



**Deccan Education Society's
Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune.**

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

सव्देश

2023-2024



**All Human Beings Are Born
Free And Equal**

DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune

Presents

SwaDES 2023-24

Annual College Magazine

Editorial Board



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Asst. Prof. Prithviraj Chavan



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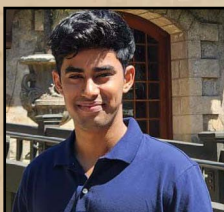
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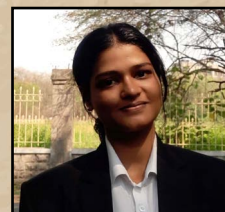
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2023-24

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Acknowledgment

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the following whose contributions made this magazine a success!



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Chairman's Address

Shri. Pramod Rawat

Chairman, Council & Governing Body, DES

National Education was the benevolent objective behind the establishment of Deccan Education Society (DES) in 1884. The Visionary freedom fighters, with their passionate patriotic vigor & intense spirit of revolution pioneered the endeavor of offering affordable education to classes as well as masses. Newsletters, Periodicals, Magazines were other modes of spreading the vibe of reformation & resurgence. Today, while celebrating 140th year of Deccan Education Society, we continue to strive for confirming & continuing to shoulder the same legacy through multiple endeavors & the annual magazine SwaDES of DES's Shri Navalmal College is one such initiative. The magazine keeps on adopting contemporary topics as themes & the relevant articles are contributed by students, teachers, alumni etc. Such contributions are the testament of their commitment to quality enhancement in the field as well as Deccan Education Society.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is the main theme of the 2023-24 of SwaDES. The UDHR urges member nations to promote a pack of human, civil, economic, and social rights, asserting these rights as a part of the "foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world." It aims to recognize, "the inherent dignity, equal and inalienable rights of the human race. The UDHR legacy demands that we resist the globalised, transnational and localised attacks against rights. However, it also tells us this will not be enough. The UDHR also urges us to restore the humanity & transform global governance by re-imagining, innovating, leading.

I hope, the articles based on varied range of sub-themes of UDHR will definitely enlighten the readers & motivate them to acknowledge, appreciate & exercise human rights!

Thank you!





Vice Chairman's Address

Adv. Ashok Palande

Vice-Chairman, Council & Governing Body, DES
and CDC Chairman SNFLC

Season's Greetings!

DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College is continuously ascending in setting the higher norms of progress by initiating & shouldering novel practices. SwaDES, our annual college magazine has been a vibrant platform for innumerable intellectual voices those fearlessly evoked their opinions on varied range of topics. The author contributors of our magazine, our faculty, students, alumni have chosen to write on different subthemes from multiple arenas based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

The UDHR is the foundation stone of the rights to take action and campaign for justice, freedom, truth and dignity wherever it has been denied. UDHR can be asserted by investigating and exposing human rights abuses wherever they happen. By galvanizing our global movement, we shine a light where individuals are at risk and provide information to future generations so that the progressive fulfilment of human rights make it a reality for all. All human rights are equally important, and all governments must treat human rights in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis. All states have a duty, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights for everyone without discrimination. Therefore, no matter what distinctions people have, there is one basic principle that underlies all the rights outlined in the UDHR: that every human being has the same inalienable rights. This means human rights are the same for every man, woman and child across the world, no matter what their circumstances.

There can be no distinction of any kind: including race, colour, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity, language, religion, political or any other opinion, national or social origin, of fortune, of birth or any other situation. Universal means everyone, everywhere. The UDHR also shows us that human rights are interdependent and indivisible. All of the 30 articles in the Declaration are equally important. Nobody can decide that some are more important than others. Taking away one right has a negative impact on all the other rights. Being the Law College Magazine, its vital to create awareness of human rights & this year issue of SwaDES is going to spread the word of celebrating human race for 'Being Human!'

Best Regards!



From the Principal's Desk

Dr. Sunita Adhav
Principal

Dear Readers,

It gives me immense joy to hand over SwaDES 2023-24, our annual college magazine that is the compilation of opinions based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). UDHR is a document that acts like a global road map for freedom and equality – protecting the rights of every individual, everywhere. It was the first time that the member countries agreed on the freedoms and rights that deserve universal protection in order for every individual to live their lives freely, equally with dignity.

The work on the UDHR began in 1946, with a drafting committee composed of representatives of countries including the USA, Lebanon and China. The drafting committee was later enlarged to include representatives of Australia, Chile, France, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, allowing the document to benefit from contributions of states from all regions, and their diverse religious, political and cultural contexts. The UDHR was then discussed by all members of the UN Commission and finally adopted by the General

Assembly on 10 December 1948.

The Declaration remains a living document that outlines 30 rights and freedoms that belong to all of us and that nobody can take away from us. It is the most translated document in the world. It indicates the vitality of the document. We can, we must – build bold, visionary leadership, institutions and systems – that can protect our planet, for future generations, and from all that torments us. The UDHR is the best remedy of the problems dealing with inequality, inhuman acts, undignified treatment any individual receive.

Our law institute has to shoulder the responsibility to educate the common populace with their rights & duties. SwaDES 2023-24 is an initiative to spread awareness of human rights & motivate the race for acknowledging them while treating other human beings. I am glad to see the quality contributions authored by our students and faculty. Hope this vibe of equality, peace & justice will kindle the flame of humanity amongst the readers!

All the Best!



Our Founding Fathers



Shri. Vishnushastri
Chiplunkar



Shri. Vamanrao
Shivram Apte



Shri. Gopal
Ganesh Agarkar

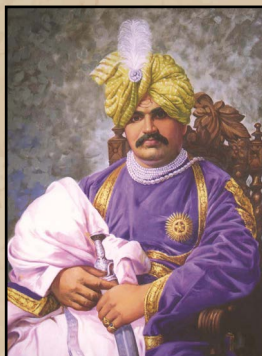


Lokmanya Shri. Bal
Gangadhar Tilak



Shri. Mahadeo
Ballal Namjoshi

First President of DES



Shrimant Chhatrapati
Shri. Rajashri Shahu Maharaj
of Kolhapur

About College

DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College is proud to celebrate its 20th year, continually adapting to social changes and meeting the demands of an intricate global legal landscape. Over the years, we have revolutionized legal education through innovative teaching methods. **Our college is NAAC accredited with B++ grade and ISO 9001:2015 certified.** DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune has been recognized as a **PhD Research Center** by Savitribai Phule Pune University from the academic year 2023-2024.

Beyond the mandatory curriculum, our institute has embraced legal research, expanding our students' perspectives to align with global demands and keeping them informed about current legal developments. We see education as a catalyst for revolution and ultimate development. Our dedicated and talented faculty are committed to shaping young minds by providing a multidisciplinary understanding of law. Our college library is well-equipped with the latest legal resources to support our students' academic needs. Our alumni are making notable contributions in their fields, reflecting the success of our institution. Our students consistently excel, securing merit rankings at Savitribai Phule Pune University every year, showcasing their dedication and the quality of education we provide.

The college has also established the **DES Centre for Legal Excellence (CLE)**, dedicated to creating a pool of certified and skilled professionals equipped with the knowledge, wisdom, and abilities necessary to meet or exceed the expectations of the legal and corporate industries. Under the DES CLE banner, our college offers a variety of certificate courses, workshops, clubs, and paralegal internships to cater to professional requirements and ensure the multi-dimensional development of our students. Additionally, the college hosts a unique lecture series on legal, socio-economic, historical, and political topics under the 'Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smruti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth'.

Moot Court activities are a hallmark of premier law schools, fostering the development of eloquent advocates. Our college actively promotes this endeavour through the **Moot Court Society**, and our students have earned numerous accolades by winning prizes in international, national, and state-level Moot

Court Competitions, Client Counselling, and Mock Trials. Annually, we host the distinctive 'Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition,' which features a unique appellate-level mooting format in both civil and criminal domains. Additionally, we organize the Intra-College Novice Moot Court Competition for second-year BA LLB and BBA LLB students, aimed at developing their legal acumen and research skills while providing a platform to explore emerging legal issues.

To cultivate a spirit of legal research, our college has established a **Legal Research Cell**, a critical component of a law student's development. The cell conducts various research-oriented activities, such as the Judgment Analysis Competition and Research Day Competition. Notably, we are the first college to host a National Judgment Analysis Competition and Bill Analysis Competition, which enhance analytical skills among law students. The cell also publishes a law journal, "Fiat Justicia," to foster a research culture and spirit in the legal arena. As part of Themisia, a two-day event in collaboration with the Seminar Department, the cell organizes national-level Legislative Drafting Competitions and Legal Quizzes.

The National Service Scheme (NSS) is a vital extra-curricular activity integral to our law course curriculum. The NSS motto, 'NOT ME, BUT YOU,' emphasizes that individual welfare is ultimately dependent on societal welfare. Our students have brought pride to the college by winning prizes in various Street Play Competitions organized by different law schools. Each year, NSS activities have flourished with increased student participation in various community service initiatives benefiting the rural neighbourhood.

We also have an active **Legal Aid Centre** that provides clinical legal education to students, aligning with the concept of "Pro Bono Publico" to promote social justice by raising awareness among the weaker sections of society. The centre offers various services, including legal advice, amicable dispute settlements, legal literacy programs, paralegal services, and an anti-ragging campaign. Additionally, the college has initiated the Pro-Bono Club – 'Jagruiti, Justice in Action.'

To shape young minds into legal professionals and

luminaries, our college has established the **Seminar & Guest Lecture Department**. This department regularly organizes seminars, webinars, and guest lectures featuring eminent speakers and hosts intra-college teacher-student symposiums on various topics to enhance students' knowledge. The department also conducts annual national and international seminars, as well as postgraduate seminars, focusing on current legal developments.

In line with our objective to foster a culture of respect for all types of work, the college has implemented the **Earn and Learn Scheme**, approved by Savitribai Phule Pune University. This scheme benefits meritorious students from rural areas who are financially disadvantaged and unable to afford higher education. Participation in this scheme makes higher education accessible to them. The Students' Development Cell of the college also conducts various activities for the overall personality development of the students.

We also have a **Debate Forum** named "**Mimansa**," which provides a robust platform for students to develop public speaking and debating skills. This forum hosts the National Level Inter-Collegiate Debate Competition in honor of Late Shri. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, one of our founder members and a renowned orator.

The college has redefined its identity through remarkable achievements in sports at the University, State, and National levels, winning numerous state and national competitions. Our annual intra-college sports event, '**Dum**', is organized to ignite the students' passion for sports, showcasing their true sportsmanship. Additionally, we host the inter-collegiate sports tournament "**Lawskets**," which receives an overwhelming response from various colleges each year. The college also celebrates 'National Sports Day' and the 'International Day of Yoga,' and hosts the 'SNFLC Women's League' annually.

'**Indradhanush**,' our cultural fest, has always been a confluence of talent and enthusiasm, celebrating the spirit of youth and fostering cooperation. The college encourages participation in cultural activities, and our students have made us proud by winning prizes in various art and cultural competitions, including the prestigious **Purushottam and Firodiya Karandak** drama competitions.

We also have a **Placement Cell** dedicated to providing our final year undergraduate and postgraduate students with diverse and successful placement opportunities. This cell actively works to enhance placement prospects and seeks various on and off-campus opportunities for all students. To give students practical experience of court processes and bridge

the gap between theory and practice, our college has established the DES Internship Program. This program provides registered students the opportunity to work under senior lawyers, offering invaluable hands-on experience. Our college has also initiated a mentorship program aimed at supporting junior students and fostering healthy relationships between them and their senior counterparts, thus narrowing the gap between different student cohorts.

Additionally, the college organizes **study tours** and field visits to important legal institutions such as the Bombay High Court, Pune District & Sessions Court, Supreme Court of India, Parliament, and the National Human Rights Commission, among others. We also conduct an annual picnic for students and teachers, promoting camaraderie and relaxation.

At DES SNFLC we believe that "if there is a problem, there is a way out". The lawyers from the college are dedicatedly bent on doing right for the society and are taught the same values throughout the years. They believe in saving relations and preserving bonds with a rational and practical thought process. In the academic year, 2022-2023, "**सहजीवन**" - **DES SNFLC Family Counselling Centre** was started. The family counselling centre of DES SNFLC narrows down its lens to focus on the idea of 'letting people light their candles in your knowledge'. This counselling centre was engineered keeping in mind the ones who are deprived of legal knowledge and providing them the necessary needs regarding the same. The FCC of DES SNFLC accumulates its concentration on family issues, social awareness, changing times, etc. A family is what makes a house, a HOME, to keep such homes intact the FCC conducts special disquisitions on concerns like family quarrels, understanding homes, comfort or solution, cohabitation, etc.

The college has initiated the "Mental Health Cell" to address and resolve the emotional and psychological issues faced by the student community. This support service aims to help students adapt and thrive in their learning environment, offering a platform for psychosocial support from mental health experts, counsellors, psychologists, and educationists. The primary focus of the cell is to provide a nurturing environment where students are empowered to tackle life challenges and achieve their academic goals. It encourages students to understand and resolve their issues while offering a safe and comfortable space to discuss academic and social life concerns. The cell also provides motivational, psychiatric, and therapy sessions. Counsellors regularly motivate and support students, addressing behavioural issues through non-

judgmental and confidential listening and responding. This approach ensures students become well-adjusted and productive while effectively managing anxiety and stress.

To further enrich our students' experiences, the college has established several clubs, such as the **Parliamentary Debate Club, MUN Club, Club Aesthetica, Club Vidhit, Environment Cell, and Women's Study Cell**. These clubs are designed to cultivate debate and oratory skills, as well as nurture research and literary instincts through various activities. The clubs are run collaboratively by students, faculty coordinators, and guest speakers when necessary. The **Women's Study Cell, 'Paripoorti,'** focuses on women and gender-related studies and activities,

hosting panel discussions and symposiums to raise awareness about current socio-legal developments and mainstream gender issues. **Club Vidhit** has also launched an e-journal, 'Vedhas,' providing a creative platform and quality exposure for students.

The college has entered into **MOUs** with several institutions, including CID, Heartfulness Education Trust, Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram, Uttarpath Institute of Competitive Studies, Adhivakta Parishad, and Tilak College of Education. Last but certainly not least, 'SwaDES' is our annual college magazine that showcases the annual achievements and creativity of our talented students through various legal and non-legal articles.

Vision:



"The only thing constant in life is change."

– François de la Rochefoucauld

Today, the world is undergoing tremendous changes due to multifaceted and intricate situations. No country is immune to the impact and effects of these changes. Society must respond, whether by choice, necessity, or both, through appropriate legal frameworks, policies, and programs.

Given the diversities of India, a developing and multicultural democracy, the task of social transformation by implementing suitable changes is both enormous and complex. With challenges such as a vast population, religious pluralism, linguistic diversity, and varied ethnic groups and regions, the task is indeed formidable.

As Victor Hugo aptly said, "An invasion of armies can be resisted, but not an idea whose time has come." In keeping with this perspective, D.E.S. Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College was established with the vision of imparting globalized legal education to produce world-class professionals, scholars, and academicians in law. The vision of DES SNFLC is to meet this need by equipping students and faculty with the necessary knowledge and skills. Over the past 17 years, DES SNFLC has strived to achieve its vision by

"Making Excellence a Prevailing Attitude!"

Mission Statement:



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

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

WE PROMISE, WE STRIVE & WE DELIVER.

Governing Body of Deccan Education Society, Pune

Shri. Pramod Rawat	- Chairman, Council and Governing Body, Deccan Education Society.
Adv. Ashok Palande	- Vice-Chairman, Council and Governing Body, Deccan Education Society.
Dr. Ravindra Acharya	- Member
Shri. Anant Joshi	- Member
CA Shri. Vivek Mathkari	- Member
Shri. Dhananjay Kulkarni	- Member and Secretary DES
Dr. Vinaykumar Acharya	- Member
Smt. Swati Joglekar	- Secretary, GB

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Adv. Rajashree Thakar	- Member
Shri. Rajendra Jog	- Member
Shri. Anil Bhosale	- Member
Shri. Dhananjay Kulkarni	- Member, Secretary, DES
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Dr. Aishwarya Yadav	- Representative of Teaching Staff
Dr. Ganga Reshmi	- Representative of Teaching Staff
Dr. Janhavi Ghodke	- IQAC Coordinator
Mrs. Manisha Bhagwat	- Representative of Non - Teaching Staff
Mr. Aditya Pathare	- Student Representative
Dr. Sunita Adhav	- Member Secretary, CDC

Editorial

Dear Readers,

As we mark the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) this year, we are reminded of the impact that this document has had on shaping the legal and moral landscape of our world. The UDHR stands as a bold affirmation of the universal aspiration for dignity, equality and justice. For us as law students of this esteemed institution, this milestone poses as a cornerstone of international law that has influenced several national constitutions, legal systems, treaties and conventions. It shapes us to become legal practitioners and activists that uphold human rights and guides us to be relentless in the pursuit of justice and equality.

In this edition of our magazine, we delve into the legacy of the UDHR. Our contributors, including faculty, staff and students, provide an insight about the contemporary relevance of human rights and their various aspects. We explore the ambit of the UDHR through a series of articles that examine its influence on legal cases, its role in advancing gender equality, its impact on the protection of minority rights and its importance in the digital age. These contributions highlight current global challenges such as refugees' rights and the fight against systemic discrimination. As future lawyers, we have a crucial role to play in this ongoing journey. The UDHR not only promotes legal education, but also inspires us to shed light on the cause of human rights in our professional careers. It reminds us that the law is not merely a set of rules but a powerful tool for promoting human dignity and advancing social justice.

In addition to our thematic focus, we are delighted to include a selection of non-thematic contributions that showcase the diverse talents and interests within our law school community. These contributions span a wide range of topics from innovative legal aspects to creative expressions in poetry. The legal articles offer fresh perspectives on various areas of law, providing thought-provoking insights and fostering a deeper understanding of complex legal issues. Meanwhile, the poetry section adds a unique dimension to our magazine, allowing our contributors to explore the human condition and through the power of verse.

As we commemorate 75 years of the UDHR let's reaffirm our dedication to its principles and actively protect human rights. Let's face today's challenges with the same courage and vision as the UDHR's drafters. Together, we can contribute to a world where the ideals of the UDHR are fully realized, and every individual's rights and freedoms are respected and protected.

Thank you for being a part of this important reflection and celebration.

With determination and hope,
Esha Udavant
Magazine Representative (2023-2024)

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4.	Dr. Archana Lahoti	- BBA LLB Course Representative
5.	Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte	- BA LLB Course Representative
6.	Asst. Prof. Kaveri Deo	- LLM Course Representative
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9.	Esha Udavant	- Student Representative and Student Coordinator
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16.	Aayush Tyagi	- Member (3rd BBA LLB)
17.	Shantanu Wadhi	- Member (3rd BBA LLB)
18.	Tejas Bais	- Member (3rd BBA LLB)
19.	Imroz Khan	- Member (2nd LLB)
20.	Bhakti Mane	- Member (2nd BA LLB)
21.	Hargun Kumar	- Member (2nd BA LLB)

Congratulations!

