

Progressive Education Society's

Modern Law College

Ganeshkhind, S.P. Pune University Circle, Pune 411016

(Recognised by Government of Maharashtra, Permanently Affiliated to the Savitribai Phule

Pune University, Approved by Bar Council of India)

(Recognised under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of U.G.C. Act, 1956 and Accredited by NAAC)

Modern Lex Litera

LEGAL VOICE

2017-18

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Dr. Sunita Adhav – Principal

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Co-ordinator,

Modern Law College, Pune

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P. E. SOCIETY'S

Modern Law College, Pune

Proud Moments



Hon'ble Prof. Dr. Gajanan R. Ekbote

Chairman Business Council of P. E. Society, Pune – 411005

On being awarded 'Suryadatta Suryasaraswati National Award' by Swayadatta Grop of
Institutes at the hands of Smt. Mrudula Sinha; Governor of Goa



Hon'ble Prof. Mrs. Jyotsna G. Ekbote

Joint Secretary of P. E. Society, Pune – 411005

On being awarded 'Sri-Shakti Sanman Jagar Puraskar'
by Shri. Bhavani Pratisthan Pune at the hands of former
President of India Hon'ble Mrs. Pratibhatai Patil

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Editorial

It gives us great pleasure to place before you the annual edition of **Modern Law College's *Lex Litera***, 2017-18. In this academic year college has gone through various challenges like admission for first year B.A.LL.B. & LL.B. by way of Common Entrance Test, Visit to Ahmedabad High Court. Like each passing academic year this academic year also has been a beautiful blend of achievements and activities, the college has attained new altitudes in all its endeavors.

"The 19(1) (a)" Peer Reviewed Half Yearly Research Journal with ISSN No. 2348-4950 is a big achievement for the college. Third Issue consisting of 2 Volumes – Volume 1 & Volume 2 were unveiled at the auspicious hands of Justice Abhay Oka on 8th November, 2017. This year Modern Law College also conducted a national seminar on 'Right to Privacy in Contemporary Era'. The college also conducted the 12th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition on 13th of January, 2018 in association with Board of Student Welfare, Savitribai Phule Pune University. The college also conducted 2 International Seminars in the month of March. We also wish to extend our gratitude to the faculty and non teaching staff for their extended co-operation which helped us to complete ***Lex Litera***, 2017-2018.

From the Chairman's Desk



Dear Students,

The future belongs to people who dare to dream big. It belongs to those who make way through the clouds of oblivion with the force of their determination. “I have always believed that the answer to my destiny lies in creating the results, I desire.”

The P.E.S. Modern Law College has grown immensely since its inception and has contributed tremendously to the legal fraternity through its various seminars and workshops conducted. The P.E.S. Modern Law College, celebrates more than 10 successful years of Legal Education in the fraternity. In these all these years, the small plant has grown into a full fruit bearing lushious tree, under which hundreds of students have got the benefit of quality legal education. The students of Modern Law College have won several accolades for the college in various sports and cultural competitions and Street play Competitions organised by various colleges and institutes in this year.

This year Modern Law College is hosting the 11th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Level Moot Court Competition – 14th January 2016, an annual event of the college. We are proud to say that 24 teams from all over India participated in this competition and made it a grand success. Various national seminars, workshops were organized by the college with huge success. My best wishes are always with the college and its constant endeavors to attain higher goals for the development of the College.

Dr. Gajanan R. Ekbote
Chairman,
Business Council.

From the Chairman's Desk



Dear Students,

The Progressive Education Society's **Modern Law College**, Pune has flourished under the able stewardship of our Hon'ble Chairman, Dr. Prof. Gajanan R. Ekbote. The Teaching and the Non Teaching Staff members of the **Modern Law College**, aided with the experience of Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav have unitedly strived for the excellence in academic, cultural and social upbringing of the College.

The various seminars and workshops along with the Shankarrao Kanitkar National Level Moot Court Competition give the college and other colleges a practical approach to the education they are undergoing. I appreciate the Magazine Committee on its successful completion of literary publication of **Lex Litera** (Legal Voice) 2017-18. The college has all the required infra structure by the grace of the benevolent society, however the endeavour shall always be to excel.

Shri Adv. Chintamani Ghate,
Co-ordinator,
Modern Law College, Pune.

From the Principal's Desk



Hello Friends!

Our College magazine is our legal Voice. The magazine for the academic year 2017-2018 reflects Socio Legal glimpses through various academic & extracurricular activities. In the academic year 2017-18 college conducted 1 National and 2 International Seminars, Duff Karandak Intercollegiate Moot Court Competition and 1 National Moot Court Competition. Topic for the National Seminar was 'Right to Privacy in Contemporary Era' in Association with Board of Students Welfare & under Quality Improvement Program, Savitribai Phule Pune University. I am convinced by these activities that there is need to aware the Students regarding this development in Law which are going to open new doors for their career.

'The 19 (1) (a)' Peer Reviewed Half Yearly Research Journal with ISSN No. 2348-4950 is a big achievement for the college. It was released at the auspicious hands of Hon'ble Justice Mr. Abhay Oka on 24th January 2017.

The 12th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition 2017-2018 saw participation by 48 law colleges/institutes from all over India. This competition is an endeavour to give exposure to budding lawyers and create confidence in them. The college continuously conveys the message to the students to be '*Progressive*' & '*Modern*' in all their actions. Along with the academic training, students are motivated to use their knowledge for the benefit of society to use it to solve the social and legal problems. In all these activities there is always the co-operation from our parent society, staff & students.

I hope, we will do our best for the progress of the college.

Dr. Sunita Adhav
Principal
Modern Law College, Pune.

Congratulations!

Modern Law College congratulates Asst. Prof. Vikrant Yadav, Asst. Prof. Ananya Bibave and Adv. Chintamani Ghate on completing their Ph. D in the academic year 2017-2018. We wish them all the best for their future academic endeavours.

Dr. Vikrant Yadav was awarded his doctorate on the topic '*Choice of Law and Enforcement of Foreign Awards under International Commercial Arbitration in India – A Critical Study*' under the able guidance of Prof. Dr. Ivare.

Dr. Ananya Bibave was awarded her doctorate degree on the topic '*Role of India in balancing Development & Environment Protection with Special Reference to Global Warming*' under the able guidance of Dr. Sunita Adhav , Principal, Modern Law College.

Dr. Adv. Chintamani Ghate was awarded his doctorate degree on the topic '*Law on Probation of offenders in India vis-a-vis State of Massachusetts (USA)*' under the able guidance of Prof. Dr. Durgambini Patel, Head, Dept. Of Law, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.

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Shri. Eknathrao Tile
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Shri Mansing Salunke

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Prof. Sanjay S. Kharat	Ex-Officio Member
Mrs. Alka Padhye	Ex-Officio Member
Prof. Shri. J.P. Chinchore	Spl. Invitee
Shri. Mansing Salunkhe	Spl. Invitee

P. E. Society Local Management Committee

Name**Designation**

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Prof. Dr. P. G. Dixit	Member
Adv. Chintamani Ghate	Coordinator
Prof. Mrs. Jyotsna G. Ekbote	Member
Adv. Manoj Wadekar	Member
Adv. Sadanand Deshmukh	Member
Adv. C.B.Chavan	Member
Dr. S.S. Kharat	Member
Dr. Sunita Adhav	Principal
Prof. Ananya Bibave	Representative of Teaching Staff
Prof. Abhijeet Dhere	Representative of Teaching Staff
Prof. Pawan Kalwala	Representative of Teaching Staff
Shri. Kishor Thombre	Representative of Non-Teaching Staff

List of Toppers

Serial Number	Name of Student	Class
01.	Ms. Aashal Jhanwar	B.A. LL.B. I
02.	Mr. Siddhant Dehadray	B.A. LL.B. II
03.	Ms. Aastha Taware	B.A. LL.B. III
04.	Ms. Reza Qamer	B.A. LL.B. IV
05.	Ms. Aishwarya Pagedar	B.A. LL.B. V
06.	Ms. Madhuri Shelar	LL.B. I
07.	Mr. Kiran Kalbhor	LL.B. II
08.	Mr. Amol Patule	LL.B. III
09.	Mr. Akshay Pawale	LL.M. II

Publication Committee

P.E. Society's **Modern Law College** has started "The 19 (1) (a) Peer Reviewed Law Journal" with ISSN Number 2348-4950. First Volume of the Journal was published on 8th March, 2018 at the auspicious hands of Wasantha Seneviratne, Head, Dept. Of Law, Colombo University while Second Issue was published by the hands of Justice Anoop Mohta, Mumbai High court.



Wasantha Seneviratne, Head, Dept. Of Law, Colombo University unveiling Research Journal
'The 19 (1) (a)'

Publication Committee for the Journal :

PATRONS

Prof. Dr. Gajanan R. Ekbote Chairman, Business Council, P.E. Society, Pune – 05.	Adv. M.P. Dadasaheb Bendre Vice President, P.E. Society, Pune – 05.
Prof. Dr. Durgambini Patel Head, Department of Law, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.	Adv. Shivaji Jadhav Supreme Court, Delhi.
Adv. Manoj Mohite High Court, Bombay.	Prof. Dr. Subhas Raina Delhi University, Delhi.

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Adv. Manoj Wadekar Pune.	

