practitioner of choice seems to be violated. The duty magistrate failed to ensure legal representation of Disha's choice although she was represented by a legal aid counsel, it is allegedly said that the particular police station officials mislead the lawyers of her choice by giving them false information. The same pattern was followed in the cases of Safoura Zargar and Munawar Faruqui.

Returning to the media trial, bench of Justice Prathibha Singh [Delhi HC] directed the editors eg. Times Now, India Today and News18 to ensure that proper editorial control is exercised while disseminating information to ensure investigation is not hammered. High Court also remarked 'Right to Privacy, sovereignty and integrity of the country and the Freedom of Speech need to be balanced'.

Quoting the National Crime Records Bureau, the data shows 165% jump in the sedition cases [2019] while the conviction rate is around 3% to 4%. This data clearly points out the state's use of legal machinery to crack down dissent. Time has come to stand against these tactics.

'Law proscribes only such activities as would be intended, or have a tendency, to create disorder or disturbance of public peace by resort to violence'.

"There is not even an iota of evidence brought to my notice connecting the perpetrators of the violence on January 26, 2021, with the said PJF (Poetic Justice Foundation) or the applicant/accused (Ravi)," the court said terming the evidence against Ms Ravi as "scanty and sketchy".

"Citizens are conscience keepers of government in any democratic Nation. They cannot be put behind the bars simply because they choose to disagree with the state policies. The offence of sedition cannot be invoked to minister to the wounded vanity of the governments," Judge Rana remarked while granting bail to Disha Ravi and pulling hard on the state. Judge Rana in the context of Greta Thunberg and tool kit case noted that -

"The right to dissent is firmly enshrined under Article 19 of The Constitution of India. In my considered opinion the freedom of speech and expression includes the right to seek a global audience"

One lesson that all the studio and sensation frenzy media should learn from this judgment is -

"Conspiracy cannot be proved merely on the basis of inferences. The inferences have to be backed by evidence," the court noted.

In the words of Justice D.Y.Chandrachud, "Great threat to pluralism is the suppression of difference and the silencing of popular and unpopular voices offering alternate or opposing views, India as a nation committed to pluralism, is not one language, one religion, one culture or one assimilated race".



It was Saffora yesterday, Disha today who knows about tomorrow. This not so-called emergency situation needs to be curbed, not just by pen and paper, but using the ballot paper [if they allow it] or else one cannot rely on the BUTTON system.

Get to Know Your Staff

Sumit Tak – Assistant Professor

Drawn to the captivating storytelling of filmmaker Gajendra Ahire, Sumit sir finds inspiration and admiration in the cinematic masterpieces brought to life. Among his favourite movies, "Chak De India" holds a special place in his heart. Contemplating an alternate path, he envisions himself as a daring and enterprising businessman, embracing the challenges and excitement that come with venturing into the world of commerce. Describing himself in a single word, he aptly chooses "adventurous," embodying his zest for life, eagerness to explore new horizons, and embrace thrilling experiences. With an unwavering spirit, he embraces every opportunity for growth and discovery, leaving an indelible mark on his professional and personal journey.

Get to Know Your Staff

Madhura Apte – Assistant Professor

Madhura ma'am uses the word, "punctual" to describe herself and her commitment to timeliness is evident to all her students, who have come to appreciate her promptness and dedication. Whether it's starting classes on time, meeting deadlines, or organizing events, Madhura ma'am's adherence to punctuality sets an example for everyone around her. She finds herself engrossed in the captivating world of "Siyalkot Saga" by Ashwin Sanghi, a book that weaves together history, mystery, and mythology. When it comes to movies, she has a fondness for the intriguing narratives of "Raazi" directed by Meghna Gulzar and "Special 26" directed by Neeraj Pandey. She aspires to be a Business Analyst, driven by her analytical mindset and a clear understanding of economics.



Tejas Bais
2nd BBA LLB

National Policy for Rare Diseases and Consideration of Research For Treatment As A Nationally Important Project

Introduction

Defining a phenomenon is one of the leading steps to recognizing the occurrence and role of that entity or phenomenon in Human understanding. From the very beginning of the human race, man has always tried to treat the contingencies and occurrences (here, health contingencies and occurrences) through means of his understanding of nature yet there are some rare occurrences (i.e. Diseases) that are beyond his understanding but now with the emergence of advancement in medical sciences, it is possible to treat and prevent such occurrences. However, there is still a struggle to define it in particular herein 'rare' diseases. One of the working definitions that most will agree on is given by the World Health Organization (WHO) states that these diseases are debilitating, lifelong disorders whose prevalence is less than one per 1,000 persons. They include autoimmune disorders, congenital malformations, inherited cancers, and certain endemic infectious diseases that have very low prevalence. Around 80 percent of rare diseases are genetic in origin and therefore disproportionately impact children.

Management of health care is a state subject and to counter such diseases, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India formulated a National Policy for Treatment of Rare Diseases (NPTRD) in July 2017. Implementation of the

policy, however, faced certain challenges and a limiting factor in its implementation was bringing States on board and lack of clarity on how much Government could support in terms of tertiary care.

Now, this is always persisting problem of state machinery but why we are discussing rare diseases and their consideration to be a nationally important project?

Background

In a recent event, the Honorable Delhi High Court consisting of a single bench of Honorable Justice Pratibha Singh directed Union Government to release ₹ 5.35 Cr. to fund Clinical trials for rare diseases i.e., Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) syndrome while hearing a batch of petitions pertaining to children suffering from rare diseases such as DMD and hunter syndrome.

A genetic disorder, DMD affects muscles, leading to muscle wasting that gets worse over time. It occurs primarily among males, though in rare cases may affect females, according to the National Institutes of Health, a US medical research agency.

In August in the very similar case of Master Arnesh Shaw v. Union of India & Anr. The High Court suggested Union government take a "more pragmatic view" on its suggestion that the financial support of Rs 50 Lakh per patient for treatment under the National Policy For Rare Diseases could be also considered for covering the expenses likely

to be incurred in the clinical trials under which 54 children are already enrolled. Responding to the observations made by the court in August, the Central Technical Committee for Rare Diseases (CTCRD) in a September 02 meeting observed that the amount is to be released only for “treatment of rare diseases” and the responsibility of conducting a clinical trial of a drug lies on the developer until the efficacy of the drug is proven as it cannot be considered as a treatment and hence it does not fall under the ambit of support scheme of the policy. However, this time the Court in its judgment paved a way for a broader question of considering this to be a nationally important project.

During the hearing concerning the matter, the High Court in its observation mentioned that the “magnitude of the problem suffered by children with rare diseases leaves no doubt in the mind of the court that the creation of treatment therapeutics for children with rare diseases would be considered as a nationally important project.”

Challenges

Challenges before the national policy for rare diseases are elaboratively mentioned in the Policy report 2021. The most prominent of which the court observed and asked the government to cater to is that the efforts for crowdfunding for treatment of DMD and other rare diseases had not yielded many results as the issue does not appear to have gained importance in society in general thus publicizing about the issue through radio, television and other media in order to attract more voluntary donations for the said cause. Public ignorance of the matter is one of the challenges that the Government and society as a whole have to deal with.

Remedy by the court

The High Court provided directions that “In order to ensure that there is a specific recognition of donations for rare diseases this court is of the opinion that the same ought to be included in schedule VII as

requested by the MoHFW and the MCA is directed to file an affidavit as to the status of this request”. In the mentioned direction Court also noted that Hanugen Therapeutics Private Limited, the company which was to conduct the said clinical trials after entering into an agreement with Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) last year, was unable to begin the same due to lack of funds.

Directing BIRAC to release Rs. 5.35 crore to Hanugen to begin the trial, the court observed that as it has been declared a nationally important project, the intellectual property will rest with the government. The court further directed Hanugen and BIRAC to draft a fresh agreement and place it before the court.

Conclusion

India is the proud pharmacy of the world but with the forthcoming scenarios confronting the nation i.e., an estimated 1.8 lakh children will need surgery every year. Congenital anomalies make up 9% of the surgical burden of diseases worldwide of which two-thirds may be avoided with surgical interventions if we are talking about the question of health care concerning the child as a whole.

Achieving the goal of controlling preventable deaths of newborns and children suffering from rare diseases can be done only with investment in research. Moreover, the addition of research funding in the national policy for rare diseases is conclusive in making it a nationally important project.

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Harsh Singh
2nd BBA LLB

Uniform Civil Code (UCC)

The uniform civil code (UCC) is one of the debatable topics going on, not only in the legislature, but also in the general public. It is a subject of public concern because it talks about one nation, one code, which will affect the personal law and that will be paralyzed after the implementation of this code. We all know that India is a cluster of different religions with different cultures and ideologies and in such a place implementing a uniform civil code is not going to be a cakewalk. Before discussing why, it will not be easy to implement, first see the basics of a uniform civil code.

Definition

A uniform civil code means that all sections of the society irrespective of their religion shall be treated equally according to the national civil code, which shall apply to all uniformly. It will be applicable in personal laws like marriage, divorce, property, inheritance, and succession. It is a secular civil law that is going to provide equality before the law and in a real sense irrespective of any religion, caste, tribe, or gender.

Indian Constitution and this Code

This code is mentioned in Article 44 of Part IV of the Indian constitution under Directive Principles of State Policies (DPSP). To the knowledge of my readers, the uniform civil code comes under DPSP, and DPSP is a

right that cannot be enforced by the court, but these principles are fundamental in the working of the nation and the state must apply these principles in making law. So, the court can only talk about a uniform civil code but can't do anything except wait and watch for the government to take any further steps. That's why Article 44 of the Constitution states that "THE STATE SHALL ENDEAVOUR TO SECURE FOR THE CITIZENS A UNIFORM CIVIL CODE THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY OF INDIA". Where state exactly means the legislative bodies.

History Related to the UCC

UCC came into the picture in 1835, when Britishers put forward the idea of uniformity in the laws of evidences and crimes but not personal law acts. Later, after seeing so many cases arise out of personal laws, the government formed the B. N. Rau Committee to codify Hindu laws in 1941. When the Constitution of India was in the process of drafting, the UCC was introduced in Article 35 of the Draft Constitution, which was later put under Article 44. During the formulation of this act, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said that UCC is a sensible thing but it can only be accepted voluntarily in the present scenario, but also said that it will be implemented shortly when the nation is ready to accept it. He further said, "There was a debate that went on while passing of uniform civil code in the constituent

assembly – The Muslim members were not in favor of this code Mohammad Ismail a resident of Madras was against this code his points were that–

1. Following one's religious beliefs and principles are the fundamental right of every citizen.

2. He clarified in the assembly that India is a secular nation where everyone is free to practice their religion so they should not take any step which is going to hinder the religious and cultural ethos of people.

The second person in this debate was M. A. Ayyangar whose views were also against UCC said–:

1. The Indian concept of secularism gives equal rights to every religion and culture.

2. The matrimonial contract was enjoined by the Holy Quran and the tradition of the prophet.

K. M. Munshi another member of the constituent assembly was in favor of UCC because it gives religious freedom to the state to control all the secular activities associated with religion.

1. He took the example of countries like Turkey and Egypt where religious minorities' personal laws were not protected.

2. He further took examples of khojas and demons who do not want to follow the Shariat Act but were forced to do so.

3. He mentioned a stronger point to support his claim that personal law discriminates between genders that are against the core of the constitution of India.

Judgements Related to UCC

There are many events in the Indian judicial system when courts have discussed the importance of implementing of uniform civil code among them are some cases discussed here–

1. Mohd. Ahmed Khan v Shah Bano Begum (AIR 1985 SC 945)

This was the first time when the Hon'ble Supreme Court talked about the importance of the implementation of UCC. A Muslim woman named Shah Bano Begum was

fighting a case against her husband Mohd. Ahmed for the maintenance of herself and her five children under Section 123 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. But the husband took the defence of the Muslim Personal Law where the provisions are only to provide maintenance only for the iddat period after divorce i.e., only for 128 days. Though the Court upheld the right to get maintenance after the iddat period, if a Uniform Civil Code was in the picture, then it would have given equal rights as in that case Special Marriage Act, 1954 would be in power where, under Section 37, the court can order the husband to pay alimony to his wife.

States That Have Implemented UCC

Goa is the only state in India that has implemented a Uniform Civil Code. There is also a talk in other states like Uttarakhand, Assam, and Himachal Pradesh, about the implementation of such. Let's see the model of UCC in Goa as it will give us a great picture of how things work.

The code is derived from the Portuguese Civil Code, 1867, which was in action when the Portuguese ruled Goa. Some important rules that are to be followed are–

1. The law provides the compulsory registration of marriage before the civil authority, ensuring that the wife is an equal inheritor and is entitled to half of the "common assets" in which inherited property of the husband if there is a divorce between them. And parents have to share half of the properties with their children including a daughter.

2. For marriage, there will be a two-step process commonly known as first signature and second signature in which the first is a statement of intention (where you can call for any objection) and the second signature is the formal marriage.

3. The law doesn't allow bigamy or polygamy for any religion but allows Hindu men to marry again, if their wife doesn't give birth to a child till the age of 21 or a male child till the age of 30.

4. There is also a provision for matrimonial property rights which is in itself very unique because it is not given in any of the personal laws in India, during marriage no special agreement is signed between the couples the wife is a co-owner in the properties with the husband including the inherited properties.

Other Nations That Have Implemented UCC

Many countries have implemented uniform civil codes like Rome, France, and Islamic countries like Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Pakistan, Egypt, Nigeria, Malaysia, and the USA.

- Rome: The UCC is given by the Romans it was formed in the reign of Emperor Justinian, Romans use the principle to develop a code, precise for the Roman people, which was used to decide how the legal process will be worked. They coined the word, "Jus Civile" means all rules and laws that are derived from Rome.

- France: It is one of the well-known civil codes in the world it is called the Napoleon Civil Code, 1804. It replaced all the local laws. It covers a vast area of laws like succession, wills, gifts, contracts and quasi-contracts, commodities, property, easement, wills, etc.

- Islamic nations: Most Islamic nation rule according to the shariat act but there are some countries who took a progressive step like Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Turkey, and Pakistan, who got inspired by the European model of the code and made laws in a combination of Shariat Law and Uniform Civil Code. But some people are firm believers that their nation should be running according to Shariat Law, without any modifications.

- United States of America: This country has different layers of legislation that apply differently to every state, city, and agency. Here, states have their Supreme Court which has their own set of rules. But still, there are civil laws that apply to all the states in the same manner in the country. For example, security, taxation

and general legal issues.

Pros of UCC

- Uniform Civil Code will provide equal status to all the citizens of India.
- It will be gender neutral which is again going to benefit the women of our country.
- It will neglect the contentious provisions of personal laws.
- Overlapping of laws will get avoided.
- It will be easy for judicial institutions to hear cases and the burden of cases would be less.

Cons of UCC

- It is a violation of religious freedom, which is directly against the basic principles of the Indian Constitution.
- As India is a nation of diversity concerning religion, culture, or ethnicity it would be difficult for everyone to follow one principle.
- The state has no right to interfere in religious activity written under freedom of religion which is again a violation of fundamental rights.
- It is a very sensitive issue because the government has to be unbiased while forming this act that must not hurt the sentiments of any section of society.

Conclusion

India is a nation of diversity as mentioned above where every community has its laws and they are in support of that laws but we cannot neglect the point that these personal laws are gender biased i.e., they harm the well-being of women. As the world is changing, women need equal and unbiased opportunities. To implement the Uniform Civil Code, the Government should start taking strong steps in that direction. It can be interpreted that it would not be an easy task but it has so many benefits. The author firmly believes that a Uniform Civil Code shall be in action shortly.



Nehali Mokashi
3rd BBA LLB

Environmental Issues and CSR

The world is currently facing a host of environmental issues, from climate change to deforestation, pollution, and loss of biodiversity. These problems are rapidly intensifying, and the need for immediate action is more crucial than ever. The corporate sector, with its vast resources and reach, can play a pivotal role in addressing these issues through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

CSR refers to the way in which corporations integrate social and environmental concerns into their operations, decision-making, and stakeholder relationships. By doing so, they can create a positive impact on society and the environment while also enhancing their reputation and long-term sustainability.

One of the most pressing environmental issues is climate change, which is primarily caused by the release of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Many corporations are taking steps to reduce their carbon footprint by adopting renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and investing in carbon offsetting projects.

For example, Google has set a goal to operate on 100% renewable energy by 2030, and Microsoft has pledged to be carbon negative by 2030. Walmart, the world's largest retailer, has committed to reducing emissions from its global supply chain by one gigaton by 2030.

These initiatives not only help reduce carbon emissions but also promote the adoption of renewable energy sources and technologies.

Another significant environmental issue is deforestation, which is the permanent destruction of forests for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes. Many corporations have been criticized for their role in deforestation, particularly in the agriculture and palm oil sectors.

However, some companies have taken steps to address this issue. For instance, Nestle, the world's largest food company, has committed to sourcing 100% of its palm oil from sustainable sources by 2023. Unilever, one of the world's largest consumer goods companies, has pledged to eliminate deforestation from its supply chain by 2023. These commitments are helping to reduce the demand for unsustainable palm oil and promote sustainable agricultural practices.

Pollution is also a significant environmental issue, with many corporations contributing to air, water, and land pollution through their operations and products. For example, the fashion industry is known to be a significant polluter due to the use of synthetic materials and the disposal of textile waste. However, some companies are taking steps to reduce their pollution footprint.

For instance, Adidas, the global sports brand, has committed to using only recycled polyester in its products by 2024. Patagonia, the outdoor clothing company, has launched a program that encourages customers to repair and reuse their clothing instead of buying new items. These initiatives not only reduce pollution but also promote a circular economy where products are reused and recycled instead of being discarded.