SPPU Merit List of BA LLB (Rev.2017)

Examination Held in April 2023

Sr. No.	Name of the Candidate	Course Name	Marks out of 1000	SPPU Rank No.
1	KIRTI	2nd Year BA LLB	658	01
2	KASLIWAL STUTI	2nd Year BA LLB	639	03
3	DESHPANDE NIA NIKHIL	2nd Year BA LLB	637	04
4	SINGH JANMAJAY	2nd Year BA LLB	630	09
5	CHAVAN KRUTIKA SANTOSH	2nd Year BA LLB	630	09
6	BUKKE ANJALI VIRBHADRA	2nd Year BA LLB	629	10
7	VISHNOI TRIPTI	3rd Year BA LLB	691	08
8	KETAKI UTTAM PATIL	4th Year BA LLB	711	07
9	AKSHITA VATS	5th Year BA LLB	734	06

SPPU Merit List of LLB (Rev.2017)

Examination Held in April 2023

Sr. No.	Name of the Candidate	Course Name	Marks out of 1000	SPPU Rank No.
1	BUWA AISHWARYA MAHENDRA	2nd Year LLB	712	04
2	JAIN RUCHIKA VIKAS	3rd Year LLB	730	02
3	SWAMY JESSICA SELVARAJ	3rd Year LLB	695	08

SPPU Merit List of LLM (Rev.2014)

Examination Held in April 2023

Sr. No.	Name of the Candidate	Course Name	CGPA out of 10	SPPU Rank No.
1	SIVARAMAN VG	2nd Year LLM	9.56	05
2	DHOTE SAURABH AJIT	2nd Year LLM	9.56	07
3	NAVALE PRATIKSHA MADHUKAR	2nd Year LLM	9.50	09

College Infrastructure and Facilities

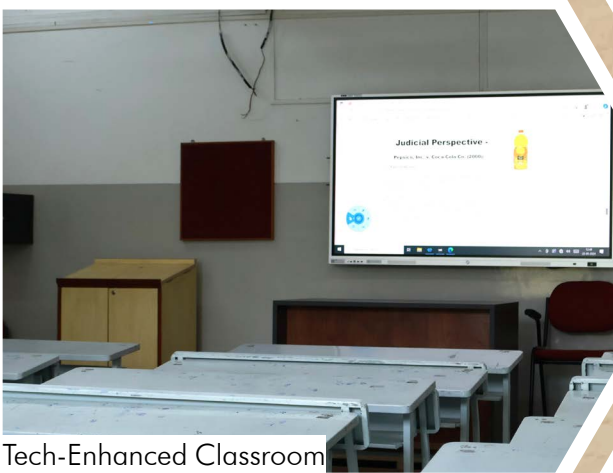




Moot Court Hall



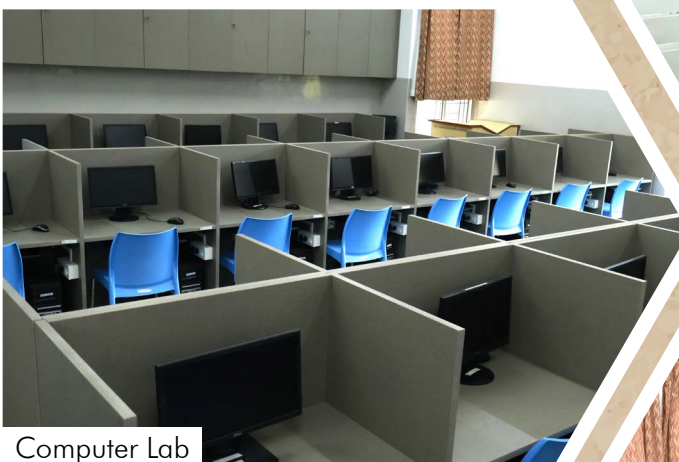
Moot Court Hall



Tech-Enhanced Classroom



Spacious Classroom



Computer Lab



Ph.D Research Center

Library Knowledge Hub





Amphitheatre



Amphitheatre



Amphitheatre



Open Air Theatre - Kimaya



Kundanmal Firodiya Auditorium



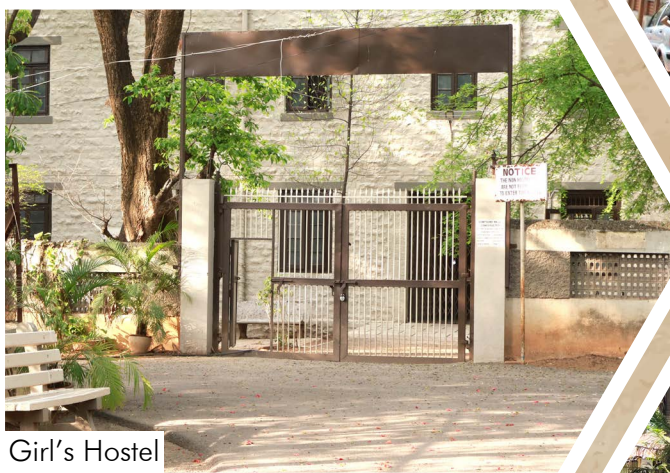
Open Theatre



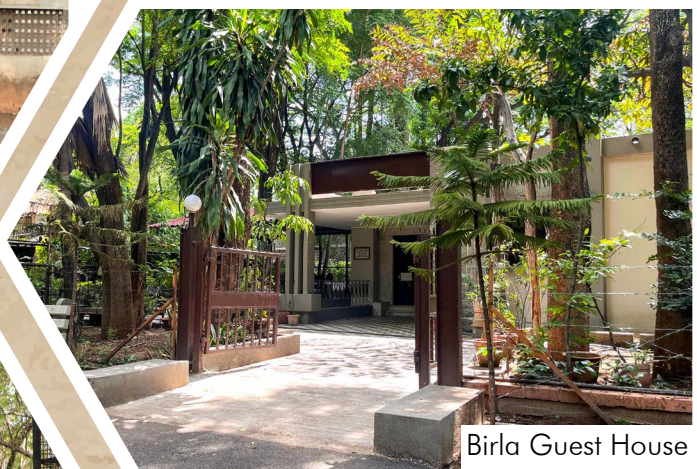
Boy's Hostel



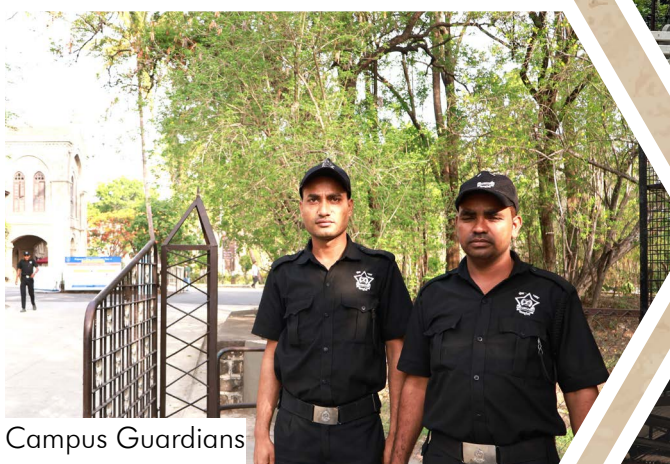
Girl's Hostel



Girl's Hostel



Birla Guest House



Campus Guardians



Canteen



Conference Hall



Professors' Lounge



Women's Common Room



Accessible Campus



Lift

Sports and Gym



Ground



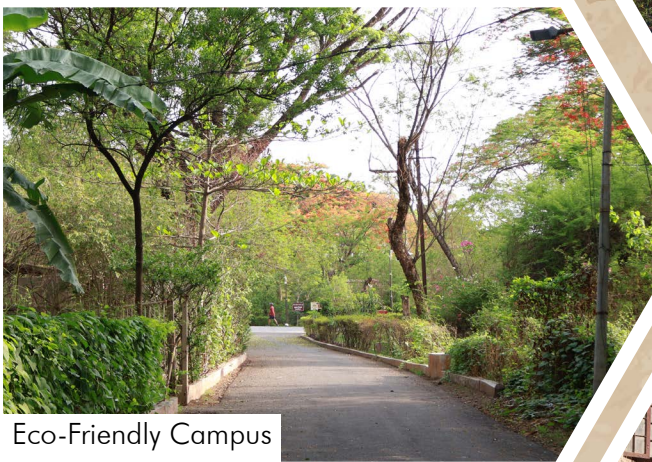
Fitness Hub



Fitness Hub



Eco-Friendly Campus



Eco-Friendly Campus



Eco-Friendly Campus



Badminton Court



Badminton Court



Tennis Court



Table Tennis



Basketball Court

Historic Campus



Amphitheatre



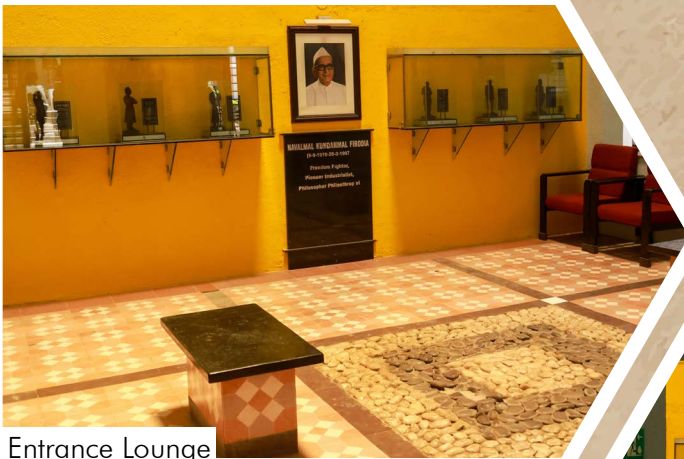
Central Library



Swatantra Veer Savarkar Room



Central Building



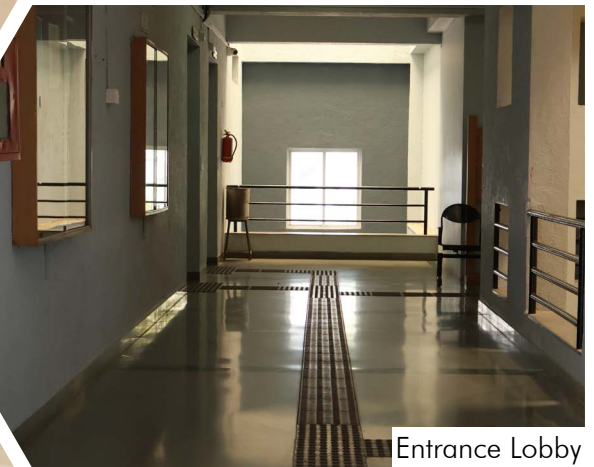
Entrance Lounge



Entrance



Entrance Lobby



Entrance Lobby



Solar-Powered



Parking



LL.B Batch Photo 2023-24



B.A. LL.B Batch Photo 2023-24



BB.A LL.B Batch Photo 2023-24



LL.M Batch Photo 2023-24



D.T.L Batch 2023-24



Teaching Faculty



Administrative Staff



Library Staff



Award and Achievments



Award Winners and Achievers



Alumni Department



Certificate Course Department 2023-24



Consumer Club



Cultural Department



Environment Cell



Family Counselling Centre



Guest Lecture Department



Interaction Department



Internal Committee



Legal Aid Department



Legal Research Cell



Magazine Department



Mental Health Cell



Mimansa Debate Forum



Model United Nations Club



Moot Court Society



National & International Collaboration Department



NSS Department



Placement Cell



Pro-Bono Club



Seminar and Workshop Department



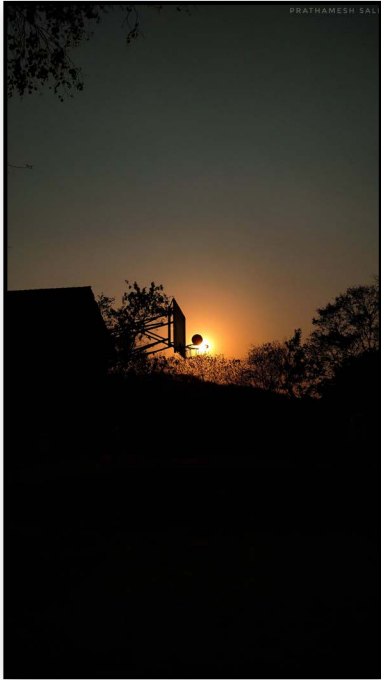
Study Tour Department



Sports Department



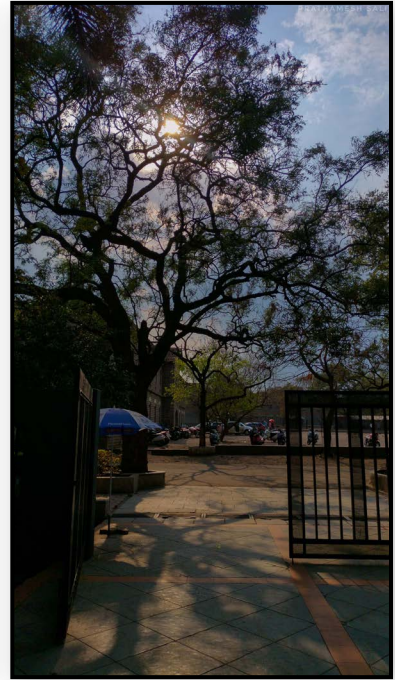
Campus Through my Lens



Prathamesh Sali
3rd BBA LLB



Insiyah Kachwala
BA.LLB B



Prathamesh Sali
3rd BBA LLB



Isha Rakesh Borikar
V BALLB



Dr. Sunita Adhav

Principal

B.Com., LL.B., LL.M., Ph.D (Law)

25 Years Experience

- Honored with the prestigious Best Teacher Award in recognition of exceptional teaching abilities and dedication to student success.
- Successfully mentored seven PhD students, guiding them through their research processes to completion.
- Served as an exam coordinator, overseeing the administration and integrity of examinations.
- Frequently invited as a resource person for various seminars at state, national, and international levels, sharing expertise and insights on relevant topics.
- Actively contributed to quality assessment and accreditation processes as a member of the NAAC peer team, ensuring high standards in education.
- Published four articles in UGC Care listed journals and one article in a Scopus indexed journal, contributing valuable research to the academic community.

Dr. Ganga Reshmi

Librarian

B.H.Sc., M.L.I.Sc., NET, P.G.D.LAN, Ph.D

15 years Experience



Departments

- NIRF
- Student Council
- Alumni Department

- Awarded with Best Librarian Award by "Om Gramanye Institute for Educational Excellence, Pune" on 1st January 2024.
- Participated in two days 3rd National Level Workshop - Transformation through NAAC Accreditation Process for Higher Educational Institutions and Health Science Institutions held on 30th & 31st October 2023 through online mode conducted by "Institute for Academic Excellence (IAE), Hyderabad".
- Online Refresher Course organized by UGC- HRDC and Sardar Patel University, Gujrat 09/10/2023 to 22/10/2023 and obtained Grade "A".
- Participated in two days 5th National Level Workshop on NIRF India Ranking 2024 conducted by Institute for Academic Excellence (IAE), Hyderabad from 13/12/2023 to 14/12/2023.
- Attended DELNET One Day Regional Workshop "Transforming and Empowering Libraries, LIS Professionals and Users: Emerging Trends" at Pune on 06/01/2024.
- Participated in "College Librarian's Meet Organised by Jayakar Knowledge Resource Centre, SPPU, Pune on 14/02/2024.
- Participated in National Workshop on "Artificial Intelligence Tools for Librarian" organised by Library Department, Bhogawati Mahavidyala and The New College Kolhapur with collaboration with Shivaji University College Librarian Association (SUCLA) on 20th March 2024



Dr. Priya Pankaj Chopde

Vice Principal

B.Sc., LLM, PGDHR, Ph.D (Law), SET, NET

• Invited as **Resource Person** for delivering **Guest Lecture and Interactive Session** at Department of Law Vishwakarma University, Pune on **"Amendment of Fundamental Rights: Re-visiting the Kesavananda Bharati Case"** on **12th April, 2024**.

• Attended Virtual **International Conference on Comparative Law, 2024**, held on **9th & 10th February, 2024** organized AMITY LAW SCHOOL, NOIDA in collaboration with

School of Business and Law, Edith Cowan University, Western Australia.

• Presented a paper entitled, **"Decoding the Efficacy of Digital Data Protection Laws in India: A Comparative Analysis"** in an international conference on Comparative Law, 2024 (Online).

• Presented a paper entitled, **"Critical Appraisal of Extent of Judicial Review in India in the light of Doctrine of Separation of Powers"** in the **International Seminar (Nineteenth Virtual) on 'Judicial Review: Trends and Forecasts'** held on 27th January 2023 organized by Kerala Law Academy Law College, Thiruvananthapuram in association with Centre for Advanced Legal Studies and Research, Thiruvananthapuram.

• Attended Online **Faculty Development Programme on Implementation of NEP** conducted by UGC-Malaviya Mission Teacher Training Centre, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune from **15th December, 2023 to 30th December, 2023**.

• Presented and published a paper titled, **"Women Led Development in India: Socio-Legal Perspectives"** in **One Day Online International Conference on 'G20 Multilateralism'** organized by Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of PTVA's M. L. Dahanukar College of Commerce in collaboration with Department of Civics and Political Science, University of Mumbai.

• Presented a Paper entitled, **'Work from Home'- Understanding the Requisites of Labour Laws Reforms in India'** in **Two Days National Seminar** organized by DES' Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune on **16th and 17th December, 2023**.

• Attended **Workshop on Preparatory guidelines for organization of Pune Book Festival** at Fergusson College Campus conducted by Board of Students' Development, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune on 30th November, 2023.

• Attended Online **Refresher Course in Political Sciences, Law and Public Administration** held from **20th September, 2023 to 5th October, 2023** conducted by **UGC HRDC Javaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi**.

• Invited as a **Resource Person** at DES Secondary School, Pune for creating legal awareness amongst the staff on **'Legal Issues and Perspectives of Uniform Civil Code'** on **5th August, 2023**.

Neeta Ahir

Assistant Professor

LL.M, NET in Law, Ph.D. Pursuing

11 years Experience



Departments:

- Legal Aid
- National Service Scheme

• Participated in numerous National and International conferences.

• Invited to serve as a judge in various competitions.