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Asst. Prof. Ananya Bibave Vice-Principal, Modern Law College	Asst. Prof. Vikrant Yadav Modern Law College
Asst. Prof. Abhijeet Dhere Modern Law College	Zuhra Rahimi Student Representative, Modern Law College

Library Report

Library Information Report 2017 – 2018

- ❖ **Librarian** : **Dr. (Mrs.) Sunita Mane**
- ❖ **Size**
 - 1. Main Library & Reading Hall Area : 2380 sq. ft.
 - 2. Seating Capacity in Reading Hall : 60 Student
- ❖ **Library Timing** : Library Timing: 09.00 am to 5.00 pm.
(Working Hours) Exam timing: 8.00 am to 8.00 pm.
- ❖ **Library Automation : ‘VRIDDHI’ Software**
- ❖ **Collaboration with other Libraries** : 1) Jaykar Library, Savitribai Phule Pune University
2) Modern Arts, Commerce & Science College, Ganeshkhind, Pune
3) Modern Arts, Commerce & Science College, Shivaji Nagar, Pune
- ❖ **Library Collection:**
 - **Books:-**
 - Total Collection : 7556 (Titles: 2241)
 - No. of Text Books : 5296
 - No. of Reference Books : 809
 - No. of Donated Books : 1451
 - **Current Journals & Reports** : 42
 - Indian Journal : 39
 - International Journal : 3
 - **E-information resources** : 7
(Online Legal Databases)
 - N-List Database
 - CDJ Law Journal (Digital Judgments)
 - AIR Web World (Qty-3)
 - AIR Supreme Court (Qty-4)
 - AIR High Court (Qty-4)
 - Criminal Law Journal (Qty-4)
 - AIR Privy Council (Qty-4)
 - **Library Newspapers** : 11
 - **Maps** : 03

- **Question Papers (Previous Exam) : 250**
University question papers for student's reference

- **Institutional Repository**
 - Books Publisher : 02
 - Ph. D. Thesis : 02
 - Research Publications
(All Faculty Members) : 119
 - Dissertations : 122
 - College Publications : 60

❖ **Library subscribes the following Periodical :**

Sr. No.	Indian and International Periodicals
1.	Indian Bar Review
2.	All India Reporter
3.	Indian Journal of International Law
4.	Indian Journal of Public Administration
5.	AIR Civil Cases
6.	Journal of Indian Law Institute
7.	Journal of Intellectual Property Rights
8.	AIR Supreme Court Cases
9.	Reader Digest
10.	AIR Law Lines
11.	Lawyers Update
12.	Legal Era
13.	LawZ
14.	Legal News & Views
15.	Social Action
16.	Women's Link
17.	Competition Success Review
18.	Employment News
19.	Frontline
20.	India Today
21.	AIR Cheque Dishonour Report
22.	Labour Law Journal
23.	Chanykya Mandal
24.	Supreme Court Cases
25.	Maharashtra Law Journal
26.	AIR Labour & Industrial Cases
27.	CLJ (Criminal Law Journal)
28.	Supreme Court Cases
29.	Indian Factories & Labour Reports
30.	Bombay Law Reporter
31.	Labour & Industrial Cases

32.	Supreme Court Weekly
33.	Current Labour Reports
34.	Labour Law Notes
35.	AIR Accident Claims & Compensation Cases
36.	Harvard Law Review
37.	Cambridge Law Journal
38.	The Yale Law Journal
39.	Right to Information Reports
40.	Labour and Industrial Law Reporter
41.	Ashwattha
42.	Law Profiles

❖ **Library subscribes the following newspapers copies for reading room:**

- a. The Hindu
- b. Times of India
- c. Indian Express
- d. DNA
- e. Sakal Times
- f. Loksatta
- g. Sakal
- h. Maharashtra Times
- i. Pudhari
- j. Prabhat
- k. Lokmat

❖ **Library Furniture and equipment**

1. Computer: 12 (Including Cyber Zone)
2. Barcode Scanner:- 02
3. Printer: 02
4. Label Printer: 01
5. Books Racks : 50 (Metal), 6 (Wooden)
6. Library cupboard: 1
7. Library Table : 15
8. Library Chair : 50 (Plastic), 13 (Wooden)
9. Journal/ Periodical Rack: 02
10. Display Rack: 01
11. Newspaper Rack: 01
12. Xerox Machine: 01
13. Lamination Machine: 02
14. Paper Cutter Machine: 02
15. Paper Shredder Machine: 1
16. Fire Extinguisher: 03
17. Clock: 01
18. Fan: 15

19. Notice Board: 01
 20. Intercom : 01
 21. Circulation Desk: 01

❖ **Purchase Report (Year 2014-15 to Year 2016-17)**

Sr. No.	Particular	Year 2014-15		Year 2015-16		Year 2016-17	
		Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
1	Books	158	69,291	347	1,51,396	368	1.30,772
2	Journal/ Periodical	46	50,554	28+10	57,333	32+10	84,828
3	Online Database						
	1. AIR Web World	-	-	-	-	4	40,000
	2. N-LIST						
	3. AIR Database	1	10,000	1	10,000	1	5,750
						4	48,000
	Total		1,29,845/-		2,18,729/-		3,09,350

❖ **Library Services:**

- Open Access to Users
- Computerized Issue-return
- Newspaper Clipping
- OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue)
- Information display and notification
- Reference Services
- Indexing Service
- Computer and printing services
- Reprography Services
- User Orientation/ Information Literacy
- Internet

National Seminar on 'Reflection of Right to Privacy in Contemporary Era'

About the Seminar

The Right to Privacy per say is not a specifically guaranteed fundamental right under the Constitution of India, however the apex court has time and again interpreted it indirectly as a part and parcel of fundamental rights. There have been instances in various cases decided by the apex court. The right to privacy in India has come a long way from the decision given in Kharak Singh's case which was one of the first instances which incorporated right to privacy with as an integral part of right to life and personal liberty. Subsequently, this right has come under the radar of reasonable restrictions under Article 19 (2) and with the different facets of this right been invoked by a plethora of judgments including the areas like privacy in communications, freedom of movement, physical privacy and mental privacy, Unique Identification Number related privacy, etc., there are still different facets of the right which need to be established. With the DNA Profiling Bill, again the discussion relating to right to privacy has come on the forefront. This Seminar is therefore an attempt to analyse the right to privacy from different perspectives and check the status of this right.

On 24th August, Right to privacy has become fundamental right guaranteed under our Constitution after the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 9 judge bench, held that right to privacy is intrinsic part of Art. 21 right to life and personal liberty. It has become one of the most indispensable decisions in India that overruled the previous judgments held in M.P. Sharma case and Kharak Singh case with ratio of 8 and 6 bench judgments.

The academic discourse and dialogue in this field definitely helped in enhancing the knowledge of this newly accepted Fundamental Right for its proper utilization. It is with this objective that the College conducted the National Seminar to which there was a tremendous support from all the participants. There was an overwhelming response to the Seminar and participants from all over the country gathered to deliberate on the topic of right to privacy. Participants registered from Gujarat, Rajasthan, Delhi, Hyderabad, Karnataka and many parts of Maharashtra for this seminar. Out of the many abstracts submitted for participation for research paper presentation, 22 papers were selected for presentation as well as publication in the Seminar Proceeding bearing an ISBN number.

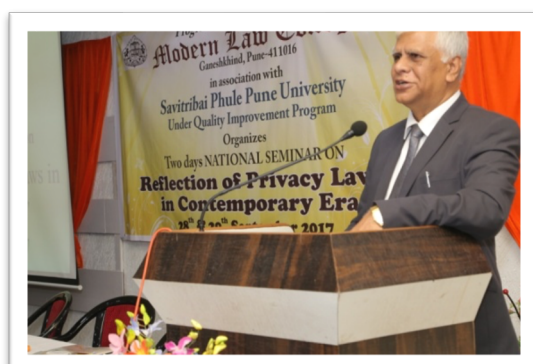
DAY 1

Publication of Seminar Proceeding bearing ISBN Number



Unveiling of Seminar Proceedings by Prof. Dr. Bhavani Prasad Panda & Dr. Sunita Adhav

The keynote address was delivered by Prof. Dr. Bhavani Prasad Panda, Vice Chancellor of Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai. He discussed about the concept of Right to Privacy and its relevance in our life right from childhood.



Dr. Bhavani Prasad Panda



Prof. Dr. Shruti Tambe

The First Technical Session was conducted by Prof. Dr. Shruti Tambe, Head, Department of Sociology who spoke about the Right to Privacy from the Sociological perspective citing contemporary issues and providing insights on the various issues pertaining to the elevation of right to privacy as a fundamental right.

Day 2

The second day of the National Seminar began with the technical Session III wherein Prof. Dr. T.S.N. Sastry, Professor, Department of Law, Savitribai Phule Pune University enlightened the participants with the Human Rights perspective of Privacy. He spoke about the Vertical and Horizontal approach of human rights. The western philosophy applies the vertical approach wherein the discussion of human rights is only right based. On the other hand, the Indian as well as Islamic approach to human rights prescribes the correlation of rights with corresponding duties for the implementation of human rights. He also enlightened

the participants regarding to the connection between the right to privacy and the vertical and horizontal approach towards looking at the same.



Prof. Dr. T.S.N. Sastry



Dr. Harun Rashid Kadri

The second speaker of the Session was Dr. Harun Rashid Kadri, Associate Professor, NBT Law College Nashik. His topic for deliberations was Data Privacy. Dr. Kadri threw light on the concept of privacy from the point of view of exclusion from publicity. Passwords, bank details, medical records and medical history, biometric information form a part of personal data. He highlighted various technical aspects of data privacy especially with reference to the electronic data and information about the persons which is published for one purpose and used subsequently for some other purpose.



Adv. Asim Sarode

The post lunch session was the Technical Session IV in which the Human Rights perspective of the implementation of Right to Privacy was highlighted by Adv. Asim Sarode, who is a well known advocate in Pune in the field of Human Rights. After this session there was a session for the paper presentations which was scheduled in which 12 participants presented their papers.

One Day Workshop on 'Nexus between Law and Social Justice: In Contemporary Era'

The idea of Social Justice and Social Welfare is fundamental and dynamic in the administration of a country. As pointed out by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in his last speech delivered in the Constituent Assembly on 25th November 1949, the burden of creating the society based on the principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity which ultimately leads towards the era of social justice is bestowed upon us, “We the people of India”. To achieve the goal of Social, Economic and Political Justice as enshrined under the preamble of the Constitution of India, we have to take careful steps in creating and implementing the laws in India. The Legal fraternity, Law Makers as well as academicians, are carrying the responsibility of taking the chariot of justice ahead. Keeping this in mind the Savitribai Phule Pune University, Department of Law in Collaboration with P. E. Society’s Modern Law College has organised One Day Workshop on ‘Nexus between Law and Social Justice: In Contemporary Era’.

The idea of Social Justice cannot be studied without exploring the role played by the law in this regards. The law has the most vital role to play in rendering the social justice. This workshop is arranged mainly with focus of the relationship of Law with the idea of Social Justice in the contemporary era. The Law makers and Academicians are the main players who shape the legal policies and therefore they are instrumental in achieving the goals of social justice. In this workshop all the stake holders including, legal practitioners, judicial officers and academicians are expected to deliberate on the intricacies involved in and around this topic. Again to quote Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, while elaborating the idea of justice had very aptly said,

“Justice has always evoked ideas of equality, of proportion of compensation. Equity signifies equality. Rules and regulations, right and righteousness are concerned with equality in value. If all men are equal, then all men are of the same essence, and the common essence entitles them of the same fundamental rights and equal liberty... In short justice is another name of liberty, equality and fraternity.”

