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Editorial

It gives us great pleasure to place before you the annual edition of Modern Law College's Lex Litera, 2018-19. 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 Supreme Court of India. 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 endeavours.

"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 13th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition on 11th 12th of January, 2019 in association with Board of Student Welfare, Savitribai Phule Pune University. The college also conducted anInternational 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, 2018-2019.

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 hosted the 13th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Level Moot Court Competition – 11th and 12th January 2019, an annual event of the college. We are proud to say that 32 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 endeavours to attain higher goals for the development of the college.



Prof. Dr. Gajanan R. Ekbote
Chairman,
Business Council.

From the Coordinator'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) 2018-19. The college has all the required infra-structure by the grace of the benevolent society, however the endeavour shall always be to excel.

Adv. Dr. 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 2018-2019 reflects Socio Legal glimpses through various academic & extracurricular activities. In the academic year 2018-19 college conducted 2 National and 1 International Seminars, Duff Karandak State Level Street Play Competition and Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition. Topic for the National Seminar was Changing Perspectives of Media: Challenges on Civilization 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 13th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition 2018-2019 saw participation by 32 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

Progressive Education Society Members

President

Shri. Vighnahari Maharaj Deo

Vice President

Adv. M. P. Dadasaheb Bendre

Mrs. Dr. Kalyani Namjoshi

Shri. Bhausaheb Kute

Shri. Eknathrao Tile

Adv. C. B. Chavan

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Prof. S. S. Deshmukh

Joint Secretary

Prof. S. V. Todkar

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Deputy Secretary

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Shri. C. C. Kamble

Shri. S. D. Inamdar

Prof. Dr. Nivedita G. Ekbote

Members, Business Council, P. E. Society 2019 - 2023

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Mrs. Mrugaja Kulkarni

Prof. Dr. M. D. Alandikar

Shri. Nandkishor R. Ekbote

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Prof. Mrs. Revati Inamadar

Shri. S. B. Pingale

Dr. A. K. Pande

Shri Ranjeet D. Hagawane

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Adv. C. B. Chavan

Shri Udhav Khare

Prof. Sanjay S. Kharat

Mr. Mansing S. Salunke

Shri. Eknathrao Tile

Adv. Chintamani G. Ghate

Shri. Ajay Awasarikar

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Prof. Yogesh Thipse

Mrs. Monika Vaidya

Shri. Yashwant Kulkarni

Shri. Rahul Sandbhor

Shri. Devram B. Kute

Shri. Rajendra Jagtap

Shri Rajeev D. Kute

Shri Pramod K. Shinde

Shri Deepak Marathe

Ex-officio Member

Prof. Dr. P. D. Chodhari

Mrs. Madhuree Shaha

Progressive Education Society's College Development Committee (C.D.C)

Name	Designation
Prof. Dr. Gajanan R. Ekbote	Chairman
Prof. Shamkant Deshmukh	Secretary
Prof. Dr. P. G. Dixit	Visitor
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 of the year 2017-18

Sr. No	Name of Student	Class
1	Ms. Ayushi Kaushik	B.A. LL.B. I
2	Ms. Sulakshana Pawar	B.A. LL.B. II
3	Mr. Siddhant Dehadray Ms. Vaishnavi Shendurnikar	B.A. LL.B. III
4	Ms. Aastha Taware	B.A. LL.B. IV
5	Ms. Unnati Shikhar	B.S. LL.B. V
6	Ms. Shivani Ramakant Shinde	LL.B. I
7	Ms. Madhuri Shelar	LL.B. II
8	Ms. Archana Gattani	LL.B. III
9	Chathuri Varnakula	LL.M. I
10	Sonali Mukharjee	LL.M. II

Publication of Research Journal

P.E. Society's Modern Law College has published Journal "An International Multidisciplinary Quarterly Research Journal Ajanta" bearing ISSN 2277-5730. The Journal was published on 28th September, 2018 at the auspicious hands of Mr. Yogesh Borate, Prof. Dr. Saba da Selva, Dr. Sunita Adhav, Prof. Dr. Rathin Bandyopadhyay, Prof. Dr. Vikram Desai.



Mr. Yogesh Borate, Prof. Dr. Saba da Selva, Dr. Sunita Adhav, Prof. Dr. Rathin Bandyopadhyay, Prof. Dr. Vikram Desai unveiling Research Journal "An International Multidisciplinary Quarterly Research Journal Ajanta" bearing ISSN 2277-5730

Publication Committee for the Journal

PATRONS

Prof. Dr. Gajanan R. Ekbote

Chairman, Business Council,
P.E. Society, Pune – 05.

ADVISORY

Prof. Shamkant Deshmukh,
Secretary, Business Council,
P.E. Society, Pune - 05

Prof. Jyotsna Ekbote,
Joint Secretary,
P. E. Society, Pune - 05

Prof. Dr. Durgambini Patel,
Head, Department of Law,
Savitribai Phule Pune University

EDITORIAL BOARD

Adv. Dr. Chintamani Ghat

Co-ordinator,
Modern Law College

Dr. Sunita Adhav

Principal,
Modern Law College

Asst. Prof. Ananya Bibave

Vice-Principal,
Modern Law College

Asst. Prof. Mayura Borde

Modern Law College

Asst. Prof. Harshavardhan Lonkar

Modern Law College

Library Report

Library Information Report 2018–2019

Librarian

Dr. (Mrs.) Sunita Mane

Size

Main Library & Reading Hall Area	2380 sq. ft.
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
2. Modern Arts, Commerce & Science College, Ganeshkhind, Pune
3. Modern Arts, Commerce & Science College, Shivaji Nagar, Pune

Library Collection:

Books

Total Collection	8161 (Titles: 2241)
No. of Text Books	5730
No. of Reference Books	822
No. of Donated Books	1609

Current Journals & Reports	42
Indian Journal	39
International Journal	3

E-information resources (Online Legal Databases)	7
a. N-List Database	

- b. CDJ Law Journal (Digital Judgments)
- c. AIR Web World (Qty-3)
- d. AIR Supreme Court (Qty-4)
- e. AIR High Court (Qty-4)
- f. Criminal Law Journal (Qty-4)
- g. AIR Privy Council (Qty-4)

Library Newspapers	11
Maps	3
Question Papers (Previous Exam)	250
University question papers for student's reference	

Institutional Repository

Books Publisher	2
Ph. D. Thesis	2

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

Sr. No. Indian and International Periodicals

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

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. The Hindu | 7. Sakal |
| 2. Times of India | 8. Maharashtra Times |
| 3. Indian Express | 9. Pudhari |
| 4. DNA | 10. Prabhat |
| 5. Sakal Times | 11. Lokmat |
| 6. Loksatta | |

Library Furniture and equipment

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Computer: 12 (Including Cyber Zone) | 11. Newspaper Rack: 01 |
| 2. Barcode Scanner:- 02 | 12. Xerox Machine: 01 |
| 3. Printer: 02 | 13. Lamination Machine: 02 |
| 4. Label Printer: 01 | 14. Paper Cutter Machine: 02 |
| 5. Books Racks : 50 (Metal), 6 (Wooden) | 15. Paper Shredder Machine: 1 |
| 6. Library cupboard: 1 | 16. Fire Extinguisher: 03 |
| 7. Library Table : 15 | 17. Clock: 01 |
| 8. Library Chair : 50 (Plastic), 13 (Wooden) | 18. Fan: 15 |
| 9. Journal/ Periodical Rack: 02 | 19. Notice Board: 01 |
| 10. Display Rack: 01 | 20. Intercom : 01 |
| | 21. Circulation Desk: 01 |

Library Services

1. Open Access to Users
2. Computerized Issue-return
3. Newspaper Clipping
4. OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue)
5. Information display and notification
6. Reference Services
7. Indexing Service
8. Computer and printing services
9. Reprography Services
10. User Orientation/ Information Literacy
11. Internet

College Seminars

National Seminar on Changing Dimension of Consumer Law

Since its inception in 2003, the Modern Law College, under the able guidance of Prof. Dr. G. R. Ekbote, has remained steadfast to its commitment for inculcating the 'spirit of the law' in the law students. In an endeavour to enhance legal skills and augment knowledge of law, the college organised two days State Seminar on "Changing Dimensions of Consumer Law" on 20th and 21st October 2018. Seminar was organised under Quality Improvement Programme of Savitribai Phule Pune University.