Dr. Janhavi Ghodke

Assistant Professor

Ph.D., LLM, NET, SET, B.Com

20 years Experience

Departments:

- HOD LL.M. Department
- DTL Co-ordinator
- IQAC Co-ordinator
- Organiser of Vidhipath

Research Work Published:

- Published Research paper in International Journal on the topic "Acknowledging the Similarities between Ancient Indian Jurisprudence and Contemporary Principles of Interpretation" in (IJRA) INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS ISSN [2582-6433] (2024) <https://www.ijlra.com/volume-3/volume-3-issue-1>
- Paper titled "Judicial Review & Limitations under Indian Constitution", presented and selected for publication in the " International Seminar: "Judicial Review: Trends and Forecasts" (Nineteenth Virtual) – KERELA Law Academy, on 27th January, 2024.
- Paper selected for publication of Seminar Proceedings and Presented paper titled "An Analysis of Workers with Family Responsibilities vis-à-vis ILO Convention C-156", in One Day National Seminar on Labour Laws: "Reforming & Strengthening Present Labour Laws to Prevent Violations" Organized by DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College On 16th December, 2023

FDP/Workshop/Orientation/Refresher course/Short Term course etc:

- Participated in the NATIONAL LEVEL ONLINE REFRESHER COURSE IN LAW organized by UGC, HRDC and Ranchi University from 16 September to 29th September, 2023 and has secured "A"Grade.
- Successfully completed Five Days Online Faculty Development Program on ROUND 2-NAAC ACCREDITATION-WAY FORWARD TO QUALITY EDUCATION Organized by Association of Muslim Professionals In collaboration with Aligarh Muslim University Centre, Malappuram, Kerala from 11th to 15th December 2023
- Successfully completed Five Days Online Faculty Development Program on "CO-PO Designing, Mapping, Attainment Methods and Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE)", Organized by SAO Chang College IQAC, Tuensang, Nagaland and the IQAC Cluster, India from 11th to 15th September 2023
- Successfully completed Four Weeks Online Faculty Induction/Orientation Program on "Faculty in Universities/ Colleges/Institutes of Higher Education", Organized by Teaching Learning Centre Ramanujan College, University of Delhi and the MINISTRY OF EDUCATION PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA NATIONAL MISSION ON TEACHERS AND TEACHING from 2nd to 31st December 2023 and secured "A" Grade

Guest Lectures Delivered:

- Delivered lecture at Brijlal Jindal College of Physiotherapy on "Abidance of anti-ragging laws" on 30/12/2023.

Conferences/Seminars/Webinar attended:

- Participated in one day National Seminar on "Participation of Women in Consumer Protection Moment: Issues & Challenges", Organised by Marathawada Mitra Mandals Shankarrao Chavan Law College in association with Consumer Advocacy Group on 9th March, 2024.
- Participated in One Day Workshop on "E content Orientation" held on 26th April 2024, organized by DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College in association with Media Magic Institute, Pune.
- Participated in IP awareness/training program under National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission on 4th December, 2023.
- Attended the awareness-training course for ISO 9001:2015 QMS Requirements on 20.07.2023.
- Participated in One Day Workshop on "Curriculum Assessment and Evaluation" held on 21st October 2023,

organized by DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College in association with DPU, Pune, MMM's Shankarrao Chavan Law College.

Other activities:

- Organised: a) Workshop on PO & CO Mapping,
b) Certificate Course on Corporate Law,
c) State level street play competition – VIDHIPATH.
- Judged Moot Court Competitions at Y.C. Law College and Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeths Law College.
- Participated as 'Research Paper Moderator' in One Day National Seminar on "Consumer Protection in Globalized World: National and International Perspectives", organised by MM's Shankar Rao Chavan Law College.

Dr. Aishwarya Yadav
Assistant Professor
BSL, LLM, DIPR, MBL, Ph.D, NET (JRF)



Departments:

- College Examination Officer
- Family Counselling Centre
- Legal Research Cell
- Pro Bono Club – Jagruti
- National Collaboration and Linkages Department Committee
- Certificate Courses
- Internal Committee
- Presiding officer IC under POSH Act
- Ph. D Research Centre
- BCI, FRA, Timetable, ISO, Attendance

Special Achievements:

- Appreciation letter for Judgment analysis of the case by CID dated 26/07/2023 and 20/03/2024
- Women Professor of the year from Raj Square Charity Foundation on 08/03/2024.
- Appreciation for the contribution in event organized by Alankar Police station on Anti-Narcotics Movements dated 08/07/2023
- Appreciation for successful conduct of Themisia 2.0 at DES SNFLC in collaboration with State Climate cell Government of Maharashtra dated 15/03/2024.to 16/03/2024.
- PG Recognition and Ph.D. Guideship, dated 13/09/2023
- Special appreciation for initiating the internship program in the month of March 2024 for students of 2nd and 3rd LLB in CP office, Pune.

Research Work Published:

- Project on Uniform Civil Code- Where faith intersects law, funded by Abhivyakta Parishad, period: July 2023 to Feb 2024.
- Maternity Leave under rule 43 of Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972 in Changing aspect of Family, TIJER International Journal(ISSN: 2349-9249) with ISBN 978- 93- 84443-56-6
- Right to Use Internet; Safety and Security of the State, International journal of Multidisciplinary research Volume 5, Issue 6 (November-December 2023)
- International Law and crime of Genocide, 2023 International day of reflection on the 1982
- Economic Analysis of Contract Management, 2 days international conference on Advancing knowledge from Multidisciplinary perspective in commerce, management, Social Science, computer science and computer application, 17th and 18th May 2023
- Matrimonial laws in India and Gender Justice, Emerging Trends in Humanities, Languages and Social Sciences:

FDP/Workshop/Orientation/Refresher course/Short Term course etc:

- UGC Sponsored Refresher Course in Law, 16/09/2023-29/09/2023, HRDC, at UGC, Ranchi University, Mode: Online.
- One month interdisciplinary faculty development program on Emerging trends in administration of criminal justice and forensic science, 1/09/2023-30 /09/2023, Integral university, Mode: Online.
- Orientation Program on "Examination Processes, Automation, and Reforms" organized by Savitribai Phule Pune University, 3rd April 2024, AISSMS IOIT Pune.
- Certification in POSH Act, successfully completed the "Train the Trainer" Program from New Delhi institute of management in December 2023.

Resource Person:

- Conducted training on POSH Act, at wishtree software LLP, Baner Pune, on 29/11/2023.
- Online lecture of Additional credit course – Human Rights- II for NEP MAI and MSC Part- I, Abasaheb Garware college on 22/03/2024.
- Ethics in research at MIT- ADT, School of Law Loni kalbhori on 27th September, 2023.
- Women and Law at NGO, in February 2024
- The payment of Gratuity Act 1972, The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 196, The Maternity Benefits Act 1961,
- The sale of Goods Act 1930, The Transfer of Property Act 1872 on 09/02/2024 and 14/02/2024 at YASHDA.

Conferences/Seminars/Webinar attended:

- Presentation on Pro- Bono Club activities in National ProBono Conclave on 02 March 2024 at National Forensic sciences University, Gandhinagar and Delhi Campus

Moderator / Rapporteur/ Chair Person:

- S. P. Sathe International conference on Law and culture: Interplay between Law, Language, Society and Politics at ILS Law College on 14/03/2024.
- International seminar on development, Environment and Sustainability: Intersectional, contours and law on 15/03/2024 at DES SNFLC Pune.
- Judge for Preliminary round of 12th Justice P. N. Bhagwati International Moot Court competition on Human Rights – 2024 dated 21/03/2024.
- BOS member for Mercantile Law at Garware college Dec 2023



Dr. Archana Lahoti

Assistant Professor

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

Departments:

- Study Tour Department
- Placement Department
- Internal Exam Department

Activities Undertaken:

- Conducted first trek of our college , DES SNFLC to Aadrai jungle with Kalu waterfall on Wednesday , 6th September

2023

- Conducted study tour visit to Supreme Court of India, Delhi, Mussorie and Rishikesh on 1st February 2024 to 7th February 2024

Papers Published:

- "Agriculture Marketing And Supply Chain Management: Challenges And Opportunities In Indian Market", International Journal of Innovative Research in Technology, Volume 10, Issue 11
- Presented research article on "An Overview of Contract Labour Act", One Day National Seminar on "Reforming and Strengthening, Present Labour Laws to prevent Violations" 16th December, 2023 at DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College
- Presented research article on "Industrial Dispute Act: Issues and challenges", One Day National Seminar on "Reforming and Strengthening, Present Labour Laws to prevent Violations" on 16th December, 2023 at DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College
- Presented Research Article on "Ethics, environment, exploitation and conservation" at International Seminar on "Development, Environment and Sustainability: Intersectional Contours and Law" on 15th & 16th March 2024 at DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College
- Research article on "Role of innovative technology and its effect on climate change" was selected in "Twentieth International Seminar (Virtual) on "Climate Changes: Rights, Issues and Challenges"" via virtual mode on 25th of April 2024 by Kerala Law Academy Law College.

Other activities:

- Internal exam coordinator for LLB, BA LLB & BBA LLB and successfully completed Internal Exams
- Being a placement coordinator facilitated Mock Interview and CV writing workshop for final year students of LLB, BA LLB & BBA LLB

Dr. Anagha Baldota
Assistant Professor
M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.



Departments:

- Girls Hostel
- Language Laboratory
- 'Vedhas' E-Journal

Research Work Published:

- Authored a research paper titled 'Can UCC be a Real Unifying Force in Diverse India' in Unnati International Journal of Multidisciplinary Scientific Research with ISSN 2581-8872, Vo.5, No. -6, July 2023
- Authored a research paper titled 'Advocacy Skills: A Mandate for a Successful Law Practice' in Langlit, an International Peer Reviewed Open Access Journal with Impact Factor – 5.61 & ISSN 2349-5189, Vol.10, Issue-1, August 2023
- Authored a research paper titled 'Artificial Intelligence & Professional Sustainability' in Peer Reviewed & Refereed International Journal of Social Science & Management Studies with Indexing & Impact Factor 5.2 & ISSN 2454-4655, Vol.9, No.-8, September 2023.
- Authored a research paper titled 'AI Powered English Language Teaching' in Langlit, an International Peer Reviewed Open Access Journal with Impact Factor -5.61 & ISSN 2349-5189, Vol.10, Issue-2, November 2023
- Authored a research paper titled 'AI Aided Teaching for Gen Z Learners' published in Utikal, UGC Care Approved, Peer Reviewed & Refereed Historical Research Journal with ISSN 0978-2032, Vol.36, No.2, December 2023
- Authored a research paper titled 'Forensic Linguistics as an Influential Tool for Analysis' published by Spiritus Lege ISSN 2582-1784, December 2023
- Authored a research paper titled 'Holistic Approach to Education offered by National Education Policy 2020' in Brihan: A Research Journal, an International Peer Reviewed Open Access Journal with ISSN 2250-270X, Vol.5,

Issue-2, July-December 2023

- Authored a research paper titled 'Legal Literature: A Journey from Fantasy to Facts' in Langlit, an International Peer Reviewed Open Access Journal with Impact Factor – 5.61 & ISSN 2349-5189, Vol.10, Issue-3, March 2024
- Authored a chapter titled 'Disrupting Social Cohesion by challenging Data Privacy' in Technology & Law section of a book 'Legal Crossroads: Navigating Current Issues in Law & Society', published by Allahabad Law Agency.
- Authored a chapter titled 'Blending Morality with Legality for Utopian Reforms in Indian Society' in the book 'Law & Morality'.
- Authored a research paper titled 'Literature through the lenses of Law: An interdisciplinary Approach' in the PAN NIT Humanities and Social Sciences Research Conclave 2024

FDP/Workshop/Orientation/Refresher course/Short Term course etc:

- Participated & completed 4-week Faculty Induction/Orientation Program with Grade 'A.' It was conducted from 22.11.2023 to 21.12.2023, organized by Teaching Learning Centre, Ramanujan College, Delhi under the aegis of Ministry of Education
- Active participation in One Week Online Faculty Development Program on Enhancing Teaching Learning & Research Skills conducted from 11.09.2023 to 16.09.2023 organized by Hidaytullah National law University, Raipur.
- Active participation in One Week Online Faculty Development Program on Artificial Intelligence & Language Teaching conducted from 30.10.2023 to 04.11.2023 organized by SRM Institute of Science & Technology.
- Active participation in Five Day Online Faculty Development Program on Modern Literary Theories, Trends & Influences conducted from 27.11.2023 to 01.12.2023 organized by Presidency University.
- Active participation in Seven Day Online Faculty Development Program on Pedagogical Innovations in English Language & Literature conducted from 29.11.2023 to 05.12.2023 organized by Nirmala College of Women in collaboration with Holy Cross College, Nagercoil.
- Completed NEP 2020 Orientation and Sensitization Program (Indian Knowledge System based) under Malviya Mission Teacher Training Program (MM-TTP) of UGC organized by UGC- Malviya Mission Teacher Training Centre, D D U Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur from 04.01.2024 to 12.01.2024.

Guest Lectures Delivered:

- Was invited & felicitated by Sparc Academy as a resource person as one of the Navadurgas during Navratri-Jagar Stri-Shakticha & was interviewed on the topic of Women Empowerment to cherish the spirit of womanhood on 22.10.2023.
- Was invited to deliver two sessions as Radio Talk on 'Law & Literature' on Ákashwani, Pune on 20.04.2024.
- Participated in an Expert Talk on 'ELT Fusion: Where Pedagogy Meets Profession' organized CVM University, under 'Humanities Horizon Webinar Series' organized by Institute of Language Studies & Applied Sciences (ILSASS) held on 05.04.2024.

Conferences/Seminars/Webinar attended:

- Participated in a 3 Day Online International Conference on Research Methodology for Faculty & Research Scholars from 28.07.2023 to 30.07.2023.
- Participated in a 2 Day Online International Conference on 'Multidisciplinary Research in Artificial Intelligence Reforming Society & Law from 09.09.2023 to 10.09.2023.
- Participated in One Day Online International Conference on 'G20 & Multilateralism organized by M.L. Dahanukar College of Commerce (proposed by ICSSR & ICWA) held on 15.12.2023
- Participated in Online Workshop on 'Tech X Law' organized by Manupatra Academy.
- Participated in the PAN NIT Humanities and Social Sciences Research Conclave 2024 held from 28.05.2024 to 30.05.2024 organized by the department of Humanities and Social Sciences of National Institute Technology at Warangal.

Other activities:

- Conducted 'Remedial Lecture Series in English Grammar & Writing Skills' for I BALLB, I BBALLB & I LLB from 20.02.2024 to 29.02.2024.



Pradnya Yadav

Assistant Professor

MA, BED, LLM (Criminal Law), SET(Maharashtra), Pursuing PhD

9 years Experience

Departments:

- Cultural Department
- Seminar Department
- Internal Examination
- Examination Department
- Certificate Courses

Research Work Published:

- International Journal of Advance and Applied Research, "Revisiting the Laws: Prisoners' Rights" ISSN – 2347-7075, Impact Factor – 7.328, Vol.4 No. 40, Nov-Dec 2023.
- International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR), "Judicial Precedents and Protection of Rights of Prisoners" Impact Factor -9.24, E-ISSN: 2582-2160 Vol. 6, March-April 2024

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

- One-Day Workshop on "Curriculum Assessment and Evaluation (CBCS,2023)" on 21st October 2023.
- One Week Faculty Development Program on "Research Method and Research Design" from 30th November to 6th December 2023 organized by Teaching Learning Centre, Ramanujan College, University of Delhi.

Guest Lectures Delivered:

- Guest Lecture on "Human Rights of Vulnerable" on 26th March 2024 from 4 pm to 6 pm at Abasaheb Garware College, Pune.

Conferences/ seminars/webinars attended

- Refresher Course in Law organized by UGC HRDC, Ranchi University, Ranchi from 16 September 2023 to 29 September 2023.
- One Month National Level Online Refresher Course on Teaching Law in 21st Century from 1st January 2024 to 3rd February 2024 organized by Law Teachers India and Gujrat Maritime University.

Hanumant Dodake

Assistant Professor

LL.M, NET-JRF, Pursuing PhD, B.Com, D.T.L, G.D.C. &A.

12 years Experience



Departments

- Guest Lecture Department
- Press Department

Research Work Published:

- Published Research paper in Scopus Journal on the topic "Unveiling the Real Estate Regulation and Development Act 2016: Evaluating pros and cons" in TuijinJishu/Journal of Propulsion Technology ISSN: 1001-4055 Vol. 44 No. 6 (2023)

<https://propulsiontechjournal.com/index.php/journal/article/view/4229>

- Published Research paper in Scopus Journal on the topic "Scrutinising the Role of India's Real Estate Regulatory Authority: An Analytical Perspective" in TuijinJishu/Journal of Propulsion Technology ISSN: 1001-4055 Vol. 45 No.

FDP/Workshop/Orientation/Refresher course/Short Term course etc:

- Participated in the ONE MONTH NATIONAL LEVEL ONLINE REFRESHER COURSE ON TEACHING LAW in 21ST CENTURY - EDITION 2 (40 Hrs.) organised by Law Teachers India and Gujarat Maritime University supported by Manupatra and Law and Justice Publishing Co. from January 1 to February 3, 2024 and has secured "A" Grade.
- Successfully completed Five Days Online Faculty Development Program on ROUND 2-NAAC ACCREDITATION-WAY FORWARD TO QUALITY EDUCATION Organized by Association of Muslim Professionals In collaboration with Aligarh Muslim University Centre, Malappuram, Kerala from 11th to 15th December 2023



Pooja Deo
Assistant Professor

SET (Law), LL.M, MSc
4 years Experience

Departments

- National Collaboration and Linkages Department
- Pro Bono Club

Seminar and Workshop, SPPU Examinations:

- Internal Senior Supervisor, Collaboration and Linkages, Pro Bono Club, Internal Committee under PosH Act, FRA, BCI, ISO compliance.

Special Achievements:

- Completed The Certification of Train the Trainer: Prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace programme, 13th to 15th December 2023, by NDIM, New Delhi.
- Received a special appreciation for conduct of international seminar in Themisia 2.0, on 15th and 16th March 2024 from Climate Action Cell, Maharashtra, Govt. of Maharashtra
- Received Appreciation for the Judgement Analysis of cases carried out for CID Maharashtra
- Received Letter of Appreciation for contribution to judgement analysis and initiation internship program for students of 2nd and 3rd LLB, from office of Commissioner of Police, Pune
- Worked as member in ISO team for ISO certification of college.
- FDP/workshop/Orientation/ Refresher courses/Short term courses etc
- National Level Online Faculty Development Programme On Teaching Law In 21st Century – One Month- January 2024-February 2024
- Refresher Course in Law, UGC-HRDC, Ranchi University, Ranchi (16/09/23-29/09/23)



Prithviraj Chavan

Assistant Professor

BA, LLM, SET, PhD (Pursuing)

3.5 years Experience

Departments

- Sports
- Consumer Club

Research Work Published:

- International Journal Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT) ISSN2320-2882
A Study on Illegitimate Children and Their Rights in India Under Various Personal Laws, Nov. 2023
- Current Global Reviewer, ISSN 2348-7143
A Comparative Study of Law Relating to Expert Opinion in India, Uk and England, December 2023

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

- Participated in six days FDP on Intellectual Property Rights organized by DPIIT-IPR chair and centre for IPR at MNLU, Nagpur, On 1 – 6 May 2023.
- Participated in one week inter disciplinary FDP on 'Enhancing Teaching, Learning and Research Skill' by Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur, On 11-16 Sept 2023
- Completed two weeks inter disciplinary Refresher Course in 'Advanced Research Methodology' by Teaching Learning Centre of Ramanuj College, University of Delhi under the aegis of Ministry of Education, On 21 Nov -5 Dec 2023.
- Successfully completed One Month National level online refresher course on "Teaching and Law" organized by Law Teachers India, Gujrat Maritime University, Manupatra and Law & justice publishing Co. From 1st Jan-3rd Feb.2024.