With the spirit of above vision, this workshop aimed to throw light on various dimensions of the Social Justice and it’s inter-relationship with the Law. The role played by law is unparalleled in transforming the dimensions of the social justice in all phases of times. Law and Legal Fraternity had been significant in expanding the horizons of Social Justice. The general theme of workshop included following sub themes but not limited to

- a. Access to Justice : The means, Modes and Methods of Law
- b. Role of Judiciary in promoting social Justice

c. Social Justice, Social Security and Social Welfare laws

The workshop also included two sessions dedicated to Analysis and Review of some prominent books on the issues of Social Justice written by many champions of Social Justice. To name few Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, Justice Subba Rao, Amartya Sen and many others have written voluminous number of pages on the different angles of the Social Justice. Their views at this juncture of times are beacon showing the paths and therefore inevitable to study.



Prof. Dr. Durgambini Patel, Head- Department of Law, SPPU, Pune delivering her welcome address



Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, Modern Law College, Introducing the theme of Workshop



Prof. Arvind Tiwari, Dean – School of Law, Rights and Constitutional Governance, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai delivering his address at the first session of the workshop on the topic of “Access to Justice: The means, Modes and Methods of Law”



Prof. K.L. Bhatia, Former Director Dean, School of Law, University of Jammu delivering his address at the first session of the workshop on the topic of “*Supreme Court Expounding Transformative Jurisprudence in India Fons Juris of Law, Justice and Morality*”



Audience at the Workshop

International Interdisciplinary Seminar on 'Ending Child Abuse : Prevention, Intervention & Rehabilitation'

“Childhood should be carefree, playing in the sun; not living a nightmare in the darkness of the soul.”

— Dave Pelzer

It gives me an immense pleasure to introduce the proceedings of International Interdisciplinary Seminar on Ending Child Abuse efforts in 'Prevention, Intervention & Rehabilitation' having ISBN 978-81-929282-5-8 'published by P. E. Society's **Modern Law College**, Pune 16.

Today we see the vulnerable section of society is getting abused than ever before. It is with this idea of identifying these factors and making recommendations, P.E. Society's **Modern Law College**, in Association with Maharashtra State Commission for Women, Government of Maharashtra published the manuscript in form of current publication. The contributors have applied analytical, exploratory and descriptive approach while commenting on contemporary statutes and judicial trend.

P.E. Society's **Modern Law College** would like to extend our heart full gratitude towards all the researchers who have responded positively to our call and contributed their manuscript for this Seminar.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude towards Ms. Vijaya Kishor Rajhatkar, Chairperson, Maharashtra State Commission for Women for accepting our request for association for organising International Seminar and publication of the proceedings.

We also extend our heartfelt gratitude towards Prof. Dr. G. R. Ekbote as it was his continuous support and able guidance which was the driving force behind the publication of this journal. We also thank Dr. Chintamani Ghate & Dr. Sunita Adhav for continuous support and guidance.



Prof. Dr. Sunta Adhav, Principal Modern Law College Felicitating the Chief Guest Prof. Dr. Wasantha Seneviratne, Head Dept. of Law, University of Colombo, Srilanka



Prof. Dr. Sunta Adhav Delivering the Welcome Address



Chief Guest Prof.Dr. Wsantha Seneviratne sharing her views on the Seminar



Students Interacting with the expert



Prof. Ashok Wadje, MNLU Aurangabad, sharing his views on Child Abuse



Police Inspector Dhorme delivering lecture on Child Safety



Prof. Dr. Sunta Adhav Felicitating Resource Person Dr. Nitish Nawsagary, ILS Law College



Prof. Dr. Nitish Nawsagary explaining the Government policies of children

Paper Presentations



Dr. Deepa Paturkar presenting the paper on Child Sex Abuse: Understanding an unresolved Problem



Udit Raj, Asst. Professor, school of law UPES, Deharadhun presenting his paper on CSR & Child Labour



Ms. Tanaya Kamlakar research Scholar, SPPU presenting her paper on Child Abuse on Internet.



Ms. Jannat Garg & Mr. Devansh Solanki, scholars from LLOYD Law College, Delhi jointly presenting their paper on Sociological aspects of Child abuse.

International Seminar on ‘Socio-Cultural Factors behind Crime’

Under the able guidance of Prof. Dr. G. R. Ekbote, the ~~Modern Law College~~ has since its inception in 2003, remained steadfast to its commitment for inculcating the ‘*spirit of the law*’ in the law students.

In continuation of its tradition of organising quality based events such as, National level Seminars and Moot Court Competition, in Academic year 2017-18, College organised 2nd International Seminar on the topic of ‘Socio-Cultural Factors behind Crime’ on 17th March 2018. This event was organised in association with Culture House of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mumbai.

The sub-theme of the seminar consisted of:

1. Socio-Cultural Factors behind Crime
2. Special legislations governing socio-cultural crimes’
3. International Law on socio-cultural crimes’
4. Ancillary issues

Participation:

College got tremendous response as around 30 research articles were submitted by Academicians, Lawyers and Students in the seminar. Out of this 24 were accepted and published in a special issue of ‘~~the 19 (1) a~~’ Indexed Peer Reviewed Law Journal bearing ISSN 2348-4950.

Advisory Committee

Following luminaries were the Advisory for the Seminar

- Prof. Shamkant Deshmukh, Secretary, P. E. Society, Pune 05
- Prof. Jyotsna Ekbote, Joint Secretary, P. E. Society, Pune 05
- Prof. Dr. PG Dixit, Visitor, Modern Law College, Pune 16

FIRST SESSION

Dr. Vanisree Ramnathan, Assistant Professor, Symbiosis Law School, Pune, Adv. Chintamani Ghate, Coordinator, ~~Modern Law College~~, Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, and Dr. Ananya Bibave, Vice- Principal, ~~Modern Law College~~, Pune were present at the first session of the Seminar.



Dr. Vanisree Ramanathan, Assistant Professor, Symbiosis Law School, Pune and Resource Person for the first session, addressing the gathering.



Audience at the first session of the Seminar



Dr. Kamalakar. S. Waghmare Assistant Professor, ILS Law College, Pune, presenting his research paper titled ‘Atrocities: Anti-Thesis of Fraternity.’



Adv. Mrs. Mayura Sabne-Botungale, Shivajinagar District Court, Pune, presenting her research paper titled, 'Lifting The Socio-Cultural Veil of Terrorism Financing - A Critical Assessment'

SECOND SESSION



Mr. Mahdi Zare Bieib, Director, Culture House of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mumbai addressing the Gathering

THIRD SESSION:



Dr. Syed AliReza Tabatabaie, Iran, addressing the gathering at the Third Session



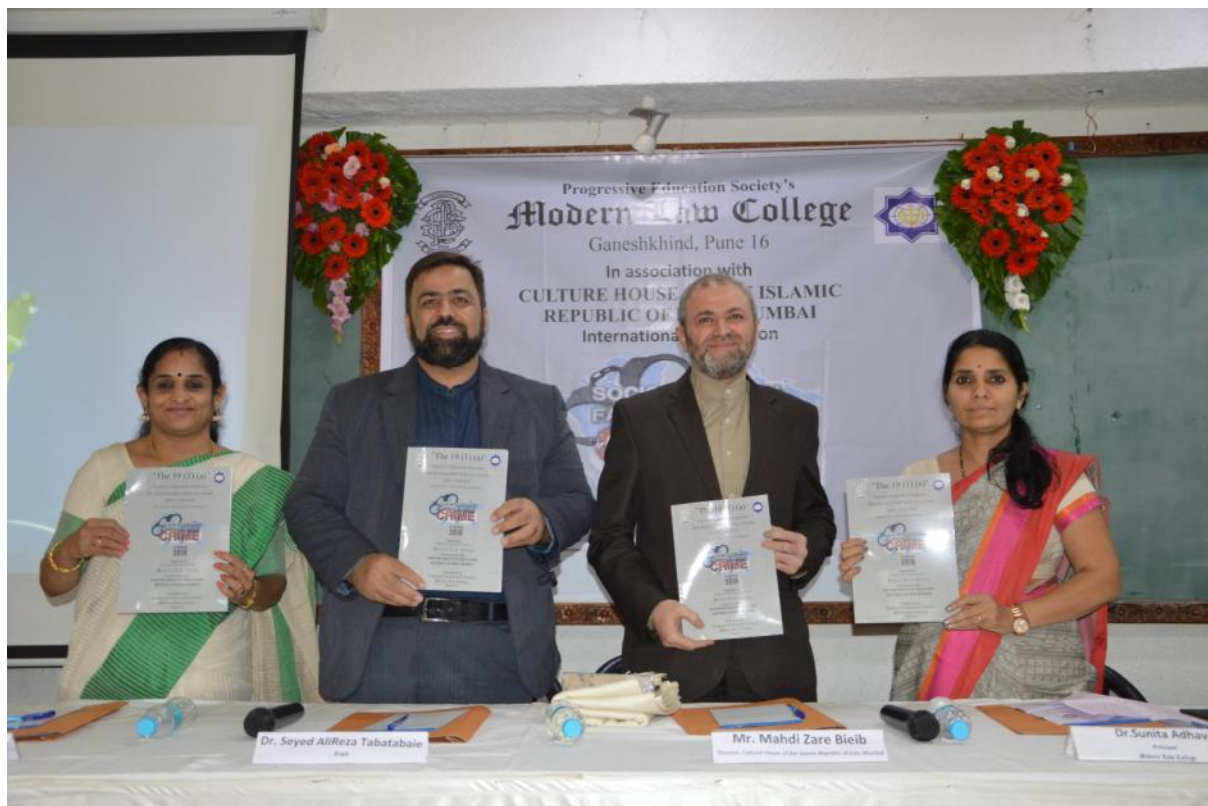
Mustafa Najafi (Bachelor in Electronic Engineering), Iran presenting his research paper titled 'National Information Network of Iran and its facilities for Situational Crime Prevention'



Dr. Naresh Waghmare, associate Professor and Ph.D. Research Guide, Department of Law, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune presenting his Research Paper.

PUBLICATION OF A SPECIAL ISSUE:

24 research papers accepted and presented at the International Seminar were published in a special of 'The 19 (1) a' Indexed Peer Reviewed Law Journal bearing ISSN 2348-4950.



Unveiling of Seminar Proceedings

From Left: Dr. Vanisree Ramanathan, Assistant Professor, Symbiosis Law School, Pune; Dr. Syed AliReza Tabatabaie, Iran; Mr. Mahdi Zare Bieib, Director, Culture House of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mumbai; Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, Modern Law College, Pune

‘Two-Day Workshop on Research Methodology and the Legal Profession’

Modern Law College had organized a 2 day Workshop on Research Methodology & The Legal Profession on 7th and 8th of August, 2017. Ms. Ragya Priya Zadoo research scholar at National Law School of India University, Bengaluru conducted the workshop. On the first day she gave a brief introduction about the subject. In the second session she focused on major types, components of research and research design. On second day she explained the various tools of data collection and its importance in research. A Q&A round was organized specially for LL.M. students, who benefited from this activity. Projective techniques and its importance in research was also discussed with the students. She also explained the various modes of citation and structuring a research paper to the students. The workshop concluded with a general discussion on case commentaries, report writing, annotated bibliographies and literature review and survey.