Finally, the loss of biodiversity is an environmental issue that is often overlooked but has significant implications for ecosystems and human well-being. Many corporations are taking steps to protect and restore biodiversity by investing in conservation efforts and reducing their impact on natural habitats.

For instance, the mining company Rio Tinto has committed to net-positive biodiversity outcomes in all its operations by 2025. The pharmaceutical company AstraZeneca has launched a program

to protect biodiversity by reducing its impact on ecosystems and supporting conservation efforts. These initiatives not only protect biodiversity but also promote sustainable practices and responsible business operations.

In conclusion, environmental issues are becoming more pressing, and corporations have a significant role to play in addressing them through CSR. By integrating social and environmental concerns into their operations, corporations can create a positive impact on society and the environment while also enhancing their reputation and long-term sustainability. The initiatives highlighted above are just a few examples of the positive impact that corporations can have on the environment. It is essential that corporations continue to prioritize CSR and take bold action to address the environmental challenges facing our planet.

Get to Know Your Staff

Ajinkya Waghmare – Assistant Professor

Ajinkya sir's book of choice, "Think Like a Monk" by Jay Shetty explores the power of mindfulness, self-discovery, and living a purposeful life. When it comes to music, he finds himself captivated by the patriotic spirit of the Vande Mataram Rap. He has a unique talent for creating and maintaining a healthy and harmonious environment whilst fostering positivity and collaboration among those around him. If he hadn't chosen the legal field, his passion for sports and adventure would have led him to become a part of the Indian Cricket Team or pursue a career as a pilot, soaring through the skies with determination and skill.



Aayushi Vatsal
2nd BA LLB

The Importance of Moot Courts as a Law Student

As a future member of the legal fraternity, one of the most valuable experiences during college days is attending trials. Moot Court is a simulation of a real trial where students argue hypothetical cases before judges, usually lawyers or academics of the field. These types of competitions allow students to develop a hands-on approach and gain invaluable experience that extends beyond the classroom.

Develop legal skills: Moot courts give students an opportunity to increase their confidence in their abilities. Through practice and judging judges, they learn to trust their gut and develop the courage to defend their arguments convincingly. The confidence gained can also be seen in other areas of life, such as public speaking and interviews.

Online opportunities: Because these competitions bring together legal professionals, researchers and students from across the country, they provide an excellent networking opportunity for law students. Such events provide an opportunity to meet lawyers, judges, and other legal professionals. Participating in contest competitions can also lead to internships, clerkships, and other career opportunities.

More practical information: The student learns about court procedure, presenting statements and presenting arguments. They also understand the nuances of these arguments and the importance of getting to the heart of the matter.

Exposure to different aspects of law: Controversial courts often focus on hypothetical cases that cover a wide range of issues, from constitutional confirmation to appellate courts. Participating in the same can help a student decide on a career as they are exposed to different fields. They can spark an interest in a particular area of law that the student may not have considered before.

Components of Moot Courts:

1. The Hon'ble Judge's Bench
2. The Legal Question/Dispute Proposition
3. Representatives of the stakeholders (consultants or group composition of representatives, usually consisting of 3 people, two presenters and a researcher)
4. Court Clerks

There are some points you can learn to become a good mooter:

You must know your case well, and when you present your case to the judge, you must be very careful in your conduct and be aware of all the facts of the case. You should be very familiar with the case and not read your notes instead of reading

about the case. Make a short list of all the points you want to make in your case so that it doesn't get delayed, and it's easier when the judge is convinced. You should always try to have fun and a good interactive session with the judge, as this will boost your morale, and the judge will also be interested in listening to your behaviour. It is important that you argue the facts rather than the law when making your case.

Things to Avoid:

Although there are certain etiquettes and manners that are followed, there are certain things that all compilers should avoid at all costs during oral presentations. Instead of being too formal during an argument, try to have a conversation about it. However, avoid using statements like "I believe, feel, think", etc. You should never answer a question without thinking about it first, otherwise, there will be two seconds of silence. There is also the risk of trying to cover up your shortcomings by bluffing, which should be avoided at all costs. If you accidentally interrupt or talk to the referee, stop talking immediately. No matter what happens or how embarrassed you are, do not get angry, don't fight back or leave the courtroom. The worst thing you can do is not pay attention to the judges' questions or address their concerns. Give it your undivided attention.

Do not deviate from the original plan. That does not mean you shouldn't try to please the judge. If you get distracted, try to answer in a way that makes sense and gets you on the right track. And finally, one of the most important things is not to let yourself get upset. Your anxiety can affect the judge's opinion of you, so as the saying goes, fake it till you make it. Speech is one of the most essential parts of qualifying a law student in this field, and they have to do differently to help them in the future when they become lawyers and judges of

the High Court and Supreme Court and dispense justice. So, such movements help the student to grow as a person and encourage him to move forward and show his abilities.

Etiquettes and good manners:

When entering a courtroom -

- You must bow to the judge as soon as you enter the courtroom, whether the judge notices you or not.
- Unless otherwise indicated, the seat must be such that the appellant must sit on the left, and the respondent must sit on the right, facing the judge.
- When the judge follows you into the courtroom, you must stand up, and when he (the judge) reaches his chair, the lawyer bows in front of him and then takes his place.
- When ordered by the judge, the first lawyer must approach the podium and bow to the court/judge before the start of the oral argument.

During the pleadings:

The emphasis is now on one of the most important, if not the most important, stages of pleading, namely pleadings in which the lawyer as a speaker is obliged to use specific judicial language when presenting his arguments before the judge (or the bank).

They are as follows:

- Always use terms such as "Your Honor" when politely addressing the judge. Generally, in India, if there are female judges, we use the H.R. (and H.H.) medal. Also, lawyers can ask judges, if there are male and female judges, to designate them collectively as lords. Generally, they allow themselves to be collectively called lords, and they only rarely do so. It is, therefore, advisable to ask in advance how the bank wishes to be called).

Lawyers should participate in the proceedings as they present their arguments rather than simply recounting

them.

- When a judge asks a question, answer it fully as best you can; don't say you'll come back later. Even if the judge deviates from the path of the lawyer, the lawyer should always give priority to the advice of the judge.

- When a judge tries to ask a question if someone is confused or does not understand something, he can ask the judge for clarification or explanation.

- Judges may be asked to recall something for a few seconds (e.g. 10-15 seconds) if it does not come back immediately.

- After obtaining permission as to how the judge wishes to be called, the attorney usually begins the following statement with "Court/Your..."

- When an attorney wishes to agree or acknowledge what the judge said, he has to answer "Indeed Your Lordship/Much English Your Lordship" to do this.

- If you hold a pen or pencil to make corrections in the Memorial, you must not carry it with you when speaking because you hold it in your hand while speaking or wave the pen/pencil to make an argument when they may appear disrespectful to the bank/judge

- Body movements such as switching from one foot to the other and excessive gestures should be avoided as much as possible. Keeping your hands by your side can help prevent this.

- Instead of being harsh and confrontational, it is better to adopt a gentle and regular dialogue.

It's much better to suggest asking for a while to remember something correctly than to answer incorrectly right away.

- When the answer is unknown, excuse yourself by saying, "The lawyer claims not to know," and ask for the opportunity to make a calculated estimate.

- In the event of an error, it is recommended to gently clarify its position before a judge without embarrassment

and never to try to hide it.

- You can also respectfully disagree when you can support your point of view with well-reasoned arguments.

- You must assimilate information easily without memorising words and be ready to answer any questions that may arise.

To do this, first, formulate a counter-argument on the other side, then look for counter-arguments with good arguments.

- When answering questions, it is best to pause. It will also help you mentally form a response.

- Always show respect for the court, no matter what the issue.

- You must obtain permission from the court before proceeding to the next question or point.

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- Judges may be asked to recall something for a few seconds (e.g. 10-15 seconds) if it does not come back immediately.

- Before you sit down, thank the court when you are finished or when you run out of time.

- If you need more time or notice that many issues remain unresolved, calmly raise your concerns with the court and ask permission.

- Recite the first and last paragraphs, especially the prayers, with all your heart.

- Maintaining eye contact during any conversation is recognised as one of the most important rules of etiquette. The same goes for arguments.

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- You can also respectfully disagree when you can support your position with well-reasoned arguments.

- You must be open to receiving information rather than memorising words and be ready to answer any questions that may arise.

Maintaining eye contact with the judge when presenting your case shows the defence attorney's confidence. We must always strive to maintain it.

Transmitting information:

- To transmit information to a judge, give it to the clerk in advance or, if necessary, arrange for the same clerk to deliver the material several times in a discreet manner.

- Use Post-Its to convey information orally without disturbing the courtroom.

Leaving the courtroom

- When the judge leaves his chair, he must stand and bow to the judge.

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- You must obtain permission from the court before proceeding to the next question or point.

Wait for the judge to leave before leaving the courtroom.

• Never look at the bank with your back.
Speech/Communication Etiquette
During Oral Pleadings

- When the hearing opens, begin by saying, "For the pleasure of the court, my name is _____, and I appear in court as _____. My arguments will be resolved..."

- Avoid when presenting arguments Use phrases such as "We are arguing" or "Here is our argument".

- Before you sit down, thank the court when you are finished or when you run out of time.

- If you need more time or notice that many issues remain unresolved, calmly raise your concerns with the court and ask permission.

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Leaving the courtroom:

- When the judge leaves his chair, he must stand and bow to the judge.

- Asked about the judge's statement: "If the court clarifies the matter, the lawyer will be obliged."

- Asked about the judge's repetition: "The lawyer fears that he has not fully understood the court's concerns."

- If the judge Ask "yes" or "no" questions, answer "yes" or "no" first, then continue

with your explanation. For example, "Yes, sir, actually..." or "No, sir, but...".

- When I politely disagree with the judge - "The lawyer agrees with the court's reasoning, but my opinion is that...or the lawyer wishes to advise/submit..."

- When the judiciary poses a question, you're not lying nor knowing the answer, note respectfully: "The board uses ignorance as an excuse."

However, this can create the wrong impression and should only be used as a last resort.

- If the time has expired, you can ask the court to allow you to finish: "Your Honor, may I finish briefly?" "If the court says 'yes', it's over. Remember not to take the opportunity to present a new argument."

- Say in rebuttal, "I will argue that ... and went on to say, "My opponent's (or opposing lawyer's or scholarly friend's) argument misses the point."

- For Final Submission: You may use any of the terms "We submit", "This is our submission", or "Submitted."

- At the end of your argument, say, "That's the end of my presentation."

Is there any other help I can give in court? Or "Unless the Court has further questions, this will end my (representative) statement."

- When submitting your argument or citing a previous argument, say, "In my respectful submission..."

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All in all, we can all agree that mooting is an essential feature of a successful career in law, and thus, students must strive to participate in the same to learn more and more every time. Winning is not the motive; evolving as a person and a legal professional are.



Esha Udavant
3rd BA LLB

Behind the Scenes of a Post-Pandemic Law School

Introduction: Mental Health and Covid-19

It is estimated that 6-7 % of the population suffers from mental disorders. India is a culturally rich nation with several complexities arising due to the difference in ideologies and opinions. Differences between the opinions vary from region to region due to generation gaps, the presence of different religions, rural-urban migration and styles of upbringing, to name a few. Mental disorders are among the leading causes of non-fatal disease burden in India. In 2017, 197.3 million people had mental disorders in India, including 45.7 million with depressive disorders and 44.9 million with anxiety disorders¹. The world is now gradually returning to its “normal” state of affairs after the Covid-19 pandemic, but with a steady rise in mental health problems. Indians were found to be one of the largest populations impacted by mental illness in the world, and WHO has labelled the country as “The World’s Most Depressed Country”². There has been increased awareness about mental illnesses in India, but there is a dire need to drive dialogues at grassroot level.

This article aims at spreading awareness about the mental health of law students. There is more than what meets the eye behind all the glamorous trophies, medals and certificates.

The Covid-19 pandemic brought in new levels of insecurities and uncertainties. Everyone has their stories along the lines of, “I was out with my friends and they suddenly announced a lockdown” and “I took the first bus back home after hearing about the lockdown”. People were forced to stop what they were doing and literally “run for their lives” on what seemed to be a “normal” day in March. It has been three years since the first lockdown and even after the reopening of services, we remain far from “normal”. Loss of work and shelter, closed educational institutions and workplaces, sudden deaths of loved ones, repeated lockdowns and several such disruptions have led to a huge impact on mental health. India is waking up to the reality and consequences of mental health while responding with openness and acceptance, pointing to the impact of education and access. However, this attitude needs support at a systemic

1 The Lancet Psychiatry. (2020). The burden of mental disorders across the states of India: the Global Burden of Disease Study 1990–2017. Retrieved from: [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpsy/article/PIIS2215-0366\(19\)30475-4/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpsy/article/PIIS2215-0366(19)30475-4/fulltext)

2 Lamba, R. (2020). What India must do to solve its mental health crisis? Economic Times. Retrieved from: <https://health.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/industry/what-india-must-do-to-solve-its-mental-health-crisis/74314862>

level to destigmatise mental illnesses. These statistics have been meticulously evaluated in a study conducted by the Live Love Laugh Foundation called “How India Perceives Mental Health 2021”.

Why now?

The first question in your mind after reading the title of the article was probably, “The pandemic is over; why are we still talking about it?” The pandemic surely affected the world physically, but there isn’t nearly enough emphasis on the repercussions it had on everyone’s mental health. A lot of people went back home from school or work and lived with their families for months. *Prima facie*, it sounds perfect because now people could be closer to their loved ones. But nobody talks about the damage it caused to those with abusive families or those whose entire lives were uprooted. The pain of watching family members getting infected or hospitalised, and in the worst cases, dying without spending their last moments with their loved ones, is immeasurable. It hurts my heart to hear these stories today when the world has gone back to “normal” because what about the people whose lives will never be the same again? What about the people who described going back home as “a mistake”? What about the people who did not get to say their goodbyes? Three years have passed and although I have often been told to “not dwell over the past”, a part of me thinks that it is impossible to say that we have returned to “normal”. The pandemic still remains relevant because the changes that each of us has been through have affected us for eternity. Our personalities, aims and outlooks have changed entirely, based on the experiences we’ve had when the world seemed to have had stopped moving.

Law school can be a highly demanding and stressful experience, and this can have significant impacts on the mental health

and well-being of students. The intense workload, competitive environment, and pressure to perform well can all contribute to feelings of anxiety, depression, and burnout. Additionally, the subject matter of law itself can be emotionally challenging, as it often deals with difficult and sensitive issues. Law schools have begun to recognize the importance of addressing these mental health concerns and have implemented various programs and resources to support students. However, there is still a lot of work to be done to address the unique mental health needs of law students and to ensure that they have the tools and resources necessary to cope with the stresses of the profession.

Mental health in a post-pandemic law school

As a law student, people often ask me if my course is too difficult and I find myself torn between choosing an academic or an emotional answer. Academic answer aside, emotionally and mentally, yes, my course is difficult. Mental health remains largely unaddressed in law school. Students face significant competition in every sphere. My seniors told me that moot courts and debates were fun but were silent about the anxiety behind them. Juggling academics along with co-curriculars and a social life can be very hectic and exhausting. Some law students end up turning to substances such as alcohol and drugs to cope with the stress and pressure of law school. This often leads to substance abuse and addiction issues. The delays caused by the pandemic, shifting college from offline mode to online, to hybrid and back to offline has been a rollercoaster ride, to say the least. Friends were made during the online mode, but it was difficult to get along with them when everyone started to attend lectures offline. By the time one could get accustomed to online competitions, it was already time to shift

to offline mode. The exam pattern was changed back to theoretical type, but the students had just finally embraced the multiple-choice pattern. Attendance rates are comparatively lower after the lockdowns and often, drastically high-stress levels are just masked by remarks like, “Welcometocollegelife” and “Everyone goes through this”. Misunderstandings that are left unattended for too long start growing toxic roots that gradually poison your mind. I cannot emphasize enough about how there is so much that goes on in the brain of a law student that remains unsaid and unseen, but there is an incandescent need to shed light on the social effects of the pandemic on students. It used to be easy to hide behind a screen and not reply when problems would arise, but now, our brains have to relearn the rules of confrontation and socialising as a whole. The pandemic has had significant financial impacts on many law students, particularly those who have lost part-time jobs or internships. These financial challenges can add to existing stress and anxiety and impact mental health and well-being. Many law firms and legal organizations have had to cut back on hiring, leading to increased competition for available positions and fewer opportunities overall.

Peer pressure among law students is of a different nature than that of students in other courses. Law students feel pressure to conform to certain norms and expectations, to participate in extracurricular activities and events, to hold certain political or social views, or just generally, to act a certain way. When everyone around seems to be engaging in competitions and internships, it often becomes difficult to sit back and watch in such a highly competitive environment. It relatively eases your anxiety to see that competitions are more than just about winning – they are experiences that shape your personality and cannot be looked at

in black and white. Many law students feel the pressure to socialize and network with their peers in order to build relationships and advance their careers. This pressure can be challenging for introverts and those who struggle with social anxiety. Participation in co-curriculars is definitely important, but it should not be costing you your health and sanity.

Conclusion: What can be done?