Guest Lectures Delivered:

- The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
Delivered lectures to the trainee officers at Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA). A State Government Training Institute for Officers - 03/02/2024
- The Consumer Protection Act, 2019
Delivered lectures to the trainee officers at Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA). A State Government Training Institute for Officers - 03/02/2024
- Human Rights MES's Abasaheb Garware College, Pune - 27/03/2024

Conferences/Seminars/Webinars Attended:

- Participated in one day international conference on "Gender Equality" conducted by Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded and Mahatma Phule Mahavidyalaya, Kingaon, Dist: Latur, Maharashtra. On 8th March 2023.
- Participated in two days international conference on "International conference on contemporary Trends in International Economic Law" Conducted by ILS Law College, Pune. On 14 to 15 March 2023.
- Participated in two-day workshop on "Comprehensive Understanding of the Adobe Express tool and its application" Conducted by SPPU, Pune. On 17 & 18 March 2023.
- Participated in one day International Symposium on Air and Space Law on 2023 'Dispute Settlement in Air and Space Laws' organized by WBNUJS, Kolkata and MNLU, Mumbai, on 6 May 2023.
- Successfully completed awareness training course for ISO 9001:2015 QMS Requirements organized by Prerna

Consultancy Services, Pune.

- Participated in three days National Workshop on “Company Law through the lifetime of corporate entity” conducted by Legal Vidhiya, from 18 -20 August 2023.
- Participated in Intellectual Property Awareness Mission, organized by Intellectual Property Office, India, On 5 Sep 2023.
- Participated in one day National seminar on “Consumer Protection in Globalized World: National and International Perspective”, organized by Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune and Consumer Advocacy Group, on 9th Sept.2023.
- Participated in one day workshop on “Curriculum Assessment and Evaluation”, CBCS,2023. Organized by D. Y. Patil Law college, Pune, Shankarrao Chavan law college, Pune & DES SNFLC, Pune, on 21st Oct.2023.
- Participated in National Level Online Workshop on “Criminal Justice System in India: Issues and Challenges from the Human Rights Perspective”, organized by Manikchand Pahade Law College, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar & Avishakar Research Club,10 Dec.2023.

Sandip Borse Assistant Professor

B.Sc.(Chemistry), BA;MA (Sociology), MA(Economics), NET, SET
10 years Experience



Departments:

- Sports Department
- Environment Cell

FDP/Workshop/Orientation/Refresher course/Short Term course etc:

- Successfully completed online Two- Week Interdisciplinary Refresher Course in “ADVANCED RESEARCH METHODOLOGY” From 23 February-09 March, 2023 and obtained Grade A.

Guest Lectures Delivered:

- Guest Speaker at Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smriti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth Lecture Series (3rd Ed.)

Conferences/Seminars/Webinar attended:

- Presented paper in ALC’s 1st National Seminar held on 12th December-2023 on the topic “Elimination of Violence Against Women: A Socio-Legal Perspective.
- Presented paper in One Day National Seminar on “Reforming and Strengthening Present Labour Laws to Prevent Violations”.
- Presented the paper Gender Budgeting: An Initiative towards Gender-Based Violence against Women in Context to Indian Society.
- Presented paper in 9th JGU International Literary conference on The Gender Question: Diverse Terrains; Multiple Views.



Sumit Tak

Assistant Professor

B.com, D.T.L, D.M.& F.S, LL.M (SET in Law) Pursuing Ph.D
6 years Experience

Departments

- Interaction Department
- Magazine Department
- Alumni Department

- Article Published in Seminar Proceeding of One-Day National Seminar on Labour Laws: "Reforming and Strengthening Present Labour Laws to Prevent Violations" Organised by DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune. The Article's title is "A Comprehensive Overview of India's Four Labour Law Codes" ISBN No.978-81-969024-1-4 Pg No. 61-71 April 2024.
- Article Published in Seminar Proceeding of Two Days International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research in Global Warming, Climate Change & Economic Development. Organised by Radiant Group of Institutions, Jabalpur (M.P.), India Social Science and Management Welfare Association International Society of Teachers, Administrators and Researchers Bangkok, Thailand The Article's title is " The Right to Education in India: Exploring Opportunities and Addressing Challenges" Unnati International Journal of Multidisciplinary Scientific Research (U.I.J.M.S.R.) Peer Reviewed - Refereed Journal & Impact Factor - 4.8, Open Access, Double-Blind Monthly Journal, ISSN: 2581-8872, Vol. : 6, No. : 3, Pg. No. 65-70, April – 2024, Conference Special Issue
- 4-week Faculty Induction/Orientation Programme for "Faculty in Universities/Colleges/Institutes of Higher Education" from 22 October – 20 November 2023 and obtained Grade A+.
- "ICT for Teaching & Learning" from 30 April – 06 May 2023 and obtained Grade A+
- Institute of Social Sciences; School of Legal Studies & Research; And Institute of Indian And Foreign Languages organised "Multidisciplinary National Conference on Inclusive Development Through Empowerment" Participated and presented the Research Paper on 24 & 25 January 2024
- Reviewed the Volume III manuscripts, Issue II of the Vishwakarma University Law Journal, ISSN 2583-2190.
- Invited as Judge for the First National Level Moot Court Competition held on 30th March 2024 at the Department of Law, Vishwakarma University, Pune.
- has attended the IAHAD MSK webinar on Management of chronic Synovitis, Physiotherapy management of chronic Synovitis and Practice Discussion on Friday, 16th June 2023
- Has participated in the Webinar- 'Protecting Citizens' Interest in Financial Frauds' organised under the aegis of Project on Pan India Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Programme granted to CEERA-NLSIU by the Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India under the Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice (DISHA) Scheme held on 14th July 2023.

Madhura Apte

Assistant Professor

MA (Financial Economics), NET – JRF (Economics)
7 years Experience



Departments

- Moot Court Society

Research Work Published:

- Published a chapter named 'Economic Analysis of Law: An Interplay between Law and Economics' in the book 'Convergence in Law – A Multidisciplinary Odyssey' (Volume 1) with ISBN Number: 978 – 81 – 969364 – 6 – 4
- Published a research paper titled 'India's Economic Legacy: A Review of Economic Journey Since 1947' in the

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

- Attended the workshop on the theme 'Tech X Law on 30th March 2024 organised by Manupatra Academy
- Participated in Online One Week Faculty Development Program on 'Advanced Pedagogical Techniques' organized by Teaching – Learning Centre, Ramanujan College, from 16th January to 22nd January 2024

Other activity:

- Contributed to Newsletter on Consumer Law by DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College



Anuja Sharma

Assistant Professor

NET, LLM (Business Law), BA LLB

2 years Experience

Departments:

- Legal Research Cell
- Placement Cell

Special Achievement:

- Appreciation Letter received from State Climate Action Cell, Environment and Climate Change Department, Government of Maharashtra for successful organization of Themisia 2.0.

Research Work Published:

- Paper on "Changing Morality and Age of Consent"- Technix International Journal for Engineering Research.
- Paper on "Analysis of Judicial Trends of Sedition Law in India"- International Journal For Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)

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

- One Month Interdisciplinary Faculty Development Programme organised by Faculty of Law under the aegis of HRDC, Integral University Lucknow in Association with Tabish Sarosh & Associates on "Emerging Trends in Administration of Criminal Justice and Forensic Science". (1st to 30th September 2023)
- Refresher Course in Law conducted by Ranchi University under UGC- HRDC (16th September 2023- 29 September 2023)

- a. Guest lectures delivered (please include date/duration, topic, venue etc.):
- Guest Lecture on Introduction to Human Rights and Duties
Venue: Abasaheb Garware College (Autonomous)
Date: 23rd March 2024
Duration: 2 hours

Other activities:

- Faculty coordinator for Themisia 2.0
- Faculty Coordinator for One-Day International Workshop on Research Methodology.
- Faculty coordinator for Research Day, 2024
- Faculty coordinator for Judgement Analysis Competition.

Aditi Kulkarni

Assistant Professor



Departments

- Certificate Courses
- Family Counselling Centre
- Mental Health Cell
- Placement Cell
- Mentorship Cell

Research Work Published:

- Published paper in International Journal of Advance and Applied Research on 'Analysis of Commercial Court Act, 2015 with special reference to Civil Procedure Code and Arbitration matters'

Conferences/Seminars/Webinar attended:

- Completed two week Faculty Development Program on Advanced Research Methodology (03 october – 17 October 2023)



Saurabh Jadhav

Assistant Professor

M.A (Political Science), NET-JRF in Political Science and International Relations
4.5 years Experience

Departments

- Debate Department (Club Mimansa)
- Central Assessment Process
- Internal Committee under the PoSH act
- Pro Bono Club (Jagruti)

Research Work Published:

- Research on Labor laws

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

- Completed refresher course in political science from Ramanujan institute, Delhi.

Guest Lectures Delivered:

- Session on Contemporary Geopolitical Scenario at Tilak Maharashtra Vidhyapeeth on 31 October 2023.
- Session on Human rights in Sinhgad college of Management, Warje, Pune on 16 March 2024.
- Sessions in a certificate course in International Relations at Shripati Shastri Institute between Feb 23 to March 18, 2024.

Conferences/Seminars/Webinars Attended:

- Presented paper in ALC's 1st National Seminar held on 12th December-2023 on the topic "Elimination of Violence Against Women: A Socio-Legal Perspective.
- Presented paper in One Day National Seminar on "Reforming and Strengthening Present Labour Laws to Prevent Violations".

Kaveri Deo

Assistant Professor

LLM, SET, Pursuing Ph.D. from SPPU
4.5 years Experience



Departments:

- Moot Court Society

Research Work Published:

- Attended & published a paper in Two Days International Conference on Multidisciplinary Research in "Artificial Intelligence Reforming Society and Law". Same was conducted on 9th and 10th Sep. 2023. Published a paper on "Artificial Intelligence in Criminal Justice System in India" in the journal "International Journal of social science & management studies" (ISSN 2454-4655, Vol. 9, Sep. 2023, Indexing and impact factor 5.2).
- Presented and published a paper on "Socio Legal impact of surrogacy in India: with special reference to Reproductive Rights". Published in UTKAL Historical Research Journal – Vol. 36, No. 1(I), 2023, ISSN 0976-2132, UGC CARE Approved & peer reviewed journal.
- Contributed a chapter on "Critical Analysis on impact of Consumer Psychology on Domestic Market & its legal perspective in India" for publication in "Convergence in Law- A Multidisciplinary Odyssey (Vol. 1) ISBN No. 978-81-969364-6-4.
- Contributed in College newsletter based on Environmental Law titled as "Role of Judiciary in Sustainable Environment in India"

FDP/Workshop/Orientation/Refresher course/Short Term course etc:

- Successfully completed with 'A' grade a UGC sponsored Refresher Course in Law, organised by Ranchi University in collaboration with HRDC & UGC from 16/09/2023 to 29/09/2023.
- Successfully Completed Four Weeks Faculty Induction/Orientation programme with A+ grade dated on 22nd Oct to 20th Nov. 2023. Organised by Ramanujan College, University of Delhi in collaboration with K. M. Mayawati Govt. girls P.G. College, Badalpur, U.P. under the aegis of Ministry of Education, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching.

Conferences/Seminars/Webinar attended:

- Successfully completed a workshop on Understanding and Avoiding Plagiarism from 8th to 10th Sep. 2023 organised by Udaan Educational services



Ajinkya Waghmare

Assistant Professor

BSL.LLB, LLM, SET, NET Pursuing Ph.D
5 years Experience

Departments

- NSS Department
- Cultural Department

- Participated in two-day national level workshop on National Education Policy, 2020 at ILS, law college pune

- Published paper on "Analyzing the Constitutional provision and Doctrine dealing with the validity of legislation". In International interdisciplinary research journal of S. K. Patil College, Kurundwad.
- Published paper on "Role of National and International Law in Protecting the Rights of Disabled Person" in **Current Global Reviewer, ISSN SSN : 2319 – 8648** Peer-Reviewed & Referred Index Multidisciplinary International Research Journal, Special Issue No.47 Page No.6-11

Administrative Staff



Smt. Manisha Bhagwat

Office Superintendent

31.5 years Experience

Department/Section : Administrative

Shri. Laxman Badak

Head Clerk

13 years Experience

Department/Section : Examination

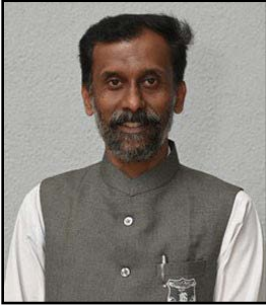


Shri. Ganesh Kulkarni

Senior Clerk

14 years Experience

Department/Section : Accounts



Shri. Somnath Ide

Senior Clerk

10 years Experience

Department/Section : Scholarship



Shri. Shrikant Vinchu

Senior Clerk

10 years Experience

Department/Section : Administrative

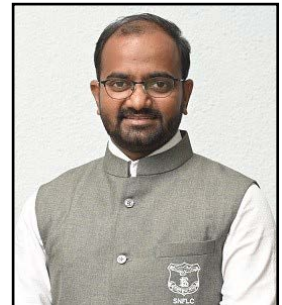


Shri. Pranil Budhihal

Office Assistant

10 years Experience

Department/Section : Administrative





Smt. Swapnali Chikane

Office Assistant

7 years Experience

Department/Section : Administrative

Smt. Arpita Kulkarni

Office Assistant

2 years Experience

Department/Section : Administrative



Shri. Sumit Hage

Office Assistant

2 years Experience

Department/Section : Library

Shri. Ravindra Bhandari

Peon

16 years Experience

Department/Section : Library



Shri. Sachin Dahire

Peon

16 years Experience

Department/Section : Administrative

Shri. Rahul Kurhade

Peon

12 years Experience

Department/Section : Administrative





Shri. Rushikesh Zanzurne

Peon

12 years Experience

Department/Section : Administrative

Shri. Sanjay Patole

Peon

7 years Experience

Department/Section : Administrative



Smt. Sujata Dhotre

Peon

10 month Experience

Department/Section : Administrative

Shri. Vijay Bakre

Peon

10 Month Administrative Experience

Department/Section : Library



Shri. Tushar Kamble

Peon

6 Month Experience

Department/Section : Library

Shri. Swapnil Palaskar

Peon

5 Month Experience

Department/Section : Administrative



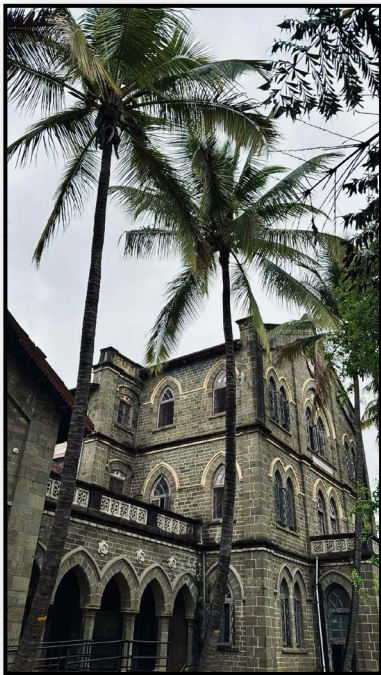
Department In Focus



Campus Through my Lens



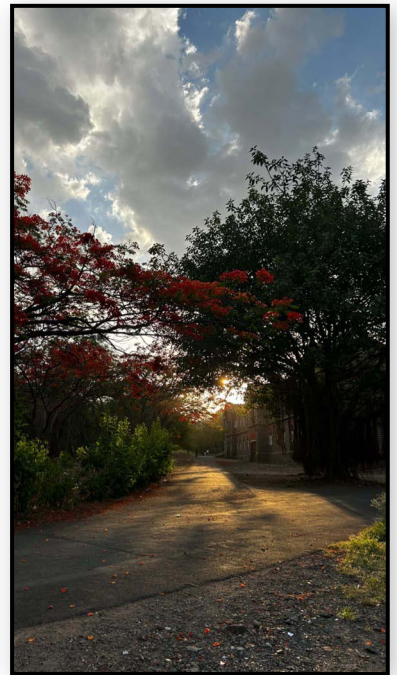
Soham Sahastrabuddhe
III BALLB



Shruti Aware
2nd year BA LLB



Urukirti Gupta
2nd BA LLB



Vedangi Akash Kadam
3rd BALLB

Alumni Relations Department

Introduction:

Alumni play a crucial role in the success and growth of educational institutions. They maintain connections with their alma mater even after graduation, fostering a sense of community and loyalty. Alumni can assist current students by engaging in mentorship and networking opportunities, providing valuable insights into various industries and professions. They guide students in making informed career choices and can even assist with job placements. Their networks and experiences open doors for students entering the workforce. Alumni also contribute to scholarships, campus development, and other financial goals, reinforcing the institution's legacy and enhancing its reputation. Dr. Ganga Reshmi and Asst. Prof. Sumit Tak are faculty coordinators for this department.

Objectives:

1. Encourage close relations among former students by organizing events, reunions, and networking opportunities to foster a sense of community and affinity among alumni.
2. Maintain a comprehensive roster of all former students, including relevant data such as contact information, graduation years, and professional details.
3. Provide a platform for alumni to guide current students, sharing insights into career paths and industry trends.

Krutadnyata- Alumni Lecture Series

A lecture series was organized by this department from April 26th to April 30th, 2024, from 4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m on Microsoft Office Teams (Online Mode). The brief reports of the lectures are as thus:

Guest Speaker: Adv. Ajinkya Kurdukar

Adv. Ajinkya Kurdukar conducted a session on the topic of "IBC – Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code." He discussed the basic concepts of The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), emphasizing its objectives and key features such as Time-Bound Resolution, Insolvency Professionals, Adjudicating Authority, Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP), and Liquidation. He also guided the students regarding opportunities in the field, including roles such as Adviser, legal practitioner, legal analyst, and

corporate Pillars of IBC – Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI), Insolvency Professionals (IPs), Information Utilities (IUs), and the Adjudicating Authorities (NCLT and NCLAT).

Guest Speaker: Dr. Raj Varma

The topic of the session was "IT Rules 2021, 2023 & Freedom of Speech in Online Medium." This session focused on the intersection of Information Technology (IT) rules, recent amendments, and the implications for freedom of speech in the online space. The speaker provided insights into the legal framework and its impact on digital communication. Dr. Varma also explained the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 and 2023, exploring the constitutional right to freedom of speech and its limitations, balancing free expression with the need to regulate harmful content, and case studies illustrating the challenges faced by online platforms in maintaining a balance. It emphasized the need for responsible content creation while safeguarding individual rights. Participants engaged in thought-provoking discussions and better understood the evolving digital landscape.

Guest Speaker: Adv. Arun Wighmal

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023 is a comprehensive legal framework that replaces the Indian Penal Code (IPC) of 1860. It addresses various facets of criminal law, including offences, penalties, defences, and procedural guidelines. The speaker provided insights into Mob Lynching- the BNS codifies offences related to mob lynching and hate-crime murders. It applies when a mob of five or more individuals commits murder based on factors such as race, caste, community, language, place of birth, or personal belief. The punishment ranges from life imprisonment to death. Adv. Wighmal also discussed organized crime, and crime falls under ordinary criminal law. Unlike special state legislations (e.g., Maharashtra's MCOCA), the BNS does not relax standards of evidence and procedure in favor of the state. The BNS criminalizes attempts to commit suicide with the intent to compel or restrain public servants from discharging their official duties. He also interacted with the students to clear their doubts.