Ms. Ragya explaining to the students



Ms. Ragya with students participating in group discussion.



Students attending the workshop

Report on Parent – Teacher Meeting

Parent Teacher Meeting was organized on 10th of February, 2018 in Reading Hall at Modern Law College specially for 1st BA LLB students. The meeting was attended by 30-35 parents. The meeting was chaired by Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav. Vice-Principal Dr. Ananya Bibave along with subject teachers – Mr. Amal Varghese, Ms. Shilly John, Ms. Janhavi Naik and Ms. Manisha Britto were present on the occasion. Dr. Sunita Adhav urged the students to fully use the resources of the college and participate in extra-curricular activities. She also highlighted the importance of inculcating discipline, integrity, modesty, patience and morality in a student's behaviour to excel in life. She also distributed certificates to students who had participated in Street Play Competition organized by Pune District Legal Services Authority. She answered numerous queries raised by the parents and stressed on the facilities made available by the college to the students for their improvement.



Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav distributing certificates to the students



Vice – Principal Dr. Ananya Bibave addressing the parents.

Moot Court Report

12th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition

Inauguration Function

The inauguration function of the 12th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition, 2017-2018 commenced in the morning after the reporting of all competing teams. This edition witnessed participation of 48 colleges from a total of 15 states – Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Kerala, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Gujarat apart from Maharashtra. The Chief Guest for the event was Dr. Vijay Narkhede. He stressed on the importance of legal education in a practical approach and how the moot court competitions help to realize this.



Felicitatation of Chief Guest



Participants along with the Chief Guest



Preliminary Round



Semi – Final Round

Valedictory Session:

The Valedictory Session was presided over by Adv. Suyog Wagh, Adv. Chintamani Ghate, Co-ordinator, ~~Modern Law College~~; Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, ~~Modern Law College~~. Asst. Prof. Abhijeet Dhere anchored the valedictory session.



Final Round



Students attending the Valedictory Session

Winners

Serial Number	Award	Name of Participant	Name of College
01.	Winner	<i>Vivek Badkur Nilakshi Srivastava</i>	<i>National Law Institute University, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh</i>
02.	Runner – Up	<i>Shruti Sharma Promita Sinha</i>	<i>Symbiosis Law School, Pune, Maharashtra</i>
03.	Best Advocate	<i>Shruti Sharma</i>	<i>Symbiosis Law School, Pune, Maharashtra</i>
04.	Judges Special Appreciation	<i>Rohan Jacob</i>	<i>School of Law, Christ University, Bengaluru, Karnataka</i>
05.	Judges Special Appreciation	<i>Shweta Parulekar</i>	<i>V. M. Salgaocar College of Law, Panaji, Goa</i>

National Service Scheme Activity Report

About NSS

National Service Scheme, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports Govt. of India, popularly known as NSS was launched in Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Year 1969, in 37 Universities involving 40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of students through community service. Today, NSS has more than 3.2 million student volunteers on its roll spread over 298 Universities and 42 (+2) Senior Secondary Councils and Directorate of Vocational Education all over the country. From its inception, more than 3.75 crores students from Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning have benefited from the NSS activities, as student volunteers.

NSS volunteers generally work with villages, slums and voluntary agencies to complete 120 hours of regular activities during an academic year. As per the fundamental principles of National Service Scheme, a volunteer is expected to remain in constant touch with the community. Hence, it is of vital importance that a particular village/slum is selected for implementation of NSS programmes. As the NSS volunteer is to live with the members of the community and learn from their experience during his/her tenure in NSS, the village/slum should be carefully selected for adoption by NSS unit.

The overall aim of National Service Scheme as envisaged is to give an extension dimension to the higher education system and orient the student youth to community service while they are studying in educational institution. The reason for the formulation of this objective is the general realization that the college and 10 + 2 level students have tendency to get alienated from the village/slum masses which constitute the majority of the population of the country. The educated youth who are, expected to take the reins of administration in future are found to be unaware of the problems of the village/ slum community and, in certain cases are indifferent towards their needs and problems. Therefore it is necessary to arouse the social conscience of the students, and to provide them an opportunity to work with the people in the villages and slums. It is felt that their interaction with common villagers and slum dwellers will expose them to the realities of life and bring about a change in their social perception.

Objectives:

The broad objectives of NSS are to:-

1. Understand the community in which they work;
2. Understand themselves in relation to their community;

3. Identify the needs and problems of the community and involve them in problem solving process;
4. Develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility;
5. Utilize their knowledge in finding practical problems;
6. Gain skills in mobilizing community participation;
7. Develop competence required for group living and sharing of responsibilities;
8. Acquire leadership qualities and democratic attitude;
9. Develop capacity to meet emergence and natural disasters and
10. Practice national integration and social harmony.

The Motto:

The motto or watchword of the National Service Scheme is 'NOT ME BUT YOU'. This reflects the essence of democratic living and upholds the need for selfless service and appreciation of other person's point of view and also to show consideration. Manual is based on the 'Rath' wheel of the Konark Sun Temple situated in Orissa. These giant wheels of the Sun Temple portray the cycle of creation, preservation and release, and signify the movement in life across time and space. The design of the symbol, a simplified form of the Sun chariot wheel primarily depicts movement. The wheel signifies the progressive cycle of life; it stands for continuity as well as change and implies the continuous striving of NSS for social transformation and upliftment.

Celebration of Independence Day

The NSS Unit of the Modern Law College is officially starts its official year with the celebration of the Independence Day that is on 15th August. Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav officially inaugurates the NSS Unit. The Students perform various cultural programs and express their views about the Independence Day and current situations. Students perform Street Plays in college as well as at the Prominent places in Pune City on the topics of Public Awareness, Traffic Awareness, Voter Awareness, etc. The actual working of NSS unit starts in the month of July only with the Tree Plantation Activities.

Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav in her inaugural speech always talks about recent problems and issues. She also reminds the students to respect the National Flags and appeals them to collect the Flags wherever you find. This has become a good practice that our students pick up the flags if found on the streets or anywhere and they are disposed with due respect.

The Programme is organised by the NSS Programme Officer Mr. Abhijeet Dhere with the help of NSS Volunteers.



Tree Plantation Drive 2017-2018

The Unit plans and implements its activities in association with the ‘**Vasundhara Movement**’, the Cell which is established by the College with the vision “For the Earth and Earthlings” and which works for the Cause of Environment Protection and Development of Society.

Tree Plantation Drives are conducted in the month July every year at various places including the College Campus, Panchwati Tekdi Parisar and also at the Villages where NSS Special Camps are conducted every year that is Village Kule, Mohari Budruk and Karandi Kheba. From last 2 years College NSS Unit has adopted Village Karandi for conducting year long activities. Every year college plants 50 to 100 trees at these places.





Shanivar Wada Cleanliness Drive





Dr. Prabhakar Desai delivering speech at Shanivar Wada

Annabhau Sathe Jayanti and Lokmanya Tilak Smrutidin



Guest Lectures by Justice Abhay Oke, Bombay High Court



Guest Lecture by Prof. H. P. Deshmukh





Police Inspector Mr. Dayanand Dhome on *Cyber Security*

Guest Lecture by Heartfulness





Students performing street play at District Legal Services Authority Pune





Teacher's Day Celebration





Blood Donation and Haemoglobin Check up Camp 2017-2018



Haemoglobin Check up and Blood Donation Camp



‘5th Daff Karandak’

Intercollegiate Street Play Competition

&

One Day Training Workshop on Street Play, 2018

This was the Fifth consecutive year in which the College organized various special programs along with the NSS Unit. As the part of Value Education, One Day Training Workshop followed by Intercollegiate Street Play Competition was organized by the College.

The Workshop was conducted by the well known personalities in the field of the Street Play. Prof. Amit Gogavale (Vice Principal, Sudhakar Rao Jadhav College, Narhe), Mrs. Vaishali Pimpalkar and Mr. Swamiraj Bhise from the Savitribai Phule Pune University conducted the workshop and also judged the Competition. The workshop was conducted in Two Sessions.

The Workshop was attended by more than 100 students from various colleges, Such as D. E. S. Navalmal Firodiya Law College, Modern Arts Science College, S.P. College, Sinhgad College of Engineering, Fergusson College and many others. The students were greatly benefited by the workshop and many got the valuable inputs from the experts and also got the inspiration to participate in more and more Street Play Competitions.



Judge Mr. Amit Gogavale being felicitated with sapling



Mr. Swamiraj Bhise being felicitated



Swamiraj Bhise guiding Students on Street Play



Prize Distribution Ceremony





REPORT OF SPECIAL CAMP 2017-2018

This was the 10th year of NSS Special Camp organized by the College in association with Savitribai Phule Pune University. The camp started on 19/12/17 at the Adopted Village Karandi Kheba, Tal. Bhore Dist. Pune the Village which is adopted for 3 years. This was consecutive 3rd year in which college has organised the camp.

The duration of this camp was from 19/12/2017 to 25/12/2017 as prescribed by NSS, Savitribai Phule Pune University

The Camp began under the guidance of College's Coordinator Adv. Chintamani Ghate, Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav, NSS Coordinator of Savitribai Phule Pune University Dr. Prabhakar Desai and Programme Officer Abhijeet Dhere as well as experienced Faculty Members and also with the help of non- teaching staff of College.

Day I - 19/12/ 2017

The volunteers reached the camp site on 18th evening. On the morning of 19th with the informal inauguration session, the camp started. This ceremony was headed by Asst. Prof. Abhijeet Dhere, Programme Officer and Mrs. Dr. Sunita Mane. The respected Head Master of Zilha Parishad, Mr. Chavan, Mr. Khutwad was also present along with other colleagues. Mr. Ankushrao Borge, Former Sarpanch of the village visited the Camp.

On the first day volunteers cleaned the surrounding area and school premises.



Students collecting the plastic around the school premises

Day II – 20/12/2017

On Second Day “Awareness Rally” was organized. Students prepared some posters and rallied through the village enchanting the various slogans. Students also performed few awareness songs about cleanliness and other social issues.