The sub-theme of the seminar

- Consumer Protection and Service Sector
- The Role of Civil Groups in Consumer Education
- Media and Consumer Protection
- E-Consumerism: Problems and Perspectives

Participation

College got tremendous response as around 15 research articles were submitted by Academicians, Lawyers and Students in the seminar.

Publication

15 Research articles accepted and presented in the seminar were published in Peer reviewed Referred and UGC listed Journal titled An International Multidisciplinary Quarterly Research Journal "Ajanta" bearing ISSN 2348-4950

Advisory Committee

Following luminaries were the Advisory for the Seminar

PATRONS

Prof. Dr. Gajanan R. Ekbote

Chairman, Business Council,
P.E. Society, Pune – 05.

ADVISORY

Prof. Shamkant Deshmukh,
Secretary, Business Council,
P.E. Society, Pune - 05

Prof. Jyotsna Ekbote,
Joint Secretary,
P. E. Society, Pune - 05

Day 1 First Technical Session

The Inauguration of Two Day State Seminar was held with the auspicious hands of Hon'ble Judge Shri. Vijay Shewale, President (District Consumer Forum, Ratnagiri) who was also the resource person for the first technical session. This inauguration ceremony was conducted in the presence of resource persons Adv. Pranali Sawant, Ex-President District Consumer Forum, Pune, Adv. Sanjay Gaikwad, President, Advocate's Association Consumer Practice Forum Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, Modern Law College.

Programme was started with the welcome speech of Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal Modern Law College. In her welcome speech madam has introduced all the resource persons and audience about the journey of P.E. Society and Modern Law College towards excellence. In her address madam focuses on the purpose of conducting seminar on Media. She also stressed on dire need to look after the role of media in moulding thoughts of the people and their life style.



All the Dignitaries on the Dias during the inaugural Session of Two days State Seminar (From Left) Adv. Sanjay Gaikwad, Hon'ble Judge Shri. Vijay Shewale, Dr. Sunita Adhav, Adv. Pranali Sawant



Hon'ble Judge Shri. Vijay Shewale, addressing the audience on the topic E-Consumerism: Problems and Perspectives

In the first technical Session Hon'ble Judge Shri. Vijay Shewale shed light on various facets of the E-consumerism which people generally have little or no knowledge about. Sir extensively discussed E-consumerism and its impact on the society and the laws surrounding to it which is eye opener for all.

In the second Technical session Adv. Pranali Sawant, Ex-president District consumer Forum, Pune discussed and explained in detail the impact of Landmark Judgement of National commission Ambrish Shukla Case. The content delivery has different approaches and perspectives. She shed light on the Judgement of National Commission. She spread awareness about rights of consumer, and its awareness.

After lunch all were gathered for this third technical session in which Adv. Sanjay Gaikwad delivered speech on "Media, Consumer Protection and Misleading Advertisement". In speech, Sir has discussed how to file the case in the District Consumer Forum. Sir has discussed all the practical approach of the cases before the Consumer forum.



Certificate Distribution during Valedictory Session by the Shri. Sudhir Kale and Shri. V.P. Utpat

Day 2

First Technical session of second day of two days State Seminar on "Changing Dimensions of Consumer law" was initiated with the speech of Resource Person Retired Judge Shri. V.P. Utpat, Pune on the topic "Consumer Protection and Deficiency in Services".

Sir focuses on problems and Perspectives of Protection of Consumer and Deficiency in Services.

Dr. Sanjay Kakade Member of State Consumer Redressal Forum, Mumbai address in the same technical session as resource person. He delivered speech on topic “Consumer Protection and Service Sector” specifically related to Medical field Dr. Prakash Chaudhary, Vice-Principal, Ness Wadia College of Commerce, Pune address in the same technical session as resource Person. Sir delivered speech on topic “Consumer Protection and Service Sector” related to general Sector.

In this last Technical Session Paper were presented by the delegates. In Valedictory Ceremony Dr. Ananya Bibave gives summary of State Seminar and certificates were distributed by the Shri. Sudhir Kale, Judge Permanent Lok Adalat, Pune in presence of Dr. Sunita Adhav. Seminar Convener Ms. Prajakta Pimpalshende proposed the Vote of thanks.



International Seminar on Emerging Trends in Intellectual Property Rights: Obstacles & Opportunities

The topic of the seminar "Emerging Trends in Intellectual Property Rights - Obstacles and Opportunities" is an on-going topic in the legal field. This seminar was held on 23rd February 2019. There have been instances in various cases decided by the Apex court wherein latest amendments and rulings have been taken into consideration while delivering justice. Emerging trends are a vital part of the legal industry. This seminar attempts to analyses the emerging trends with respect to following subthemes of the seminar.

The sub-theme of the seminar

- IPR and Pharmaceutical Industry
- Compulsory licensing vis-a-vis cost
- Post Doha declaration and its impact on compulsory licensing.
- Copyright in Cyber Space
- Intellectual Property Disputes and
- Competition Laws
- ADR and IPR



Unveiling of the Publication of International Seminar proceeding bearing ISSN 2277 – 5730

Keynote Address

The keynote address was delivered by Prof. Dr. Dilip Ukey, said that intellectual property is the wealth of human mind. It is a very powerful and useful tool in hands of one whose brain child it is. Nothing is as powerful as the idea that originates in the mind of a person, who has the desire and the ability to inculcate the precious ideas in society. Law has made special provisions to protect such intellectual property, wherein every individual who owns such property has been protected. New ideas that are portrayed as intellectual property should reach to every level of people or they prove to be worthless and useless.



Keynote address being delivered by Prof. Dr. Dilip Ukey

First Technical Session

The seminar publication was inaugurated by all the respected dignitaries on dais. Prof. Dr. N.N. Maldaar, said that wherever there are problems, there are solutions. Mahatma Gandhi had said that education is required for survival. He spoke about the 3 H's (Head, Heart and Hand). The head gives birth to enthusiastic idea, the heart rejoices in this idea and the hand works towards completion of this idea. India has received many patents for the intellectual property.



Felicitatation of Prof. Dr. N.N. Maldaa



Felicitatation of Prof. Dr. Srividya Ravi

Second Technical Session

The first speaker of technical session II was Dr. Isil congratulated all the participants for taking active part in the seminar. She was overwhelmed with the kind of response that the seminar got. She also said that such kind of seminars encourages researchers and students to discover new ideas and give impetus to implementation of the already existing laws related to intellectual property.



Audience at the first session of the Seminar

The second speaker of the technical session II was Adv. Ganesh Hingmire focused on the scope and jurisdiction of intellectual property. He said our entire day, that is from

morning to night is engulfed with intellectual property. All the products that we use are a gift of the intellect of a human mind. One discovery means one patent, which in return means one business. Intellectual property helps to create new business horizons. Indians are the reason for the 38% growth of America's Intellectual Property. Our younger generation needs to come up with this idea of creating new businesses which would help to place India at the top position of Intellectual Property.



Felicitation of Dr. Isil Ezgi Celik

The second speaker of the technical session II was Adv. Ganesh Hingmire focused on the scope and jurisdiction of intellectual property. He said our entire day, that is from morning to night is engulfed with intellectual property. All the products that we use are a gift of the intellect of a human mind. One discovery means one patent, which in return means one business. Intellectual property helps to create new business horizons. Indians are the reason for the 38% growth of Americas Intellectual Property. Our younger generation needs to come



Adv. Ganesh Hingmire delivering his lecture on IPR and Patents

up with this idea of creating new businesses which would help to place India at the top position of Intellectual Property.