Guest Speaker: Adv. Pranjali Bawane

Adv. Pranjali Bawane conducted an informative session on cybersecurity and cyberspace. She emphasized the importance of having robust cybersecurity laws in India. Despite the existence of IT laws, there is still room for improvement. She discussed the evolving nature of cyber threats, the need for legal frameworks to address them, and the role of legislation in safeguarding digital spaces. Privacy is a critical issue in the digital realm. Adv. Bawane highlighted that privacy is not guaranteed online. She discussed how personal data can be vulnerable to misuse, emphasizing the need

for individuals to be cautious about sharing sensitive information. Adv. Bawane stressed the significance of protecting personal data. Data breaches and cyberattacks can have severe consequences. Her advice to remain vigilant aligns with best practices for staying safe online. At the end of the session, Adv. Bawane addressed students' doubts. This interaction clarified concepts related to cybersecurity and provided valuable insights. Adv. Bawane's session appears informative and relevant, empowering participants with knowledge about cyber threats and privacy in the digital age.

Certificate Courses Report

Certificate courses play a vital role in the multidimensional development of students as the courses adds to the curricular aspect of the academics. The students are also equipped with analytical mindset, presentation skills & practical approaches of law as the courses provided by the college are more focused on the the contemporary development in the field of law, filing of suits, trials, resolution of the conflicts, case studies & futuristic approaches to law.

With the advent of A.Y. 2023-24, college introduced first edition of five certificate courses, which grabbed the attention of budding lawyers. The students showed a lot of enthusiasm for participation in the newly launched certificate courses, the details of which are mentioned below.

Sr. No.	Name of the course	Duration of the course	No. of participants	Course Coordinator
1	Certificate Course in Family Dispute Mechanism	17.07.2023 to 03.08.2023	67	Dr. Aishwarya Yadav Asst. Prof. Pradnya Yadav
2	Certificate Course in Arbitration law & Practice	17.07.2023 to 03.08.2023	155	Dr. Aishwarya Yadav Asst. Prof. Sharad Chauhan
3	Certificate Course in Media Law	27.07.2023 to 16.09.2023	37	Asst. Prof. Neeta Ahir Asst. Prof. Aditi Kulkarni
4	Certificate Course in Corporate Law	17.07.2023 to 18.08.2023	115	Dr. Janhavi Ghodke Asst. Prof. Sonal Pandhare
5	Certificate Course in Social Legislation	27.07.2023 to 22.08.2023	24	Dr. Priya Chopde Dr. Jyoti Shete

The institution is keen about the overall development of the students & hence certificate courses are designed to upskill & enhance the quality of students' academic as well as on field performance. As the students showed their willingness of participation in such certificate courses enhancing their professional efficiency, the institution is planning to introduce more certificate courses & diploma courses in the multiple arenas of Law such as Law & Economics of Contracts, Changing Information Technology & Law, Bhagvad-Geeta & Management, Agricultural Laws, and Election Laws etc.

Consumer Club

Introduction of Department:

The Consumer Club of Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College is an initiative taken to enhance awareness among the students as well as in the society about rights and responsibilities of consumer. It was inaugurated on 20th December 2023 on the occasion of National Consumer Rights Day. In order to safeguard interest of consumer at international level the day of 15 March is observed as "World Consumer Day" and in India the day of 24th December of each year observed as "National Consumer Rights Day". The Consumer Club of our institution aims to educate students about consumer related issues such as consumer rights, duties, consumer protection and creating awareness among the society. The faculty coordinator of the Cell is Asst. Prof. Prithviraj D. Chavan.

Vision Of Club:

"AWARE", "ALERT", "ACT"

Objectives:

- To educate the students, create and increase awareness of consumer rights and trained them about consumer awareness in order to reach the unreachable.
- To draw the attention to the importance of consumer rights.
- To educate the public on laws enacted to ensure the safety and welfare of consumer.

One day workshop on "Rights of Consumer: Issues and Challenges" and the Inauguration of 'Consumer Club'

A workshop on "Rights of Consumer: Issues and Challenges" was conducted on the day of the Inauguration of 'Consumer Club' on Wednesday, 20th December 2023 in Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College Campus Building, LC 10.

Asst. Prof. Umesh Jawalikar (Balaji Law College, Tathawade, Pune, Former President, District Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission, Maharashtra), Adv. Dhara Ranpura (District Legal Service Authority, Pune), and Adv. Shrikant Joshi (Member, Akhil Bhartiya Grahak Panchayat) were invited as the honourable guests for this event.

In collaboration with District and Sessions Court, Pune, Legal Service Authority, Pune, Adhivakta Parishad, Pune and Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College organised this workshop for 150 attendees with the intent of creating consumer rights awareness in society with the involvement of students. Key speaker of this workshop was former Secretary of District Redressal Commission and presently working as Professor. He enlightened judicial activism for protecting consumer rights and also shared his own experience acting as President of the Consumer Redressal Commission in various districts in Maharashtra with students and other attendees. This session helped to understand role of judiciary in protecting consumer rights, the issues and challenges before it and also helped gain a clearer understanding of the rights of consumers.

Cultural Department

The Cultural Department of DES Shri Navalmal Firodia law college every year organises “Dum-Indradhanush” with an objective. The primary goal of the cultural Department in a college is to create an immersive and enriching experience for participants that aligns with the broader objectives of cultural education and community engagement.

The objectives of the Cultural Department are:

Creating a Welcoming Environment: Creating a healthy and happier environment makes everyone feel included, individuals from all backgrounds feel valued and respected, thereby strengthening the sense of belonging within the college community.

Empowering Student Leadership: Through involvement in event planning, organization, and execution, the department empowers students to develop leadership skills and take ownership of their cultural programming initiatives.

Creating Lasting Memories: Ultimately, the goal is to create memorable and transformative experiences for participants that leave a lasting impact, inclusiveness, inspiring continued engagement with cultural learning and appreciation both on and off-campus.

The Cultural Department has a very active participation in the college as students from different age groups work together in order to make things better and memorable with their ideas and insights.

As of every year, this year also we have hosted Dum-Indradhanush which included series of fun, sports and enthusiastic events that were performed from 18th to 23rd March. The Cultural Intra-collegiate Fest was conducted from 21st, 22nd and 23rd March 2024. The Event received response from the participants around 250 students participated in various cultural events in the span of three days. Apart from participation, student who attended the event were 800 in number which made the event a grand success. Asst. Prof. Pradnya Yadav and Asst. Prof. Ajinkya Waghmare were the faculty coordinators for the event.

The details of the Events conducted are as follows:-

- **Treasure Hunt-** This is an interactive activity that includes Riddles, Puzzles, and a series of clues to find a particular “Treasure”. This game develops a quality of critical thinking, promotes teamwork and helps you

to learn better co-ordination among the teammates. As of this year a total of 13 teams participated and with the coordination of event heads and volunteers the clues were hidden within the campus area.

- **SINGING-** Participants performed individually with their mesmerising voices, covering the event with love, nostalgia and showcasing their talent through music.

- **IMPROMPTU DANCE-** A random song was played on the spot and a time limit of 2 minutes was given to each participant to showcase their moves.

- **ANTAKSHARI-** This was a group activity where teams were given some random words and were asked to sing a Bollywood song containing that word in it.

- **MONO ACTING-** Also known as monologue acting, is a form of theatrical performance where a single actor performs alone on stage, portraying one or more characters.

- **HOG FEST-** Students competed against each other in terms of quantity of food that was to be eaten by them.

- **SLAM POETRY-** It was judged on the basis of the creativity a student added in the poems.

- **CRAZY COMMERCIALS-** It was a group activity where teams were asked to make unique stuffs and sell them with their ability. They were judges on the basis of their communication skills, task management, teamwork etc.

- **ONE MINUTE FAME-** Each participant was given 1 minute to show any of his talents like weight lifting, singing, acting or anything they’re good at.

- **GROUP DANCE-** Artistic dances were done by the students impressing every person sitting as the audience. There were no competitions instead it was a way to spread joy and happiness among everyone.

- **STANDUP COMEDY-** Stand-up comedy is a form of entertainment where a comedian performs in front of a live audience, typically delivering a series of humorous stories, jokes, observations, and anecdotes.

- **RANGOLI AND MEHENDI-** Participants showed the talent of their artistic work by making beautiful Mehendi and Rangoli.

- **HOLD IT, HAVE IT-** The goal of the game is to be the last player remaining in the game by holding an object.

- **PAINTING AND POSTER MAKING-** The paintings and posters were judged by the amount of creativity and smart work.

- MR AND MS INDRADHANUSH- The Competition is to conducted to promote uniqueness of our Indian heritage, cultural awareness, and community pride. It provides a platform where students could display their artistic skills, cultural pride, leadership, and family values in order to further advance themselves in Indian Society.

Dum-Indradhanush

List of Winners

Mehendi	1 st - Kiran Shinde 3rd BA LLB	2 nd -Yashashri Mali 1st LLB
Rangoli	1 st - Divya Pujari 3rd BBA LLB	2 nd - Amruta Shirole 2nd LLB
Poster making	1 st Shriya Revatkar 3rd BA LLB	2 nd - Megha Parlekar
Painting	1 st - Tejal Kotwal	2 nd - Mihika Chitole
Mono-acting	1 st Madhura Dnyote	2 nd - Sairaj Ghatpande
Hold it, Have it	MEN	WOMEN
	1 st - Viraj Gaikwad 1st LLB	1 st - Diksha Mishra
	2 nd - Aditya 5th BA LLB	2 nd - Renuka 2nd LLB
One Minute Fame	1 st - Neha Bhukan	2 nd - Suja
Slam Poetry	1 st - Imroz Khan	2 nd - Puja Tupere
Antakshari	5th Year BA LLB	
Standup Comedy	1 st - Aditya Nipunge 1st LLB	2 nd - Vishuombhar Khile
Impromptu Dance	1 st - Tanvi Kajbaje 1st BBA LLB	2 nd - Bhargavi 2nd BA LLB
Crazy Commercials	1 st - 3rd LLB	2 nd - 1st BA LLB
Singing	1 st - Tejasvini	2 nd - Utkarsh
Hog Fest	Male	Female
	1 st - Pawan Kilanke-2nd LLB	1 st - Shivani Kumari-3rd BA LLB
	2 nd - Sangram Nagargoje -1st BA LLB	2 nd - Yashika Patil-1st BBA LLB
Treasure Hunt	1 st	2 nd
	LLB 2ND year Jainam Prateek Vanshika Shrutosoma Mansi	BA LLB 5th year Aditya Pallavi Vaidehi Aditi Manas
Mr and Miss Indradhanush	Mr. Indradhanush – Shritej Ghule	5th year BALLB
	Miss Indradhanush- Bhoomika Verma	1st Year BA LLB

Conclusion:

With each passing moment, our hearts evoke a feeling of shared emotion with the echoes of creativity, and a profound sense of belonging, nurtured by the active participation of students. The fest unfolded into an odyssey of joy, adventure, and exploration, where every soul present found solace in the collective embrace of shared experiences, rendering this affair truly unforgettable.

The crowning moments of Mr. and Miss Indradhanush, held on the event's closing day, bestowed honour upon those who exemplified intellect, poise, and adaptability in the face of unforeseen challenges, all while showcasing their individual talents and artistry.

The price distribution ceremony was conducted on 23rd March with immense participation of all the students in the fest and valedictory session was graced by Mr. Krishnaraaj Mahadik, YouTube Influencer and Youth Icon. Each moment, each triumph, and each shared connection served as a testament to the spirit of our community, leaving an indelible mark upon the annals of our collective memory.

Debate Department: Club Mimansa

The Debate department is dedicated to fostering critical thinking, persuasive communication, and respectful discourse among students. Through competitive teams, workshops, and public events the department provides opportunities for students to develop their skills, do research and hone public speaking abilities. The debate department provides a platform for students to learn about budget management, taking responsibility during events and develop man management skills. The faculty coordinator of the department is Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav.

Late Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Smruti Karandak National Debate Competition – Edition 15

The 15th Edition of the Late Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Smruti Karandak National Debate Competition took place on the 1st and 2nd of September, 2023 in the Fergusson Amphitheatre, Fergusson College Campus, Pune. The Chief Guest for Inauguration was Mr. Dhananjay Kulkarni, Secretary, Deccan Education Society, Pune while the Chief Guest for Valedictory Ceremony was Shri. Praveen Dhabadghav. 220 students participated through 110 teams and there were over 300 attendees for the event.

Late Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Smruti Karandak, held on first and second of September 2023 (15th edition) was a remarkable showcase of intellectual prowess, rigorous argumentation, and persuasive communication. The event attracted a diverse pool of over two hundred participants from all over India, each contributing to the richness of perspectives and argumentation. The competition was meticulously organized by the Mimansa Debate Forum of Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College.

The **Winners** of this competition were -

1. **IGNOU - Indira Gandhi National Open University**- Parag Badrike and Mugdha Thorat.
2. First Runner up spot was secured by **Fergusson College**- Komansu Herwani and Aparna Jaichand Patle.
3. Second Runner up spot was secured by **Savitribai Phule Pune University** – Chaitanya Bankar and Deeksha.

Individual best speaker and special appreciation awards were also given.

1. **Best Speaker – Hindi** - Shivansh Narayan Tripathi.
2. **Special Appreciation- Hindi** - Sanika Choure.

1. **Best Speaker – Marathi** - Parag Badrike.
2. **Special Appreciation – Marathi** – Chaitanya Bankar.

1. **Best Speaker – English** – Naman Rawal.
2. **Special Appreciation – English** – Shaunak Prasad Shirgaonkar.

Late Gopal Ganesh Agarkar Smruti Karandak, held on first and second of September 2023 (15th edition) was a remarkable showcase of intellectual prowess, rigorous argumentation, and persuasive communication. The event attracted a diverse pool of over two hundred participants from all over India, each contributing to the richness of perspectives and argumentation. The competition was meticulously organized by the Mimansa Debate Forum of Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College.

The achievements of the members of the debate club for this academic year are portrayed hereinbelow:

Participant	Class	Name of the Competition	Position
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	Bhaskar Rao Karve Karnadak	3 rd Prize
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	M.I.T Alandi Elocution	Runner Up
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	Sharada Karandak, Ahmednagar	3 rd Prize
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	New Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ahmednagar	2 nd Prize
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	C. T. Bora College, Shirur	1 st Prize
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	Padmshri,Vikhe Patil College, Pravaranagar	Consolation Prize
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	Anna Hajare Karandak	Consolation Prize
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	Namo Chashak, 2024	3 rd Prize
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	Bhagwan Mahavir, Elocution Competition, Kolhapur	Consolation Prize
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	Sanjivan College, Solapur	Consolation Prize
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	Nehru Yuva Kendra Youth Parliament	Selected to State Level
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	C.O.E.P Sir Vishvairiya Karnatak	Winner
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	Yuva Vivek Chitrkosh , Competition on Marathi Day	3 rd Prize
Sairaj Mohan Ghatpande	4th BA LLB	H. K. Kale Elocution, Ahmednagar	3 rd Prize
Prajwal Sanjay Narwade	3rd LLB	Comrade Bhagvat Elocution Competition	2 nd Prize
Prajwal Sanjay Narwade	3rd LLB	Sharda Karandak Debate Competition	3 rd Prize
Prajwal Sanjay Narwade	3rd LLB	C H Sambhaji Karandak, C. T. Bora College	Winner
Prajwal Sanjay Narwade	3rd LLB	T. C. College, Ambajogai	2 nd Prize
Prajwal Sanjay Narwade	3rd LLB	Anand Karandak, 2024	Winner
Prajwal Sanjay Narwade	3rd LLB	C.O.E.P Sir Vishvairiya Karandak	Winner
Prajwal Sanjay Narwade	3rd LLB	Lokmanya Tilak Karandak 2024, Ferguson College	3 rd Prize
Prajwal Sanjay Narwade	3rd LLB	Sahitya Kesari Karandak,	Finalist
Kshipra Dongray	2nd BA LLB	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Youth Parliament,	Selected for District Round
Kshipra Dongrey	2nd BA LLB	MIT, Alandi Debate competition	3 rd Prize
Shreya Jadhav	4th BA LLB	MIT, Alandi Debate Competition	Runner up
Smruti Dhoot	4th BA LLB	Vidhirang Elocution	Runner up

DES Centre for Legal Excellence

3rd Edition of Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smriti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth Lecture Series

The event took place on 28th and 29th February, 2024 at the Amphitheatre of the Fergusson College Campus. The Chief Guest for Inauguration Session was Prof. (Dr.) Dilip Ukey, Vice Chancellor, Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai

Deccan Education Society's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune was established in 2004. Since inception, the college is striving to upskill the students through curricular and co-curricular and extra-curricular activities. Over the period of time, the college has instituted various cells and centres for effective organization of such activities. Introduction of DES Centre for Legal Excellence is one of the endeavour of the college, through which it undertakes multi-faceted initiatives for bringing about professional development of law students. The college continuously cherishes and guards the legacy of its parent society namely, Deccan Education Society through all of its ventures.

Shri. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar an eminent freedom fighter, politician, lawyer, writer and social reformer is the distinguished alumni of Deccan Education Society. As we look back at the legacy of Shri. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, it is visible that he condemned the irrational practices of religious rituals and advocated a strong embrace of science. The rational ideology of Savarkar was to unify people for the cause of Indian Independence, giving prominence to fraternity whereby the platform of public opinion was used to mobilize the thinking of common masses which eventually led to significant changes in the society.

In the find memory of Shri. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, DES Centre for Legal Excellence has introduced a lecture series from 2021. It is named as Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smriti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth Lecture Series. with a view to reach the masses on topics like history, socio-legal, economics and political importance. It was inaugurated at the auspicious hands of Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar, the then Honorable Governor of West Bengal, Presently Hon'ble Vice President of India as a Chief Guest.

This year earmarks the 3rd Edition of Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smriti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth Lecture Series. It was organized on 28th & 29th February, 2024. 'Understanding Interplay between Law and Morality' was the theme of this lecture series. Prof. (Dr.) Dilip Ukey, Vice Chancellor, Maharashtra National Law University, Mumbai graced the occasion of Inauguration ceremony of this lecture series as a Chief Guest. On this occasion, Vice President of Governing Body and

Council, Deccan Education Society and Chairman of College Development Committee Adv. Ashok Palande, Secretary of Deccan Education Society Shri. Dhananjay Kulkarni, and Principal of Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College Dr. Sunita Adhav were present on the dais. At the outset, Principal of the college delivered a welcome address.

Prof. (Dr.) Dilip Ukey addressed the audience through his inaugural speech. He cited illustrations from legal jurisprudence and explained how both notions of law and ethics complement each other. He also gave in-depth guidance on the structure of the Constitution, principle of constitutionalism and its development through judicial interpretations.

Inauguration ceremony was followed by lectures by eminent speakers in the area of law. About 290 students and 20 Faculty members were present for the sessions.