Awareness Rally



Students Performing the Songs during the rally



Day III - 21/12/ 2017

Socio Economic and Health Survey of the Village Karandi

NSS Volunteers conducted the Socio Economic and Health Survey of the Village Karandi Kheba. The Format for the same was provided by the Savitribai Phule Pune University.



Students interacting with locals





Day IV - 22/12/ 2017

On third day volunteers started construction of **Bandhara** near the Village. The place was identified with the help of experienced persons from the village and accordingly started preparation. Volunteers built 1 Bandhara with the help form experienced people form village.



Day V - 23/12/ 2017

Bandhara Construction



Day VI - 24/12/ 2017



Bandhara Construction



Day VII - 25/12/ 2016
Free Legal Aid Camp



NSS Program Officer Prof. Abhijeet Dhere being felicitated by the Sarpanch of Karandi
Kheba



Legal Experts consulting the legal problems with villagers



Prof. Abhijeet Dhere guiding the villagers about the free Legal Aid Camp

Cultural Programme in Evening



Students performing street plays on various social issues.



Visit by Prof. Dr. Shivaji Pacharne(District Coordinator of NSS)



Visit by Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav



Special Session by Prof. Rahul Bibave



Special Session by Swamiraj Bhise



Valedictory Program



Adv. Chintamani Ghate (Co-ordinator, ~~Modern~~ Law College) was present for the valedictory function of the camp.



Student Achievements

Sr. No.	Name of the Competition	Name of the Student(s)	Result
01.	Dr. Annasaheb G. D. Bendale Memorial 13 th National Level Moot Court Competition, Jalgaon.	Shantanu Inamati Snehal Pawase Pooja Phulari	<i>Winner</i>
02.	Late Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar Memorial 6 th State Level Moot Court Competition, Satara.	Vaishnavi Kashyap Kedar Pimputkar Dimple Tyagi	<i>2nd Runner – Up</i>
03.	4 th All India Gurcharan Singh Tulsi Criminal Law Annual Moot Court Competition, Chandigarh.	Vishwesh Bhise	<i>Best Advocate</i>
04.	4 th All India Gurcharan Singh Tulsi Criminal Law Annual Moot Court Competition, Chandigarh.	Vidhee Jain	<i>2nd Best Advocate</i>
05.	Late Justice S. B. Mhase State Level Moot Court Competition, Aurangabad.	Akshaya Prdahan	<i>Best Advocate</i>
06.	Vasantryao Pawar District Level Moot Court Competition, Baramati.	Anusha Tiwari Shreya Sawant	<i>Best Memorial</i>
07.	1 st Law Guru National Level (Open) Moot Court Competition, Pune.	Aastha Taware Shreya More Saurabh Patil	<i>Best Memorial</i>
08.	State Level Inter – Collegiate Elocution Competition, Pune.	Mrugaja Deshmukh	<i>2nd Place</i>
09.	Inter – Collegiate Elocution Competition, Pune.	Mrugaja Deshmukh	<i>2nd Place</i>
10.	Vakta Dashasahastreshu Elocution Competition, Pune.	Vrushali Ghatpande	<i>Pune Region Finalist</i>
11.		Mihir Inamdar	
12.	Pinnacle, 12 th Inter Law Collegiate Festival (Law Quiz), Pune.	Hrudyanishi Joshi Anusha Tiwari	<i>Winner</i>

13.	Pinnacle, 12 th Inter Law Collegiate Festival (Group Dance), Pune.	Shreya More Devanshi Shah Harshali Soni Shivani Naidu Siddhika Kosamkar Vaishnavi Kashyap Chaitrali Memane Aadesh Dhadve Viraj Joshi Siddhant Udwan Nilesh Pathak Krishna More	<i>Winner</i>
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Articles

Filling Up The Voids In The Indian Legal System: Shortcomings And Probable Solutions

- Mihir Umesh Inamdar
II year B.A. LL.B.

The Indian judicial system is descended from British colonial rule, and many of its characteristics appear on the surface identical to those of British courts. This British system of law, however, was unsuited to the needs of the Indian people. Even the last colonial administrators of India so acknowledged in 1945, three years before India gained full independence. Though it has come a long way, the Indian judicial system still lacks the resources to meet the needs of India's more than 1 billion citizens.

Like any other institution of the Government, the Indian judicial system is equally corrupted. The various recent scams like the CWG scam, 2G scam, Adarsh Society scam, including rapes and other atrocities in the society etc. have emphasised both the conduct of politicians and public dignitaries, including the common man, and also on the drawbacks in the functioning of Indian judiciary. There is no system of accountability. The media also do not give a clear picture on account of the fear of contempt. There is no provision for registering an FIR against a judge taking bribes without taking the permission of the Chief Justice of India.

India's legal system has the largest backlog of pending cases in the world – as many as 30 million pending cases. Of them, over four million are High Court cases, 65,000 Supreme Court cases. This number is continuously increasing and this itself shows the inadequacy of the legal system. It has always been discussed to increase the number of judges, creating more courts, but implementation is always late or inadequate. The victims are the ordinary or poor people, while the rich can afford expensive lawyers and change the course of dispensation of the law in their favour. This also creates a big blockade for international investors and corporations to do business in India. And also due to this backlog, most of the prisoners in India's prisons are detainees awaiting trial. It is also reported that in Mumbai, India's financial hub, the courts are burdened with age-old land disputes, which act as a hurdle in the city's industrial development.

Another problem facing the Indian judicial system is the lack of transparency. It is seen that the Right to Information (RTI) Act is totally out of the ambit of the legal system. Thus, in the functioning of the judiciary, the substantial issues like the quality of justice and accountability are not known properly.

In Indian jails, most of the prisoners are undertrials, who are confined to the jails till their case comes to a definite conclusion. In most of the cases, they end up spending more time in the jail than the actual term that might have had been awarded to them had the case been decided on time and, assuming, against them. Plus, the expenses and pain and agony of defending themselves in courts is worse than serving the actual sentence. Undertrials are not guilty till convicted. On the other hand, the rich and powerful people can bring the police to their sides, and the police can harass or silence inconvenient and poor persons, during the long ordeals in the courts.

It is very essential that the judiciary of any country should be an integral part of the society and its interactions with the society must be made regular and relevant. It is also seen that there is involvement of common citizens in judicial decision-making in several countries. However, in India, the Indian judicial system has no connection with the society, something which it had inherited from the British judicial set-up. But, things should have changed over the last 60 years. Even today, the law officers have not been able to come closer to the ground to meet the common people.

We see that in spite of all the advancements in information and communication technologies changing the life of the people of the country dramatically, the India legal system still looks like a domineering and pretentious British vestige appearing to belong to an elite class away from the people and the country. As a matter of fact, the present system of justice is totally out of place and out of time and tune with democratic procedures and norms, that please only a certain section of the society with vested interests. Therefore, there is an immediate need to restructure the entire judicial system to make it answerable to the needs of a democratic, progressive society.

As we all know that the Indian Constitution is made up of three pillars, the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judiciary. Among these three, Indian Judiciary is considered one of the most powerful pillars as it is an autonomous body. This is because even the highest official of the country can be tried by the Indian Judicial system. But the problem is in spite of its overwhelming power, there are certain integral problems that the Indian Judiciary faces. For instance, the Indian judicial system is erratic, under-staffed and above all, it is extremely slow. One of the stalwart examples, of the judicial system being slow is that cases such as 1984 Sikh riots are still waiting for a final verdict. In fact, a lot of them who was seeking for justice have expired in these 32 long years. The situation is so bleak with the Indian judiciary that it has a backlog of as many as three crore cases. To be honest, the saying, “Justice delayed is justice denied”, holds true for India.

If we get into a detailed analysis as to why the Indian judiciary is slow, it can be said that the problem lies at the grass root level. To be honest, the levels of difficulty people face in getting their cases heard contribute largely to the overall chaos in the system. Right from the time that is taken to lodge an FIR to the time that is taken in the lower court, the High court or the Supreme Court is beyond imagination. There is too much of red tapism that people face while dealing with legal issues.

Another important cause is the ratio of pending cases and legal professionals available. Right from the lower court up to the Supreme Court, there is a short fall of judges as well as lawyers who will try the cases. The figures will actually tell you the story. There is one judge for around every, 73,000 people in India. This data is seven times worse than that of the U.S. A calculation made by Bloomberg Businessweek, says, “If the nation’s judges attacked their backlog nonstop—with no breaks for eating or sleeping—and closed 100 cases every hour, it would take more than 35 years to catch up”. Aren’t the numbers something to worry about? Hence, steps needs to be done to quicken the Indian judicial system.

The malice of corruption has penetrated deep into the system. With too much of corruption present in the legal profession, all the processes get slowed down. People need to wake up and come out of this corruption. Besides lack of workforce, and corruption, the Indian judiciary is periled with low allocation of resources. The amount of money that has been allocated to the Judiciary of India of late, stands the lowest when compared to all the other countries across the globe.

It is high time that we come out of this dormant state and something effective is done to make the Indian judiciary speedy. This is important for the betterment of the community at large. Some of the things that could be done to quicken the legal proceedings are the following:

The first thing that the government ought to do is increase in the number of judges. This is not an easy process. It requires intervention at every step. In fact, at every level the number of judges needs to be increased including the Supreme Court, the High Court, and the lower court. Investment must be done to increase the number of students taking up law as a major field of study. There should be more number of national law schools and also private law colleges. Times have changed and today people are active round the clock. But the Indian judiciary still works in the early fashion. They have summer vacations, winter vacations and a lot of other leaves. It is just not accepted when we are carrying the baggage of three crore backlog cases. In fact, the special night shift magistrate needs to be implemented so that people need not wait till the courts open. The government needs to get it straight that the Indian Judicial system should get the status of an emergency service. Today, India dreams of becoming a completely

digitized country. In fact, we have been successful to a large extent. But strangely enough, the Indian judiciary is left behind. This should not be the scenario. The Indian law system should be completely digitized right from the beginning till the end. This will help in saving a lot of to and fro documentation time. There are many cases which almost everyone knows will go through the session's court, the lower court, the High court and finally the Supreme Court. So when the destination of the case is known, there is no need of wasting time by presenting the case in the sessions and the lower court. Rather, a fast track court needs to be introduced so that a case can be directly sent to the Supreme Court without wasting time. Indian Judiciary had come into existence after India earned her independence in 1947. The laws were made as per the societal condition then. But in recent times, a lot of law has become redundant. Hence, it is time that the Indian Judicial system does away with the archaic laws and takes into consideration the present social condition before giving a judgment. Many a times it is seen that a powerful political figure gets any sort of case admitted in the court of law. The case may be dismissed at a later stage, but it wastes valuable time of the judiciary. Therefore, judges should have clear instructions about the kind of cases they can accept in the court of law.