The international seminar was truly a feast for the various participants ranging from academicians, researchers, students etc. Various aspects of intellectual property regarding discovery of new job opportunities, new fields of research and ideas was portrayed in an excellent way. Many students of various law colleges

took active participation and showcased their ideas by presenting their papers on various topics related to Intellectual property.

The seminar was graced by the presence of Adv. Dr. Chintamani Ghate, Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav, and Vice-Principal Dr. Ananya Bibave. The seminar was convened by Asst. Prof Pawan Kalawala and Asst. Prof. Manisha Britto.

Emerging Issues and Challenges in Industrial and Labour Law

The inauguration was done at the hands of Dr. S C Srivastava, who was also the Chief Guest for the event. Dr. S C Srivastava and Adv. S D Dahiwal were invited as resource persons for the seminar. More than 100 students including faculty attended the seminar. Dr. Srivastava critically analyzed in detail the recent amendments in various Industrial laws passed by the parliament. He also highlighted the problems faced by contractual workers in matters relating to healthcare, hike in wages, payment of bonus, working hours and other social welfare safeguards. Adv. S D Dahiwal, former Judge spoke mainly about the role of judiciary and the impact of their judgements in solving these issues and challenges.



Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, Modern Law College felicitating Dr. S C Srivastava, Chief Guest



Adv S D Dahiwal addressing the students



Students attending the seminar

Parent-Teachers Meet

Parent Teacher Meeting was organized on 7th of January, 2019 at Modern Law College especially 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, Mr Akshay Ugale was present on the occasion. Dr. Sunita Adhav urged the students to fully use the resources of the college and participate in



Parents and students during the Parent-Teachers Meet

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.



Asst. Prof. Akshay Ugale addressing the parents during the Parent-Teachers Meet

13th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition

“By battling and arguing, you might succeed in confounding your listener but your victory will be in vain because you will never obtain the sincere agreement of your adversary”.

Franklin Roosevelt

President, United States of America



Participants along with chief guests Dr. Durgambini Patel

As rightly said by Franklin Roosevelt, an argument must not be to defeat your opponent but to obtain his agreement, and what better way than by practice. Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition is an annual moot court competition organized by the Progressive Education Society's Modern Law College, Pune. This competition has been established in the name of our founder member of the society Late Shri Shankarrao Kanitkar, a visionary in the field of education. This competition is intended to be a platform for law students studying in all over India. Here these budding advocates can match their advocacy skills with each other. The special feature of this competition is that it is not confined to any subject or topic. We at Modern Law College believe and give a varied flavour of different subjects and legal intricacies to the law students. Thus, we help in overall understanding and development of a law student. It is the aspiration of the college to undertake the issues that are relevant in the changing society and thus we draft the moot problem accordingly.

The 13th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition was held on 11th and 12th January, 2019. The theme revolved around right of LGBTQIA community, recognition and validity of same sex marriage. As the case had many debates and deliberations on this point specifically after decriminalization of s. 377 of Indian Penal Code, special attention was required; hence the moot court competition was organized on this point.

Inauguration Function

The inauguration function of the 13th Shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition, 2018-2019 commenced in the morning after the reporting of all competing teams. This edition witnessed participation of 32 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 competition was inaugurated at the auspicious hands of Prof. Dr. Durgambini Patel, Head– Department of Law, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal of Modern Law College felicitated her. She addressed the student about the competition and purpose behind such moot competitions. She motivated the students, guided the students on how to argue before the Court, how to develop skills as a lawyer.



Felicitating of Chief Guests , Ujjwala Pawar madam and Dr. Durgambini Patel



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



Winners

Sr. No.	Award	Name of Participants	Name of College
1	Winner	Vivek Badkur Nilakshi Srivastava	Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Deekshabhoomi, Nagpur
2	Runner – Up	Shruti Sharma Promita Sinha	Sastra University School of law, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
3	Best Advocate	Ms. Siddhi Naik	V.M. Salgaonkar Law College, Goa
4	Judges Special Appreciation	Rohan Jacob	School of Law, Christ University, Bengaluru, Karnataka
5	Judges Special Appreciation	Shweta Parulekar	V. M. Salgaocar College of Law, Panaji, Goa

Shashikala Ramakanth Ekbote State Level Elocution and Debate Competition



Participants along with Chief Guest Sanjay Tambat and Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, Modern Law College, Pune

Realising public speaking as an art that can help a student to stand out in the crowd and a much important need to focus on their gesture, vocabulary, emphasis, voice modulation and posture, Modern Law College had organized the Late Smt. Shashikala Ekbote Memorial State Level Elocution & Debate Competition, 2018 – 2019.

Even in its inaugural session, the competition was well received by students across Maharashtra. The competition received entries from various part of Maharashtra and was proved to be a successful event.

The competition was conducted in two rounds

For Elocution Preliminary Round

Each team will consist of one participant who will

be presenting on one of the given topics.

Final Round

The participant will have to talk for and



Felicitation of Chief Guest Sanjay Tambat at the hands of Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, Modern Law College

against the same topic (self debate)

For Debate

Preliminary Round

Each team will consist of two participants of which one member will present the 'for motion' and the other 'against motion'

Each participant will get 5 minutes to present themselves and 2 minutes for Interrogation.

Final Round

Both the participants (consisting a single team) shall speak either for or against the motion jointly, to be decided by draw of lots.

The following topics were discussed

Debate

Preliminary Round

Simultaneous Elections

Legalizing betting in sports

FDI in India: India no longer a socialist country

Final Round

Technology is limiting creativity

Elocution

Preliminary Round

Role of Supreme Court as a catalyst of social change

Indian model of Secularism

Happiness Index, 2018: India ranks 133

Final Round

Youth: Workforce or Menace

Eligibility and Rules for the participants were

- The competition is open for students pursuing any Undergraduate or Postgraduate degree courses in any recognized University/College.
- For Debate, a team shall consist of two students representing the same institute/ college. For Elocution, a team shall consist of only one participant. A college can send more than one team for the competition.
- All students shall carry their respective college IDs on the day of competition, failing which their registration will stand cancelled.



Students participating in the competition
Preliminary and Final Round

- Teams will not be allowed to observe other participant's performance unless they are knocked out from the competition. Scouting of any team will result in disqualification.
- The medium of competition will be in English, Hindi or Marathi.
- For Debate: Each participant will get 5+2 minutes for presentation in both the rounds (Preliminary and Final). In total, a team will get 10+4 minutes to present both, for and against the motion.
- For Elocution: In the preliminary stage each participant will get 4+1 minute to present their topic. For finals each participant will get 3+3 minute.