Managing mental health in law school certainly requires effort and attention, but with the right strategies and support, students can maintain good mental health and well-being throughout their law school journey. This post-pandemic turbulence could make college seem like a lonely and difficult place without supportive friends. With mental health issues on the rise, it is imperative to note that although college may be overwhelming sometimes, YOU ARE NOT ALONE IN THIS, and social isolation is not the answer. It is natural to feel comfortable at home after the pandemic, and it is quite alright to need extra time to ease into offline college life. You get to decide the pace at which you want to get things done. When you feel like you are at risk of a burn-out, take a step back, as your mental and physical health should always be a priority. It is important for law students to prioritize self-care, including getting enough sleep, eating a healthy diet, and engaging in regular exercise or physical activity. These basic self-care practices can help improve mood, reduce stress, and support overall well-being. Our excellent faculty always supports and encourages our endeavours, and you can always turn to them or your seniors for advice. Law school will only be overwhelming if you are trying to get through it alone. Asking for help only makes you more human, so reach out. Let's make college a safer space for your mental health together!



Sairaj Ghatpande
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महिला सक्षमीकरण ते सबलीकरण

१९७५ साली जागतिक महिला वर्ष जाहीर झालं. युनो न जगभर एक संपूर्ण वर्ष महिलांसाठी समर्पित करावं असा उपक्रम केला. त्याआधी साठच्या दशकात जगभरात उसळलेल्या बदल्यांच्या वावटळीत अमेरिकेत स्त्रीमुक्तीचा झेंडा फडकवण्यासाठी ब्रा बर्निंग सारखे तेव्हा भयंकर वाटणारे सामुदायिक कार्यक्रम जाहीरपणे सुरू झाले. यातून स्त्री मुक्त म्हणजे लैंगिक स्वातंत्र्य, स्वैराचार अशी लेबलं लादली गेली काहीना ही उच्चभ्रू स्त्रियांची फॅशन वाटली परंतु या निमित्ताने स्त्रीदेहाची चर्चा पुढे समाजापर्यंत आली. हीच स्त्री सक्षम कशी होऊ शकते हा आजच्या युगातील फार महत्वाचा मुद्दा.

आता स्त्री सक्षमीकरण म्हणजे काय ? तर.. याचं उत्तर तीन “क” या मध्ये आहे.. १. कायदा २. कल्याण आणि ३. कार्यक्रम या तीन घटकांच्या माध्यमातून आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक व राजकीय सर्व क्षेत्रांमध्ये महिलांना पुरुषांच्या बरोबरीन हक्क व दर्जा प्रदान करून देणे. विकासासाठी संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे आणि स्त्री-पुरुष असमानता नष्ट करणे. या सगळ्या गोष्टी जेव्हा आमलात आणल्या जातील तेव्हा स्त्री खऱ्या अर्थानं शारीरिक व मानसिक दृष्ट्या अजून सक्षम होऊ शकेल. भारत शासनाद्वारे महिलांच्या सशक्तीकरणासाठी अनेक योजना राबवल्या आहेत, महिला व बाल विकास कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकारद्वारे महिला सशक्तीकरणाकडे विशेष लक्ष दिले जात आहे, “बेटी बचाव बेटी पढाओ” योजना असेल “महिला हेल्पलाइन योजना”, “उज्वला योजना”, “सपोर्ट टू ट्रेनिंग अँड एम्प्लोयमेंट प्रोग्राम फोर वुमन”, “महिला शक्ती केंद्र” आणि पंचायत मध्ये महिलांसाठी आरक्षण इत्यादी.

प्रमुख महिला सशक्तीकरण योजना भारत शासनाद्वारे राबवण्यात येत आहे. पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यांनी असे म्हणले आहे की, लोकांना जागृत करण्यासाठी महिलांना

जागरूक असणे आवश्यक आहे ; कारण जेव्हा एखादी स्त्री आपले पाऊल पुढे टाकते तेव्हा तिचं कुटुंब ही प्रगती करत असतं...

“माया अन्गेलो” ही अमेरिकन लेखिका आणि कवयित्री. हिच्या नेतृत्वा खाली आता स्त्रियांवरील अत्याचारासंबंधी स्त्रियांनी जगभर आवाज उठवायला आरंभ केला आहे, “#Mee Too”, “Times Up” सारख्या चळवळी सुरू झाल्या पण हेच धाडस आपल्या कुटुंबात वयाच्या सातव्या वर्षी म्हणजे १९६९ साली मायानं करून दाखवलं होतं आणि नंतर आपल्या आत्मचरित्रात लिहूनही दाखवलं होतं...त्यात ती म्हणते,

“तुम्ही माझी इतिहासात नोंद कराल
तुमच्या कडवट विपरीत खोटेपणाने
तुम्ही मला तुडवून कचऱ्यात फेकाल
पण तरीही मी धूलिकनांसारखी वरच उठेन”

हे झालं परकीयांच्या बाबतीत भारतामध्ये स्त्रियांच्या बाजूने लढणारी माणसही भरपूर होती. स्त्रियांना शिक्षण मिळावं आणि स्त्रिया सुट्ट व्हाव्या यासाठी आपलं आयुष्य झटणारे धोंडो केशव कर्वे, महात्मा फुले असतील, स्त्रियांना त्यांच्या शारीरिक अवयवांची माहिती मिळावी यासाठी संततिनियमन सारखी चळवळ चालवणारे रघुनाथ कर्वे असतील किंवा पुरुषाचं निधन झाल्यावर स्त्रीनं देखील आपलं आयुष्य संपवणं याला आळा घालणारे राजा राम मोहन रॉय, राजश्री शाहु महाराज असतील अशी बरीच नावं आहेत...

आज महिला सबलीकरण करताना सर्वप्रथम समाजात महिलांचे अधिकार व मूल्य यांच्यावर घात करणाऱ्या विघातक प्रवृत्ती हुंडा प्रथा, स्त्रीभ्रूणहत्या, निरक्षरता, लैंगिक अत्याचार, असमानता अशा गोष्टींचा नाश करणं गरजेचे आहे. लैंगिक भेदभाव नष्ट करून समानता प्रस्थापित करणं तसंच सामाजिक घरगुती अन्याय आणि अत्याचार यांच्याविरुद्ध

कठोर कायदे व उपयोजना करणं याच बरोबर महिलांना शारीरिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक व मानसिक स्वरूपात सशक्त बनवणं ही समाजाची जबाबदारी आहे. महिला सबलीकरण करणे म्हणजे पुरुषांनाही नवणं किंवा त्यांच्यापेक्षा श्रेष्ठता सिद्ध करणं असं नाही तर फक्त महिलांना त्यांच्या नैसर्गिक गुणधर्म, क्षमता, परंपरा यांच्याबरोबरच समानतेने वागणूक मिळायला पाहिजे असा विचारप्रवाह समाजात प्रस्थापित झाला तर खऱ्या अर्थाने महिलांचे सबलीकरण होईल. स्त्री शक्तीच्या रूपात देशात असलेले मनुष्यबळ विकसित करून स्त्रीशक्तीचे आरोग्य, शिक्षण, संस्कार व स्वावलंबन हे चार आधारस्तंभ समाजाने भक्कम केले तर समाजात

सुराज्य व स्वराज्य दिसेल आणि फक्त अभियानापुरतं कागदोपत्री नाहीतर वास्तवात महिला सबलीकरण झालेल असेल. त्यामुळे गरज आहे ती समाजात स्त्री शक्तीचा जागर करण्याची. महिला सक्षमीकरण्यासाठी समाज, देश आणि महिलांनी एकत्रित प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे हे प्रयत्न केवळ समाजातील काही महिलांपुरतेच आणि शहरी भागात सीमित न राहता ते समाजाच्या तळागाळापर्यंत पोहोचण्याची गरज आहे.. केवळ हे सगळं बोलूनच न दाखवता आपण कृतीतूनही ते दाखवून देऊ एवढीच आशा आपल्या सर्वांकडून व्यक्त करतो.

Get to Know Your Staff

Sandip Borse – Assistant Professor

Immersed in the richness of Marathi literature, Sandip sir's favorite book, "भुरग" by Sharad Baviskar, captivates his imagination and offers profound insights into the human experience. Finding solace and resonance in the melodies of Vinod Rathod, the song "Thodasa Roomani Ho Jayen" holds a special place in his heart, evoking emotions and inspiring introspection. Had he not pursued a career as an assistant professor, he reveals that he would have chosen the noble path of farming, cherishing the connection with the land and the simple joys it brings. Describing himself in evocative words, he chooses "अडकलेला पतंग," symbolizing his tenacious spirit and unwavering determination to soar high against all odds.

Get to Know Your Staff

Saurabh Jadhav – Assistant Professor

Saurabh sir, a very passionate professor, finds profound wisdom and introspection in the pages of "Difficulty of Being Good" by Gurcharan Das which explores the complexities of moral dilemmas and the challenges of leading a virtuous life. He holds a special admiration for "The Shawshank Redemption," a cinematic masterpiece that beautifully portrays the resilience of the human spirit and the power of hope. He would choose to be a businessman, if not a professor. Describing himself in a single word, he chooses "calm," reflecting his ability to maintain composure and bring a sense of peace to any situation.



Sneha Gund
3rd BA LLB

मुखई: एक अविस्मरणीय कथा

गावाकडची माणसं, गावाकडची माती, माणसाच्या आयुष्यभर लक्षात राहतात. या शहरीकरणाच्या काळात गावाकडे असलेली माणुसकी नकळत नातं निर्माण करून जाते आणि अनोळखी माणसही कुटुंब म्हणून जोडले जातात. हे नातं माणसांच्या ओंजळीत आयुष्यभराच्या आठवणी देऊन जाते, असाच काहीसा चमत्कार राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या हिवाळी श्रमदान शिबिरात विद्यार्थी प्रतिनिधी म्हणून मला आला. कित्येक तासांचा श्रमदान, विविध कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन, ग्रामप्रबोधन, अनेक क्षेत्रात भेटी अशा सात दिवसीय शिबिरात लक्षात राहिले ते मुखई गावातील गावकऱ्यांचे प्रेम, माया आणि आपुलकी. आम्हा सर्वांना नकळत त्या कुटुंबाचा भाग बनवून गेले तर ही कथा सुरुवातीपासून अशी होती.

असं म्हणतात माता, मातृभूमी आणि मातृभाषा या तीन जननींचा प्रत्येक माणसावर संस्कार होत असतात म्हणूनच राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे हे शिबिर अडव्होकेट अशोक पलांडे सर आणि माननीय सौ. जयश्रीताई पलांडे यांच्यामुळे मुखई गावात शक्य झाले. त्यांची त्या मातीशी असलेली घट्ट नाळ आम्हाला मार्गदर्शन म्हणून काम करत राहिली. अवघ्या पंधरा दिवसांच्या काळात या शिबिराच्या आयोजनापासून ते शिबिराच्या शेवटपर्यंतचा प्रवास शक्य झाला. माझ्या आठवणीप्रमाणे पलांडे सरांकडून मुखई गावाचं नाव पहिल्यांदा ऐकलं, त्यांनी केलेल्या मुखईच्या वर्णनामुळे मुखई गावाची पहिली भेट झाली आणि या अविस्मरणीय कथेची सुरुवात या भेटीतच झाली.

कित्येक दशकांचा काळभैरवनाथाचा आशीर्वाद लाभलेले मुखई हे गाव तेथील शैक्षणिक प्रगतीसाठी ही प्रसिद्ध आहे. गावकऱ्यांच्या आपुलकी आणि जिद्दाळ्यांना समृद्ध असून, तेथील नवनवीन कृषी प्रकल्पामुळे संपूर्ण भारतभर लवकरच नावलौकिक मिळवेल अशी खात्री आहे. २१ व्या शतकात गाव म्हटलं की पडीक घर, गरिबी, अत्यावश्यक सोयी सुविधांचा अभाव, स्थलांतराचा विचार करणारी पिढी असा नकारात्मक दृष्टिकोन पाहायला मिळतो पण मुखई नक्कीच याला अपवाद आहे हे मत मी सकारात्मकपणे मांडेल. गावच्या विकासासाठी

झटणारी गावकरी मंडळी पाहिली की राजकारणापलीकडचे समाजकारण दिसते. गावात महिलाराज असून गावच्या सरपंच महिला आहेत. गावात आजही शिक्षण संस्था व्यवस्थितपणे काम करतात म्हणून गावातील मुले गावातच शिक्षण घेणं पसंत करतात, हे पाहून कौतुक वाटले. शाळेतील प्रत्येक कार्यक्रमात गावकऱ्यांचा सहभाग पाहून मन प्रसन्न झाले. आम्हा तीस विद्यार्थ्यांच्या कल्पनेपलीकडचे मुखई गाव पाहून भारतातील एका समृद्ध गावाचे चित्र आणि या चित्रामुळे भविष्याबद्दल समाधान वाटले.

आमचा सात दिवसांचा असलेला हा सहवास रोमांचकारी होता. प्रत्येक दिवशीचा नवीन सूर्योदय, नवीन उमेद व मुखईचा असलेला सौंदर्य पाहून मन नक्कीच भारावले. शहराच्या दगदगीच्या आयुष्यातून काही दिवस विसर पडला आणि एक नवीन शांततेची आश्वासक लाट आयुष्यात आली. राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे हे शिबिर सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी महत्वाचे असते. शिक्षणाबरोबरच राष्ट्रहित ही भावना या विद्यार्थ्यांमध्ये जोपासली गेली पाहिजे, हे उद्दिष्ट डोळ्यासमोर असते, 'नॉट मी, बट यु' हे ध्येय समोर ठेवून राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना काम करत राहते. पुण्यासारख्या सर्व सुख सोयीने समृद्ध असलेल्या शहरात शिकणारे हे विद्यार्थी मुखई मध्ये राहू शकतील का? हे आव्हान होतच पण मुखईच्या प्रेमाने हे विद्यार्थी मुखईचे कुटुंब झाले. भारताच्या विविध कोपऱ्यातून शिक्षणासाठी पुण्यात आलेले विद्यार्थी त्यांच्या भाषा, संस्कृती आणि परंपरेने वेगळे असतात. मुखई सारख्या छोट्याशा गावात महाराष्ट्राची संस्कृती जपली गेलेली आहे, पूर्णपणे मराठी बोलणारे ग्रामस्थांनी या विद्यार्थ्यांना समजून घेत त्यांच्या आयुष्यासाठी नवा अनुभव दिला. भाषा कळू ना कळू, पण माणुसकीने मने कळायला लागतात हा अनुभव या डोळ्यांनी अनुभवता आला.

शिबिरासाठी आवर्जून विविध क्षेत्रातील 30 विद्यार्थ्यांची निवड करण्यात आली होती. त्यांच्या विकासासाठी विविध कार्यशाळा व श्रमदानाच्या आयोजन केले होते. या 30

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या निवासाची सोय तेथील श्री संभाजी पाटील प्रगती हायस्कूल मध्ये करण्यात आली होती. सर्व सुख सुविधा सोडून निसर्गाच्या छताखालचा हा सहवास प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याला भावला. तो सोसाट्याचा वारा, ती कडाक्याची थंडी, श्रमदान कळते वेळी पडणारे ऊन, गावाकडचा आहारातील बदल अनेक आव्हान आली पण विद्यार्थ्यांनी यातून भरपूर काही शिकता आले. आपलं कुटुंब, मित्र- मैत्रिणी, आयुष्य, भवितव्य सर्व काही सात दिवसासाठी सोडून एक वेगळे जीवन जगण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. नवीन मित्र-मैत्रिणी मिळाल्या, नवीन अनुभव मिळाले आणि आयुष्याला नव्याने पाहण्याचा दृष्टिकोन मिळाला. एक चांगला माणूस म्हणून जगण्याची उमेद त्यांच्यात निर्माण केली.

मुखईतील सर्व आठवणी पैकी काही सुंदर आठवणी अशा होत्या, शिबिराच्या शेवटच्या काही दिवसात पलांडे कुटुंबाने आम्हा सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी पुरणपोळीचा सुंदर बेत आयोजित केला होता. महाराष्ट्राचे पारंपारिक खाद्य म्हणून ओळखली जाणारी पुरणपोळी या कुटुंबाने एवढ्या मायेने आम्हा सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना खाऊ घातली की आपण या कुटुंबाचाच भाग आहोत असं हृदयाला वाटून गेलं. आठवणींच्या पुस्तकातील एक आठवण म्हणजे आम्ही आवर्जून तेथील निवासी शाळेत एक दिवसीय वाचनावर कार्यशाळा आयोजित केली होती. तेथील 300 पेक्षा जास्त विद्यार्थी या कार्यशाळेत सहभागी झाले. या गावाकडच्या विद्यार्थ्यांच्या नजरेत वेगळीच निरागसता होती. आम्ही तसं पाहायला गेलं तर त्यांना शिकवायला गेलो होतो पण त्यांच्याकडून आम्हाला जास्त शिकायला मिळालं हा एक सुंदर अनुभव... प्रत्येक कथाही आयुष्यासारखी वेगळी असते पण आनंद, दुःख या भावना सर्वत्र सारख्या असतात. शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रमाचा भाग असलेले हे शिबिर कधी वैयक्तिक आयुष्याचा अविभाज्य घटक बनून गेलं हे कळलच नाही. तेथील त्या विद्यार्थ्यांशी संवाद साधताना आमच्या अडचणी आम्हाला कुठेतरी नगण्य वाटल्या आणि गावाकडच्या आयुष्याकडे कौतुहल दृष्टीने आम्ही पाहायला लागलो. भाषा, संस्कृती, राहणीमान यासारखी बंधने विद्यार्थ्यांनी तोडून तेथील विद्यार्थ्यांची भावनिक नाते जोडले.