Last but not the least, along with the Indian Judicial system it is also the responsibility of the Indian citizens, not to waste the time of law with false cases for personal gains. It is a collective responsibility of all not to deny justice to anybody.

Market disrupters in the Indian Market

**Mihir Inamdar
II year B.A. LL.B.**

Digital in all its forms is one of the most transformative innovations of our time. All aspects of commerce, including business processes, services, and transactions, are being digitized. The communications that underpin many human relationships are digital. And the global impact of the digital revolution is undeniable. Growing access to education and global commerce in remote and underdeveloped areas, for example, is changing economies and societies.

Digital disruption is now a major force reshaping the new era for India Inc. From being a laggard at the start of the dotcom boom in the 1990s, India has now emerged as a leader in digital innovation. Globally, India now has the third largest number of start-ups. Funding for digital start-ups has skyrocketed over the last two-years with particularly intense activity in India's e-commerce space. In 2015 alone, over USD 9bn was invested in technology start-ups, around 50% of the total investment the sector received in all previous years. The effect of this massive capital infusion will undoubtedly be felt in the coming years as these companies rapidly scale-up new business models.

The motivation for the flood of capital into the Indian tech space is based on the rapid rise of its internet user base. India is ranked either first or second globally in monthly active users for most internet leaders such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, and YouTube. The growth in internet users has been driven by the penetration of mobile internet. Around 65% of India's internet traffic comes from mobile, second only to Nigeria⁴. While smartphones arrived later in India than in other countries, growth is fast catching up. In fact, Kanvic analysis shows that smartphones are driving India's e-retail growth along the same trajectory as China's.

Digital innovators in sectors including retail, transportation, food services, healthcare, finance, and education are all posing a threat to incumbents. For example, India has become one of the largest markets in the world for taxi aggregators like Uber and home-grown Ola Cabs. Digital disruption will not only impact businesses through changing consumer behaviour. The impact will also be felt internally as digital technologies transform the way work is done. For example, India's large IT sector has been a key contributor to the country's growth story and a major generator of employment. Yet in 2015 the leading IT exporters added 24% fewer employees than in the previous year due to increased automation. While the march of automation and artificial intelligence may be most advanced in the IT sector, the proliferation of such technology into other industries is inevitable, and it will profoundly alter the capabilities and cost base of companies. Those that fall behind in the race to digitalisation will be at a competitive disadvantage.

Here it is important to stress that digital is not just a flavour of the moment. Tech company valuations may rise and fall, and many current high flyers may fall by the wayside. However,

the shift to digital is of profound and enduring importance for every company. This is because digitally enabled organisations compete in very different ways to traditional businesses. Central to the business model of many digital disruptors is their ability to insert themselves between suppliers and their customers, capturing both the customer relationship and the valuable data about them. These large amounts of real data can then be leveraged through their analytics capabilities to gain further insight and strengthen their hold over the customer. For example, housing.com - a prominent start-up in the Indian real estate sector - provides price heat maps and a child friendliness index of different areas in a city to help house hunters assess the attractiveness and suitability of a location.

Digital disruptors also bring the capability to rapidly aggregate unorganised players and give them the tools to compete with the market leaders. This potential is particularly potent in India, where many industries remain largely unorganised and most labour is engaged in the informal economy. Whether it is taxi and auto rickshaw drivers, tradesmen, mom and pop retailers, or delivery drivers, digital players can tap into a huge pool of unorganised suppliers to rapidly achieve scale.

Further, digital players are not tied down with the legacy costs of existing infrastructure. Instead they are able to bring new technology and business models to market quickly, giving them a competitive advantage in today's changed world. Lastly, digitally enabled companies are more nimble thanks to their typically asset-light model and technology centric approach. This means they need to add fewer people and less infrastructure as they grow - lowering costs and allowing faster scale-up. For example, India's leading brick and mortar apparel retailers had sales between Rs. 1,000 to 3,000 crores in 2015 after being in business for 15 to 20 years. In comparison, online fashion retailer Jabong scaled up their business to cross 500 crore in only 3 years.

The rapid rise of digital disruption in India, its huge potential across industries, and the unique advantages of digital players, mean that every company must put digital at the heart of their future growth strategy. The personal computer business can be put in this domain as the earliest customers were new consumers and they had never used or owned the product earlier. Low-end disruptions occur in the lower end of the mainstream market. They are intended to lock horns with the incumbents, causing them to flee from the market. The retail sector has witnessed it a number of times. Big retailers such as Wal-Mart have the history of initiating such low-end disruptions, causing many branded retail stores specialising in paints, toys, kitchen utensils and other products to disappear from the market.

The exercise entails translating the potential business idea in disruptive strategies. Harvard Business School professor and disruption guru Clayton Christensen says a disruption displaces an existing market, industry or technology, and produces something new and more efficient and worthwhile. It is at once destructive and creative. But to be truly disruptive, the proposed business idea should disrupt all proven incumbents in the target market.

Here are a few examples of disruptive strategies from the corporate world. Amazon.com came up with a disruptive strategy to replace all traditional bookstores. GE Capital has disrupted a considerable share of the commercial banks' historical markets, principally through its disruptive strategies. McDonald's has proved to be a hybrid disruptor in the 'eating out' space by making available economical and hygienic food to large masses of people worldwide. In brief, a disruptive business model is a prized corporate asset.

The recent disruption caused in the Indian telecom sector by the launch of Reliance Jio on September 4, 2016.

The Indian telecom sector witnessed its first major disruption during 1990s when the Indian government opened up the sector for private investments. Owing to this initiative, the sector saw major changes in the areas of ownership, services and telecom infrastructure regulations. Several joint ventures between the State and the international players followed and during this phase, the Indian telephony services observed technological disruption and mobile telephony picked up. In July 1995, the first mobile telephone service was launched in India.

In the first decade of the 21st century, the government further liberalised the entry of private and foreign investors in the sector, especially in the mobile telephony space. The impact was affordable services for a large number of Indian residents, especially the Indian middle class. During FY08, the mobile subscriber base recorded a 50 per cent jump year on year.

We conclude that the fragmented structure of the sector requires a shift to a more consolidated ecosystem. It also indicates that the industry needs to shift its focus from voice to data segment as the voice market has reached a saturation point while the data market can be tapped further and offers a huge scope for growth. Moreover, the disruption caused by the entry of Reliance Jio is expected to improve service quality as all the market players now need to invest more to improve their networks, infrastructural facilities and spectrums to compete. It is also expected to bring down the prices as a whole.

Racial Discrimination and Segregation - Time we shed our fears and cleansed our inhibitions

Ms. D

My name is not important. What I look like is not important. What I believe in, well, that is important. And I'm going to tell you what I believe in, don't you worry about that. What gives anyone the mind-set that they can judge anyone, and most importantly, themselves, based on what just their exterior looks like? Why are we so wilfully blind to what we really are and so focused on what we look like?

Let me tell you something. I have always had fair skin. I am not saying I desired it or didn't want it, I'm just saying I have it and never actually realized how it mattered until one of my friend actually came up to me and said, "I wish I was as fair as you." I was a kid, I didn't think it meant anything other than being a compliment to me. But now that I think about it, I feel like I should have done something else than just blushing and murmuring a thank you. I wish I would've grabbed that girl, looked her straight in the eye and said that whatever she looked like was enough. Maybe I should have repeated it several times and then, eventually she would have believed. Maybe if she would have grown up reading tales of princesses being strong, independent and proud of whatever they were than being fair skinned and dressing pretty, she would have believed me, or better, never even thought that somehow my skin colour was better than hers. How did we get here? When did we let a simple thing as colour separate and define us? Do people not realize that judging someone based on their skin colour is ridiculous? How do you get to determine that just because someone has a white skin, they simply somehow are better than any other human being and deserve more? I'm pretty sure you can see that coloured women aren't being kept from opportunities based on their shade. They are all over the ramp, TV shows, movies, holy hell, they are everywhere. And meanwhile women with dark skin not only have to deal with racism but also colourism within their own communities. They're overseen for job offers. How the only way to find a husband is to lighten your skin, and how much more beautiful light skin is etc. etc. etc. One thing I could never understand is the relativity between skin colour and marriage. How is that every guy out there is looking for a 'fair' bride? Is this some proven scientific fact that fair skinned women make better wives? Like, "Oh, you're fair. Will you marry my son?" I'm sure you'd make a perfect bride for him even though I have no idea what kind of person you are and for all I know, you could actually murder our entire family, but NOPE, you're fair skinned so *rishta pakka*.

Let me tell you a small thing about myself: I like to read. I, for once, would like to read a book which actually shows a 'coloured' human being as the protagonist. Don't get me wrong. I know there are characters of different skin colours in the books but mostly, they are all minor characters. Those people aren't your Harry Potter or Sherlock Holmes. And don't you think it is funny? White skinned are so obsessed with having a "tan" and people with even a slightly darker shade go crazy over having lighter skin. It is such a vicious cycle. You can just never

win, so I say, why even try? Why even care about things as unimportant as what our skin colour is? Are we really naive enough to ignore the fact that there are bigger problems in this world than what one's skin shade is? We are all the same, so why judge each other? And I appreciated him for having such noble thoughts but I would have preferred for him and everyone else to believe and know that we are not the same. We all are different and what I want is for everyone to be okay with that. White, brown, black we are not the same, and that's okay. We don't need to tell ourselves and everyone that we are the same. No, we need to tell that we are all different and we should respect each other for that.

If you are still reading this and thinking how tired you really are of me talking about colour racism, then can you even imagine how tired everyone else is of constantly experiencing it and witnessing it through their eyes? We have seen it enough as it is, but one of the many reasons I am even talking about it is because I need my children to grow in a world where their main concerns are what kind of a human they actually are, rather than what kind of a person they look like. I know I am just one human being and cannot change the world, but I tell you, it is a damn well place to start.

Forever Friendship

Nidhi Dixit
III year B.A. LL.B.

Sometimes in life, you find a 'Special Friends'. Someone, who changes your life just by being part of it. Someone who makes you laugh until you can't stop. Someone who makes you believe that there really is good in the world. Someone, who convinces you that there really is an unlocked door just waiting for you to open it. This is "FOREVER FRIENDSHIP".

When you're down and the world seems dark and empty, your forever friend lifts you up in spirit and makes that dark and empty world suddenly seems so bright and full.

Your forever friend gets you through the hard times, the sad times and the confused times.

If you turn and walk away, your forever friend follows. If you lose your way, your forever friend holds your hand and tells you that 'everything is going to be OKAY'.