Following is list of speakers who delivered the lecture on various dimensions of Interplay between Law and Morality;

1. Dr. Rohini Honap, Principal and HOD, TMV's Lokmanya Tilak Law College, Pune
2. Smt. Sonali Shrikhande, Visiting Faculty, Symbiosis International University, Pune
3. Smt. Neeta Ahir, Assistant Professor, DES' Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune
4. Shri. Sandip Borse, Assistant Professor, DES' Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune

Dr. Rohini Honap through her discourse, guided the students as to how law and ethics have changed with the changing times. She also emphasized a need and means of reconciliation of artificial intelligence, clinical trials, human organ transplantation with Constitutional values. Smt. Sonali Shrikhande vividly unfolded the fundamental changes between Bharatiya Naya Samhita and the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Law, as well as how and why the changing concepts of treason and sedation need to be in tune with Constitutional morality. She elucidated the paradigm shift in Indian Criminal Laws. Smt. Neeta Ahir through her lecture dealt with the changing trends in judicial pronouncements in the context of interrelationship between law and morality. Whereas, Shri. Sandeep Borse deliberated upon the sociological perspectives of law and morality in Indian Society.

The said lecture series was extremely insightful and conversant for students to understand the Interplay between Law and Morality with contemporary significance. The lecture series was successfully co-ordinated by Dr. Priya Chopde, Vice Principal, DES' Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College.

Environment Cell

Cleanliness Drive

Organized by: Environment Cell, Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College

Location: Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College premises

Faculty Coordinator: Asst. Prof. Sandip Borse

Introduction:

The Environment Cell of Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College organized a successful Cleanliness Drive within the college premises. The event aimed to promote cleanliness, hygiene, and environmental awareness among students, faculty, and staff.

Objectives:

1. To promote a clean and hygienic environment within the college premises.
2. To raise awareness about the importance of environmental conservation and waste management.
3. To encourage active participation from students, faculty, and staff in community service initiatives.

Activities:

The Cleanliness Drive comprised various activities aimed at cleaning and beautifying the college campus. These activities included:

1. Campus Cleanup: Volunteers gathered to pick up litter and trash from various areas of the college campus, including classrooms, corridors, lawns, and parking lots.
2. Waste Segregation: Participants sorted collected waste into recyclable and non-recyclable categories, promoting waste segregation and proper disposal practices.
3. Plantation Drive: As part of the environmental conservation efforts, saplings were planted in designated areas of the college campus to enhance greenery and contribute to air purification.
4. Awareness Campaign: Informational posters and banners were displayed around the college premises to educate students and staff about the importance of cleanliness, waste management, and environmental sustainability.

Participation:

The Cleanliness Drive witnessed enthusiastic participation from students, faculty, and staff members of Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College. Volunteers

actively engaged in the cleanup activities and demonstrated a strong commitment to environmental stewardship.

Outcomes:

1. Improved Cleanliness: The collaborative efforts of participants resulted in a noticeable improvement in the cleanliness and tidiness of the college campus.
2. Environmental Awareness: The event successfully raised awareness about the significance of environmental conservation practices, fostering a sense of responsibility towards preserving the environment.
3. Community Engagement: The Cleanliness Drive encouraged active involvement from the college community, promoting a sense of unity and collective action towards a common goal.

Poster Making Competition – Environment Theme

Organized by: Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College

Date: January 26, 2024

Location: Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College premises

Introduction:

On January 26th, Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College organized a Poster Making Competition with the theme centered around the environment. Held on Republic Day, the event aimed to celebrate both the spirit of patriotism and environmental awareness among students.

Objectives:

1. To provide students with a platform to express their creativity and artistic talents.
2. To raise awareness about environmental issues through visual communication.
3. To commemorate Republic Day with a meaningful and educational activity.

Activities:

The Poster Making Competition featured students showcasing their artistic skills while addressing environmental themes. Participants were provided with art supplies and a designated space to create their posters within a specified time frame. The competition encouraged students to explore various aspects of environmental conservation, such as biodiversity, pollution, climate change, and sustainable living,

through their artwork.

Participation:

Students enthusiastically participated in the Poster Making Competition, showcasing their passion for both art and environmental advocacy. The event attracted a significant turnout, reflecting the interest and commitment of the college community towards environmental sustainability.

Poster Making Competition Results

Sr. No.	Prize	Name of the Student
1	1 st Prize	Katyayani Tiwari
2	2 nd Prize	Bhoomika Oswal
3	3 rd Prize	Siya Nimhan and Diksha Borhade

Outcomes:

1. Creativity and Expression: The competition provided students with a creative outlet to express their ideas and concerns regarding environmental issues through art.
2. Awareness and Education: The posters served as powerful mediums for raising awareness about environmental challenges and inspiring action towards positive change among peers and the wider community.
3. Commemoration of Republic Day: By organizing the competition on Republic Day, the college combined patriotic celebrations with a meaningful activity focused on a pressing societal issue, aligning with the values of responsible citizenship.

Conclusion:

The Poster Making Competition on the theme of the environment, held on Republic Day at Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, successfully fulfilled its objectives of promoting creativity, environmental awareness, and patriotic spirit among students. The event exemplified the college's commitment to nurturing well-rounded individuals who are not only academically proficient but also socially and environmentally conscious.

Tree Plantation Program

Organized by: Environment Cell, Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College

Location: Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College premises

Introduction:

The Environment Cell of Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, in collaboration with faculty members and

volunteers, organized a Tree Plantation Program within the college premises. The event aimed to contribute to environmental conservation and enhance greenery on the campus.

Objectives:

1. To promote environmental sustainability and conservation efforts within the college community.
2. To raise awareness about the importance of tree plantation in mitigating climate change and enhancing biodiversity.
3. To foster collaboration and teamwork among students, faculty, and volunteers towards a common environmental goal.

Activities:

The Tree Plantation Program involved the planting of twelve trees at designated locations within the Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College campus. Faculty members and volunteers assisted the Environment Cell in preparing the planting sites, selecting appropriate tree species, and ensuring proper planting techniques were followed. The program also included a brief educational session highlighting the benefits of tree plantation and the significance of preserving green spaces.

Participation:

The Tree Plantation Program witnessed active participation from faculty members, volunteers, and members of the Environment Cell. Their collective efforts exemplified a strong commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainability. The program encouraged individuals to take proactive steps towards creating a greener and healthier environment.

Outcomes:

1. Environmental Impact: The planting of twelve trees contributes to the improvement of air quality, soil health, and overall biodiversity within the college premises.
2. Educational Value: The program provided participants with valuable hands-on experience in tree plantation and highlighted the importance of individual and collective action in addressing environmental challenges.
3. Community Engagement: The collaborative nature of the Tree Plantation Program fostered a sense of community and shared responsibility among participants, strengthening the bond within the college community.

Conclusion:

The Tree Plantation Program organized by the Environment Cell, with the support of faculty members and volunteers, signifies a significant step towards promoting environmental sustainability and conservation at Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College. The event reflects the college's commitment to fostering a greener and more eco-friendly campus environment for current and future generations.

Water Audit

This water audit report aims to assess the water usage and consumption patterns at [SNFLC]. The audit focuses on monitoring the utilization of water from two 2500-liter tanks, sourced from both groundwater and tap water. Additionally, the report examines water usage across various facilities within the college premises, including toilets, staff rooms, water coolers, and plant watering activities.

Water Source:

The college utilizes water from two 2500-liter tanks, which are replenished from both groundwater and tap water sources. Groundwater is accessed through borewells or wells located on the college premises, while tap water is supplied by the municipal water supply system.

Water Usage:

1. Toilets:

The college is equipped with a total of seven toilets, distributed as follows:

- 3 male toilets
- 3 female toilets
- 1 staff room toilet

Average water consumption per flush = 7 liters

Total water consumption for toilet flushing per day =
(3 male toilets + 3 female toilets + 1 staff room toilet)
* 7 liters

2. Water Coolers:

Three water coolers are installed across the college campus.

Average water consumption per water cooler per day
= B liters

Total water consumption for water coolers per day = 3
water coolers * B liters

3. Plant Watering:

The college waters 40 to 50 plants daily.

Average water consumption per plant per day = C
liters

Total water consumption for plant watering per day =
(40 to 50 plants) * C liters

4. Total Water Usage:

Total water consumption per day = Total toilet water
usage + Total water cooler usage + Total plant
watering usage

Total water consumption per day = [(3 male toilets +
3 female toilets + 1 staff room toilet) * 7 liters] + [3
water coolers * B liters] + [(40 to 50 plants) * C liters]

Calculation Assumptions:

- The average water consumption per flush, per water cooler, and per plant watering session is based on typical usage patterns and may vary depending on factors such as fixture efficiency and watering practices.
- The calculation does not include water usage for other purposes such as cleaning, irrigation, or recreational activities.

Conclusion:

By quantifying water usage through mathematical calculations, this report provides insights into the college's overall water consumption. Understanding water usage patterns is essential for implementing effective water conservation measures and promoting sustainable practices within the college community.

Family Counselling Centre- सहजीवन

The family institution serves as the cornerstone of society, playing a crucial role in shaping individuals and communities. The Family Counselling Centre named सहजीवन was established in Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune, in A.Y. 2022-23 with the objective of serving the society by contributing to save the family institutions. Presently there is rise in divorce rates and individuals are facing various challenges in relationship like domestic violence, dowry demands, divorce by mutual consent, maintenance, etc.

Throughout the year, our dedicated team of Dr. Aishwarya Yadav, Asst. Prof. Aditi Kulkarni and Adv. Sandip Mahale, who is a legal practitioner specialized in family matters, have worked tirelessly to support families, to provide them legal advice, to mediate in order to settle the dispute.

The center provided counseling services to numerous families experiencing conflicts and difficulties within their relationships. Our trained counselors offered empathetic listening, guidance, and mediation to help families navigate through their issues and find constructive solutions.

Until now, we have addressed a total of 27 matrimonial legal cases. These cases ranged from issues of communication breakdown, financial disputes, domestic violence, maintenance claims to custody battles. Each case presented unique challenges, requiring personalized approaches and interventions. We worked closely with couples involved in matrimonial legal cases, offering them legal guidance and support throughout the legal proceedings. Students were given opportunity to work with the Cell to provide them exposure to legal documents, drafting and proceedings of matrimonial matters.

We are pleased to report that several couples who sought our counseling and legal support were successfully reunited. Through effective mediation and legal advocacy, these couples were able to overcome their differences and strengthen their relationships.

The Family Counselling center has achieved considerable success by providing legal advice and by helping couples to reunite. It looks forward to make further positive difference in the lives of families in need.

Supreme Court Live Streaming Activity Report

In an innovative step to enhance legal education, our law college has introduced a weekly Supreme Court Live Streaming activity on Monday and Friday. This initiative aims to bridge the gap between theoretical learning and real-world judicial proceedings. It provides students with the unique opportunity to witness the highest court in action. The primary objectives of this initiative include educational enrichment, practical insight into legal processes, learning courtroom etiquettes, enhanced legal awareness, and professional development.

By implementing this activity, the college effectively bridges the gap between theory and practice. Students can analyse and discuss the legal concepts mentioned by advocates and judges during the hearing. They can see how legal principles they study in textbooks are applied in real-life scenarios, leading to more comprehensive understanding of the law. This activity ensures that students not only learn the theoretical aspects of the law but also appreciate its practical application in the judicial system.

Guest Lecture Department

DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College witnessed remarkable and thought-provoking events organised by the Guest Lecture Department for the Academic Year 2023-24. Guest Lecture Department receives lots of support and guidance from the Management, Principal, Staff Members and Non -Teaching Staff in implementing its ideas. The faculty coordinator for this academic year was Asst. Prof. Hanumant Dodake.

Guest Lecture Department serves as a platform for intellectual discourse and academic enrichment. The department recognizes the importance of engaging with experts from various fields to supplement classroom learning and expose students to diverse perspectives. Through effective communication and promotion, the department always ensures that students are informed and encouraged to participate actively in these enriching experiences. Each lecture is thoughtfully curated to align with the college's academic objectives and to provide students with valuable insights and practical knowledge.

The Guest Lecture Department at DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College is committed to excellence in organizing and executing events that enrich the academic experience of students. By adhering to a structured approach that prioritizes meticulous planning, seamless execution, and thorough follow-up, the department ensures that every guest lecture is a memorable and rewarding experience for both speakers and attendees alike. Through continuous feedback and improvement, the department strives to enhance the quality and relevance of its guest lecture program, contributing to the overall academic excellence of the institution.

Guest Lecture on "Emerging Trends of Arbitration"

On the 13th of July 2023, DES SNFLC hosted a guest lecture on "Emerging Trends in Arbitration" at the esteemed Kundalmal Firodia Auditorium. The guest speaker was Adv. Shivam Nimbalkar from the Bombay High Court, who holds an LL.M in Corporate and Commercial Law from London. The event was attended by 120 students and aimed to provide students with practical career-driven knowledge in the field of arbitration, offering insights into its intricacies and evolving trends.

Mr. Nimbalkar brought a wealth of experience and

expertise to the discussion, enriching the audience with valuable insights into the dynamic landscape of arbitration. The event commenced promptly at 10:00 am, with Asst. Prof. Hanumant Dodake, serving as the event coordinator, welcoming the audience and introducing the guest speaker. Mr. Nimbalkar delved into various emerging trends in arbitration, offering practical examples and case studies to illustrate key concepts. In the event Attendees gained valuable insights into the evolving field of arbitration, including recent developments, challenges, and opportunities. Mr. Nimbalkar's expertise provided attendees with a deeper understanding of the subject matter, empowering them to navigate the complexities of arbitration with confidence. Throughout the lecture, attendees actively engaged with the speaker, posing thought-provoking questions and participating in discussions. The interactive nature of the session fostered a dynamic learning environment, encouraging collaborative learning and knowledge exchange. At the conclusion of the lecture, Ketaki Patil, a 4th BALLB student, delivered a heartfelt vote of thanks, expressing gratitude to Mr. Nimbalkar for sharing his insights and to Asst. Prof. Hanumant Dodake for coordinating the event. Ms. Patil also thanked her fellow students for their active participation and contribution to the success of the guest lecture. The guest lecture on "Emerging Trends in Arbitration" proved to be a valuable learning experience for all attendees, providing them with practical knowledge and insights essential for their future careers in law. Total 180 Students attended the Event.

Guest Lecture on "Rights of Refugees under International Law"

Guest Lecture on the Rights of Refugees under International Law

On October 4, 2023, DES SNFLC organized a guest lecture on the topic "Rights of Refugees under International Law." The event aimed to provide valuable insights into the intricacies and emerging trends in the field of refugee laws in India. The lecture was held at the Legal Aid Clinic of DES SNFLC and featured Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha, Director of the Indian Law Institute, as the esteemed guest speaker and 70 student attendees.

The event commenced at 9:00 am with a warm

welcome extended to all attendees. The participants included students, faculty members, and individuals interested in the field of refugee laws.

Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha delivered an insightful and comprehensive presentation on the rights of refugees under international law. His vast knowledge and experience in the field were evident throughout the lecture. He emphasized the importance of understanding and upholding the rights of refugees in the context of international legal frameworks.

Prof. Sinha provided a thorough overview of the international legal framework governing the rights of refugees. He discussed key conventions and treaties, including the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. The speaker highlighted the Indian legal framework concerning refugees and asylum seekers. He discussed the challenges and opportunities in implementing international standards within the Indian context. Prof. Sinha explored emerging trends in refugee protection and discussed the evolving challenges faced by refugees in the modern world. He emphasized the importance of adapting legal frameworks to address these new challenges. There was an engaging question-and-answer session where attendees had the opportunity to seek clarifications and delve deeper into the topic.:

The event concluded with a vote of thanks to Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha for his enlightening lecture. Vote of thanks given by Asst. Prof. Dr. Priya Chopde. It was emphasized that such events play a crucial role in enhancing students' understanding of the legal field and providing a platform for practical knowledge.

The guest lecture on the "Rights of Refugees under International Law" at the Legal Aid Center of DES SNFLC on October 4, 2023, was a resounding success. It served as a platform for students and attendees to gain a deeper understanding of the complex and evolving field of refugee laws, both from an international and Indian perspective. The event was an academic feast that contributed to the academic and career development of the participants.

Guest Lecture on "Civil Contempt and Criminal Contempt of Court"

DES SNFLC hosted a successful and informative guest lecture on the topic "Civil Contempt and Criminal Contempt of Court" on October 10, 2023. This event aimed to provide students with comprehensive insights into the intricate aspects of Contempt of Court. The lecture was conducted online to facilitate participation and accessibility, with the event link shared in advance. 200 students attended the event.

Adv. Sushma Kadam (Advocate, District and Sessions Court, Pune), a highly respected legal professional with extensive experience in the field, was the esteemed guest speaker for the event. Her expertise and profound understanding of the subject made her an excellent choice to guide the students through this complex legal topic. The lecture was made mandatory for all students of the 4th BA LLB and 4th BBA LLB programs. This ensured that the core audience, primarily students pursuing a legal education, had the opportunity to gain valuable knowledge and insights. The event was meticulously organized, adhering to the scheduled time frame.

The lecture commenced promptly at 10:30 am, and a warm welcome was extended to all participants. The event began with a brief introduction to the topic and an overview of the day's agenda. Guest Speaker's Presentation: Adv. Sushma Kadam delivered an engaging and informative lecture. She covered various aspects of civil and criminal contempt of court, providing detailed explanations, legal precedents, and practical examples. Her presentation was well-structured and easy to follow, ensuring that even complex legal concepts were accessible to the students. Throughout the lecture, participants actively engaged with the speaker. They asked questions, sought clarifications, and shared their thoughts on the subject matter. This interactive approach enhanced the learning experience and allowed for a deeper understanding of the topic. Towards the end of the lecture, a dedicated question-and-answer session was held, allowing students to further explore specific areas of interest and seek guidance from the expert speaker. The event concluded on time at 11:30 am, and a vote of thanks was extended to Adv. Sushma Kadam for her invaluable contribution. Participants were encouraged to apply the knowledge gained in their academic and professional pursuits. The event received overwhelmingly positive feedback from both students and faculty. Participants expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to learn from such an accomplished legal expert. The lecture left a lasting impact on the students, equipping them with practical knowledge that will undoubtedly benefit them in their legal careers. The guest lecture on "Civil Contempt and Criminal Contempt of Court" organized by DES SNFLC was a resounding success. It not only met its objectives in providing practical legal insights but also fostered an environment of active learning and engagement among the students. The event's success serves as a testament to the college's commitment to providing quality education and enhancing students'

understanding of the law. We extend our sincere gratitude to Adv. Sushma Kadam for her time and expertise. We look forward to organizing more such informative events in the future to further enrich the educational experience of our students.

Guest Lecture On “Interactive session on Practical intricacies of Drafting, Pleading and conveyancing”

On October 12, 2023, DES SNFLC hosted an exclusive online guest lecture, titled “Practical Approach in Registration, Drafting, and Conveyancing,” featuring Adv. Abhijeet Hartalkar Sir as the esteemed speaker. The event aimed to provide students and legal enthusiasts with practical insights and knowledge in these critical areas of legal practice. This lecture was attended by 120 students.