शिबिरातील प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्याने मुखईमध्ये रोज नवीन आशेची पहाट पाहिली, आपल्या स्वतःला आव्हान देत आत्मविश्वास निर्माण केला, हजारो गोष्टी शिकत असताना माती सोबत असलेली नाळ आणखीन घट्ट केली, कृषी पर्यटन यासारख्या कार्यक्रमांतर्गत अनेक प्रकल्पांना भेटी दिल्या. त्यामध्ये चिकूची बाग, सफरचंदाची शेती, बांबू फार्म हाऊस या भेटीमध्ये विद्यार्थ्यांना गावाकडील अनेक गोष्टी पाहायला मिळाल्या. मुखई मधील हे प्रकल्प मुखईच नवीन सौंदर्य म्हणून उभारत आहेत. मातीसाठी कष्ट करणारे शेतकरी मुखईचे अभिमान आहेत. कृषी क्षेत्रात होणारे अनेक नवीन प्रयोग मुख्य मध्ये पाहायला मिळतात आणि गावच्या नैसर्गिक सौंदर्यात अधिक भर टाकतात रोजचे होणारे विविध विषयावरील व्याख्यान आणि ग्रामप्रबोधन विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी खास मेजवानी होते या

कार्यक्रमांतर्गत विद्यार्थ्यांनी विविध ज्वलंत प्रश्नावर चर्चासत्र घेतली आणि या अडीअडचणींसाठी मार्ग व उपाययोजनांचा विचार करताना आपण काय करू शकतो या गोष्टींनाही प्राधान्य दिले शिबिरातील एक दिवस खास स्त्रीशक्तीचा जागर म्हणून पूर्णपणे महिलांच्या प्रश्नावर लक्ष वेधणारा होता या शिबिरा अंतर्गत गावातील सर्व महिलांसाठी मोफत आरोग्य तपासणी शिबिर आयोजित केले होते त्यासाठी विशेष सहकार्य डॉक्टर श्वेतांबरी शिंदे व डॉक्टर सुयोग ढमढेरे या दांपत्याने केले महिलांच्या आरोग्याच्या समस्या प्रामुख्याने प्रकाश झोतात आणून त्या सोडवण्यासाठी विद्यार्थ्यांनी भर दिला त्यानंतर गावातील सर्व बचत गटातील महिलांसाठी महिला सक्षमीकरण व महिला लघुउद्योग या विषयावर विशेष चर्चासत्र आयोजित केले मुखई मधील महिलांनी दाखवलेला सहभागखरंच कौतुकास्पद होता शिबिराचा शेवटचा दिवस आम्ही कायद्याचे विद्यार्थी म्हणून सामाजिक भान जपतमुख्य येथील ग्रामस्थांसाठी कायद्याची जनजागृती करणार आहोत.

खरंतर, या शिबिरासाठी रात्रंदिवस झटणाऱ्या या राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेच्या कार्यक्रमाधिकारी सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक नीता आहीर, माझे सहकारी राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजनेचे विद्यार्थी प्रतिनिधी हर्षजीत जाधव यांच्याशिवाय हे शिबिर अशक्य होते त्यांची मेहनत व जिद्दीने या कल्पनेला सत्यात उतरवले आणि मुखईला शिबिरातल्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी एक अविस्मरणीय कथा बनवून टाकले. या सात दिवसांच्या श्रमदान शिबिरामध्ये आमच्या सोबत निवासी असलेले सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण सर हे प्रत्येक विद्यार्थ्यांचे लाडके ठरले. अॅड. अशोक पलांडे सर आणि जयश्रीताई पलांडे यांनी या मुखई ला आणखीन अविस्मरणीय बनवले त्याचं कारण असं की पलांडे सर मुखईचे सुपुत्र, त्यांनी मुखईची अशी ओळख आम्हाला करून दिली की मुखई सुरुवातीपासूनच आपलेसे वाटू लागले होते. या शिबिरात दोघांनीही सातत्याने आम्हाला भेटी देऊन आमची पालक म्हणून जिम्मेदारी उचलली. आपली प्रेमाची माणसे असली की भोवतालचा परिसर स्वर्ग वाटायला लागतो आणि मुखई मधील परिसर व्यक्तिमत्त्वाची गावकरी मंडळी मुळेच मुखई आपलेसे वाटू लागले होते. शक्य तेवढी मदत या शिबिरासाठी या मंडळींनी केली. पावलोपावली पाठीशी खंबीरपणे उभी राहणारी ही मंडळी नकळत आम्हा शिबिरातील कुटुंबाचा भाग झाली.

आपल्या गावाकडचा भारत इतका समृद्ध असेल हे आश्वासक चित्र मुखई मध्ये पाहता आलं. एकमेकाशी अनोळखी असलेले हे 30 विद्यार्थी मुखई मध्ये एक कुटुंब म्हणून जोडले गेले. आयुष्याच्या नवीन परिभाषा त्यांनी मुखई मध्ये शिकल्या. काळभैरवनाथाच्या आशीर्वादाने निसर्गाच्या कुशीत वसलेले मुखई गाव तेथील संस्कृती आणि माणुसकी मुळे आणखीनच समृद्ध होते हे नक्की. म्हणूनच आम्ही मुखई गावाला दत्तक घेण्याचा विचार केला. कागदोपत्री जरी मुखईला आम्ही दत्तक घेतले, तरी मुखई मधील प्रेम, जिद्दाळ्याने आम्हाला त्यांच्या कुटुंबात मुखई सामावून घेईल ही खात्री आहे...



Pooja Bora
2nd BA LLB

Without Rainbows the Skies Are Incomplete, Being a Single Colour Doesn't Brighten Up Spring

Let us consider a simple analogy between the rainbow, spring, and society. Just as colours are the smile of the rainbow and spring, they also add to the beauty of our society. These elements remind us of the beauty of nature, and as humans, we should learn to appreciate and enjoy this beauty.

However, as humans, are we truly appreciating the beauty that surrounds us? The colours of the rainbow represent glory, pride, and togetherness, yet we often find ourselves caught up in our personal success and fame. We need to inculcate a sense of brotherhood and look to the rainbow as a symbol of acceptance and pride. The rainbow flag, designed by American gay activist Gilbert Baker for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer communities' pride, represents diversity and inclusivity. Unfortunately, members of the LGBTQ+ community often face discrimination, isolation, and even violence. These people are acceptable to family only if they agree to behave like heterosexuals. In some cases, village medics and babas often prescribe rape to cure lesbians of homosexuality. This mental isolation leads to depression, suicidal thoughts and diseases. It is essential to recognize that the variety of people in our society makes it brighter and more wonderful. Instead of discriminating

against others based on factors such as religion, race, caste, sex, or place of origin, we should strive to come together and work towards progress.

The greatest gift is the gift of human birth. We need to change our perspective and educate more people and children about sex education and equality, so that they are not targeted and possess rights which we have, because even spring is a lovely reminder of how beautiful change can truly be. Various platforms like Gaysi, Gaylaxy, and Queer Ink have helped to carve safe spaces for the LGBTQ+ community to interact, share experiences and collaborate. TV shows such as Satyamev Jayate and The Tara Sharma Show have also played an important role in raising awareness about LGBTQ+ issues.

According to me, religion should be about love and unity, and not a cause for enmity and destruction. Indians are blessed to have a culture of unity in diversity. Each religion from Kashmir to Kanyakumari portrays different customs and traditions. If we started justifying everything on the basis of cultural aspect and social views, we would not be able to eliminate stigmas like child marriage, sati, dowry, etc. In a developed country like the United States of America, the Black Rights Movement was organized by the African-Americans to end racism and gain equal rights under

law. Since ancient times people have been living together and respecting each other so why did we develop such feelings of ignorance among us and let them become so widespread?

As Nelson Mandela once said, "No one is born hating another person because of the colour of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite." Instead of focusing on hate and division, we should embrace love and unity, leaving behind a legacy of acceptance

and inclusivity. Why choose Black or White movements when you have colours around to get inspired from? So, wake up, educate yourself and stand together, to support other humans, with hearts filled with love, for their love. All the species of human are equally important may it be male or female, or gays or lesbians, leaving behind a beautiful arch, just like a rainbow does. An arch where there is no place for Sections like 377 of the Indian Penal Code. An arch where fundamental rights do not vary from person to person, and an arch where colours of human spirit rise and shine together.

Get to Know Your Staff

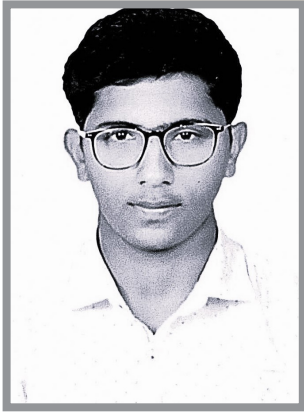
Manisha Bhagwat –Office Superintendent

Manisha ma'am's secret talent lies in the realm of singing, where she possesses a remarkable ability to captivate audiences with her melodic voice. If she were to embark on an alternative career path, she envisions herself as a dedicated teacher, imparting knowledge and inspiring young minds. When asked to describe herself in a few words, she simply, but eloquently replied, "मी आहे ही अशी आहे."

Get to Know Your Staff

Arpita Kulkarni – Office Assistant

With her vibrant personality and multifaceted abilities, Arpita ma'am brings a sense of joy and enthusiasm to our college community. She radiates an aura of optimism and describes herself as "happy go lucky." While she excels in her administrative role, she possesses a deep passion for teaching, envisioning it as a fulfilling alternative profession. When it comes to movies, "3 Idiots" resonates with her heart with its powerful messages and storyline. Sudha Murthy's "Dollar Bahu" has captivated her with its profound themes, in literary interests. Arpita ma'am has a secret talent for singing, with her melodious voice adding a touch of enchantment to her everyday life.



Imroz Khan
1st LLB

My Personal Learnings: Book Reviews

The following write up is flavoured with personal learnings and experiences and summarises these bestseller books for fellow classmates who do not have time to invest in reading but would still want to learn from them.

Books reviewed:

1. Zero To One: Notes On Startups, or How To Build The Future, by Blake Masters and Peter Thiel
2. The Secret, by Rhonda Byrne
3. The Alchemist: A Fable About Following Your Dream, by Paulo Coelho
4. Deep Work, by Cal Newport

Zero To One: Notes On Startups, or How To Build The Future

Authors - Blake Masters and Peter Thiel
ISBN - 978-0804139298

This book is an International Bestseller by Peter Thiel. I came across this name Peter Thiel, for the first time when I saw the movie 'The Social Network' where Wallace Langham played his character. When Blake Masters, a student from Stanford Law School made detailed notes of one of Thiel's lectures, which became an internet sensation, and later, both of them got us this book, which is now addressed by many a "Start Up Guide". I like to call this book as The Bible for Entrepreneurs. Many people know Peter Thiel as the first outside investor in Facebook. He is also the Co-Founder of PayPal and Palantir. But Facebook is only

one of many successful companies he has funded along with LinkedIn and SpaceX. PayPal was sold to eBay and later all his colleagues from PayPal created many successful businesses, and Founders Fund is just one of them.

Adding more to something familiar is adding value to what existed, much like an upgrade in your phone, which won't make a big difference. This is called going from 1 to n. Going from 0 to 1 is when you bring a new technology which didn't exist earlier. For instance, before the telephone was invented, nobody knew that we could connect to people, irrespective of their location.

Creating a Monopoly: The book's most important part is about how to create a monopoly. This book talks about multiple things one needs to accomplish to be a monopoly, Proprietary Technology is one such way i.e., making your product 10 times better than any other similar product in the market, which takes you out of competition; Branding also helps in creating a monopoly as it creates a better image of your product in a public eye; Economy of Scale talks about when your products demand expand exponentially but the manufacturing still costs the same. It also talks about Network Effect which has a crucial part to play in creating monopoly where the number of user of a product are directly proportion the value of the product an example for that is

when Google Pay rewards you to bring your friend to their platform.

Do not disclose the Equity: Giving equity instead of salary for initial time and members when you can't pay them with regular salary is a great thing to do, but one should not disclose the equity you are offering to a member as this could bring conflict among them.

Difference between Capitalism and Competition: A classic example of Competition is when Abingdon Tortoise in Galapagos Island became extinct within a decade after Goats were introduced on the island. People tend to look at Competition the same way they look at Capitalism. In competition, companies lose more than they get. Capitalism on other hand bring more on the table than expected.

Start by dominating a Niche: - Facebook didn't start as a global social media network it was started in Harvard University and from there it spread to other universities and now everyone you meet is already on it. They dominated a Niche of Harvard and eventually took it global. Starting small by focusing on a small group of people can help being a monopoly, this also helps you to understand your product better also its backdrops and eventually improve it.

The book also talked about why it is important to start with a friend and how keeping clear roles and responsibilities help in avoiding conflicts and interferences in each other's work. Always Hiring Full Time brings more value to products and the company as people on a full time job are

more dedicated. It also talks about what kind of social message is given when the founder is given less salary.

6 questions that one need to answer to know whether a particular business or startup idea has a chance to be successful:

1. Is your product many times better than the competition?
2. Is it the right time to start your business?
3. Are you creating a monopoly?
4. Do you have the right team?
5. Do you have a manufacturing and distribution plan?
6. Can your business sustain for upcoming 10-20 years?

Different Product Require Different Marketing Strategy: Just as Paracetamol can't treat every disease, not all products require the same marketing gimmick. The writer has thoughtfully differentiated products and its efficient way to reach to a target audience. Advertisements and personal sales are commonly known but complex trade and viral marketing not known to the masses. Complex Trade is a method of business preferred by organization who sell their product directly to other company. For example, producing raw material to the other company that will produce output in such type of trade sale process is very long. Viral Marketing helps to reach more amount of potential customers in less time and less resources are required. For example, inviting friends and family on an application for claiming rewards and getting discount coupons.

Different Types of Marketing.	Target Audience	Special Feature
1) Complex Sale	B2B Businesses	Very Long Sale Process.
2) Personal Sale	Insurance/ Finance	Salesman Deals with Customers
3) Advertisement		Product with low MRP.
4) Viral Marketing		Cheapest and Yet most effective form of marketing.

The Secret

Author – Rhonda Byrne

ISBN – 1-58270-170-7

Whenever someone you know manages to achieve big or whenever you see someone grow from rags to riches, we all wonder, how did they reach there? What did they go through to make it to the hall of fame? What is their secret? Rhonda Byrne's 2016 Best Selling Book, The Secret has all the answers. The Secret is the answer to all that has been, all that is, and all that will ever be. It's been said that this book was written after the author got inspired by reading another self-help and development book The Science of Getting Rich. The book has also been adapted into a film with a total spending of Three Million Dollars. Unfortunately, it never made it to the theaters. You can check this extremely productive piece of work on www.thesecret.tv

The layout of this book is quite different from most self-help books; it appears like a manuscript of a Podcast. There are ten chapters and after every chapter, the author provides the reader with Secret Summaries which basically have points to ponder from each chapter. This book talks extensively about the three most basic yet most important traits of the secret to success and encapsulates these ideas in the secrets of Money, Relationship, Health, the World, You, and Life.

- The Law of Attraction
- Visualization
- Power Of Gratitude

This book not only explains what the law of attraction is but also teaches how to use it. Nothing can define The Law Of Attraction as this dialogue from Shah Rukh Khan's Movie – Om Shanti Om – “Agar kisi cheez ko dil se chaaho, toh puri kaynat usey tumse milane ki koshish mein lag jaati hai”. It translates as – If you really desire something from the heart, then the whole universe will work towards getting you that. Desire connects you with things desired and expectation draws it into your life. See yourself with the good you desire. Follow your bliss and the universe will open doors for you where there

were only walls.

Buddha said – ‘All that we are is a result of what we think’. Visualization can help convert your dreams into reality. Imagination is everything. It is the preview of lives coming attractions. Thoughts become things! One can practice Visualization by Making a Dream Board or by just making the last thought before going to sleep a good thought. If you can see it in your mind, you're going to hold it in your hand. The power within you is greater than the power in the world. You have all the power to move the world and it lies within you. When the power is from within and therefore under your control.

The most basic meaning of Gratitude is Being Thankful. We often doubt its power. When we are grateful for what we have in our life, we have a sort of inner happiness and inner happiness is the fuel of success. One should practice it until it becomes a habit and it won't take too late to change the picture. It becomes easier when you see life as a gift and not as a struggle. The best time to practice Gratitude is in the morning and then sustain it through the day. It's important to know that it is impossible to bring more into your life if you are feeling ungrateful about what you have. One should understand that when you feel good, you are powerfully attracting more good things to your life.

Another important thing that the author has to offer its reader in this book is The Secret Shifters remember the hard times we all go through when we feel like there is no way up, we start overthinking and unnecessarily make ourselves feel like a loser, it's during this time one should use those shifters and witness the miracle happen.

The Secret Shifters are as follows: –

- 1) Beautiful Memories
- 2) Future Events
- 3) Funny Moments
- 4) Nature
- 5) A person you love
- 6) Your favourite music

So, all in all, I feel that it's a great book and it totally justifies its title– The Secret. That's

all that I have learned from this book. Let me know in the comments section if I missed any of the important points and what you feel after reading this blog. Until next time keep practicing The Secrets.

The Alchemist: A Fable About Following Your Dream

Author: Paulo Coelho

ISBN:- 978-81-7223-498-0

Alchemist is a person who turns things into gold just by a touch. It sounds like a dream doesn't it? Now since we are talking of dreams, let's see what this book says about them; "Dreams are made to be followed. Life is meant to be lived." We all know that some rare books are meant to be read, loved, and passed on. The Alchemist is one of those rare books. This story is by Paulo Coelho, who is a stunning writer. This book mainly covers the story of a shepherd boy from Andalusia a Spanish province. Additionally, he has set this book on multiple fronts and plots while managing many many characters each adding value to the story. One can surely learn multiple things from this amazing work of Paulo Coelho. And this is my summary of what have I got from this book.