And if you find such a friend, you feel happy and complete because you need not worry.

Let the time cast it's magic....

**Shreya Sawant
III year B.A. LL.B.**

Let the time cast its magic upon you and your future will shine

Let the time cast its magic and

Heal all your bruises and scars on your heart

Let the time flow and

You will see, you will believe

What magic it casts

Your future and present will be bestowed upon

Just wait and have patience and

You'll see

Your stars shining by your side.....

MASK

Shreya Sawant

In this unknown world,

On whom to keep trust

People wear masks over their faces and

Hide their selves from the outer world

On whom to keep trust

In this unknown world

People have faces by which they lure others

It is hard to decide the reality of person but

I guess there's no choice you have to keep trust

To move ahead, ahead with the people and make them your loved ones and know their true selves,

Their true selves which they hide behind their mask.

CAUSE IT'S BETTER TO TRUST AND REGRET THEN NOT TRUST AND REGRET.....

After RTI Act 2005, major initiative towards good governance is the entitlement of citizens to obtain various services of the Government as 'right' and not as option by the State. It is also expected that citizens or service seekers should be able to avail the services of the Government departments with minimum inconvenience and maximum speed. For this, there should be clear, precise and enforceable statement of people's entitlement to public services. These should be in the form of Public Service Guarantee. The guarantee should specify the minimum standard of service provision that service users can expect, and set out the arrangements for redressal that apply when service providers fail to meet the standard promised.

Therefore the Central Government directed the States to make legislature and provisions for Rights to Services. Accordingly various States have passed the Act giving rights of services to the citizens. Through the RTSA every citizen is entitled for the hassle-free public services along with the system for redressal of his grievances about the services for which he has applied.

The Right to Services Act represents the commitment of the particular State towards specific standard of service, quality and time frame of service delivery. It also includes grievance redressal mechanism which indicates transparency in service delivery and fixes accountability for the officer responsible for the delivery of the service. The services and time limit mentioned in the Act are based on the anticipated expectations and aspirations of public regarding standard, quality and time frame related to the service. It is expected that they are to be drawn-up with care and concern for the concerned service users.

On the other hand, the Act makes the service providers aware of their duties to attend to the problems of the concerned citizens within a reasonable time-frame.

The present status and comparison would help us to understand acts made by various states and provisions made for implementing the Act. It would enhance understanding of Acts present scenario of service in Government sector.

1. The States having RTS Act-

Out of 29 states in India, 20 states have the Act on Right to Service for the citizens.

No.	State	Year	No	State	Year
1	Assam	2012	11	Karnataka	2013
2	Bihar	2011	12	Kerala	2012
3	Chhattisgarh	2011	13	Maharashtra	2015
4	Delhi	2011	14	Madhya Pradesh	2010
5	Goa	2013	15	Punjab	2011

6	Gujarat	2013	16	Odisha	2012
7	Haryana	2014	17	Rajasthan	2011
8	Himachal Pradesh	2011	18	Utter Pradesh	2011
9	J & K	2011	19	Uttarakhand	2011
10	Jharkhand	2011	20	West Bengal	2013

It is observed that 70% of the states have the RTS Act.

2. The year of passing the Act -

The first state to have RTS Act is Madhya Pradesh (2010) followed by eight states having similar Act in following year 2011 (Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh). In the year 2012 two states have passed the Act (Kerala and Odisha) and in the year 2013 Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, and West Bengal passed the act. In the year 2014, Haryana passed it, followed by Maharashtra in the year 2015.

3. Number of sections in the Act-

The Act is comparatively small Act, having minimum 11 sections (Rajasthan Act) and maximum 31 sections (Goa Act).

4. Procedure for Application-

- All Acts mention that various Government bodies should notify services applicable under the Act to the public mentioning the designated officer, first appellate authority, second appellate authority, stipulated time limit etc.
- Eligible person has to apply for the specific service to the designated officer mentioned in the notification.
- The designated officer has to acknowledge the receipt of the application and deliver the service to the applicant. If services are denied, designated officer has to mention the reasons and details of appellate authority.
- This process is similar in all Acts.

5. Procedure for Appeal-

- If applicant is not happy with the services provided by the designated officer or if the services are denied, the applicant can approach the First Appellate Authority (FAA) within 30 days.
- The FAA can ask the designated officer to deliver services or reject application by the applicant.
- If the application is rejected or the applicant is not satisfied with the decision of the first appellate authority, applicant can further approach to the Second Appellate Authority in 60 days.
- In all the state acts the procedure and the duration of appeal is similar.

6. Reviewing Authority-

- After Second Appellate Authority (SAA) the reviewing mechanism is established by the Act of Assam, Bihar and Odisha states.
- These reviewing authorities review complaints and monitor the decisions of the FAA and SAA and accordingly impose penalty and recommend disciplinary action on the concern person.
- There is no provision of setting up of State Commission for implementation of Acts.

7. Commissions-

- To monitor activities, complaints, related to the act and review progress of implementation Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal State Acts have provision of establishing 'State Right to Services Commission.'
- These commissions can recommend various ways for effective implementation of the act and disciplinary actions, impose penalty against the employees if found guilty.
- Similar functions are carried out by State Appellate Authority in Gujarat.

8. Penalty-

- For effective implementation of the RTS Act all State Acts have made provision of imposing penalty to designated officers who either fail to provide/ deliver service mentioned in the notification or cause delay for providing services.
- The amount of penalty is not specified in the State Acts of Assam, Bihar, Karnataka and Goa.
- However, the amount of minimum penalty is Rs. 250/- or 500/- and maximum is Rs 5,000/- in all other States implementing RTS.

9. Compensation-

- Along with imposing penalty upon the defaulter officer some State Acts have made provision of giving compensation to the complainant or appellant.
- Karnataka, Goa Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab are States who have mentioned compensation in the form of cash to the complainant.

10. Reward -

- To inculcate work culture and sensitize the Government servants towards the Rights of the citizens the State Acts of Karnataka, Maharashtra and West Bengal have made provision of rewarding the employees who care to deliver services within stipulated time limit.
- The Act of Karnataka mention the letter of appreciation whereas the Maharashtra and West Bengal Act mention letter along with the cash incentives as an appreciation of good work.

11. E-Services-

- Today many Government operations are carried out in digital form and formats.
- However, at the cutting age digitization and use of electronic media is not so popular.

- This may be the reason for not having specific mention of E-services in most of the acts except Delhi, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra.

12. Services and Departments-

According to the act every department is expected to notify services, designated officer, stipulated time limit and applet authority, documents required etc. within given period.

No.	State	Notified Services	Dept. Covered	No.	State	Notified Services	Dept. Covered
1	Assam	55	14	11	Karnataka	334	45
2	Bihar	50	10	12	Kerala	22	8
3	Chhattisgarh	139	20	13	Maharashtra	379	*
4	Delhi	136	22	14	Madhya Pradesh	52	16
5	Goa	*	*	15	Punjab	149	11
6	Gujarat	*	*	16	Odisha	56	10
7	Haryana	36	9	17	Rajasthan	108	15
8	Himachal Pradesh	*	*	18	Uttar Pradesh	13	4
9	Jammu & Kashmir	45	6	19	Uttarakhand	63	10
10	Jharkhand	54	20	20	West Bengal	*	*

*Information not available

➤ The Way Ahead -

- E Governance Application
- Training for officers and staff
- Attitudinal Change
- Compensation
- Compilation of Data (National and State)
- Automatic / Third party feedback mechanism
- Involvement of NGOs and Citizens Forum
- Documentation of best practices.

Mother

Shreya Sawant

Mother, Mother is who understands you

Who knows you better than anyone

She knows you from in and out

Before her you can unleash yourself and

Know that she will understand

She is the only one who makes you feel comfortable

She is the only one before whom you can be you

She is someone who can't be expressed in words.

TO HAVE A MOTHER IS A BLESSING!!

“मन हे भरले गेले पाहिजे असे पात्र नाही, तर चेतावला गेला पाहिजे असा अग्नी

आहे .

Mihir Inamdar

III year B.A. LL.B.

मन सुखाने ओथंबून गेले दुःख आणि निराशेने काळवंडून गेले असे शब्दप्रयोग . तसे बोलताना मनातील सुप्त शक्तीचा आपल्याला विसर .आपण अनेकदा वापरतो .मनाची ही सुप्त शक्ती म्हणजे मनातील स्फुल्लिंग किंवा अग्नी होय .पडलेला असतो हा अग्नी चेतवला तर अशक्य कोटीतील कामे सहज शक्य होतात एक पौराणिक . एका शापामुळे हनुमानाला आपल्या शक्तीचे विस्मरण .कथा मला यासंदर्भात आठवते अशा ,सीतेचा शोध घेण्यासाठी समुद्र पार करून लंकेला कोण जाईल .झाले होते त्यावेळी जांबुवंताने हनुमानाला त्याच्या .विवंचनेत सारी वानरसेना बसलेली होती शक्तीचे स्मरण करून दिले आणि पुढचे महान कार्य त्याच्या हातून घडले .