Dr. Sunita Adhav felicitating Guest of Honour for the Valedictory Session Mr. Milind Ekbote and Dr. Nandakishore Ekbote

The Prize for the competition were as follows

- 1st Prize - Rs. 2500, Certificate and Trophy
2nd Prize - Rs. 1500, Certificate and Trophy
Special Appreciation -Rs. 1000, Certificate and Trophy

Winners of the Competition

Debate Competition

Sr. No	Prize	Name	College Name
	1st Prize	Mr. Shubham Joshi	Yashwantrao Chavan Law College
	2nd Prize	Mr. Aditya Bendre	DES Navalmal Firodiya Law College
	Special Appreciation	Ms. Muskaan Verma	DES Navalmal Firodiya Law College

Elocution Competition

Sr. No	Prize	Name	College Name
	1st Prize	Mr. Kayomard Irani	DES Navalmal Firodiya Law

Sr. No	Prize	Name	College Name
	2nd Prize	Mr. Shubhankar Malegaonkar Ms. Sanjana Bafna	DES Navalmal Firodiya Law College
	Special Appreciation	Ms. Gayatri Godbole	IBSAR Group of Institution



Dignitaries with the winners of the competition

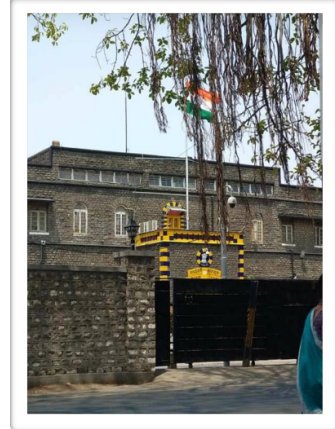
Yerwada Jail Visit 2019

P.E.S. Modern Law College conducted Yerwada Jail Visit for the students of law on 27th of April 2019. Asst. Prof. Pawan Kalwala, Asst. Prof. Mayura Borde and Asst. Prof. Prajakta Pimpalshende were the faculty in charge of the same; about 26 students were taken to the Yerwada Central Jail.

Before entering the main campus the students went through a thorough search procedure. The very first thing that grabbed the attention of all was the inner premises of the Central Jail in which there was an unexpected view, an open place with an abundance of fresh air, silence in the environment, bird's twitter and lavish greenery. Inmates were seen engaged in various works. There is the availability of the library, Art of living, sports facilities, and many more.

Assistant Jailer Dnyaneshwar Kharat and Sanjay Mayekar were our guides who provided information about various activities and administration of the jail. In the Central Jail students have seen kitchen and cooking activity done by inmates. Thereafter students had some question-answer session with the authority in charge.

Police officer briefed the students about the daily activities of inmates and the following information is gathered from the same:-



Students and faculty at the Yerwada Prison Visit

Prisons are divided into various section and inmates are allotted specific tasks like cooking, cleaning, etc. Provisions are also made for common programmes for the entertainment of prisoners. There are amenities like Hospital with the availability of well-qualified doctors. As per Police Sub-Inspector Kharat, there was no patient of dengue in the past five years. The officer also discussed the daily meal of prisoners.

Then all the students were taken to Gandhi Yard. This jail housed much Indian freedom fighters. Students observed all the barrack of each freedom fighter including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Netaji Subhas Bose, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, etc.

Very surprisingly students got the chance to see the radio station of Yerwada Jail. This is first of its kind in-house radio station is for the prisoners, by the prisoners and about the prisoners. Students were lucky enough to hear the recorded sound of Sanjay Dutt. This was certainly a very special visit as the girls were allowed to visit the Central prison with proper security. The perception of students about jail was very different before the visit. But the whole perception and opinion of the students about the prisoners totally changed after the visit.



National Service Scheme

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 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:-
- Understand the community in which they work;
- Understand themselves in relation to their community;
- Identify the needs and problems of the community and involve them in problem solving process;
- Develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility;
- Utilize their knowledge in finding practical problems;
- Gain skills in mobilizing community participation;



- Develop competence required for group living and sharing of responsibilities;
- Acquire leadership qualities and democratic attitude;
- Develop capacity to meet emergence and natural disasters and
- 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.

Tree Plantation Drive 2018-2019

Tree Plantation

Modern Law College NSS unit starts functioning in the Month of July with the Tree Plantation Drive. 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.



Students at the Tree Plantation Drive

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 Karandi Kheba as well as Shelgaon.

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



Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav hoisting the Indian Flag

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.

Celebration of Gandhi Jayanti

This year was 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and to commemorate the college has organized various events dedicated to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi and his contribution to the nation at large.

Seminar was organized with collaboration of National Agenda Forum (NAF) Team who came all the way from Bengaluru , Karnataka. This was a part of their pan India movement to celebrate the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The main objective of this seminar was to spread Gandhian thought to the students. The team guided students and interacted with them and answered queries raised by the students. The seminar was huge success and students were benefited from this activity.



Guest Lectures by Mr. Swamiraj Bhise on “Relevance of Gandhian Thought to the contemporary Youth”



Guest Lecture for Personality Development and Career Guidance



Guest Lecture by Adv. Satyajit Lonkar on Career Opportunities in Practice



Guest Lecture by Adv. Satyajit Lonkar on Career Opportunities in Practice



Guest Lecture by Prof. Dnyaneshwar Kendre from ILS Law College on Role of Students in Society



Guest Lecture by Adv. Satyajit Lonkar on Career Opportunities in Practice

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Jayanti and National Integrity Day

Oath Taking Ceremony

The College organised oath taking ceremony as part of National Integrity Day celebrated to commemorate Iron Man of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 31st October, 2018.



Students taking oath on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Day Scan the QR Code for the video

Visit to Pune Blind Girls School, Kothrud, Pune

The College as part of our institutional social responsibility and NSS initiative every year visits the exhibition organised by the Pune Blind Girls School and purchases some goods prepared by these students. The students here prepare and manufacture various goods such as bed sheets, candles, shawls and bags.

This year also Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav, Vice Principal Dr. Ananya Bibave, Prof. Shivanjali Bhoite and NSS Programme Officer Abhijeet Ramkrishna Dhere visited the exhibition and purchased goods for college. This step by the college is a small contribution towards the cause of these girls





Celebrating Savitribai Phule Jayanti in the college



Police Raising Day Ceremony at Modern Law Campus

Hutama Din celebration in the college



Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Jayanti



Republic Day Celebration Scan the QR Code for video

6th“Daf Karandak”State Level Intercollegiate Street Play Competition

One Day Training Workshop on Street Play, 2019

This was the Sixth consecutive year in which the College organized various special programs along with the NSS Unit in collaboration with Students Development Board. One Day Street play Training Workshop followed by State level Intercollegiate Street Play Competition was organized by the College.

The Competition was inaugurated by Prof. Dr. Saba De Selva (Principal , Kare Law College, Goa) along with the Principal of college Dr. Sunita Adhav and other dignitaries. The Workshop was conducted by the well known personalities in the field of the Street Play. Mr. Swamiraj Bhise from the Savitribai Phule Pune University, Mr. Vitthal Kale (Actor, Film Industry), Adv. Ritesh Patil conducted the workshop and also judged the Competition. The workshop was conducted in Two Sessions.



Dr. Saba De Selva inaugurating the competition.

The Workshop was attended by more than 120 students from various colleges. This year there were teams from Nashik as well as Ahmadnagar districts. 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.



Dr. Saba De Selva being felicitated by Dr. Sunita Adhav with sapling



Mr. Swamiraj Bhise being felicitated



Students performing at the Daf Karandak



Mr. Vitthal Kale guiding students about nuances of street plays



Winners of the 6th Daf Karandak

Special Camp 2018-19

This was the 11th year of NSS Special Camp organized by the College in association with Savitribai Phule Pune University. This year the NSS Special Camp was organized with collaboration of two other colleges. Marathwada Mitra Mandal's Shankarrao Chavan Law College and D. Y. Patil Law College, Pimpri and Modern Law College conducted the Camp together at Village Shelgaon, Near Alandi, District Pune. The duration of this camp was from 18/12/2018 to 24/12/2018 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 Mr. Swapnil Sagane from MMSC Law College and Dr. Padmaja Kathikar from D.Y. Patil Law College and other



experienced Faculty Members and with the help of non-teaching staff of College.

Day I - 18.12.2018

By an informal inauguration session, the camp started. This ceremony was headed by Sarpanch of the Village Mr. Nagesh Awate along with Asst. Prof. Abhijeet

Dhere, Programme Officer and. On the first day volunteers cleaned the surrounding area and Temple premises.



Students cleaning up around the Temple Premises

Day II - 19.12.2016

On Second Day “Cleaning of Village Ghat” was organized. Students collected the waste materials from the surroundings and also cleaned the area of Sarpanch.