Imroz: This is a word derived from Persian that means today. Essentially, this book teaches you to take one day at a time and live it to the fullest. One must understand that it is important to not live in the future or dwell in the past but rather learn to live in the present. So, if are able to concentrate on the present you'll always be a happy person. This reminds me of a famous dialogue by Master Ogway from Kung Fu Panda - 'Past is history, tomorrow is a mystery, and today is a gift therefore it's called present.'

Know What You Want: We live in a world where everyone seems to have an opinion of how other people should lead their lives, but none about their own. As when you know what you want in life, it becomes way easier to take decisions. And when the decision is taken the universe comes to your aid and helps you to achieve it. Simply understand where your heart is, and that is where you will find your desires fulfilled.

Never Stop Dreaming: You should know that there is absolutely nothing that is holding you back except yourself. Always strive to follow your heart, doing this will be hard and you might even fail to achieve your goals in the process. But, always remember the darkest hour of the night comes just before dawn. Keep your faith and stay positive, and eventually, everything will fall into place.

World's Greatest Lie: At a certain point in our lives, we lose control of what's happening to us, and everything feels as if it is controlled by fate. That is the world's greatest lie, the reality is just the opposite. As it is not fate that matters but our response to it.

Traveling: As the book is about a shepherd boy who is adventurous and out on a journey to fulfill his dreams. The book perfectly reflects the spirit of this quote "One who knows to travel knows about moving on."

True Love: The novel here has a clear and coherent love angle. Paulo teaches us about true love as in no other novel and redefines love for most of us. Love is the force that transforms and improves the soul of the world. And a person is loved because he/she is loved - no reason is needed. He explains that love has never kept a man from pursuing his destiny, if he abandons that pursuit, it's because it wasn't true love.

Courage: "Fear of suffering is worse than the suffering itself." As a human, you must not fear the unknown but rather go forward with absolute confidence in achieving your goals. Having courage is the quality most essential quality in our life.

So, go ahead and read this mind-blowing book for anyone who as a person not only wants to escape reality but also to understand reality. This is not any regular fiction book but one that has earned its place on an avid reader's bookshelf.

Deep Work

Author- Cal Newport

ISBN- 978-0-3494-1368-6

This book is a manual for focused actions in this distracted world. Cal Newport has written multiple self-help books few of which are, So Good they can't ignore you; How to

be a High School Superstar; How to Become a Straight-A Student; How to win at college. Deep Work has an efficient methodology in the way the chapters are placed. This book is divided into two parts. The initial one talks about the idea of deep work, and the latter about the rules of deep work. Before decoding this beautifully written self-help, understanding the meaning and difference between shallow and deep work seems vital.

I. Shallow Work vs. Deep Work

In a world which is full of distractions of all

sorts working on something with an entire focus is hard. Any work that you are doing in a state of either distracted or semi-distracted in future will be done by robots, software or machine; due to overpopulation and unemployment, all your multitasking will be replaced by someone who'll do that job at a lower pay. Deep work is the most valuable skill; it helps you produce high-quality work both by time spent and the intensity of focus. The difference between shallow and deep work is as follows:

Shallow Work	Deep Work
This effort tends not to create new value in the world and is easy to replicate.	This effort creates new value, improves your skill, and is hard to replicate.
Work done with distraction	Work done in the absence of distraction
Multitasking	Single Tasking
Low Productivity	High Productivity
Consumes more time	Consumes less time
For example: Listening to music while working on a project, scrolling through Instagram while studying,	For example: Switching off your phone while working on a project

II. Methods of Deep Work

Monastic Deep Work: Monks practice this, they leave their families and friends behind and wander in the forests. To achieve the stage of deep work, they live in monasteries and focus on one thing. This helps them cut off every other distraction of the chaotic world. Bill Gates, every year goes into this mode every year for two weeks and calls it "think week". During this time period he alienates himself from the outer world and understands and reflects on things.

Rhythmic Deep Work: Rhythmic Deep Work is a time-specific approach to deep work. Where you schedule your day accordingly with deep work slots. This approach is preferred mostly by working professionals. They either go for some specific time of the day or an entire day in a week for deep work.

Journalistic Deep Work: Fully customizable deep work rituals is something that the

Journalist's approach to deep works get you. Getting into a deep work mode when and wherever the time is available. This approach is preferred by working moms who are too busy with their professional and personal lives.

Bimodal Deep Work: The bimodal approach is associated with the place aspect of focus. JK Rowling, while completing her last Harry Potter Novel - Harry Potter And The Deathly Hallows, checked into a hotel away from distractions. When Covid hit, and every thing went to work from home, I saw many of my friends facing problems with getting out of the psychological and physical comfort that home gives you. I also saw many working professionals turning an entire room into a workstation in their house and getting into that bimodal deep work zone as soon as they enter the room and leave it when they leave it.

III. Rules of Deep Work

Work Deeply: The primary requirement of working deeply is having a good intention of what you want to do. Getting into routine is another important factor of working deeply. It helps you to get in the flow state quickly and smoothly. Decide the place and time where you'll get into deep work mode. The duration of deep work as human is limited; a master of deep work has an attention span of 4 hours, and on average, it's only an hour, with each set ranging from 60 to 90 minutes. As a result, it's quite important to have a pre-decided place and time for a complete and unbreakable focus. Another important thing to understand when you are working deeply day in and day out is not to get burnt out and recharge yourself with a good 6 to 8 hours sleep. The writer calls this this downtime- 'Evening Shutdown'.

Embrace Boredom: I never understood why teachers use to appoint monitors in school just to maintain silence and not let student talk even in college where there is no monitor we normally scroll through our phones between lectures. There are also times when you literally have nothing to do, Embracing Boredom is when you put all this free time into small and productive work. For instance, reading books, listening to podcasts etc. You should get into Productive Meditation which will keep you occupied physically but not mentally, like going to a gym, jogging, and trekking.

Quit Social Media: Now, this can be a bit difficult for a generation that looks for constant social media validation. People instantly pick up their phone in just one ding of the notification. Doing this is only

training your brain to avoid deep work. To build a tolerance to this, the writer suggests scheduling your distraction and resisting the urge to use your phones. This will help you increase your concentration. I highly recommend an app by the name Stay Focused which can help you to restrict and schedule this distraction.

Drain the Shallows: A day is only 24 hours, and like a normal person sleeps 8 hours leaving you with only 16 hours, be it students or working professionals involved in a 9 to 5 job, leaving you with only 4 to 6 hours left. It's, therefore, important to make the most of your time; this can happen when you identify shallow work that you knowingly or unknowingly do. Only then can you reduce your shallow work and increase your time of Deep Work. I would suggest you stop using the internet as a mode of entertainment and build a hobby also, schedule your day but make it rigid as well as flexible. Rigid enough to avoid you getting involved in shallow work but flexible enough to change your schedule as per the requirement of the day.

Such concepts as deep work seem like the need of the hour. The world is going through a post-pandemic phase, a time when everybody is either a workaholic or an alcoholic. These extreme behaviours evidently showcase psychological problems, which need long-term and effective solutions. This book gives us one such solution, which upon proper planning and execution, will transform your life for the better. I hope that the brief contents of the book were appealing to you. Stay Calm, Stay Focused!



Smruti Dhoot
3rd BA LLB

Post-Covid Era; Aftermath of a Global Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has crippled the entire world. Coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19), the clinical disease caused by infection with the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, has swept through countries around the world.¹ Every facet of our lives has been influenced by it, including our social interactions, education, health, and commerce. The pandemic's aftermath will be experienced for years to come, and the world has never witnessed anything like it.

For us, as a society, it has been a one-of-its-kind experience which has ramifications that shall impact how one perceives life. To begin with, the WHO (World Health Organization) has noted, "As breadwinners lose jobs, fall ill and die, the food security and nutrition of millions of women and men are under threat, with those in low-income countries, particularly the most marginalized populations, which include small-scale farmers and indigenous peoples, being hardest hit."²

The pandemic's implications on the world economy have been among, perhaps, the most severe matters. Businesses have closed as a result of the

pandemic, which has led to employment losses and a decline in economic activity. Throughout the pandemic, many businesses have struggled to survive, and some have even failed. It would probably take several years for the economy to fully recover, according to estimates of the blow to the global GDP. The International Labor Organization (ILO) anticipated a 6.7% reduction in job hours worldwide in the second quarter of 2020, which corresponds to 195 million full-time jobs, in a report released on 7 April. In comparison to the Global Recession, which saw a loss of 25 million jobs, they predicted that 30 million jobs were destroyed in just the first quarter. Meanwhile, the lockdown in India has caused tens of millions of migrant laborers to be laid off.

The pandemic's effects on the healthcare system are also very important. Healthcare systems all throughout the world are under stress as a result of the pandemic. Healthcare professionals have been working tirelessly to treat those who have been infected by the virus while hospitals have been overrun with patients. In an effort to accommodate COVID-19 patients,

1 Feehan J, Apostolopoulos V. Is COVID-19 the worst pandemic? *Maturitas*. 2021 Jul; 149:56-58. doi: 10.1016/j.maturitas.2021.02.001. Epub 2021 Feb 6. PMID: 33579552; PMCID: PMC7866842.

2 <https://www.who.int/news/item/13-10-2020-impact-of-covid-19-on-people's-livelihoods-their-health-and-our-food-systems#:~:text=As%20breadwinners%20lose%20jobs%2C%20fall,indigenous%20peoples%2C%20being%20hardest%20hit.>

many institutions were forced to postpone non-essential procedures. Inequalities in healthcare systems have also been brought to light by the pandemic, with oppressed groups being the hardest hit. Another one of the sub-consequences of COVID-19 was increased mortality around the world, with the UN estimating that there were 15 million deaths due to COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021. This estimate was broadly in line with other estimates of 14.9 million from the World Health Organization and 17.6 million from The Economist.³

Education has been significantly impacted by the pandemic as well. Several students had to adjust to online learning as schools and institutions were forced to close their doors. The abrupt move to online schooling has brought attention to the digital divide because many students lack access to the internet or the requisite technology to take part in online learning. Concerns regarding the caliber of education that students are receiving through online learning have also been raised as a result of the pandemic.

The implementation of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has had a significant impact on the education system in India, which had previously been reluctant to adapt due to the changing nature of the labor market, technological disruptions, the need for high-quality education, and other factors. Schools were shut down during the lockdown time as a result of the epidemic, and students and teachers switched to online teaching and learning. Almost 250 million pupils in India were impacted by the shutdown of schools at the start of the lockdown brought on by COVID-19. The epidemic presented both public and private schools with a number of difficulties, including an increase in dropouts, learning losses,

and the digital divide. The pandemic also called into question the readiness of the systems, including teachers to address such a crisis and the sustainability of private schools.

Also, the epidemic has significantly impacted mental health. An increase in emotional disorders such as depression and anxiety has been linked to the stress and anxiety brought on by the pandemic. The rise in mental health problems has also been significantly influenced by social isolation. The pandemic has brought attention to the value of mental health and the necessity of expanding access to mental health care. As people grapple with these health, social and economic impacts, mental health has been widely affected. Plenty of us became more anxious; but for some COVID-19 has sparked or amplified much more serious mental health problems. A great number of people have reported psychological distress and symptoms of depression, anxiety or post-traumatic stress. And there have been worrying signs of more widespread suicidal thoughts and behaviours, including among healthcare workers.⁴

Certain people groups have been impacted significantly more than others. Young people have been left exposed to social isolation and disconnection as a result of prolonged school and university closures. These conditions can intensify emotions of anxiety, uncertainty, and loneliness and result in emotional and behavioral disorders. Being forced to stay at home may have increased the chance of familial stress or abuse, which are risk factors for mental health issues, for some kids and teenagers. Women have also suffered more stress at home; according to one fast evaluation, 45% of women

3 "Five key findings from the 2022 UN Population Prospects"

4 <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-mental-health-cannot-be-made-light-of>

experienced violence in the initial year of the pandemic, either directly or indirectly.

Similarly, while remote working may seem cheap, it can come with hidden costs to your culture. For many people the lockdown has meant social isolation, a harm many have endured in silence. There's a reason why solitary confinement is used as a punishment in prisons. Leaders can respond by engaging with their teams and using collaborative technologies to maintain social contact. Before the pandemic "mental health awareness" was sometimes a slogan. Now, it is a necessity.⁵

We now work in a very different way as a result of the pandemic. Employees had to become used to working from home because many businesses embraced remote work practices. As more people struggle to strike a balance between their professional and personal lives, the transition to remote work has brought attention to the need for a greater work-life balance. Due to the pandemic, many workers have lost their employment, which has brought to light the need for greater job security.

One issue with these developments is their pace. The collective rules of conduct that members of a corporation show define corporate culture. In general, workplace culture does not shift drastically or quickly. Instead, it makes modest, long-term adjustments in response to a collection of numerous little encouragements and rare insights. Yet, businesses all around the world have quickly abandoned their fundamental operating principle—"how things get done around here"—this year.

Cultural change is difficult but rewarding. When it is thrust upon you, as it has been on all of us in recent years or so, it can feel sudden and overwhelming. With reflection

and deliberation, however, the corporate world and leaders can extract much that is positive from what we have all been through these years and embark on this change.

The importance of science and technology has also been brought to light by the pandemic. A major breakthrough, made possible by developments in science and technology, is the creation of vaccinations and therapies for the virus. With many nations investing in R&D to better prepare for future outbreaks, the pandemic has also emphasized the need for improved readiness for future pandemics.

The pandemic impacted the productivity of science, space, and technology projects. Space agencies including NASA and the European Space Agency halted production of the Space Launch System, and James Webb Space Telescope put space science probes into hibernation or low power mode and shifted to remote work. Various IT companies had launched several programs to sustain in this pandemic and in this new normal life.⁶

With consideration of all these aspects in summation, the COVID-19 pandemic's effects will be felt for years to come. The pandemic has had a profound effect on our way of life, including how we work, how we educate our children, how we provide healthcare, and how we educate our workforce. The epidemic has also brought attention to the value of science and technology, international cooperation, and the necessity of improving pandemic preparedness. It will be different from the world we are accustomed to in the post-COVID era, and it is up to us to prepare for these changes and work toward a better future.

5 <https://www.strategyand.pwc.com/ml/en/articles/2020/how-the-pandemic-can-change-workplace-culture-for-the-better.html>

6 <https://thundersmm.com/how-to-overcome-business-in-post-covid-19-times/>



Shantanu Wadhi
2nd BBA LLB

Why Do We Still Read Orwell's Book of Prophecy? 1984 Analysed

1984 is a dystopian novel by George Orwell, published in 1949, about a lower-level member of the "Party" who is disaffected in the eyes of the ever-present Party and its sinister ruler, Big Brother. It follows the life of a certain Winston Smith.

Big Brother controls every aspect of people's lives. In order to eradicate political insurgency once and for all, he invented the language "Newspeak". He even created a term called "thoughtcrime" that prevents people from even thinking about being considered rebellious.

The Party controls what people read, speak, and do threatening to send them to the dreaded Room 101 as threatening punishment if they do not comply. surveillance, totalitarian issues, and how a dictator manipulates and controls history, thought, and life so that no one can escape him.

Protagonist Winston Smith launches a subtle rebellion against the party by recording his secret thoughts in a diary. This is a deadly thought crime. Together with his lover Julia, he embarks on a determined struggle for freedom and justice in a world where no one else seems to see or reject the oppression against which the protagonist opposes.

Perhaps his most powerful, effective, and terrifying concept of 1984 is that it is perfectly possible to have complete control over an entire country under a totalitarian state. If the world were to fall under the rule of a dictator, the future would easily become a distorted and cruel world, where every movement, word, and breath would be scrutinized by an all-powerful and omnipresent force, without whom no one could stop. You can't even resist the fear of death.

Orwell's novella is a warning to mankind. It emphasizes the importance of resisting crowd control and oppression.

The basic premise of this novel was its most rapidly obsolete feature. It's outdated almost from the beginning. This divides the world into his three totalitarian superstates, each with a strict hierarchy, complete control over information and representation, and engaged in an ongoing unwinnable war for world domination. That's the idea.

This was the future many envisioned during the Great Depression of the 1930s and the rise of Stalinism and Fascism. Capitalism and liberal democracy seemed doomed. A centralized economy and authoritarian regimes seemed the only way to govern modern mass society.



Mittali Gate
3rd BA LLB

I Am The Wingless Master Of My Own Cage

This is the story of our lives. This is the story of every single person's life we have ever been surrounded by. I fell into the deep thought of wondering what this "cage" exactly is. Who has made it? And how did I not even realize that I was imprisoned? Certain events happen in our lives, and we even have to face failure sometimes, big or small. These events and failures instill fear in our minds and hearts, and as the years pass, this cage becomes even stronger. We are not the only ones who are imprisoned in the cages we made. If we go back to ancient times, king Ravana had built the cage of egoism around himself ("dhaga dhaga dhaga jwala lalata patta pavake"), while Shri Rama built an empire of courage ("namami shamishan nirvana rupam"), what was the difference between these two that made one build a cage and another one build an empire? The difference was in their mindset. This is the cage of thoughts; this is the cage of the mind.

We have built this cage around ourselves. When we see an opportunity and we are not able to avail ourselves of it due to our own thoughts of failure, our own insecurities, this fear, this insecurity, is what makes us wingless.

When a lion is born and is put into a cage, he experiences very limited events; he has never gone hunting and has

seen nothing beyond a particular limit or particular area. But still, the zookeeper locks him up in a cage every day. Why is this needed? It has a need because the instincts of the lion tell him that this is not where he belongs. There is something more out there. The lion wants to be free, but he can't because he is wingless. When we are in a particular environment for a long time, we get used to it. We forget that we are imprisoned. And that is how we become wingless. By having this mindset and being ruled by our fears, we become the wingless masters of our own cages.