The event commenced on time at 9:00 am, with a warm welcome extended to all participants. The topic and agenda for the day were introduced, setting the stage for an engaging and informative session. Adv. Abhijeet Hartalkar Sir, a renowned legal expert with extensive experience, shared his practical knowledge and insights with the participants. His expertise in the field added great value to the event. The lecture covered the art of effective drafting, emphasizing the importance of clear and precise legal documents. Practical tips and techniques were shared, allowing participants to grasp the nuances of drafting legal documents. Adv. Hartalkar provided a comprehensive overview of the registration process, discussing its intricacies, requirements, and best practices. Participants gained valuable insights into ensuring that legal documents are properly registered. The speaker delved into the complexities of conveyancing, offering a deep understanding of the various aspects involved. This segment of the lecture helped participants grasp the intricacies of property transfers and related legal procedures. Throughout the lecture, participants actively engaged with the speaker. They asked questions, sought clarifications, and shared their experiences and challenges in these legal areas. This interactive approach enhanced the learning experience. The event concluded at 10:00 am, and a vote of thanks was extended to Adv. Abhijeet Hartalkar Sir for his invaluable insights and knowledge. Participants were encouraged to apply the practical guidance received to enhance their legal skills.

The online guest lecture received highly positive feedback from the participants. They expressed their gratitude for the opportunity to learn from a

distinguished legal professional like Adv. Hartalkar. Many participants mentioned that the practical knowledge and tips shared during the lecture would significantly benefit their legal practice and academic pursuits.

The exclusive online guest lecture on “Practical Approach in Registration, Drafting, and Conveyancing” organized by DES SNFLC was a resounding success. It provided attendees with practical insights and knowledge essential for legal professionals. The event’s success is a testament to the college’s commitment to enhancing the educational experience of its students and fostering a deep understanding of legal practices.

Event “Awaken the Power of Women.” (“जागर स्त्री शक्तीचा”)

A Discussion on ‘Empowering Women’ at Navalmal Firodia Law College.”

On October 21, 2023, the Dakshin Education Society hosted a talk titled “Empowering Women” at Kundanmal Firodia Auditorium. The event featured Chitra Wagh, a prominent figure from the Bharatiya Janata Party, and Dr. Sapna Dev, associated with the School of Law at MIT ADT University, Pune. The discussion began with an introduction by Principal, Dr. Sunita Adhav, who highlighted the importance of updating laws concerning women and offered guidance to 180 students on the topic.

During the first session, Dr. Sapna Dev discussed the impact of social media on women’s safety and cybercrime, pointing out the need for better laws and societal awareness. In the second session, Chitra Wagh addressed the inadequacies of certain laws, especially regarding domestic violence, and stressed the importance of updating them. The program ended with a thank-you speech by Advocate Ashok Palande. Dr. Sharad Kunte and Secretary Dhananjay Kulkarni, experienced in organizing such events, were present, reflecting the college’s commitment. Dr. Jyoti Shete introduced participants from Pune, and the program was moderated by Professor Hanumant Dodke. Dr. Janhavi Ghodake ensured the smooth conclusion of the program.

Guest Lecture on “Consumer Protection Act, 2019 in Conflict with Other Laws”

The LLM department at Deccan Education Society Sri Navalmal Firodia Law College in Pune hosted a special talk about the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, and how it interacts with other laws. The event happened on October 20, 2023, at 10:00 AM in the college building with 90 students. Advocate Umesh

Jawalikar, a former president of the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission Pune, was the speaker. Advocate Umesh Jawalikar started by explaining the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. He talked about how this law protects consumers from unfair practices and ensures the quality and safety of products and services. He then talked about how the Consumer Protection Act interacts with other laws like the Indian Contract Act and the Indian Penal Code. He explained where these laws conflict and where they align, he also discussed the idea of consent as mentioned in the Indian Contract Act. He explained the difference between general consent and free consent and how it relates to the Consumer Protection Act. Advocate Jawalikar explained the changing roles and responsibilities of consumers and sellers in business transactions. He emphasized the importance of knowing consumer rights and how to seek help if those rights are violated. He talked about the differences between buying things in person and buying things online, especially in e-commerce.

Advocate Jawalikar explained how the responsibility for fair transactions has shifted from buyers to sellers over time. He discussed problems with misleading advertisements and why it's important to have rules to protect consumers from false information. He talked about the concept of "Consensus Ad Idem," which means both parties understanding and agreeing on the same thing. He explained how this relates to consumer protection.

The event ended with a Q&A session where students could ask questions and get more clarity on the topics discussed. Overall, the event was a great opportunity to learn about consumer rights and how they're protected by the law. The Vote of thanks given by Asst. Prof. Hanumant Dodake, Advocate Umesh Jawalikar's talk left everyone with a better understanding of their rights and responsibilities as consumers in today's world.

Guest lecture on the topic "Civil Contempt and Criminal Contempt of Court."

On 2nd December 2023, from 12:00 pm to 1:00 pm, the DES SNFLC hosted an online guest lecture on "Civil Contempt and Criminal Contempt of Court" via Microsoft Teams. The lecture featured Adv. Akshay Deshmukh, a practicing advocate in the District and Sessions Court Pune. The event, attended by 100 students, began with Assistant Professor Anuja Sharma introducing the topic and emphasizing the expertise of the guest speaker. Adv. Deshmukh provided a comprehensive exploration of civil and criminal contempt of court, blending legal theory with practical

examples to enrich the audience's understanding. The session concluded with a lively Q&A, where students actively engaged and benefited from Adv. Deshmukh's insights, ensuring a deeper comprehension of the subject matter.

Asst. Prof. Hanumant Dodake concluded the event with gratitude, recognizing the invaluable contributions of Adv. Deshmukh and the enthusiastic participation of the students. Attendees gained a thorough understanding of civil and criminal contempt of court, bridging theoretical knowledge with practical applications. Real-world examples provided practical insights, preparing students for their future roles in the legal field. The interactive nature of the session facilitated direct engagement with a seasoned legal professional, fostering a deeper understanding among students. The availability of recorded lecture material promises continued learning opportunities for students, reinforcing their understanding of contempt of court laws.

Guest lecture on "Pleadings in Criminal Proceedings"

On 7th December 2023, from 10:00 am to 11:00 am, a guest lecture on "Pleadings in Criminal Proceedings" by Advocate Siddhant Malegaonkar, a practicing advocate in the District and Sessions Court Pune, was held at the Amphitheatre, Fergusson College Campus. The lecture was organized for third-year LLB students and attended by 150 students. The session aimed to provide insights into the intricacies of pleadings in criminal cases, a fundamental aspect of legal practice. Advocate Siddhant Malegaonkar commenced the session by expressing his gratitude for the opportunity to share his expertise with the budding legal minds. He emphasized the significance of understanding pleadings in criminal proceedings for aspiring lawyers and highlighted their role in ensuring fair trials and upholding justice.

The lecture began with a comprehensive explanation of what constitutes pleadings in criminal cases, including complaints, charges, and defenses. Advocate Malegaonkar elucidated the importance of precise and clear pleadings to facilitate the judicial process. The speaker elaborated on the essential elements of pleadings, such as the nature of the offense, specific allegations, and legal provisions invoked. He provided examples to illustrate how each element contributes to framing effective pleadings. Advocate Malegaonkar shared practical tips and techniques for drafting pleadings in criminal cases. He emphasized the importance of thorough research, attention to

detail, and adherence to procedural requirements to draft pleadings that withstand legal scrutiny. To contextualize the theoretical concepts discussed, the speaker presented case studies illustrating various aspects of pleadings in criminal proceedings. Students were encouraged to analyze the pleadings presented and identify strengths and weaknesses. The lecture also included an interactive Q&A session, during which students had the opportunity to seek clarification on specific topics and engage in discussions with Advocate Malegaonkar. The exchange of ideas enriched the learning experience and fostered a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

In his closing remarks, Advocate Siddhant Malegaonkar reiterated the importance of mastering the art of drafting pleadings for aspiring lawyers. He encouraged students to continue honing their skills through practice and emphasized the role of ethical conduct in the legal profession. The guest lecture on "Pleadings in Criminal Proceedings" by Advocate Siddhant Malegaonkar provided students with valuable insights into the nuances of drafting effective pleadings in criminal cases. Through a combination of theoretical exposition, practical examples, and interactive engagement, the session proved to be both informative and enlightening for the attendees. Introduction of the Guest Speaker is given by Asst. Prof. Prithviraj Chavan and vote of thanks given by Asst. Prof. Pradnya Yadav.

Guest Lecture on the Occasion of Swami Vivekanand Jayanti on the Topic "Swami Vivekananda: An Inspiration for Youth" in Collaboration with Adhivakta Parishad, Pune

On 13th January 2024 DES SNFLC has organized guest lecture on the topic "Swami Vivekananda: An Inspiration for Youth," of Adv. Prashant Yadav as the esteemed guest speaker. The lecture aimed to provide valuable insights for the career development of students, particularly those in 4th and 5th BA LLB and BBA LLB. The introduction of the programme was given by Adv. Tejas Dandgawal, Welcome address was given by Adv. Sagar Satpute. The lecture took place at the Legal Aid Clinic, DES SNFLC, providing an apt environment for intellectual discourse and learning. Adv. Prashant Yadav, renowned for his expertise in law and advocacy, delivered an enlightening discourse on the life and teachings of Swami Vivekananda, highlighting his relevance and inspiration for the youth of today. Sir elucidated on Swami Vivekananda's timeless teachings, emphasizing their pertinence in navigating the challenges and opportunities faced by

today's youth.

The lecture delved into how Swami Vivekananda's principles can serve as a guiding light for students embarking on their professional journeys, instilling values of integrity, perseverance, and purpose. The guest lecture served as a platform for intellectual exchange and introspection, inspiring students to reflect on their aspirations and the principles that can guide them towards fulfilling careers. Adv. Murlidhar Kachare Sir gave the presidential address, where he spoke that, "In today's times, the thoughts of Swami Vivekananda can help young people emerge from difficult situations." The event concluded on a note of Vote of thanks and gratitude towards Adv. Prashant Yadav for his insightful discourse which was given by Asst. Prof. Hanumant Dodake.

Guest lecture on "Global Regulation of Digital Markets"

A guest lecture was organized to discuss studying abroad, focusing on the topic "Global Regulation of Digital Markets" on 6 February 2024, at 2.15 pm. The inputs were given by Prof. Ioannis Kokkoris - Director, Centre for Commercial Law Studies, QMUL. The session aimed to provide valuable insights for 70 students considering international studies, particularly those in their 5th year of BA LLB at DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune.

The speakers shared valuable information about studying abroad, focusing on the global regulation of digital markets. They highlighted the importance of international education and its role in shaping future careers.

The guest lecture provided students with a valuable opportunity to explore studying abroad and learn about the global regulation of digital markets which include the use of social media. The speakers' insights and information about opportunities at Queen Mary University of London were highly beneficial for the Fifth Year BA LLB students. The event concluded with the Vote of thanks given by Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav on a note of appreciation for the speakers and organizers for facilitating such an informative session.

Guest Lectures on Practical Training Paper Alternative Dispute Resolution System

On Friday, 12th April 2024, 240 students from 4th BA LLB, 4th BBA LLB and 2nd LLB were privileged to partake in two intellectually stimulating guest lectures organized through the Microsoft Teams App. The first session, expertly conducted by Adv. Vaishali Jadhav mam from 12:00 am to 1:00 pm, provided a profound

exploration into the pivotal role played by the Legal Service Authority in propelling Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms within the Indian legal framework. Adv. Jadhav meticulously elucidated the multifaceted benefits of ADR, highlighting its potential to alleviate the strain on the conventional judicial system while fostering expeditious and amicable dispute resolutions. Drawing from her wealth of experience, she navigated through various initiatives spearheaded by the Legal Service Authority, aimed at disseminating awareness and facilitating access to ADR mechanisms among diverse segments of society. Real-world case studies served as poignant illustrations, reinforcing the efficacy of ADR in delivering justice swiftly and efficiently. Following a brief intermission.

The second session commenced, graciously led by Adv. Kaustubh Moghe sir from 1:00 pm to 2:00 pm, delving into the intricate realm of International Arbitration. With eloquence and expertise, Adv. Moghe unraveled the nuances of cross-border dispute resolution, underscoring the paramount importance of international arbitration in the contemporary global business landscape. Attendees were treated to an insightful discourse on the fundamental principles, procedural intricacies, and enforcement mechanisms inherent in international arbitration agreements. Adv. Moghe deftly juxtaposed the advantages of arbitration over traditional litigation, citing flexibility, neutrality, and confidentiality as primary catalysts driving its widespread adoption. Compelling case studies served as compelling testimonials to the efficacy and enforceability of arbitration awards across diverse jurisdictions. The collective experience of both lectures offered students a comprehensive understanding of ADR's practical applications, empowering them with the requisite knowledge and insights to incorporate into their academic pursuits and professional endeavors.

Guest Lectures under Practical Training Paper IV – Moot Court Exercise and Internship

DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College convened an enlightening series of lectures on the 19th of April 2024, focused on Practical Training Paper IV - Moot Court Exercise and Internship. Hosted at the Amphitheatre, these sessions were designed to provide students with practical insights into various facets of legal practice. The event featured esteemed speakers, each bringing a wealth of experience and expertise to the forefront.

The first lecture, Pre-trial Preparation on Civil Side, was delivered by Adv. Sandeep Gujarathi (Advocate, District and Sessions Court, Pune) from 11:00 am to 12:00 pm. Adv. Gujarathi, with his extensive background in civil litigation, offered students a comprehensive overview of the meticulous groundwork required in preparing for civil trials.

From evidence gathering to strategy formulation, his insights equipped students with invaluable skills essential for navigating the complexities of civil litigation.

Following this, Dr. Medha Kolhatkar (Part Time Faculty, ILS Law College, Pune) took the stage from 12:00 pm to 1:00 pm to delve into Client Counselling and Interview Techniques. Drawing from her expertise in psychology and legal practice, Dr. Kolhatkar provided students with a nuanced understanding of effective communication with clients and mastering interview skills.

Through interactive exercises and case studies, she emphasized the importance of building rapport with clients, understanding their perspectives, and delivering sound legal counsel. Her session proved instrumental in honing students' interpersonal skills and fostering an empathetic approach to client representation.

The final lecture of the day, Pre-trial Preparation on Criminal Side, was delivered by Adv. Pallavi Wavhal (Advocate, District and Sessions Court, Pune) from 1:30 pm to 2:30 pm. With her specialization in criminal law, Adv. Wavhal navigated students through the intricacies of preparing for criminal trials.

From evidence collection to drafting pleadings and preparing for courtroom proceedings, her insights provided students with a deeper appreciation for the complexities inherent in criminal litigation. Through engaging anecdotes and practical examples, Adv. Wavhal underscored the importance of meticulous preparation and attention to detail in ensuring a robust defense or prosecution strategy.

Overall, the guest lectures offered students a holistic understanding of various aspects of legal practice, ranging from civil litigation to client representation and criminal defense. The diverse perspectives and practical insights shared by the esteemed speakers enriched students' learning experience and prepared them for the rigors of real-world legal practice. The event was a testament to the college's commitment to providing students with comprehensive practical training and nurturing the next generation of legal professionals.

Interaction Department - “अन्वेषण”

The “अन्वेषण” Interaction Department of DES SNFLC is an initiative taken to organise interactive sessions with eminent personalities that allow students to learn from their experiences, insights, expertise, work ethics, and dedication. Eminent personalities serve as role models. Interacting with eminent personalities can inspire students to pursue their passions and dreams. Learning about their journey, challenges, and achievements can ignite motivation. Eminent personalities often share practical knowledge that goes beyond textbooks. Students gain insights into industry trends, innovations, and best practices. Interacting with someone students admire boosts their self-confidence. It supports the belief that students can achieve great things, too. Exposure to different viewpoints expands student’s perspectives. Witnessing their dedication and hard work can encourage the students to stay committed to their goals. Sometimes, these interactions inspire students to create their own legacy and positively impact the world. The faculty coordinator for this department is Asst. Prof. Sumit Tak.

Objectives:

- To inspire students to pursue their passions and dreams
- To learn from eminent personalities’ experiences, insights, expertise, work ethics, and dedication.
- To encourage the students to achieve their goals
- To navigate the roadmap to success.

REPORT ON AN INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH ADV. AVINASH GANU AND ADV. RHISHIKESH R. GANU

Deccan Education Society’s Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune, recently organized an insightful interactive session featuring Adv. Avinash Ganu and Adv. Rhishikesh R. Ganu, focusing on ‘Law and Economics’ and ‘Various Aspects of Criminal Practice’. The event was organised on 3rd November, 2023 at 4:00pm in the Legal Aid Centre. This session was specially arranged for the benefit of the students and faculty, attracting an enthusiastic participation with 21 faculty members and 40 students in attendance.

Adv. Avinash Ganu delivered an engaging presentation on the intricate relationship between law and economics. He emphasized how economic principles are closely intertwined with legal frameworks and

discussed the concept of economic analysis of law. This analysis examines how legal rules influence economic outcomes, assessing whether laws promote efficiency, fairness, and overall societal welfare. His insights highlighted the importance of understanding the economic implications of legal decisions and how this understanding can lead to more effective and equitable legal systems. Adv. Rhishikesh R. Ganu focused on the multifaceted nature of criminal practice. He elaborated on the critical role of a criminal lawyer, stressing the need for a deep comprehension of the law and its application to individual cases. He underscored the importance of providing the best possible defense for clients, adhering strictly to confidentiality rules to ensure clients feel secure in sharing sensitive information. This confidentiality is crucial for building a robust defense without compromising the client’s interests. His discussion illuminated the complexities and responsibilities inherent in criminal law practice. The session was highly interactive, with students and faculty members actively engaging with both speakers. They posed numerous questions, seeking to glean insights from the extensive experiences of Adv. Avinash Ganu and Adv. Rhishikesh R. Ganu in their respective fields. This interactive dialogue enriched the learning experience, providing practical perspectives on theoretical concepts. The event was also graced by the presence of Adv. Ashok Palande, Chairman of the College Development Committee, and Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav, both of whom contributed to the session’s success. Their participation underscored the college’s commitment to providing its students and faculty with valuable opportunities for professional development and learning.

REPORT ON AN INTERACTIVE SESSION WITH ADV. AVINASH GANU

The Deccan Education Society’s Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College in Pune recently hosted a highly insightful and interactive session with Advocate Avinash Ganu Sir, focusing on the critical relationship between Law and Economics. It was organised on 8th of November, 2023 at 4:00pm in the Legal Aid Centre. This event, tailored specifically for the faculty, aimed to bridge the gap between these two disciplines, providing a comprehensive understanding of how economic principles influence legal frameworks. The interactive

session saw the enthusiastic participation of 21 faculty members, who gathered to delve into the intricate connections between economics and law. Advocate Avinash Ganu Sir, an esteemed legal expert, led the session, emphasizing how closely intertwined the economy is with legal systems. He illustrated this by discussing various aspects such as regulatory laws, tax policies, and corporate laws, demonstrating how economic conditions and theories underpin many legal regulations. Advocate Ganu Sir highlighted the necessity for law educators to incorporate economic concepts into their teaching methods. He pointed out that understanding the economic implications of legal decisions is crucial for producing well-rounded legal professionals. By integrating economic perspectives into legal coursework, faculty members can equip students with the tools needed to analyze and interpret laws within a broader economic context. This interdisciplinary approach not only enhances the educational experience but also prepares students for the complexities of real-world legal practice. Throughout the session, the faculty actively engaged with Adv. Avinash Ganu Sir, posing questions and participating in lively discussions. This interactive component was a standout feature of the event,

fostering an environment of collaborative learning and idea exchange. The discussions allowed faculty members to share their insights and perspectives, enriching the overall experience and deepening their understanding of the subject matter.