Day III - 17.12.2019

Yoga session was organised by the NSS volunteers. A professional Yoga teacher Mrs. Kasturi conducted the session and performed some exercise for the Volunteers.

Students performing Yoga Yoga awareness and awareness about physical and mental health. On third day awareness about Yoga and awareness about Physical and Mental health was organized for all

Day IV - 18.12.2019

Bandhara Construction

On fourth 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 a Bandhara.



Day V - 19.12.2018

Awareness rally and participation of volunteers in Dindhi

On fifth day of NSS camp, volunteers hand made the awareness posters with various slogans about social messages and conducted an awareness rally along with that volunteers also enthusiastically participated in the devotional dindhi of village.



Day VI - 20.12.2018

Visit to Nursery, Solar plant and Plantation of trees

The volunteers visited to the nursery and took knowledge about the plants, and also visited solar plant and learned the importance of Solar Energy thereafter the tree plantation program was conducted near the temple premises. On the same day the volunteers performed some cultural events for the villagers in the evening at temple.





Cultural Programme in the evening



The volunteers cleaned the camp site before leaving the camp site



Special Session on Personality Development and Leadership by Prof. Bhushan Mehare from MIT School of Management.



Group Photo

Student's Achievement

Sr. No.	Name of the Competition	Name of the Student	Result
1	2nd Surana & Surana And Dr. M. S. Ramaiah National Tort Law Moot Court Competition	Sanika Kapse Arpita mohapatra Manas Arora	Best Memorial
2	Ismailsaheb Mulla Law College, Satara	Anusha Debbarma Poorva Kulkarni Amruta Kulkarni	Second Runner -Up
3	P. B. Sawant Moot Court Competition, MMM's Law College, Pune	Vidhee Jain Nayan Mishra	Runner - Up
4	Pinnacle, 14th Inter Law Collegiate Festival (Debate), Pune.	Chitra Mathely Aditya Kurup	Winner
5	Pinnacle, 13th Inter Law Collegiate Festival (Essay), Pune.	Aastha Taware	Runner - Up
6	Pinnacle, 13th Inter Law Collegiate Festival (Group Dance), Pune.	Anusha Tiwari Shreya Sawant	Best Memorial
7	1st Law Guru National Level (Open) Moot Court Competition, Pune.	Aastha Taware Shreya More Saurabh Patil	Best Memorial
8	Inter – Collegiate Elocution Competition, Pune.	Mrugaja Deshmukh	Winner
9	Pinnacle, 13th Inter Law Collegiate Festival (Street Play), Pune.	Shreya More Prajakta Waikar Tanaya Wadkar Shraddha More Hrishikesh Patil Chinmay Akkandkar Saurab S. Patil Akshay Pokharkar Viraj Joshi	Winner
10	Pinnacle, 13th Inter Law Collegiate Festival (Group Dance), Pune.	Shreya More Devanshi Shah Siddhika Kosamkar Vaishnavi Kashyap Chaitrali Memane Aadesh Dhadve Viraj Joshi Siddhant Udwant Harshali Soni	Winner

Special Appreciation

Name	Gaurav Sunil Dahale
Year	B.A.LL.B – IV
Sport	International Skating Player
Awards	National Award Winner & World Record Holder
Acheivement	Suvarnalakshya Rashtriya Krida Puraskar Major Dhyanchand Kendriya Krida Parishad

On 29/08/2018 At Venutai Chavan Smarak, Karad, Satara. 100 Sportsmen All Over India Were Awarded By Agriculture Minister Mr. Sadabhau Khot And Sales Tax Inspector Mr. Sandip Patil. At This Ceremony Gaurav Sunil Dahale Has Been Awarded With Suvarnalaksh Rashtriya Krida Puraskar By Major Dhyanchand Kendriya Krida Parishad Honoured With Grade A VIP Person Status As He Has Achieved Medals In National And International Championships And Successful Completed Various World Records in Speed Skating.



Guest Lectures and Visits



Lecture about Making of Indian Constitution: A Historical Perspective Prof. Avinash Kolhe



Demystifying Seven Criteria of NAAC



Guest Lecture on Gandhi in Today Times



Faculty 'Heartfulness' Programme for seeking inner peace



Student's Visit to Lok Adalat under the guidance of Asst. Prof. Prajakta Pimpalshende

Annual Adjourment 2018-19



Participants and Winners of the Annual Adjourment 2019-19



Students receiving recognition from Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav

Every year the college organises a series of events and student's activities, along with personal care and recognition to the special performance of students in the academics and sport discipline under the banner of Annual Adjourment.

The Annual Adjourment is a celebration of seven days in which each day symbolises a special message or theme.



Student's performance during the Annual Adjourment

Student's Corner

Poetry

व्यक्ती निर्माण

- अक्षय पोखरकर, B.A.LL.B.-V

गिसेगा जरूर तू खुदको, प्रवाह में बहने का धैर्य रख
आयेगी आपदाये, शरीर सहनशील लेकीन मन कठोर रख
पराजय के भय से प्रवाह को छोड़ मत
मूर्ख, उठ ! सतत की वेदना से शालिग्राम बनने की चाह रख !

तराझेगा खुदको तो भगवान मानेगी ये दुनिया, वरना पत्थर तू था ही
दिखायेगा परिवर्तन तो मिलेगा मंदिर, वरना खडक तू था ही
लाचार बनके कष्ट करना छोड़ मत
मूर्ख उठ ! सतत की वेदना से शालिग्राम बनने की चाह रख !!!

Life

- Anand Changediya, LL.B. -I

There are times,
When you're entangled
In mysterious thoughts,
You feel like
There is cosmic chaos
Inside you,
But those thoughts and
Chaos
Are meant to
Make a woven mystery
Of your life
So face them.
Rise above the dark,
Shine like a star
Don't be afraid of dark because,
Brightest stars shine in darkest hour of-night

'शज़र'

- स्वाती उपाध्याय, B.A.LL.B-III

शम्स का उजागर,
निशा का छटना।
परिष्कृत हवाओ का,
मुझे छू कर गुजरना।

मेरी नयनों की टकटकी,
तुममे कहीं खो जाएँगी।
न मैं कुछ कहूँगी ना तुम,
हम बस इसमें समां जाएँगे।

ये नारंगी तरंग,
तुझ संग मैं मलंग।
खामोशी बातें कहीं,
पृथक मिलन यहीं।

मंद बयार की स्वाधीनता,
शज़र की अडिगता।
दोनों की चंचलता,
वातावरण की प्रशांतता।

मेरी बर्बरता, निर्ममता, अवसादता
और हर वो श्लेषोक्ति।
तो कभी प्रसन्नता, नम्रता,
भावनाशून्य होकर भी समझती।

लेकिन,
अश्रुधारा की भाँति,
सूखे पत्तों का तुमसे गिरना।
मूक होकर भी कहना,
और तुम्हारी अभ्यस्त मुस्कान देखना।

बस उसी पल,
मैं समझकर संभल जाती।
आनंदित होकर तुम्हें देखती,
और फिर ठहर जाती।

शिकूदे...रेबा...!

-वेदश्री देशपांडे, B.A.LL.B-I

अरंबा,
नको मला मोबाईल,
टी. व्ही. लॅपटॉपनकोरे,
चार गोष्टी शिकायला मला;
पाटी-पेन्सिल घेऊ नदे.

शेतकऱ्याचं पोर मी,
गरिबी आपल्याला कायमच हायरे,
दारिद्र्य हे पुसून टाकाया;
मला पुस्तक-वह्या घेऊनदे.

मायला सांग,
मला नकोबासुंदी-रबडी,
साधी झुनका-भाकरदे,
मला शिकून मोठं व्हायचंय;
नवीन दप्तर मला शिवून दे.

नको मला दिवाळीला सदरा नवा,
ठिगळं जोडलेला झब्बा बरा हायरे,

शाळेला रोज जाया मला;
नवीन गनवेश मात्र आनूनदे.