But now it's time to break it.

"Upajae ne nashe, nashe te upaje": everything that is created will be destroyed, and whatever is destroyed will be created. This is the law of nature. Destroy the cage that you have built and create an empire like Shri Rama. Have the courage to grow your own wings because when you break free from the cage and fly the highest like an eagle, you are going to inspire others who are imprisoned in their own cages. What is inspiration? Inspiration is when someone looks at you and says, "I didn't give up because of you." When you look at someone and say, "I didn't give up because of you," that is inspiration. The quality of inspiration is that it may come from anywhere. If I watch a movie about a famous athlete, then I decide to become

an athlete, I practice, I make efforts, and I go and win the Olympics, what happened is that I got inspired from the movie. But inspiration may also work in other ways. If someone else is decorating his cage and I do the same, the only thing happening here is that I am decorating my cage and making it more comfortable at the cost of my own freedom, and this should not happen. Therefore, when you grow your own wings, make them the strongest and the biggest. Sadhus sit in one place and achieve freedom through meditation. How is it possible for a person to sit in one place and achieve freedom? It's possible because there's freedom from thoughts. Stephen Hawking developed motor neurone disease when he was in his early 20s. He was even in a wheelchair, but he

could talk about space-time and the universe. It was possible for him to talk about all those things that are beyond our comprehension because of his mind. 'YOUR MIND IS LIMITLESS AND STILL YOUR MIND IS YOUR OWN LIMIT'.

When you know you are going to fall but you have the strength to get up again, that strength is courage—to get up for the 100th time, the 1000th time, and the 10000th time. Waiting for your turn with some strange feeling in your heart that is fear but striving with might to make your dreams come true by destroying this fear that is courage. And that strength is the key to freeing yourself from the cage.

And this is the greatest power of being the master of your cage: if you can build it, you can destroy it too.

Get to Know Your Staff

Sachin Kamble – Mama

Sachin mama is frequently spotted on campus, skilfully and kindly offering assistance to anyone who approaches him. His favourite books are authored by V. P. Kale, showcasing his literary preferences. He finds enjoyment in watching the captivating 1974 Marathi movie, "Samna". Additionally, he possesses impressive talent in writing, while his drawing and artistic skills are highly esteemed by all. Expressing his alternate profession as that of a teacher, he beautifully describes his personality as "जसा आहे तसा - पाण्यासारखा," likening himself to the ever-adaptable and flowing nature of water.

Get to Know Your Staff

Ravindra Bhandari – Mama

Frequently spotted on campus, Ravindra Mama's interests and passions intrigued us, prompting us to delve deeper into his world. A devotee of knowledge, he finds solace in the writings of Gaur Gopal Das, an esteemed Indian monk, lifestyle coach, and motivational speaker. His cinematic preferences lean towards patriotic movies, evoking a sense of pride and inspiration. When asked to encapsulate his essence in a single word, he confidently chose "perfectionist," embodying his unwavering commitment to excellence, in line with the motto of our college, "Making Excellence a Prevailing Attitude". Additionally, Ravindra Mama told us about his hidden talent of being an all-rounder, adept in various domains and skills. He likes to live by the words, "जिथे कमी, तिथे आम्ही." Contemplating an alternate professional path, he envisions himself thriving as a businessman or politician, drawn by the allure of entrepreneurship or the opportunity to make a difference in the realm of public service.



Rutuja Mulik
3rd BA LLB

विस्मरणात गेलेला 'ती'चा श्रीगणेशा...

पुण्यात एक रस्ता आहे जिथून जाताना बरेच लोक दोन सेकंद थांबून उजव्या बाजूला बघून अगदी श्रद्धेने पाया पडतात, अगदी रोज तिथून जात असले तरीसुद्धा! इतकंस सांगून पण सगळ्यांना कळलंच असेल मी कशा विषयी बोलत आहे, हो बरोबर, श्रीमंत दगडूशेठ हलवाई गणपती...

गणपतीला आपण विद्येची देवता म्हणतो ना मग त्या रस्त्याने शाळा, कॉलेज, जॉबला जाणाऱ्या माझ्या सर्व मैत्रिणींना मला विचारायचं आहे की ही विद्या तुमच्या आयुष्यात कशी आली? जॉबला जाण्यासाठी जे शिक्षण घेतलं ते तुम्हाला कसं मिळालं? कदाचित आपल्या सळ्यांच्याच पणज्या (आजी), खापर पणज्या या निरक्षरच होत्या पण आपण साक्षर झालो, काम करू लागलो! कसा बरं झाला हा बदल? असं जर कोणी विचारलं तर सावित्रीबाई फुले हे नाव आपण सगळेच सांगू शकतो आणि त्यांच्या विषयीच मी बोलत आहे. आता तुम्हाला प्रश्न पडत असेल की दगडूशेठ गणपती ते सावित्रीबाई याचा काय अर्थ? तर मी सुरुवातीला सांगत होते तसं की उजव्या बाजूस दर्शन घेणाऱ्या माझ्या सर्व मैत्रिणींना कळकळीची विनंती आहे की एकदा त्या रस्त्याच्या डाव्या बाजूसही नजर वळवा. तुम्हाला दिसेल एक पडीक वाडा...

खरतर पटकन कळणार पण नाही, पण एक गोल निळा बोर्ड वाचल्यावर कळेल की काही तरी भिडे वाडा आहे इथे.

होय हाच भिडे वाडा जिथे मुलींची पहिली शाळा सुरू झाली, स्त्री शिक्षणाला सुरुवात झाली. आपण आज घेत असलेल्या शिक्षणाची, करत असलेल्या नोकऱ्यांची हीच सुरुवात होती. 200 वर्षांपूर्वी समाज्याशी लढून फुले दांपत्याने ही शाळा उभारली होती. आपल्या इतिहासातील एक अतिशय महत्वाचा भाग म्हणजे हा 'भिडे वाडा'. पण आता हा वाडा अतिशय वाईट स्थितीमध्ये उभा आहे. आता या घडीला मी तो वाडा 'उभा आहे' असं म्हणू तरी शकते पण काही काळानंतर कदाचित तो असेल नसेल माहीत नाही. खरतर तिथे स्मारक बांधायचं असा निर्णय आहे, पण कोर्टामध्ये चालू असलेल्या त्या विषयीच्या खटल्यामुळे तो निर्णय स्थगित आहे. पण खरं सांगू तर त्या

वाड्याचे असे हाल बघवत नाहीत. मैत्रिणींनो विचार करा की मुलींची पहिली शाळा होती ती, ती नसती तर आज तुम्ही कुठे असता?

स्मारक कधीतरी होईल, होईल की नाही ते जाऊद्या पण कमीत कमी तो वाडा सुस्थितीमध्ये मध्ये असावा इतकीच माझी अपेक्षा आहे. आपल्या पुढच्या पिढीला आपला आदर्श इतिहास आणि त्यातील या खुणा दाखवण्यासाठी तरी त्याची डागडुजी व्हायला हवी. या भिडे वाड्या समोरच आहे आपला लाडका आणि नावाप्रमाणेच श्रीमंत असा दगडूशेठ गणपती. किती तरी खर्च त्याच्यासाठी रोज होत असतो, लोक श्रद्धेने दान करतात, पाया पडतात, मनोभावे पूजा करतात... हे सगळं करू नका असं माझं म्हणणं नाहीये पण एकच सांगू वाटतंय की काहीच विचार न करता फक्त भक्तीने त्या उजव्या बाजूस पाया पडणाऱ्या सर्वांनी एकदा डाव्या बाजूस बघून थोडा विचार करा की असं का? विद्येच्या देवतेचे मंदिर अतिशय भव्य आणि आम्हा स्त्रीयांच्या आयुष्यात विद्या आणणाऱ्या त्या पहिल्या शाळेची इमारत एवढी पडीक? दगडूशेठ गणपती सर्वांना माहिती आहे पण त्याच्या समोरील भिडे वाडा जास्त कोणाला माहितीही नाही? मैत्रिणींनो आज मार्क्स मिळाले, जॉब लागला तर गणपतीचं दर्शन घ्यायला जाता, पण अगं तो भिडे वाडा नसता, ते ज्योतिबा - सावित्री नसते तर हे दर्शन घेणं शक्य तरी झालं असता का? इतकाच साधा विचार कर...

शेवटी इतकंच की पुढच्या वेळी दगडूशेठ गणपतीच्या मंदिरात दर्शनाला जाताना लक्षात ठेवा की आपल्याला अजून एका मंदिराचे दर्शन घ्यायचं आहे... हा ते मंदिर थोडं जीर्ण झालंय पण ते टिकवणे, त्या विषयी जागृती निर्माण करणे ही आता आपलीच जबाबदारी आहे.

(तसं राजकीय आणि सामाजिक दृष्टीनेसुद्धा लोकांनी उजवीकडून डावीकडे वळण्याची नितांत आवश्यकता आहेच म्हणा असो)

सध्या फक्त भिडे वाड्याचा विचार करूया...



Trupti Batunge
2nd LLB

नैतिकता

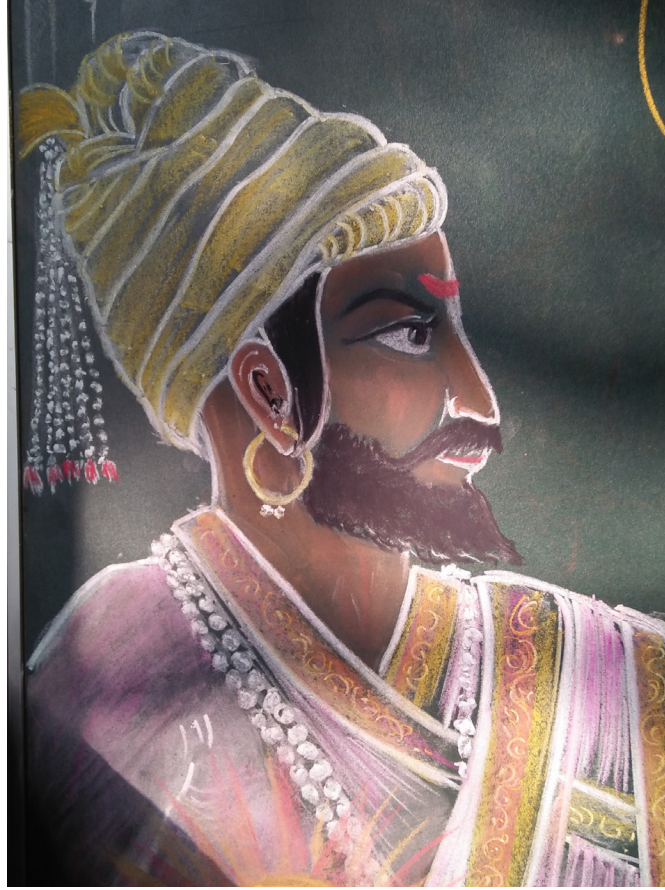
विजयी विश्व तिरंगा प्यारा, झेंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा...

हे गाणं कानावर पडताक्षणी एक वीर भावना, उत्साह, स्मितहास्य चेहर्यावर झळकतं, मनात देशप्रेम उफाळून येतं, आपल्या सगळ्यांच आपल्या देशावर, मातृभूमीवर अतोनात प्रेम आहे. पण खरचं देशावर, आपल्या राष्ट्रध्वजावर आपलं प्रेम आहे का? हा प्रश्न स्वतःला विचारणं गरजेचं आहे, का देशप्रेम हे फक्त प्रजासत्ताक दिन आणि स्वातंत्र्य दिन ह्या दोन दिवसांपर्यंत मर्यादित आहे? आणि उरलेल्या ३६३ दिवसांच काय?

१५ ऑगस्ट, २६ जानेवारी ला सगळेच उत्साहात असतात, संपूर्ण भारतात आनंदमय वातावरण असतं, शाळांमध्ये, महाविद्यालयात, ठिकठिकाणी राष्ट्रध्वज फडकवला जातो, देशभक्तीपर गाणी सुरु असतात, विविध कार्यक्रम असतात, सर्वजण शुभ्र धवल वस्त्र परिधान करतात आणि त्यावर राष्ट्रध्वजाचे चिन्ह लावतात, अगदी मंगलमय वातावरण असतं तो दिवस कधी मावळू नये अशी भावना आपसूकच मनात जागी होते. पण बरोबर दुसऱ्या दिवशी म्हणजे १६ ऑगस्ट आणि २७ जानेवारी काय होतं? भारतीय नागरिकांची देशभक्ती संपते? ती फक्त १५ ऑगस्ट आणि २६ जानेवारी ला उफाळून येते आणि दिवस मावळला की देशभक्ती पण मावळते. दुसऱ्या दिवशी आपला राष्ट्रध्वज खाली जमिनीवर, रस्त्यांवर पडलेल्या अवस्थेत दिसतो, अत्यंत लाजीरवाणी, हृदयद्रावक घटना आहे ही. आपला राष्ट्रध्वज कायम आकाशात फडकत राहावा, भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळावं, आपण इंग्रजांच्या गुलामीतून मुक्त होण्यासाठी आणि त्यांना

त्यांच्या मायदेशी परतवून लावण्यासाठी अनेक क्रांतिवीरांनी आणि त्यांच्या साथीदारांनी आपल्या प्राणांची आहुती दिली, आजन्म लढत राहिले, केवळ त्यांच्यामुळे आज आपण स्वतंत्र भारतात राहतो आणि १५ ऑगस्ट आणि २६ जानेवारी हे दिवस साजरे करू शकतो.

आपले सैनिक, जवान डोळ्यात तेल घालून देशाचं संरक्षण करतात, पर्वताप्रमाणे उभे असतात. ऊन, वारा, पाऊस, हे त्यांच्यासाठी नाहीत. त्यांना फक्त एकच वाक्य आठवते ते म्हणजे शेवटच्या श्वासापर्यंत देशाचं रक्षण करायचं आणि शत्रूशी सामना करायचा. आज ते तिथे सीमेवर आहेत म्हणून आपण शांतपणे झोपू शकतो प्रत्येक सण समारंभ आपल्या कुटुंबाबरोबर साजरा करू शकतो. पण त्यांच्या कुटुंबियांच काय? आपण स्वतःच्या विश्वात इतके रमतो कि हा प्रश्न कधी पडतच नाही. त्यांच्यासाठी आपला देश हेच त्यांचे कुटुंब आहे. आपले सैनिक जे आपल्यासाठी करतात आणि महान क्रांतिवीरांनी जे केलंय ते मांडण्यासाठी कदाचित शब्द अपुरे पडतील. प्रत्येक नागरिकाला राष्ट्रध्वजाचा मान राखताच आला पाहिजे आणि त्याची जनजागृती करावी लागते ह्याचीच खरंतर खंत वाटते. राष्ट्रध्वजाचा मान राखणं हि प्रत्येक नागरिकाची नैतिक जबाबदारी आहे. प्रत्येकाने राष्ट्रध्वजाचा अपमान करण्याआधी आणि कसलाही विचार न करता जमिनीवर खाली टाकून देण्याआधी, अंगावर शहारा आणणारा असा आपला इतिहास आठवावा. ह्यापुढे आपल्यातील कोणतीही व्यक्ती राष्ट्रध्वजाचा अपमान करणारा नाही, कोणाला करूही देणार नाही आणि एक खरा भारतीय नागरिक होवून दाखवू असा निर्णय घेवूयात.



Mr. Sachin Kamble
Staff







महिला सशक्तीकरण

Adv. Suraj Sakore
Faculty

जिंदगी की उसे चाह है।
कांटो में उसकी राह है।
फिर भी वो लड़ने तैयार है।
उसकी ना किसे परवाह है।

हाथों में उज्ज्वल भविष्य है।
लकीरो से बंधी चुडीया है।
हौसले उड़ान के लिये तैयार है।
उसकी ना किसे परवाह है।

समाज द्वारा लिखी दास्ता है।
घर से बंधा रास्ता है।
मंजिलों से जुड़ी आशाएँ हैं।
उसकी ना किसे परवाह है।

उम्मीद पे वो कायम है।
निगहों पे उसके तुफान है।
उसे भी चीरने वो तैयार है।
उसकी ना किसे परवाह है।

उसे आशाओं से हकीकत तक ले जाने,
उसके सुन्हेरे सपनों को रोशन करने,
उसके हर ख्वाब को पुरा करने,
क्या हम तैयार हैं?



“तिचा उंबरठा”

Asst. Prof. Jyoti Shete
Faculty

एक उंबरठा,
तिच्या हक्काचा,
तिच्या हसण्याचा,
तिच्या बागडण्याचा,
तिच्या फुलण्याचा.

पुन्हा एक उंबरठा,
तिच्या जबाबदाऱ्यांचा,
तिच्या आव्हानांचा,
तिच्या आधाराचा,
तिच्या प्रतिक्रतींचा.

आणि पुन्हा एक उंबरठा,
तिच्या कर्तृत्वाचा,
तिच्या भराईचा,
तिच्या स्वाभिमानाचा,
तिच्या मुक्तीचा...

असतो का खरेंच,
एक तरी उंबरठा,
तिच्या स्वातंत्र्याचा,
मनसोक्त जगण्याचा...