स्वामी विवेकानंदांचे उदाहरण देखील यासंदर्भात अतिशय बोलके आहे . त्याच्या मनातील .मुळातच जिज्ञासू असलेला नरेंद्र रामकृष्णांच्या सहवासात आला इस्पृप्तीचा मार्ग सापडला .असंख्य प्रश्नांना उत्तरे मिळाली पण तरीही मन अशांत होते“ ,रामकृष्णांनी ते जाणले व त्यांना विचारले .पूर्ण शांती लाभली नव्हती .नरेंद्र काय हवंय तुला ”?विवेकानंद उत्तरले“ ,मी शुकदेवाप्रमाणे निर्विकल्प समाधीच्या सहाय्याने सच्चिदानंदात डुंबून राहू इच्छितो ”.रामकृष्ण तीव्र स्वरात म्हणाले“ ,पुन्हा पुन्हा ही गोष्ट उच्चारायला तुला लाज कशी वाटत नाही एखाद्या विशाल वटवृक्षाप्रमाणे वाढायचे आणि . ?हजारो लोकांना सावली द्यायची ते सोडून तू स्वतःच्या मुक्तीसाठी तडफडणार ”?इतके क्षुद्र ध्येय तुझे

स्वतःचा व्यक्तिगत आध्यात्मिक उत्कर्ष बाजूला ठेवून निद्रिस्त हिंदू समाजाला जागृत करण्यासाठी त्यांचे स्फुल्लिंग चेतवण्यासाठी विवेकानंद आयुष्यभर झुंजले . आपल्या सर्व .दुःखदैन्याने ग्रासलेल्या समाजाचे दुःख पाहून ते दुःखी होत या लोकसेवकांच्या संघटनेची स्थापना 'रामकृष्ण मिशन' गुरुबंधूंना एकत्र करून त्यांनी या .केलीलोकसेवाव्रती संन्याशांनी दुष्काळात रोगांच्या साथीत ,जलप्रलयात ,भूकंपात , पारतंत्र्यामुळे .आणि अन्य संकटात सापडलेल्या दुर्दैवी भारतीय बांधवांची सेवा केली .आपल्या शक्तीचे विस्मरण झालेल्या युवकवर्गाला त्यांनी संघटीत केले ,हतबल झालेल्या गुलामीच्या गर्तेत पिचत पडलेले एक पुरातन पवित्र राष्ट्र वैभवाच्या शिखराप्रत पोचवणे , .हे त्यांचे जीवित कार्य होते ते त्यांनी जीवात जीव असेपर्यंत केले

चुलीत रसरसणाऱ्या लालभडक निखाऱ्याचे काही काळाने राखेत रुपांतर होते मनातील .
.परिस्थितीच्या रेट्याने विझून जाऊ शकते ,काल ,आगही देशशतकानुशतके सूर्याकडे
पाठ फिरवून अस्पृश्य समाजाने वाटचाल केली या अंधारयात्रिकांना वात दाखवण्याचे .
अज्ञान आणि दारिद्र्यात !बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी .महान कार्य केले ते डॉ
शिक्षणाच्या सूर्याने त्यांच्या आयुष्यात क्रांती घडून आली कवी नामदेव ढसाळ .
,आंबेडकरांविषयी आपल्या कवितेत म्हणतात

कालच तो गुहेच्या तोंडाशी“
ठेवून गेला पिसाळलेला जाळ
शिलगावीत जाणार आहे
मी यापुढचा काळ”!

मनातले हे स्फुल्लिंग हजारोलाखो नव्हे तर कोट्यवधी जनतेच्या मनामना ,त चेतवले
गेले .

माणसाचे मन हे एक अजब रसायन आहे देवाने हे मन कसे घडवले असेल .
कधी दुःखाने रसातळ ,कधी ते सुखाने ओसंडून वाहते .याचा थांग लागणेही कठीण आहे
गाठते.

दुःख सापडे न हाती“
होते शिंपल्यात मोती
बुडी घ्यावी लागे खोल
तेव्हा सापडेल तळ”.

दुःखाचा थांग त्याचा तळ गाठल्यावर नंतर मात्र आकाशातल्या चांदण्याच असाव्यात ,
दुःखाने ओंजळीत टाकलेले .पाणीदार मोती हाती लागतात ,टपोरे ,तेजस्वी ,असे शुभ्र
आपल्या व्यक्तिगत दुःखाच्या आयुष्य झाकोळून .असते 'श्रेयस' दुःखाचे हे जणू
अनेकजण आपल्या आजूबाजूला असतात दिनांक २० ऑगस्ट २०१५ यादिवशी .
लोकसत्तामध्ये व्यक्तिवेध या सदरात आलेली चांदमल परमार यांची कहाणी अशीच
रस्तासुरक्षेचे महत्त्व लक्षात आले .संपूर्ण आयुष्य त्यांनी याच कारणासाठी वाहून घेतले .
सामान्य .याची कहाणी ही अशीच (द माउंटन मॅन) बिहारमधील दशरथ मांझी
माणसाचे असामान्य माणसात रुपांतर करण्यासाठी ती मनातली आग उपकारक ठरत
अशाच एका क्षणी मग कोण्या मोहनदास करमचंद .असते गांधीचा महात्मा गांधी होत
असतो .

ज्ञानपीठ पारितोषिक विजेते भालचंद्र नेमाडे यांची या 'हे लांब लांब रस्ते'
,या कवितेत कवी म्हणतात .नावाची एक कविता आहे

चांगली माणसं मोजण्यासाठी“
हाताला हजार बोटं असोत ,
लक्षात राहत नाहीत बिचारी
त्यांना दीर्घायुष्य लाभो”.

ही चांगली माणसं आपल्या आजूबाजूला विखुरलेली असतात ती आपल्याला दिसतात .
डांगोरा पिटणे त्यांना ,आपल्या कामाचा गाजावाजा करणे .पण जाणवत नाहीत
तशीच एक .रामाच्या सेतू बांधण्याच्या कामात प्रचंड वानरसेना होती .आवडत नसते
ही चांगली माणसे निष्ठेने आ .लहानशी खार ही होतीपल्या खारीचा वाटा उचलतात तेव्हा
कुठे डोंगराएवढी मोठी कामे मार्गी लागतात कीर्ती यापैकी कशाचाही ,संपत्ती ,सत्ता .
निष्ठेने ,लाभ होणार नाही हे माहित असताना आपल्या तत्वांवर ठाम राहून श्रद्धेने
या सर्वांच्या मनात .हाती घेतलेले काम करत राहणारी असंख्य माणसे आहेत एक
धगधगणारे यज्ञकुंड आहे तेच त्यांच्या जगण्याला उर्जा .बळ देत असते ,

समाजात विज्ञाननिष्ठा वाढावी धर्मांमधील ,अंधश्रद्धांचा बिमोड व्हावा ,
.नरेंद्र दाभोळकर काम करत होते .चुकीच्या गोष्टींची चिकित्सा व्हावी यासाठी डॉMBBS
झालेला हा माणूस आपली व्यक्तिगत सुखे बाजूला ठेवून समाजालाअंधश्रद्धेच्या
जोखडातून दूर करण्यासाठी झटत राहिला २० ऑगस्ट २०१३ रोजी त्यांच्या अंगावर .
.गोळ्या झाडून त्यांची निर्घृण हत्या करण्यात आलीध्येयप्राप्तीचा तारा समोर ठेवून
त्यांनी अग्नी पथावरून वाटचाल करणे स्वीकारलेपण मनातील समाजात , बदल
घडवण्याच्या स्फुल्लिंगाची राख होऊ दिली नाही .

असा "कशावर तरी श्रद्धा ठेवा आणि काहीतरी विधायक काम करा ,कोणीतरी व्हा"
उद्याच्या उज्ज्वल भवितव्याची .संदेश बाबा आमटे यांनी तरुणाईला दिला आहे
जगातील सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही म्हणून आप .शिल्पकार हीच युवाशक्ती आहेण मिरवत
असतो जगातील सक्षम आणि उत्तम प्रशासन असलेली लोकशाही बनण्यासाठीअजून .
मिळवून देण्यासाठी 'माहिती अधिकार कायदा' अण्णा हजारे यांनी .बरेच काम बाकी आहे
लालफीत यांना या कायद्यामुळे काही ,दिरंगाई ,भ्रष्टाचार .मोठे आंदोलन छेडले
.प्रमाणात लगाम बसला आहे

अण्णा हजारे नरेंद्र .डॉ ,मेधा पाटकर ,प्रकाश बाबा आमटे .डॉ ,बाबा आमटे ,
स्वामी विवेकानंद आणि अशी ,बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर .डॉ,दशरथ मांझी ,दाभोळकर
की माणसाच्या ,अगणित माणसे त्यांच्या जीवन चरित्रातून आपल्याला हेच सांगतात

मनातील आग त्याचेच नव्हे तर समाजाचेही जीवनबदलून टाकते परिस्थितीवर मात .
करण्याची आणि परिस्थिती बदलून टाकण्याची या सर्वांची धमक निश्चीतच स्फूर्तीदायक
.आहे

टॉम गाल्ट या राजकीय विचारवांताचे अनुभव मननीय आहेत आफ्रिका .
तेथील ज्येष्ठ नागरिकाला त्याने विचार .तो तिथे गेला होता ,पारतंत्र्यात असतानाले ,
“तुम्हाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळावे असे वाटत नाही का ? ”त्या नागरिकाचे उत्तर होते की ,
त्रास सहन करून माझ्या हयातीत ,अजून हालअपेष्टा .आता आयुष्य संपत आले आहे
.त्यामुळे आहे ही परिस्थिती मी निमुटपणे स्वीकारतो .स्वातंत्र्य लाभणार नाहीच
इस्त्रायल ही त्यावेळी पारतंत्र्यात होता मात्र इस्त्रायली नागरिकाचे उत्तर याच प्रश्नाला .
- आपल्या जवळ उभ्या असलेल्या .निराळे होते १० वर्षांच्या निळ्या ,सोनेरी केसांच्या ,
“ ,सफरचंदासारख्या रसरशीत गालांच्या नातवाकडे पाहत तो म्हणाला ,डोळ्यांच्यामाझे
सगळे आयुष्य तर अन्यायजुलमाविरुद्ध लढण्यात , आणि हालअपेष्टात गेले तरी
चालेल”.माझा नातू मात्र स्वतंत्र इस्त्रायलचा स्वतंत्र नागरिक असावा असे मला वाटते .
मनातली आग विझली की माणूस आफ्रिकन माणसासारखा कृतीशून्य होतो स्फुल्लिंग .
तो परिस्थिती .चेतवले की त्याच्या स्वाभिमान इस्त्रायली नागरिकासारखा प्रखर असतो
शरण नसतो .

शौर्य अधिक-स्वाभिमान हे गुण सर्वांमध्ये असतातच फक्त ते कमी ,स्वत्व ,
हे गुण प्रकट होण्यासाठी आपल्या क्षमतांचा आपण विकास .प्रमाणात झाकलेले असतात
.एक अतिशय सुंदर अशी संस्कृत प्रार्थना आहे .आणि वापर केला पाहिजे

तेजो“Sसि तेजो मयि धेहीवीर्यमस | ि वीर्यं मयि धेही|

बलमसि बलं मयि धेहीओजो |Sसि ओजो मयि धेही|

मन्युरसि मन्युंमयि धेहीसहो |Sसि सहोमयि धेही|

.सामर्थ्यरूप आहेस .बलस्वरूप आहेस .पराक्रमी आहेस .हे परमेश्वरा तू तेजस्वरूप आहेस“
दुष्टावरील क्रोध आणि सहनशक्ती ,सामर्थ्य ,बल ,पराक्रम ,ते तुझे तेजमला दे”

एकूण काय पाश्चात्य आणि पौर्वात्य अशा दोन्ही संस्कृतीतील विचारवंतांच्या
दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचे आहे ते माणसाच्या मनातील स्फुल्लिंग आपले समर्थ रामदास म्हणून !
,गेले आहेतच

“वन्ही तो चेतवावा रे |
चेतविताची चेततो||”