लय होरपळून निघालास,
तुझं नशीबच जनू भट्टी,
होऊन डॉक्टर मोठा;
आधीकरेन तुझ्या जखमांना मलम पट्टी.

नाही तर,होऊन वकील,
मिळवून देईन तुला न्याय,
एकीकडं तुला “देशाचाकणा” म्हनून;
तुज्या वर लय झालाय अन्याय.

म्हनून म्हनतो बाबा,
मला बाकीकाहीनको,
फक्तपाटी-पेन्सिलदे,
आनि हो,मनालायायलाबळकटी,
तुझा भेगाळले लाहात एकदा,रोज रात्री हातात दे.

पाऊस

- प्राजक्ता घबाडे, LL.B-II

पाऊस असतो...
तप्त ओल्या मातीचा ।
वाऱ्यावर दरवळणाऱ्या सुंगधाचा ।।1।।
पाऊस असतो...
सुख दुःखाचा ।
पुरून उरणारा ।।2।।
पाऊस असतो...
पानाफुलांचा ।
रिमझिम श्रावण सरींचा ।।3।।
पाऊस असतो...
निळ्याशार आभाळाचा ।
स्वच्छंदी गाणाऱ्या पाखरांचा ।।4।।
पाऊस असतो...
गहिवरणाऱ्या आसवांचा ।
मायेच्या ममतेचा ।।5।।
पाऊस असतो...
भरभरून रागवणारा ।
तरी प्रेमाने मिठीत घेणारा ।।6।।
पाऊस असतो...
अस्थिर जिवांचा ।
प्राण कंठाशी दाटणाऱ्या काळजांचा ।।7।।
अन् पाऊस असतो...
देता देता सार काही नेणारा ।
तरी हवा हवासा वाटणारा ।।8।।

प्यार

-करिश्मा शाह, LL.B-I

प्यार का हर लम्हा नाजुक होता है
दिल मिलते है दिल खिलते है
कभी हस्ते है तो कभी रो पड़ते हैं
सवाल कई सारे उठते हैं जवाब किन्ही के मिल पाते हैं
रिश्तों की डोर टूटे उसे कोई ना जोड़े
निशान बनकर अधूरे से रेहजाते
गेहरी है बात, विश्वास रखो
दिल मिलते, दिल खिलते है
सवार कर नजारे देखे, आँखे मोल ले
खट्टी मीठी बाते करे
दिल मे समाजाते
मुस्कुरा कर केहते
दिल मिलते, दिल खिलते है
चाँद का नशा, रात मे जगाता
ये जो टिमटिमाते सितारे है
कमीया पूरी करते और फिर से केहते
दिल मिलते, दिल खिलते है

लीगल हिस्ट्री

-आनंद चंगेडिया, LL.B-I

हुए मेरे केसेस चार,
पटना, कमालुद्दिन औरनंदकुमार,
कोई तो बचा लो यार,
हॅस्टिंग कर रहा अत्याचार,
कॉर्नवालीस को फिर भी छोड़ा,
हाई कोर्ट ने हमको तोडा,
सुप्रीम कोर्ट नेबचाई 'जान'
बस पास हो जाए यही है 'अरमान'



Mother

- Shreya Sawant B.A. LL.B. IV

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!!

Articles

Landmark judgments delivered by Supreme Court in 2018

- Harshita Waila B.A.LLB-II

- Vinita Deo B.A.LLB-II

Introduction

This year was a tumultuous one for a number of India's institutions. The year saw the country's biggest institutions, from the CBI to the RBI face a credibility crisis. But one institution proved rightfully why it has the word supreme in its name. Supreme Court delivered 35 landmark judgements in 2018. The Supreme Court in its milestone judgments in several cases from granting the right to love freely to secure citizen's privacy, won citizen's hearts with its verdicts. Whether it is a base case or case of homosexuality or sex of women's autonomy, the decision which the Supreme Court gave are very popular. The decision to eliminate discrimination on the entry of women in the Sabarimala temple was also interesting. At the way, all other

decisions have been directly affected to people.

Decriminalisation of Gay Sex - Section 377 Partly Struck Down

On September 6, 2018, the Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court gave a historical judgement in the case of Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India. i.e. gay sex between two adults under Section 377 is not a crime. Upholding the rights of individuals, the Supreme Court decriminalised homosexuality saying that the "LGBT community has the same rights as that of any ordinary citizen. Respect for each other's rights and other are supreme humanity. Criminalizing gay sex is irrational and indefensible." Before this decision Indian rules and regulations violate once right to equality and right to



life. This decision was delivered by Justice Dipak Mishra and Justice D.Y. Chandrachud, J. Indu Malhotra, a 493 pages judgement. The Supreme Court added that due to this 158-year-old law, people of LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) communities have been rewarded. The said provision of section 377 violates the right to live with dignity. The Court further stated that sexual orientation is biological facts. Any discrimination with them will violate the constitutional right.

Maintained Constitutionalism of Aadhar

A five-judge bench of Supreme Court on September 26, 2018 ruled that Aadhaar was constitutional but making it mandatory for availing government services was unconstitutional. The bench termed the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) Rules as well as the notification issued by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) in this regard as unconstitutional. In the case of Justice K.S. Puttuswamy (Retd.) And Anr. V. Union of India & Ors. state that the judgement of Supreme Court in relation to Aadhaar does violate any person's Right to privacy with a majority of judges i.e. 4:9 of the panel and further stated that "Education took us from thumb impression to signature; technology has taken us from signature to thumb impression, again", "Dignity and rights of individuals cannot be based on algorithms or probabilities" and "Aadhaar gives dignity to the marginalised. Dignity to the marginalised outweighs privacy." Aadhar is mandatory for Income Tax Returns & PAN Card although Sections 33(2), 47 & 57 Of Aadhaar Act was struck down. In its important decision, under which private

companies & corporation's we're allowed to take and use biometric data.

Adultery is no longer a crime, the Supreme Court regards sexual autonomy as Paramount.

September 27, Furthering its championing of women's rights, the apex court struck down Section 497, a 158-year-old law that considers adultery to be an offence committed by one man against another, and has been criticised for treating women as possessions rather than human beings. Adultery is no longer a crime, but it will continue to be grounds for divorce. The judgment was a landmark for championing women's sexual autonomy. This judgement declared by bench of 5 judges with majority of vote in the case of Joseph Shine V. Union of India. Chief Justice Dipak Mishra and their bench of 5 judges gave equal vote to decriminalize adultery on September 27th wherein Sec. 497 of IPC was been stated to be amended. Supreme court express that, it's time to say the husband is not the master of the woman", "A woman loses her voice, autonomy after entering marriage" and "Society ascribes impossible virtues to a woman and confines her to a narrow sphere of behavior by an expectation of conformity."

Sabarimala verdict : Entry for women in Sabarimala Temple

The Sabarimala temple in Kerala, a shrine to Lord Ayappa, had an age-old tradition of not allowing women between the age of 10 and 50 years to enter the premises. The reason? Those women, who fall in the menstruating age group, were considered to be "impure". In the case of Indian Young Lawyer's Association & Ors.



V. State of Kerala & Ors.

a 4-1 majority decision by the Supreme Court on September 28 lifted the ban, which it termed as a violation of women's right to practice religion. Chief Justice Dipak Mishra said that "Religion is a lifestyle and it is related to life and divinity." They further eluded that; devotion cannot be subject to Discrimination. Justice Nariman had said that according to tradition of Sabarimala temple, women from 10 years to 50 years has been banned whereas Article 25 and 26, which portrait of religious freedom wherein no resort of tradition is been observe for the specified age group. Hence there is a violation of Article 25 of prohibiting any woman from going to the place of worship.