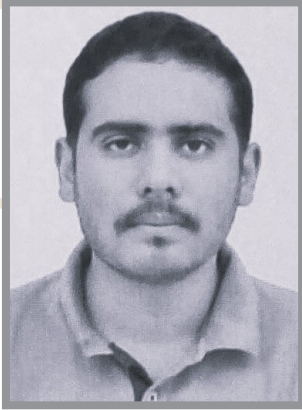


Asst. Prof. Pradnya Yadav
Faculty

Flawless

*My story is of heartbreak,
A story to relive and rise above,
To be vulnerable at times, and tough within.
I have been carrying pain which needs strength to sustain,
As I am not giving up, I am not afraid of failures,
Don't challenge her, who has surpassed and survived.
I have been strong, courageous and kept going,
The journey is okay,
As life has some amazing moments,
tucked in between the hard stuff.
I am strong, and sometimes weak.
I am happy, and sometimes feel like crying out loud.
But, when I am silent, I am tired of words and can't take it
longer.
Doesn't matter what floats in others' judgement boats,
I find my way to be found, seen, happy and loved,
I am proud in my skin, my choices and my mind.
I am simple, flawless, yet a complicated being – A Woman.*





Bow

Chaitanya Deshpande
3rd BBA LLB

*Well, let us consider a fact
of knowing what is known
forcibly by the known
of what is supposed to know.
Enlightening, lightening brightening the sky,
revealing the truths in the deep night,
of the hidden world up above the sky known for
its heights, the kites above.
Ticking time, upholding the tiles
of unforgivable lies carrying the wills, undefined;
Unwilling straight arrows hiding the shine like a
thief in broad daylight .
Rage making the weaker strong at fight killing
the one he was inside,
revealing the nights to the brights
Devils smile at the sunrise.
Adjudicators surpassing the gain,
unbound to the carriers of pain,
nurturing the humanity at the end.
What brought us here, What not,
Forgot to tell us how to Bow.*



Minimalistic Mind

Arpita Kunden
1st BA LLB

*Wandering around the blossom, savouring each
scent,
Do I get a say or just destined to be meant?
Growing fond of the tiny wrinkles on wood, I
fancy,
Deserted among, while others fall in love with
Ebony.
I watch as I keep myself within the bounds of
feeling,
Trapped with the fear of the littlest, I notice
my feet backing.
Not anymore, the bare minimum is when I am
happiest,
those eyes look at the younger birds while I
adore the delicate nest.
Different defines unique, though simple is rare
by my tell,
Yet I find peace in the mind of my minimalist
garth very well.*



The Gilded Cage

Madhurima Datar
3rd BA LLB

*The blue eyes of the crown
Eye the bird in cage
The songbird singing,
Untethered by stranger's gaze;*

*The songbird swirls,
Singing it's heart out;
The crown wonders
Would conceal its shout.*

*The blue eyes of the crown
State puzzled, bewildered.
How could songbird sing
When being imprisoned?*

*The bird laughed and laughed,
Illuminating the stars,
"I might be in prison but unlike you,
My voice is free, despite the scars!"*



हारे नहीं है, बस परेशान है!

Shital Vanis
3rd LLB

*हारे नहीं हैं, हम बस परेशान हैं;
मजबूर नहीं, हैरान हैं ।*

*यु तो हमे देख कर लोग हमे चलते थे,
पता नहीं सब आगे निकल गये,
और हम चलते रह गये ।*

*एक दिन मुकाम हमे भी मिलेगा जानते हैं,
पर खुद को अकेला पा कर,
पैर चलना भूल जाते हैं ।*

*दुसरो की सफलता से हमे गम नहीं है,
मंजिल आज भी दूर है, यही खुद से शिकायत है ।*

*चलने से शिकायत नहीं है,
खुद से ही भरोसा छुट जाए,
ये हिम्मत की बगावत है ।*

*सबसे ऊँची होगी मंजिल,
तभी तो सबसे लम्बे रस्ते हैं,
सही कहा है किसी ने,
सपने भी कहाँ सस्ते हैं ।*

*मिले ना मंजिल तब तक, बस चलना,
ही हमारा काम है,
अभी हारे नहीं हैं हम,
बस.....थोडा परेशान हैं ।*



Nikhil Pratap Singh
3rd LLB

खोया हुआ चेहरा

आज फिर एक शाम बीत गयी,

ढूँढ़ता रहा वो चेहरा

भीड़ में,

मगर मिला नहीं।

किसी की आँखें दिखी

किसी की नज़र,

मगर वो चेहरा

मिला नहीं।

खिलखिलाहट सुनी

मुस्कान दिखी,

मगर वो चेहरा

मिला नहीं।

कानों में झुमके

किसी में नग,

दिखे कई मोती,

मगर वो चेहरा

मिला नहीं।

संवरती जुल्फ दिखी

जाल सी लट,

मगर वो चेहरा

मिला नहीं।

दिखे कुछ खाली लब

कुछ लिपस्टिक से सजे अधर,

मगर वो चेहरा,

वो चेहरा

मिला नहीं।

दिखी मायूस रातें

छाया खामोशी का शोर,

झुकी नज़रें

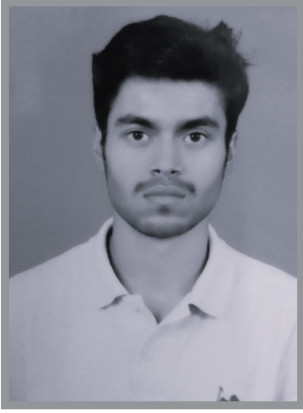
हृदय के ओर,

था वो चेहरा यहीं कहीं,

मगर

वो मिला नहीं,

मिला नहीं...



Hargun Kumar
1st BA LLB

अद्भुत और अनमोल पिता

हैं! अद्भुत और अनमोल पिता,
उनके अंदर ज्वलंत चिता।
न चाह, उन्हें कुछ पाने की,
सबकुछ हम पर ही लुटाने की।

करते रहते निरंतर प्रयास,
हैं, जीवन उनका एक संन्यास।
हमसे कुछ कह नहीं पाते हैं,
हर कष्ट चुपचाप सह जाते हैं।

चेहरे पे शिकन ना होती हैं,
भले, आँखों में ना उनके ज्योति हैं।
दिल उन्होंने मेरी कई बार जीता;
हैं! अद्भुत और अनमोल पिता
उनके अंदर ज्वलंत चिता।

पाई-पाई जोड़ कमाते हैं,
अपना दुख ना किसी को बतलाते हैं।
जो चाह, वही दिलाते हैं,
भले वे खुद भुखे रह जाते हैं।

हैं, कौन-सा दुख जो उनपे नहीं बीता?
हैं! अद्भुत और अनमोल पिता
उनके अंदर ज्वलंत चिता।

पुरे परिवार की एक सहारा हैं,
मानो नदी की प्रमुख धारा हैं।
चरणों में उनके मंदिर और गुरुद्वारा हैं।
चाहे जीवन में दुख सारा हैं।
जिन्हें दूर करना कर्तव्य हमारा हैं।

हमारे जीवन में खुशियाँ लाने को,
कई रात जाग कर दिया बीता।
हैं! अद्भुत और अनमोल पिता,
उनके अंदर ज्वलंत चिता।

काम करे इस स्फूर्ति से,
ज्यों, जंगल का उन्मुक्त चीता।
हैं! अद्भुत और अनमोल पिता
उनके अंदर ज्वलंत चिता।

कष्टों का निरंतर प्रहार सहे,
हर चुनौती को तैयार रहें।
सम्मान करें हम उनका ऐसे,
ज्यों पाते हैं गुरुग्रंथ- गीता।
हैं! अद्भुत और अनमोल पिता
उनके अंदर ज्वलंत चिता।



मुसाफिर

Harsh Jathar
2nd BALLB

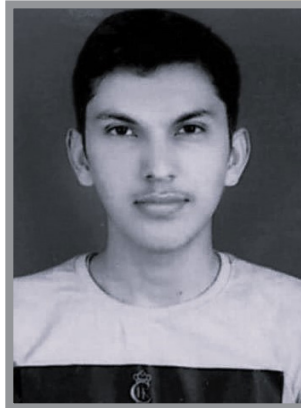
मैं तो हूँ एक मुसाफिर,
खुद की तलाश में निकल पड़ा हूँ।
मेरे हातो में सिमट कर कल के सपने,
अपनी तकदीर खुद लिखने चला हूँ।

हूँ मैं इस जमाने का नन्हा सा प्यादा,
एक दिन को जिंदगी की किश्त समझ कर जीता हूँ।

कुछ राह गलत भी चुन लू,
इन रह से ही अपनी पहचान बनाता हूँ।

हां, मन करता है कहीं थिर जाँ दो पल,
फिर ये सोच के चल पड़ता हूँ,
की दस्तूर अभी कहीं दूर नहीं।

पंछी जैसे पंख लहरकार,
हवाओं को अपने साथ बनाकर,
इक दिन ऊंचे बदल छू लुंगा,
अधूरे ख्वाब पूरे बनाकर।



रास्ता

Tejas Bais
2nd BBA LLB

एक रास्ता वो भी था
बीत गया जो भी था
एक और रास्ता आएगा
जो है वो भी छूट जाएगा
आदमी को सौं वजाहते हैं, रास्ता बदले की
उतनी ही शिकायते कुछ और दूर चलने की
याद कर,
चला था तू बेखबर
चलते चल रख सबर
कभी तो मंजिल आएगी
कभी तो रुत ढल जाएगी
मानता हू तू चला है सौं रास्ते मगर
चल तू ये एक और राह भी, कुछ तो रख सबर
वो रास्ता भी आएगा
वो मंजिल भी तू पाएगा
वो दिन कभी तो आएगा
बस तू खीच खुदको सरे राह पर
उठ खड़ा हो, चाह हो अगर



Vikrant Shanke
2nd BBA LLB

गर्म चाय के बाद !

मैं और मेरे साथी कॉम्प्रेड,
एक बुलावे पे आ जाते हैं कहीं भी,
गली, नुक्कड़, बाजार, शोर-शराबोसो भरी शहरी गलीयो में,
या कभी मैं जाता हूं, खुद की तलाश में उन्हें ढूंढते ढूंढते ।
जब भी हम मिलते हैं, एक दुसरे को,
चुमते हैं उम्मीद भरी नजरों से,
मानों दुनिया पर से हमारा भरोसा ही टुट गया हो ।
बैठ जाते हैं, चाय की टपरी पर डेरा डालकर, उसी के इंतजार में
तब आती है,
सिसकती, दहेकती, गर्म, चाय ।
नौजवानों के खून की तरह उबलते हुए,
गरीबों के दर्द की
काली पत्ती से बनी।
दुध का तो मानो पता ही नहीं चलता ।
उसका होना महज,
एक कारण बन जाता है,
जैसे भारत में समाजवाद चर्चाओं का ।
हम धीरे धीरे, उसी चाय की घुंठ लेते-लेते,
बातें करते हैं, हर तरह से अन्याय के खिलाफ आवाज बुलंद करने की,
ग्रामसी और ब्रेख्त के लिखावट की,
समकाल में हो रहे शोषण की,
चाय खत्म होती है पर बातें खत्म नहीं होती ।
तब, हम में से एक कॉम्प्रेड के फोन की घंटी बजती है...
वो इशारा होता है, अपने पुराने परिवेश में लौटने का ।
जिससे तंग आकर ही हम ये,
अवकाश खोज रहे होते हैं ।
जी तो नहीं करता पर उठते हैं,
दिमाग में ढेर सारे सवाल लेकर चल पड़ते हैं,
अपने -अपने पिंजरे की ओर,
इस गर्म चाय के बाद, उस गर्म चाय की उम्मीद में ।





आज की नारी

Shital Vanis
3rd LLB

हाँ सर से पल्लू हटाया है,
सर उठा के जीना सिखा है;
नहीं पहनते चूड़ियाँ कलाई में,
अपनी कलाई की ताकत हो पहचाना है, हमने।
नहीं लगाते बिंदी माथे पर,
किसी की अमानत बन कर जीना ठुकराया है;
पैरो में पायल नहीं डालते,
हर रोकती जंजीर को तोड़कर,
आगे कदम बढ़ाया है, हमने।
साज श्रृंगार से खुदकों सजाकर,
मर्दों का मन लुभाना छोड़ा है;
क्यों की हम हैं आज की नारी,
जमाने से टकराकर,
दुनिया जीतने का हौसला बनाया है, हमने।



एहसास

Nikhil Pratap Singh
3rd LLB

था कुछ यूँ ज़िन्दगी का आलम,
की अँधेरा दिखाई न दिया,
तेरे आने से मालूम हुआ,
रोशनी भी कोई चीज़ है।

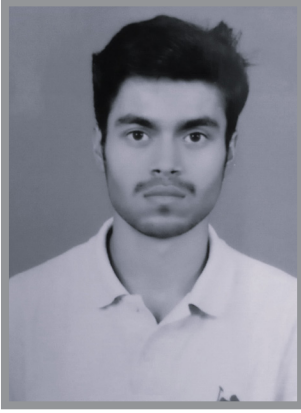
लहरों में बहता रहा,
यूँही होकर बेखबर,
तेरे आने से मालूम हुआ,
किनारा भी कोई चीज़ है।

फलक की ऊँचाइयों में,
दरबंद उड़ता रहा,
मगर
तेरे आने से मालूम हुआ,
ठिकाना भी कोई चीज़ है।

उम्मीद थी कि,
यूँही
बोल उठेगा पत्थर,
तेरे आने से मालूम हुआ,
'पूजा' भी कोई चीज़ है।

था अक्षम पढ़ने में,
ज़िन्दगी तुझे,
उसके आने से आसान लगा;
आखिर,
'दीक्षा' भी कोई चीज़ है।

थक कर, मायूसी में;
नफरतों को देखता रहा,
नज़र पड़ी जब तुझपे,
तो जाना,
इश्क भी कोई चीज़ है।



Hargun Kumar
1st BA LLB

कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ।

कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ प्राणी,
कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ,
कृष्ण होंगे सारथि, तू भी बन जा अर्जुन पार्थ।
कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ प्राणी।

छोड़ करके फल की आशा,
कर कर्म निस्वार्थ रे।
कर कर्म निस्वार्थ
कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ प्राणी,
कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ।

राम, कृष्ण, गौतम का आदर्श,
कर अभी चरितार्थ रे।
कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ प्राणी
कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ।

देख संतों का समागम,
जो कर रहे शास्त्रार्थ।
सुन कर उनकी दिव्य वाणी,
हा! सुन कर तू भी वेद वाणी।
कर जीवन को कृतार्थ रे।
कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ प्राणी
कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ।

छोड़ विषयों की वासना,
है! जो केवल पदार्थ।
ढूँढ़ उसे जिसमें हो चेतना,
और हो सत्यार्थ।
कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ प्राणी
कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ।

सुख क्या है?
मानसिक अवस्था
और क्या शब्दार्थ?
असल सुख तो वह है,
जिसमें निहित हो परमार्थ।
कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ प्राणी,
कर प्रखर पुरुषार्थ।





Madhurima Datar
3rd BA LLB

गुरुपौर्णिमा

दिल खोलकर हंसना सिखाया।
आहें भरकर रोना सिखाया ॥
मुसीबतों से लड़ना सिखाया।
किताबोंके बगैर आपने हमे कितना कुछ सिखाया॥१॥

गुस्सा दहलीज में रखना सिखाया,
और वक्त आने पर उसे जताना भी सिखाया॥
छोटीसी बातें भी मुकम्मल करना सिखाया।
किताबोंके बगैर आपने हमे कितना कुछ सिखाया॥२॥

रहानी को रूमनियोंमें बदलना सिखाया।
कायनातसें बिछड़नेके अलावा॥
कायनातसें सरगुजिस्त करना सिखाया।
किताबोंके बगैर आपने कितना कुछ सिखाया॥३॥

अतीत से जुड़ना सिखाया।
और साथमें अकताब जाननाभी सिखाया
आने वाले कल को बीते हुए कल से जुड़ना सिखाया॥
और उसीसे ज़िंदगी गुलज़ार बनाना सिखाया।
किताबोंके बगैर आपने कितना कुछ सिखाया॥४॥

ज़िंदगीके सफरमें कशफ बनकर रहना सिखाया।
वक्तसे आगे चलकर वक्तके खिलाफ जाना सिखाया॥
अंधेरा होने पर आफताब बनाना सिखाया।
किताबोंके बगैर आपने हमे कितना कुछ सिखाया॥५॥





Nikhil Pratap Singh
3rd LLB

ख्वाईश

किसी सुहानी सी रात
तुम आना
इंतेज़ार में सोई किस्मत को जगाना
कमरे में किताबों के अलावा
महक हैं तुम्हारी
इसी एहसास में मुस्कुराना
जो फुर्सत मिले मुझे निहारने से
बालों को मेरे सहलाना
खुलती बेजान आँखों से
तुम्हारी समन्दर सी नज़रें मिलाना
जो आये कुछ आँसू तो रोक लूँगा उन्हें
तुम मेरे साथ मेरे करीब बैठ जाना
नाराज़गी में या खामोशी में ही सही
बस तुम कंधों पे मेरे सर संभालना
न कहूँ कुछ मैं न कह ना तुम
थामें मुझे निहारना
गीले शिकवे इश्क़ समाये हम में
कुछ यूँ गले लगाना
शायद जानता हूँ ये ख्वाब है
मगर तुम कुछ वक्त मेरे साथ गुज़ारना
किसी सुहानी सी रात
तुम आना ...



Shital Vanis
3rd LLB

ती

“ती”
“ती”, माझ्या आयुष्याची रचेती
“ती” माझी आई!
जीवनाची आशा,
जगण्याची स्फूर्ती!
“ती”!...
“ती” आईच्या मायेने प्रेम देणारी
मैत्रीचा नवा सुगंध देणारी
माझी ताई!
आनंदाने सारे विश्व फुलवणारी!!
“ती”!...
“ती”, माझ्या आयुष्यात आली.
अंधारात मशाल,
संकटात ढाल झाली
“ती” हौराण पत्नी,
कधी त्याग मूर्ती बनली!
“ती”!...
“ती” माझ्या संसारात आली,
“ती” माझी सोनुली,
बालपणाची प्रतिमा
उद्याची माझी प्रतिष्ठा,
अनंताचे सामर्थ्य पिउन
गोजिर रूप ल्यालेली!
असा हा “ती” चा पसारा!
“ती” च्यामुळे वात्सल्याचा फवारा
अन् स्नेहाचा फुलोरा,
“ती” च्यामुळेच आहे दुनियेला अर्थ सारा!