Right to Die with Dignity A Fundamental Right, Passive Euthanasia-and Living will allowed

In a historic judgment, the Supreme Court in March broke new ground, giving legal sanction to the living will of patients by observing that "Right to refuse medical treatment and die with dignity is a fundamental right; and a part of the right to live, as guaranteed by the Constitution". The important observation came in a landmark

verdict in the case of Common Cause (a Regd. Society) v. Union of India by a five-judge constitution bench headed by Chief Justice Dipak Mishra which recognised the right of a terminally ill patient to execute a "living will" to refuse medical treatment for dying with dignity. Living will is a written document that allows a patient to give explicit instructions in advance about treatment to be administered when he or she is terminally ill or no longer able to express consent.

Conclusion

Year 2018 witnessed-historical decisions-which are mainly related to common man. The comparative ratio of decision of judiciary has been increasing from past years. Last year the judiciary adjudicated 25 landmark judgments whereas in 2018 the outstretch was of 35 judgments. The year 2018 saw two CJIs- Former CJI Dipak Mishra and the Current CJI Ranjan Gogoi. The constitution benches headed by Justice Mishra, during his last month as CJI, delivered most of the significant judgments of this year- Sabarimala, Aadhaar, Homosexuality, Adultery, etc. The year ended with Rafale judgment by CJI Gogoi headed bench, which generated diverse responses in political circles.

Filling Up the Voids in the Indian Legal System: Shortcomings and Probable Solutions

- Mihir Inamdar, B.A.LL.B III

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.



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

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.

Market disrupters in the Indian Market

- Mihir Inamdar, B.A.LL.B III

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 fewer infrastructures 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.

Forever Friendship

- Nidhi Dixit B.A. LL.B. IV

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.

Comparative Study of Right to Service Act In India.

- Mrunmayi Kulkarni, LL.B. II

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 in convenience 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
1	Assam	2012
2	Bihar	2011
3	Chhattisgarh	2011
4	Delhi	2011
5	Goa	2013
6	Gujarat	2013
7	Haryana	2014
8	Himachal Pradesh	2011
9	J & K	2011
10	Jharkhand	2011
11	Karnataka	2013
12	Kerala	2012
13	Maharashtra	2015
14	Madhya Pradesh	2010
15	Punjab	2011
16	Odisha	2012
17	Rajasthan	2011
18	Utter Pradesh	2011
19	Uttarakhand	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 WestBengal 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
1	Assam	55	14
2	Bihar	50	10
3	Chhattisgarh	139	20
4	Delhi	136	22
5	Goa	*	*

6	Gujarat	*	*
7	Haryana	36	9
8	Himachal Pradesh	*	*
9	Jammu & Kashmir	45	6
10	Jharkhand	54	20
11	Karnataka	334	45
12	Kerala	22	8
13	Maharashtra	379	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	52	16
15	Punjab	149	11
16	Odisha	56	10
17	Rajasthan	108	15
18	Uttar Pradesh	13	4
19	Uttarakhand	63	10
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.

‘मन हे भरले गेले पाहिजे असे पात्र नाही, तर चेतावला गेला पाहिजे असा अग्नी आहे.

- Mihir Inamdar, B.A. LL.B. III

मन सुखाने ओथंबून गेले. दुःख आणि निराशेने काळवंडून गेले असे शब्दप्रयोग आपण अनेकदा वापरतो.तसे बोलताना मनातील सुप्त शक्तीचा

आपल्याला विसर पडलेला असतो. मनाचीही सुप्तशक्ती म्हणजे मनातील स्फुल्लिंग किंवा अग्नी होय. हा अग्नी चेतवला तर अशक्य कोटीतील कामे

सहज शक्य होतात. एक पौराणिक कथा मला या संदर्भात आठवते. एका शापा मुळे हनुमानाला आपल्या शक्तीचे विस्मरण झाले होते. सीतेचा शोध घेण्यासाठी समुद्र पार करून लंकेला कोण जाईल, अशा विवंचनेत सारी वानरसेना बसलेली होती. त्या वेळी जांबुवंताने हनुमानाला त्याच्या शक्तीचे स्मरण करून दिले आणि पुढचे महानकार्य त्याच्या हातून घडले.

स्वामी विवेकानंदांचे उदाहरण देखील या संदर्भात अतिशय बोलके आहे. मुळा तच जिज्ञासू असलेला नरेंद्र रामकृष्णांच्या सहवासात आला. त्याच्या मनातील असंख्य प्रश्नांना उत्तरे मिळाली. इस्पृप्तीचा मार्ग सापडला पण तरीही मन अशांत होते. पूर्ण शांती लाभली नव्हती. रामकृष्णांनी तेजाण लेवत्यांना विचारले, “नरेंद्र काय हवंय तुला?” विवेकानंद उत्तरले, “मी शुकदे वाप्रमाणे निर्विकल्प समाधीच्या सहाय्याने सच्चिदानंदा तडुंबून राहू इच्छितो.” राम कृष्ण तीव्रस्वरात म्हणाले, “पुन्हा पुन्हा ही गोष्ट उच्चारायला तुला लाज कशी वाटत नाही. एखाद्या विशाल वट वृक्षाप्रमाणे वाढायचे आणि हजारो लोकांना सावली द्यायची ते सोडून तू स्वतःच्या मुक्ती साठी तडफडणार? इतके क्षुद्र ध्येय तुझे?”

स्वतःचा व्यक्तिगत आध्यात्मिक उत्कर्ष बाजूला ठेवून निद्रिस्त हिंदू समाजाला जागृत करण्यासाठी त्यांचे स्फुल्लिंग चेतवण्यासाठी विवेकानंद आयुष्यभर झुंजले. दुःख दैन्याने ग्रासलेल्या समाजाचे दुःख पाहून ते दुःखी होत. आपल्या सर्व गुरु बंधूंना एकत्र करून त्यांनी ‘रामकृष्णमिशन’ या लोक सेवकांच्या संघटनेची स्थापना केली. या लोकसेवाव्रती संन्याशांनी दुष्काळात, भूकंपात, जलप्रलयात, रोगांच्या साथीत आणि अन्य संकटात सापडलेल्या दुर्दैवी भारतीय बांधवांची सेवा केली. पारतंत्र्या मुळे हतबल

झालेल्या, आपल्या शक्तीचे विस्मरण झालेल्या युवक वर्गाला त्यांनी संघटीत केले. गुलामीच्या गर्तेत पिचत पडलेले एक पुरातन, पवित्र राष्ट्र वैभवाच्या शिखरा प्रत पोचवणे हे त्यांचे जीवित कार्य होते ते त्यांनी जीवात जीव असे पर्यंत केले.

चुलीत रसरसणाऱ्या लालभडक निखाऱ्याचे काही काळाने राखेत रुपांतर होते. मनातील आग ही देश, काल, परिस्थितीच्या रेट्याने विझून जाऊ शकते. शतकानुशतके सूर्याकडे पाठफिरवून अस्पृश्य समाजाने वाट चालकेली. या अंधार यात्रिकांना वात दाखवण्याचे महान कार्य केले ते डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी! अज्ञान आणि दारिद्र्यात पिचणाऱ्या या समाजाच्या हाती त्यांनी सूर्य फुले दिली. त्यांना सूर्योन्मुख केले. शिक्षणाच्या सूर्याने त्यांच्या आयुष्यात क्रांती घडून आली. कवी नामदेव ढसाळ आंबेडकरां विषयी आपल्या कवितेत म्हणतात,

“कालचतो गुहेच्या तोंडाशी
ठेवून गेला पिसाळलेला जाळ
शिलगावी तजाणारआहे
मी या पुढचा काळ!”

मनातले हे स्फुल्लिंग हजारो, लाखो नव्हे तर कोट्यवधी जनतेच्या मना मनात चेतवलेले.