Tejas Bais
2nd BBA LLB

कमरा

आज जब कमरे में पहुंचा तो निशब्द था,
हाथ में पर्चे का प्रश्नपत्र था, एक थका चेहरा था और एक थैला,
जूतों के साथ ही थैले को कमरे में एक जगह पटक दिया,
दोनों सहम गये थे, और एक कोने से देख रहे थे; उदास चेहरे को,
लैप की नज़र सबसे पहले गयी, जिसकी नज़र कुछ धुंदली हो चुकी है,
उसने धीरे से अपनी गर्दन उठाई, और रौशनी में देखा, अँधेरी आँखों को जहा सिर्फ नींद है; सपने नहीं,
मेज और कुर्सी जिन्होंने अपनी पीठ टेढ़ी करके;
जिसे आराम से पढ़ने का मौका दिया,
उन्होंने आपनी पीठ सीधी की
और देखा एक निराश हताश से विद्यार्थी को,
जिस पलंग ने उठाया किताबों को बहोत दिनों तक, उसने आज उसे सोने की जगह दी,
और तकिए ने कुछ देर उसे गले से लगा कर रखा,
और उसने उसके गले लिपट कर ही एक नींद का फासला तय किया,
एक कबूतर जो हमेशा कमरे में घुस आता था और खिडकीया बंद होती थी जिसके लिए
आज उसने कमरा देखा और जिसने बंद कर रखी थी सारी खिडकीया उसने एक पर देखा,
एक राह देखी, गुजरा उस राह से, वहा से यहाँ तक का सफ़र देखा.....



रुक्मंबाळ काळीज

Tushar Gaikwad
3rd LLB

जगावेगळी ही थरथरणारी तिची कहाणी
मोळी आणायला चालली आहे रानिवणी
कडाक्याच्या उन्हात तीच ती एकटी
पाहत आहे येईल का कुणी उचलून देण्यासाठी

रानोमाळ भटकत आहे मोळीची शोधावया लाकडे
मधूनच चित्कार काढतायेत उड्या मारणारी माकडे
काट्याकुट्या तुडवत चालली आहे तिची तिला सुट्टाय
वहान नाही पायात झाल तिचे स्तरंजित पाय

कधी दिसतो साप कधी विंचू, बाभळीची फाटी
ओरबडून घेते शरीराचे लचके मध्येच बोराटीची काटी
दगडांच्या धारेने ठेचली आहे तिची पायाची बोटे
झेलते आहे त्या वेदना आपुल्या लेकरासाठी

ओढ लागलीय घरी जाण्याची फार तिला
आठवते तान्हा बाळ माझा झोळीत भुकेला
दुखाच्या तांडवात तिचा कोयता तिला देई साथ
जीवनाच्या वेशीवर जेव्हा नशिबाने केला तिचा घात

मोळी विकण्यासाठी लटपट चालली भार घेऊन डोईवरी
अंधारात दिसले नाही पुत्कार सोडत काळा नाग हा
तीच्या पायावरी

सावरऱ्याच्या आतच सर्पाने घेतला कडाक्याने चावा
किंचाळली ती कुणीच नव्हते तिचा जीव वाचवाया

आर्त हाक देऊन तिला वाटे जग सामावून घ्यावे पोटी
वाट पाहत असतिल माझी भुकीली लेकरे हाती घेऊन
रिकामीच ताटली

घोर अकांत हा तिच्या जीवाचा, सगळं रानमाळ
डोक्यावरी घेई

रुक्मंबाळ काळीज हे तिचं हेलकावे घेई
रुक्मंबाळ काळीज हे तिचं हेलकावे घेई



प्रत्येकाच्या मनामधला

Sairaj Ghatpande
3rd BA LLB

साऱ्या माणसांच्या येथे धडकी उरात आहे
देवा तुझी ही दूनिया बरी सुखात आहे
जागोजागी येथे सारे सैतान माजलेले
का परमेश्वरा तू गुंतलेल्या त्या देवळात आहे?

सरसि येथे आत्ता जळतात माणसे
मारण्यास आत्ता फक्त बरोबर चूक लागते
सैतान कालचा जो, त्याचेच राज्य आले
एक दिसात तोही परवर्दिगार झाला आहे
स्वप्नही मरुन पडली आता ही होऊन जटायू
पंखास आमच्या झाला तो घोर घात आहे
सारे जरी मिळाले तरी तो मगतोच बरे आहे
सत्तेत राहून तो भलता हुशार झाला आहे
साऱ्याच माणसांचे बरे अवसान का गळाले
येथे सारीच माणसं मग बईमान कोण आहे?

आहे कुणास आशा आत्ता नव्या पर्वाची
की संपणार आत्ता ही कळरात आहे
दाही दिशा एकसारख्या अन बईमान सर्व तारे
आपली पहाट आत्ता कोण्या नभात आहे?
सारे अवसान आत्ता येथे गळून पडले आहे

फक्त

आपणच आपले मुरारी

अन्

आपणच आपले श्याम आहे



Tejas Bais
2nd BBA LLB

अभी बहुत रंग और मिजाज देखना बाकी है

अभी बहुत रंग और मिजाज देखना बाकी हैं, कल
किसने देखा है मेरा तो आज देखना बाकी है। खैर मैं ये
बात नहीं कह रहा था.....

मैं सौं बात लिखूं वो एक बात लिखे
कुछ बात न हो पर कुछ बात लगे,

न असीर भी हो, न असीर-ए -हाल भी हो,
वो मिलकर भी ना मिले, उसका मलाल भी न हो,

वो मिले तो कश्मकश-ए - होश भी रहे, दिल अनजान
सही मदहोश भी रहे,
वो अब आए भी और ना आए भी,
मैं एक बार कहूं
वो बार बार कहे



Shital Vanis
3rd LLB

वसंताची चाहूल....!

किती छान वातावरण,
थोडी थंडी, थोडं ऊन
आणि...
सोबत तू ...!

चालत होतो, चालत होतो,
एकमेकांकडे न बघताना,
जाणवत होत्या तरी
हृदयाच्या तारा हलताना....!

पाउलं पडत होती,
वाढत होती हृदयाची धडधड,
चालली होती मनाची धडपड,
संवादासाठी शब्द नसताना....!

तो अशांत गार वारा,
फुलवी मनाचा मोर पिसारा,
स्वप्नांचा फुलोरा,
वसंताची ती चाहूल लागताना....!

Regional Conclave at MNLU Aurangabad :

Pro Bono and Legal Aid

23 December 2022



Awareness Program On Cyber Crime : DES CLE

20 December 2022



Inauguration of Legal Aid Clinic : Legal Aid Cell & Pro Bono Club

9 December 2022



Legal Aid in Indrayani Thadi by DLSA and Pimpri Chinchwad

Bar Association : Legal Aid Cell

29 January 2023



NSS Camp

9 February to 15 February 2023



International Women's Day : Paripoorti Cell

8 March 2023



Women Empowerment And Rights Of Sex Workers : Paripoorti Cell

11 March 2023



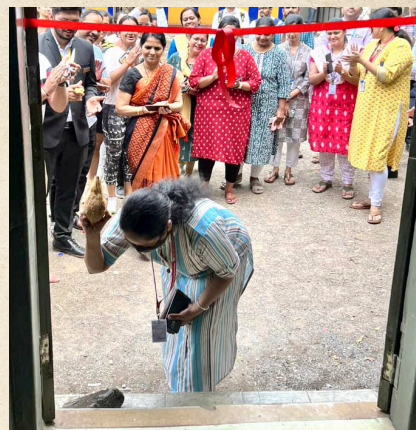
Workshop on POSH Act & Working of IC Committee

13 March 2023



Women's League : Sports Department

16 to 18 March 2023



Tekky - Football Tournament : Sports Department

17 to 19 March 2023



Lawskets : Sports Department

29 to 31 March 2023



Celebration of Dr. Ambedkar's Birth Anniversary : NSS & Legal Aid Cell

14 April 2023



Mediation Seminar at Ashoka Hall

15 April 2023

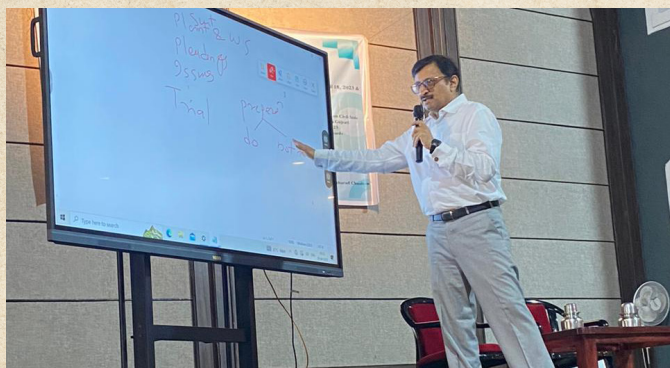


Be You : Paripoorti Cell

27 April 2023

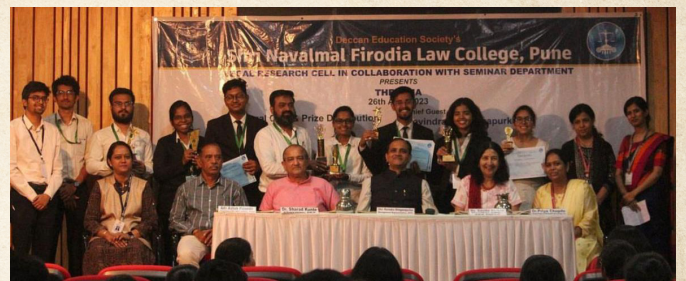


Guest Lectures Under The Practical Training Papers : Seminar & Guest Lecture Department 17 and 20 April 2023



Themisia : Legal Research Cell & Seminar Department 24th to 26th April 2023





National Lok Adalat As A Part Of The ADR Mechanism : Legal Aid Cell

30 April 2023



Environment Cell

My River, My Valentine : 12 February 2023



Waste is Wealth : 19 February 2023



Cleanliness Drive : 27 March 2023



Envirolaw : 3 April 2023



Tree Plantation : 30 June 2023

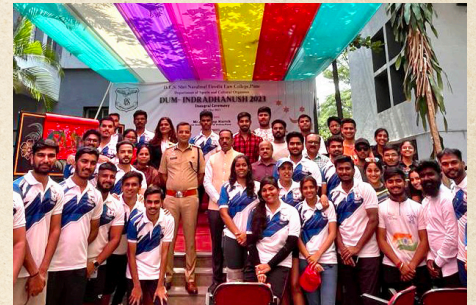


Tree Plantation : 4 May 2023





Dum & Indradhanush : Sports & Cultural Departments 8 to 13 May 2023



Activities : Internal Complaints Committee



Soft Skills Development : DES CLE



15th Edition of Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition : Moot Court Society



International Women's Rights Week : Leagl Aid Cell

Legal Awareness on Women Empowerment and Women's Rights



Other Activities : Paripoorti Cell



महाविद्यालयाच्या माहिती पुस्तिकेमध्ये छापवायचा मराठी नमूना



वर्ष तिसरे

महाराष्ट्र राज्य
उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षण विभाग
व महाराष्ट्र माहिती तंत्रज्ञान सहाय्यता केंद्र
यांच्या संयुक्त विद्यमाने

करिअर कट्टा

युवकांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी.....

- आयाएएस आपल्या भेटीला
 - * राज्य पातळीवरील स्पर्धा परीक्षा/महाराष्ट्र लोकसेवा आयोग
 - * पोलीस भरती
 - * बँकिंग सेवा
 - * स्टाफ सिलेक्शन कमिशन
 - * केंद्रीय पातळीवरील स्पर्धा परीक्षा (यु.पी.एस.सी.)
- उद्योजक आपल्या भेटीला
 - * भारतीय संविधानाचे पारारण
 - * पर्यावरण शास्त्र अभ्यासक्रम

ध्येयाच्या वाटेवर सातत्याने

३६५ दिवस

सभासद शुल्क
रु. ३६५ (३ वर्षासाठी)
५० कोर्स मोफत

वैशिष्ट्ये

राज्यातील पदवी प्रथम वर्षाला प्रवेशित सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी पहिल्या महिन्यात करिअरसाठी शासकीय व खाजगी क्षेत्रातील नोकरीच्या संधी व उद्योजकता विकास हा दोन क्रेडिटचा कोर्स मोफत. सर्व पद्धतीच्या स्पर्धा परिक्षेची इत्यंभूत माहिती दिली जाते, तसेच अभ्यासक्रम देखील शिकवला जातो. ५० शॉर्ट टर्म कोर्सेस मोफत प्रशिक्षण प्रति महिना पाच कोर्स याप्रमाणे. एकदा नोंदणी केल्यास १,००० दिवस म्हणजे तीन वर्षे करिअर कट्ट्याचा लाभ घेता येईल. करिअर कट्टा चौईस बेस क्रेडिट सिस्टिम अंतर्गत १५ कोर्सची परीक्षा देवून प्रमाणपत्र मिळवणाऱ्या विद्यार्थ्यांना परीक्षा शुल्काच्या सवलतीच्या माध्यमातून ३७५ रुपये परत केले जातात.

नाव नोंदणी व अधिक माहितीसाठी ७५०७६५२५५५ या नंबरवर आपले नाव @ करा

महाविद्यालयाच्या माहिती पुस्तिकेमध्ये छापवायचा इंग्रजी नमूना

Draft to include in Prospectus

Career Katta

(Career and Entrepreneurship Counseling, Skill Development, Internships, Placement, etc.)

Career Katta is an initiative of Department of Higher and Technical Education, Govt of Maharashtra and in coordination with Maharashtra Information Technology Support Centre. The college conducts various activities to guide students about Career, Competitive Examinations (UPSC, MPSC, Banking, SSB, SSC, Police, LIC, etc.), Entrepreneurship, Skill Development; Credit Earnings under new CBCS and NEP Curriculum Framework, Internship and Placement Opportunities, etc.

Eligibility to Join:

Any student admitted for any regular course in the college or college alumni referred by College Coordinator.

Registration Fees: One Time Rs. 365 for Three-year degree period (Rs. 0.36 per day), which will be reimbursed in the form of subsidy on examination charges of CBCS. It including free access to all the activities, courses, State Level Competitive Exams, etc.

How to Register: Download the MITSC application from Google Play Store and pay fees using any online payment mode

College Code: A 466 (Please include the Career Katta code of the College)

Contact: For more details visit college webpage _____ or contact Coordinator Dr. Prashant Mandlik, Department of Chemistry, 94038 66611 or Career Katta Helpline 75076 52555

करियर कट्टा मध्ये
विद्यार्थ्यांनी नाव नोंदणी
करण्यासाठी



यूट्यूब वरील उपक्रमांमध्ये
सहभागी होण्यासाठी
सबस्क्राईब करा



करियर कट्टा नियमित उपक्रमाची
माहिती मिळवण्यासाठी
सबस्क्राईब करा



हेल्पलाइन नंबर : 750 765 2555

VISITORS' REMARK

Wonderful work slop
very interactive topic

All the best

- Adv. Yashwant
D Purohit

विवेकानंद जयंतीच्या
कार्यक्रमानिमित्त आपल्या संस्थेत
येण्याचा योग आला. सुसुत्र
नियोजन असलेला कार्यक्रम आणि
आपल्या महाविद्यालयाचा देखणा
परिसर आवडला.
धन्यवाद..

- संजय अनंत कुलकर्णी

Good Initiative by college to
give knowledge of actually
preparing for trial which has
been never seen before

- Sandeep
Gujarathi

Best wishes to
students..
Excellent organisation
of seminar..
Reservation policy of
India..
Thanks..

- Snehal Barge
Joint Commissioner, PMRDA

महाविद्यालय आणि परिसर खूपच छान आणि स्वच्छ
असून वातावरणात एकप्रकारे चैतन्य निमणि करणारे आहे.
अभिरूप न्यायालयाचे आयोजन, नियोजन आणि संयोजन
हे अत्यंत देखणे आणि नेटके होते.

आदरातिथ्य पण स्मरणात राहिल असेच छान होते,
एकूणच आजचा दिवस संस्मरणीय झाला आहे. धन्यवाद!

- सुनील वेदपाठक
जिल्हा न्यायाधीश, पुणे

It Was a pleasure
to be called back to
my alumni matter.
Grattitude.

- Mr. Pratik Pawar

It was pleasure interacting
with students in this premiere
institute founded by late
shri L. B. Tilak that too on
the topic concerning the
entire nation. The Faculty is
very cordial and it is a well
organised seminar

- Shriram Pingale
Advocate on Record, Supreme court of India

Its my proud priveledge to be
here as a resource person fee
this institution known fee is
excellance in education field.
Great lifetime experience.
Best Wishes...!!

- Mrs. M. R. Kale
Family Court,Pune

It Was a pleasure to be
part of well organised
programme and found
very displine in students
and staff.

- Rajendra Umap
Member & Ex Vice Chairman Bar
Council of Maharashtra &Goa

Its a pure pleasure at priveledge to visit this
premiere institution for the inaguration of sports/
cultural event. Best wishes to the students, am
sure we will see them in future as renowned
lawyers and lordships. May the instituiton contineue
the nation building as it always has....Jai Hind..!

- Sandeep Karnik
IPS,Joint CP,Pune

Photograph : Amey Ghodajkar, 5th BA LLB



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

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