माणसाचे मन हे एक अजब रसायन आहे. देवा ने हे मन कसे घडवले असेल याचा थांग लागणे ही कठीण आहे. कधी ते सुखाने ओसंडून वाहते, कधी दुःखाने रसातळ गाठते .

“दुःख सापडेन हाती
होते शिंपल्यात मोती
बुडी घ्यावी लागेखोल
तेव्हा सापडेल तळ.”

दुःखाचा थांग, त्याचा तळ गाठल्यावर नंतर मात्र आकाशातल्या चांदण्याच असाव्यात असे शुभ्र,



तेजस्वी, टपोरे, पाणी दार मोती हाती लागतात. दुःखाने ओंजळीत टाकलेले दुःखाचे हे जणू 'श्रेयस' असते. आपल्या व्यक्तिगत दुःखाच्या आयुष्य झाकोळून टाकणाऱ्या काळ्या कुट्ट सावलीतून बाहेर पडणारे आणि समाजाला मार्ग दाखवणारे अनेक जण आपल्या आजूबाजूला असतात. दिनांक २० ऑगस्ट २०१५ या दिवशी लोक सत्तामध्ये व्यक्तिवेध या सदरात आलेली चांदमल परमार यांची कहाणी अशीच स्फूर्ती दायक आहे. रस्त्या वरच्या अपघातात त्यांची मुलगी दगावली. या घटने नंतर त्यांना रस्ता सुरक्षेचे महत्त्व लक्षात आले. संपूर्ण आयुष्य त्यांनी याच कारणासाठी वाहून घेतले. बिहार मधील दशरथ मांझी (दमाउंटनमॅन) याची कहाणी ही अशीच. सामान्य माणसाचे असामान्य माणसात रुपांतर करण्यासाठी ती मनातली आग उपकार कठरत असते. अशाच एका क्षणी मग कोण्या मोहनदास करमचंद गांधीचा महात्मा गांधी होत असतो.

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

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

ही चांगली माणसं आपल्या आजू बाजूला विखुरलेली असतात. ती आपल्याला दिसतात पण जाणवत नाहीत. आपल्या कामाचा गाजा वाजा करणे, डांगोरा पिटणे त्यांना आवडत नसते. रामाच्या सेतू बांधण्याच्या कामात प्रचंड वानर सेना होती. तशीच एक लहान शीखारही होती. ही चांगली माणसे निष्ठेने आपल्या खारीचा वाटा उचलतात तेव्हा कुठे डोंगरा एवढी मोठी कामे मार्गी लागतात. सत्ता, संपत्ती, कीर्ती या पैकी कशाचाही लाभ होणार नाही हे माहित

असताना आपल्या तत्वांवर ठाम राहून श्रद्धेने, निष्ठेने हाती घेतलेले काम करत राहणारी असंख्य माणसे आहेत. या सर्वांच्या मनात एक धगधगणारे यज्ञ कुंड आहे तेच त्यांच्या जगण्याला उर्जा, बळ देत असते.

समाजात विज्ञान निष्ठा वाढावी, अंधश्रद्धांचा बिमोड व्हावा, धर्मा मधील चुकीच्या गोष्टींची चिकित्सा व्हावी यासाठी डॉ.नरेंद्र दामोळकर काम करत होते. MBBS झालेला हा माणूस आपली व्यक्तिगत सुखे बाजूला ठेवून समाजाला अंधश्रद्धेच्या जोखडातून दूर करण्यासाठी झटत राहिला. २० ऑगस्ट २०१३ रोजी त्यांच्या अंगावर गोळ्या झाडून त्यांची निर्घृण हत्या करण्यात आली. ध्येय प्राप्तीचा तारा समोर ठेवून त्यांनी अग्नी पथावरून वाटचाल करणे स्वीकारले, पण मनातील समाजात बदल घडवण्याच्या स्फुल्लिंगाची राख होऊ दिली नाही.

“कोणी तरी व्हा, कशावर तरी श्रद्धा ठेवा आणि काही तरी विधायक काम करा” असा संदेश बाबा आमटे यांनी तरुणाईला दिला आहे. उद्याच्या उज्ज्वल भवितव्याची शिल्पकारही च युवाशक्ती आहे. जगातील सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही म्हणून आपण मिरवत असतो. जगातील सक्षम आणि उत्तम प्रशासन असलेली लोकशाही बनण्यासाठी अजून बरेच काम बाकी आहे. अण्णा हजारे यांनी 'माहिती अधिकार कायदा' मिळवून देण्यासाठी मोठे आंदोलन छेडले. भ्रष्टाचार, दिरंगाई, लालफीत यांना या कायद्यामुळे काही प्रमाणात लगाम बसला आहे.

अण्णा हजारे, बाबा आमटे, डॉ.प्रकाशबाबा आमटे, मेधा पाटकर, डॉ.नरेंद्र दामोळकर, दशरथमांझी, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, स्वामी विवेकानंद आणि अशी अगणित माणसे त्यांच्या जीवन चरित्रातून आपल्याला हेच सांगतात, की

माणसाच्या मनातील आगत्याचे चनव्हेतर समाजाचे ही जीव



नबदलूनटाकते. परिस्थिती वर मात करण्याची आणि परिस्थिती बदलून टाकण्याची या सर्वांची धमक निश्चीतच स्फूर्तीदायकआहे.

टॉम गाल्ट या राजकीय विचारवांताचे अनुभवमननीयआहेत. आफ्रिका पारतंत्र्यात असताना, तो तिथे गेला होता.तेथील ज्येष्ठ नागरिकाला त्याने विचारले, “तुम्हाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळावे असे वाटत नाही का”? त्या नागरिकाचे उत्तर होते की, आता आयुष्यसंपत आले आहे.अजून हालअपेष्टा, त्रास सहन करून माझ्या हयातीत स्वातंत्र्य लाभणार नाहीच. त्यामुळे आहे ही परिस्थिती मी निमुट पणे स्वीकारतो. इस्रायलही त्या वेळी पारतंत्र्यात होता. मात्र इस्रायली नागरिकाचे उत्तर याच प्रश्नाला निराळे होते. आपल्या जवळ उभ्या असलेल्या -१०वर्षांच्या, सोनेरी केसांच्या, निळ्या डोळ्यांच्या, सफर चंदा सारख्या रसरशीत गालांच्या नातवाकडे पाहत तो म्हणाला, “माझे सगळे आयुष्य तर अन्याय, जुलमा विरुद्ध लढण्यात आणि हाल अपेष्टात गेले तरी चालेल. माझा नातू मात्र स्वतंत्र इस्रायलचा स्वतंत्र नागरिक असावा असे मला वाटते.”

मनातली आग विझली की माणूस आफ्रिकन माणसा सारखा कृती शून्य होतो. स्फुल्लिंगचेतवलेकी

त्याच्या स्वाभिमान इस्रायली नागरिका सारखा प्रखर असतो. तो परिस्थिती शरण नसतो.

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

“तेजोऽसितेजोमयिधेही। वीर्यमसिवीर्यमयिधेही।

बलमसिबलमयिधेही। ओजोऽसिओजोमयिधेही।

मन्युरसिमन्युमयिधेही। सहोऽसिसहोमयिधेही।’

“हे परमेश्वरा तू तेज स्वरूप आहेस. पराक्रमी आहेस. बलस्वरूप आहेस. सामर्थ्यरूप आहेस. ते तुझे तेज, पराक्रम, बल, सामर्थ्य, दुष्टा वरील क्रोध आणि सहन शक्ती मला दे”

एकूण काय पाश्चात्य आणि पौर्वात्य अशा दोन्ही संस्कृतीतील विचार वंतांच्यादृष्टीने महत्वाचे आहे ते माणसाच्या मनातील स्फुल्लिंग! आपले समर्थ रामदास म्हणून गेले आहेतच,

“वन्हीतोचेतवावारे।

चेतविताचीचेततो॥”