The event was further distinguished by the presence of Advocate Ashok Palande Sir, Chairman of the College Development Committee, and Dr. Sunita Adhav Madam, Principal of DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College. Their attendance underscored the college's commitment to promoting interdisciplinary studies and supporting initiatives that enhance the academic framework. Their support highlighted the importance of such sessions in advancing the educational mission of the institution. The interactive session with Advocate Avinash Ganu Sir was a resounding success. It not only provided valuable insights into the symbiotic relationship between law and economics but also reinforced the importance of an interdisciplinary approach in legal education. The active participation of the faculty, combined with the support of the college administration, set a positive precedent for future initiatives aimed at fostering a holistic and innovative academic environment at DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College.

Domestic Violence Workshop Report

A One-day workshop on "Working of Domestic Violence Law: Practice, Procedure and Recent Trends" A workshop was conducted on Saturday, 24th February 2024 at Kundanmal Firodia Auditorium. Hon'ble Justice Smt. Bharati Dangre Judge, Bombay High Court. Adv. Gajanan Chavan Member & Chairman BLEP, Committee BCMG, Hon'ble Mr. Mahendra K. Mahajan Principal District and Sessions Judge, Pune, Hon'ble Mrs. Manisha R. Kale Principal Judge, Family Court, Pune, graced this occasion with their presence. The faculty coordinator was Asst. Prof. Prithviraj Chavan.

Adv. Dr. Rajendra Anbhule Advocate, District Court, Pune & Bombay High Court spoke about the Statutory Framework of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Rules of 2006 (Section 1 to 37 and Rule 1 to 17). Adv. Anagha Joshi, Senior Lawyer, Pune and Former Family Court Judge and Subject Expert presented the Judicial interpretation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Adv. Rajesh Katore, Senior Lawyer Pune and Subject Expert shed light on Domestic Violence Law: Practice and Procedure (Filing of Application, Notice, Reply, Interim Order, Modification and alteration of

Order, Appeal). Adv. Abhijit Sarwate, Senior Lawyer Pune and Subject Expert elaborated upon Domestic Violence Law and Reliefs in other suits and legal proceedings (with special reference to section 26). DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune in collaboration with Lawyers Development Forum, Noble Advocate Trust and Lions Club Pune Vidhidnya organised a One-day workshop on "Working of Domestic Violence Law: Practice, Procedure and Recent Trends" with intent to bridge the gap between the theoretical knowledge and practical realities faced by the lawyers in their day-to-day practice. The legal profession plays a crucial role in upholding justice and ensuring the Rule of law. Domestic Violence Law being one of the components of legal framework, there often exists a significant gap between legal theory as taught in law schools and the practical realities faced by lawyers in their day-to-day practice. The session addressed the disparity and enhanced the effectiveness of legal practitioners. 300 attendees were present. This workshop was very helpful to the practicing advocates to understand the gap between the legal theory and practical realities faced in day-to-day practice.

Internal Committee

The internal committee is committed to creating a safe and respectful environment for all members of our college community especially the women. As mandated under the POSH act 2013, the committee skilfully addresses any concerns or grievances related to harassment, discrimination, or misconduct. The well-being and dignity of women are the top priorities, and it strives to ensure fairness and justice in all matters brought to its attention. The committee works together to promote a culture of respect and inclusivity within the premises of our college.

PUKAR (An Internal Committee Meeting and Awareness Program Under PoSH Act, 2013)

The Internal committee of DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law college had organized its second season on POSH – Prevention Of Sexual Harassment Act on 25th of April 2023. The program was held at Ganesh Hall, New English School Campus, Tilak Road, Pune. The faculty members of all the Deccan Education Society's schools and colleges were present for this program. The guests for the day were Adv. Rajeshree Thakar and Adv Anjali Apte.

The program started with an introduction by Asst. Professor Saurabh Jadhav wherein he elaborated on the need for awareness about the PoSH act along with introducing the chief guest followed by welcome address by Dr. Priya Chopde.

An elaborate explanation of the agenda of the program was given by student representative of Ritika Shilimkar. Thereafter, the background of the Act, its origins, its relevance in context to educational institutions and current status was spelled out by a student – Shambhavi Patki. While Nimesh Bhat, another student, updated the audience upon the working of the 'Internal Committee' and its purpose by adding real life examples related to the act.

For better understanding of nuances of working of the Internal Committee, A Short film was presented. Thereafter, a skit was presented by the students of the College, revolving around the theme of working of the Internal Committee.

The program ended with vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Aishwarya Yadav, Presiding Officer, IC.

Awareness Lecture on PoSH

The event was held in the Legal Aid Clinic, DES's Shri

Navalmal Firodia Law College Campus on 8th July, 2023. Adv. Rajeshree Thakar, Member, CDC, DES SNFLC, graced the occasion with her presence. The lecture aimed at informing and creating awareness about the conscious efforts of our Internal Committee in order to maintain zero tolerance policy towards Sexual Harassment. 60 attendees were present for the lecture where students at large were made aware and sensitized about zero tolerance policy.

PUKAR 2.0 (An Internal Committee Meeting and Awareness Program Under PoSH Act, 2013)

The event was organised on 30th March, 2024, at the Amphitheatre, Fergusson Campus. Adv. Rajeshree Thakar, Adv Shaligram and Anjali Pendse were invited as guests. 50 members of IC of Deccan Education Society's unit colleges and schools were present for this event.

In PUKAR 2.0 the main aim was to elaborate on certain crucial definitions under the Act in lucid manner. A skit was performed by college students, which featured relatable scenarios, acted out by students, with intermittent narrators providing clear explanations. This method ensured that the audience, comprised of various backgrounds and levels of understanding, could grasp the definitions of Aggrieved woman and Extended workplace clearly.

Furthermore, Nivedan session i.e., experience sharing session was conducted in which participants shared their experiences and insights. During this session one of the member of School IC, brought up a thoughtful suggestion incorporating discussions on the PoSH Act into parent-teacher meetings (PTA meetings). This simple yet powerful idea was well supported by audience.

Adv Rajashree Thakar's presidential remark was significantly eye opening as she addressed call to action, urging participants to become catalysts for change in their workplaces and creating awareness in their own institutions.

Last but not the least, Dr. Aishwarya Yadav, Presiding Officer, IC, DES SNFLC proposed a vote of thanks with heartfelt expression of gratitude to everyone who had contributed to making the event a success.

In conclusion, PUKAR2.0 Program organized by DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College created a deeper understanding of the PoSH Act among the audience.

Legal Research Cell

Systematic legal research facilitates momentum to solve issues and to devise workable solutions to the problems at hand. Having this aspect in view, our college has constituted the Legal Research Cell (LRC), which exerts persistently to infuse students with an inquisitive approach and research skills. Responsibility of the Legal Research Cell this year was shouldered by Dr Aishwarya Yadav and Asst. Prof. Anuja Sharma. Activities for the academic year 2023-2024 under the Legal Research Cell were carried out as follows:

Selection/Nomination to LRC:

To make the platform of LRC open for all, this year the cell did not keep any selection process and was made open to all those who were interested. A Google form was circulated amongst students to register themselves as members of the cell. This encouraged participation and response from the students. This reveals keenness on the part of our students towards research methodology and legal aptitude.

International Workshop: One-Day International Workshop on 'Legal Research Horizons: Navigating Trends, Ethics & Strategies.

This year Legal Research Cell has organised its first International Workshop on 'Legal Research Horizons: Navigating Trends, Ethics & Strategies on 26th December 2023

The workshop was conducted in three sessions:

Session	Resource Person	Topic
1	Rodolfo Rivera	Emerging Trends in Legal Research
2	Dr. Bodhisatva Acharya	Ethical Considerations in Legal Research
3	Adv Mahak Rathee	Advanced Legal Research Strategies and Practical Applications

This workshop was conducted in online mode on 26th December 2023 and it received an overwhelming response from students.

Research Day

Research Day Competition was organized by the Legal Research Cell of DES SNFLC for the first time to celebrate and promote the spirit of inquiry, innovation, and scholarly activities among students. It served as a dynamic platform aimed at enhancing the legal research and writing skills of our students. This initiative was specifically designed to instill and nurture effective legal research practices among the participants, providing them with a valuable opportunity to present their innovative research ideas in a competitive yet supportive environment. This year, Research Day was held on 14th March 2024, marking its First Edition. The judging panel comprised of Dr Padmaja Kathikar-Dasharath, Assistant Professor Department of Law at Vishwakarma University Pune, Dr Rupali Gaikwad Assistant Professor & HOD Environment Science at Fergusson College and Dr Shivanjali Bhoite Vice Principal at Modern Law College, Pune. Their extensive experience and expertise provided a robust framework for evaluating the presentations and offering constructive feedback.

Judgement Analysis Competition

The Judgment Analysis Competition was organized by the Legal Research Cell of our college on 11th March 2024. This competition was organized under Themisia 2.0. It provided students with an opportunity to analyze and interpret a significant legal case. The case selected for this competition was Church of God (Full Gospel) in India v. K.K.R. Majestic Colony Welfare Association, (2000), 7 SCC 282.

The judging panel comprised of Adv. P Chandni and Adv. Chirag Dave. Their extensive experience and expertise provided a robust framework for evaluating the papers.

Out of the 80 participants, Ms. Meetu Sharma from 4th B.A.LL.B was declared as the Winner and Ms. Devangi Godbole from 4th B.B.A.LL.B stood as the Runner Up.

Themisia 2.0

The second edition of Themisia i.e. Themisia 2.0, was organised by Legal Research Cell in Collaboration with the Seminar Department of Deccan Education Society's Shri. Navalmal Law College on 15th and 16th March 2024. It marked an innovative approach towards engaging students and professionals in the

field of law. This year's theme was Environmental Law and Sustainable Development. Under this banner, two competitions were organised: the National Legislative Drafting Competition and the Legal Quiz.

Two main segments of the event - a Legislative Drafting Competition focusing on the creation of the Environment (Protection) Bill, 2024, and a Legal Quiz Competition centred on Environmental Law. These National-level competitions were designed to challenge participants' legal drafting skills and knowledge of environmental law and sustainable development.

For the drafting competition, Adv. Hitesh Borana, Adv. Rahul Garg, Adv. Shivani Mujumdar, Dr. Kashmira Lonkar, Dr. Sudhir Tarote, Adv. Meenal Tatpathi, Adv. Nagbhushan Hanagandi, Adv. Anand Nandu, Adv. Yash Chavan and Adv. Priyanka Jadhav were invited to judge the Qualifying Round. Adv. Pawan Kalawala, Adv. Aniruddha Kulkarni and Dr. Moreshwar Kothawade were invited to judge the Final Round.

The Valedictory ceremony, held within the college premises, was graced by the presence of Justice Abhay S. Oka, Hon'ble Judge, Supreme Court of India who

enlightened us upon various topics related to law.

Out of the 24 teams, Mr. Rugved Mahamuni from Vasant Rao Pawar Law College, Baramati was declared as the Winner of the National Legislative Drafting Competition, and Mr. Ayush Sharma and Mr. Akshat Bhargav from Dr. DY Patil Law College, Pimpri stood as the Runner Ups. Mr. Arnav Karhad and Mr. Pradip Wagh from Government Law College, Mumbai were declared as the Winners of Legal Quiz Competition, and Mr. Ayush Sharma and Mr. Akshat Bhargav from Dr. DY Patil Law College, Pimpri stood as the Runner Ups.

The Legal Research Cell aims to enhance the research skills of the upcoming generation of lawyers and to continuously help them evolve by giving them various opportunities. The focus has always been to give the students a broadened horizon and perspective in the legal field. The genuine constraints that arose owing to the unprecedented times saw a decline in the activities. The department has however planned the course of action for the next academic year and hopes to resume soon with a fresh vigour.

Vidhipath: Street-Play Competition Report

This year college has organized first edition of Street play Competition "VIDHIPATH" under the guidance of Honourable Principal Dr. Sunita Adhav on 17th February, 2024. Our CDC Chairman Adv. Ashok Palande also gave encouragement to initiate such activity for addressing contemporary socio-legal issues. It is a State level competition, for the espousal of the social awareness alongside spirit of creativity among the student participants. The venue was decided to be the Open Amphitheatre and the judges were Adv. Ritesh Bapusaheb Patil (Elected Member of Pune Bar Association), Ms. Sanghpriya Shere (Asst. Prof., MM Law College).

Thirteen teams of different colleges from Maharashtra participated. Teams were allowed to have 8-12 members; therefore, there were approximately 150 enthusiastic students' participant eager to perform their version of outreach play.

Three prizes were announced for the Competition as Winners, Runner-ups and second Runner-up. Winners of the competition was Maharshi Karve Stri Shikshan Sanstha's Cummins College of Engineering for Women, Pune. They received trophy and cash prize of Rs. 10,000/-. 2nd position was secured by MES's Abasaheb Garware College, Pune, and received trophy and cash prize of Rs. 5000/-. 3rd position was held by Modern Law College, Pune and they received trophy and cash prize of Rs. 3000/-. One more team of Sinhgadh Law college was appreciated with consolation prize for their wonderful message to the society.

Student volunteer's untiring efforts have fetched the grand success to the competition. Under the guidance of faculty co-ordinator Dr. Janhavi Ghodke, Event student heads – Rivika Chandekar, Anvay Bhide coordinated the event and accomplished it with the help of other student volunteers.

Library Report

"The law library is the intellectual sanctuary of the legal profession."

The library at DES's Navalmal Firodia Law College stands as the heart of the institution, housing over 17,600 books, alongside a rich collection of monographs, research reports, law reports, and back volumes of periodicals. This extensive compilation ensures that students and faculty have access to a wealth of primary and secondary legal resources.

Comprehensive Access to Legal Information

The library provides access to numerous electronic resources, including AIR Online, SCC Online Web Edition, Manupatra, The Law – Super, and N-LIST. Additionally, the library is affiliated with DELNET and the B.J. Wadia Library, and Indian Law Institute, New Delhi broadening the spectrum of available resources. The library offers the following database collection for the legal research

1. AIR Online: AIR Online provides access to a comprehensive collection of legal information, including case law, statutes, and legal commentaries from the All India Reporter. It is a valuable resource for legal research and reference, offering extensive coverage of Indian jurisprudence.

2. SCC Online: International: SCC Online International is an extensive legal research database that offers access to case laws, statutes, and legal resources from various jurisdictions around the world. It is designed to support international legal research by providing a vast array of legal materials from multiple countries.

3. Manupatra: Manupatra is a leading legal research database in India, providing access to a wide range of legal resources including case law, legislation, notifications, and legal news. It is known for its user-friendly interface and comprehensive coverage of Indian legal information, making it an essential tool for legal professionals and researchers. Lexis Nexis Advance: A comprehensive legal research platform offering an extensive collection of case law, statutes, regulations, legal news, business information, public records, and eBooks. This platform allows for in-depth legal research and access to a vast amount of legal information.

4. EBC-Reader: A digital platform providing access to a vast collection of legal e-books, including textbooks,

reference books, treatises, and monographs. This resource makes it easier for users to find relevant and up-to-date information for their research or studies.

5. Hein Online: Specializing in legal research, Hein Online offers a comprehensive collection of legal journals, historical legal documents, international treaties, legal classics, and more. It is an invaluable resource for conducting thorough legal research.

Remote Access and Digital Integration

The integration of 'MapMyAccess' remote access software is a significant development, enabling users to access library resources and services from anywhere, effectively transforming it into a virtual library. This feature is particularly valuable when physical access to the library is limited or inconvenient. Users can now access e-resources, search databases, and utilize various library services remotely.

Computer Laboratory

The computer lab enhances digital learning and research. It provides a dedicated space for legal research, online database access, and various academic activities. The lab serves as a hub for technology-driven workshops, training sessions, and instructional programs related to legal research and digital literacy, equipping users with essential computer skills.

Library Services and Facilities

The library operates from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on all working days, with extended hours during exam periods. It offers a range of facilities including:

- Open Access to Collections: Users can freely access the library's extensive collection.
- Computer Lab: Equipped with internet access for research and academic activities.
- Wi-Fi Access: Available for both students and faculty.
- Remote Access Facility: Students and Faculty can access the library e sources remotely.
- Extended Timing: Before the examination library timings are extended from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Events and Activities 2023-24

1. National Librarian's Day: Celebrated with a lecture on Dr. S.R. Ranganathan's Life and Philosophy by Dr. Raj Bhardwaj on 12th August 2023.

2. Discourse with Amrut Deshmukh: A session with the founder of Make India Read Movement on 26th October 2023.
3. Book Exhibition: Held in celebration of Vachan Prerana Din on 19th October 2023.

4. The library has introduced the “Best Library User” Award to recognize and reward students who make the most extensive use of library resources. These events aim to enrich the academic environment and foster a culture of continuous learning and engagement among students and faculty.

Induction Program of 1st Year LLB Report

The induction program of 1st Year LLB took place from 3rd October 2023 to 7th October 2023 under the guidance of the Faculty Coordinator, Asst. Prof. Prithviraj Chavan. DES Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune organised Induction Program for the students of first year LL.B course to give information about our parent society i.e. Deccan Education Society which includes purpose behind its inception and the pivotal role played by it in the area of education and service to the society since pre – independence era till today as well as we also give information about the college to the students which includes code of conduct, statutory committees, policies pertaining to attendance, uniform, compulsory medical examination, physical education examination, library, different departments, clubs and cells operational in the college. 198 attendees were present for this event. These five days also included sessions on various topics for students such as Anti Raging, Sexual Harassment and code of conduct in college, Advocacy Skill, Career Opportunities in Law, Mental Health Awareness, Subject Overview etc. The Resource Persons were Asst. Prof. Prithviraj Chavan, Dr. Ganga Reshmi, Adv. Pallavi Wavhal, Adv. Radhika

Kulkarni, Dr. Sheetal Babar, Ms. Shruti Tekawade and Adv. Sushma Kadam.

This program proved to be very helpful for the first-year students as it provided them with comprehensive information about the parent society, the college, and its rich legacy. Through this program, students were introduced to the code of conduct, which is essential for maintaining discipline and harmony within the college community. Additionally, the program offered detailed insights into the various departments within the college, helping students understand the structure and available resources.

Moreover, other sessions within the program imparted crucial information that would assist the students in their future academic and extracurricular pursuits during their time at the college. These sessions covered a wide range of topics, including academic expectations, available support services, and opportunities for personal and professional growth. Overall, the program served as an invaluable orientation, equipping first-year students with the knowledge and tools they need to navigate their college journey successfully.

Magazine Department

Each year, our college releases its annual publication titled "SwaDES," a magazine that compiles reports from various departments, clubs, cells, and other college initiatives. It highlights the notable achievements of our students and faculty members and features a diverse array of written contributions, including articles, essays, poems, and stories from students, faculty and the administrative staff. An annual theme is selected for the magazine, though submissions can be either theme-based or non-theme-based in Hindi, English, or Marathi. The theme for this year was finalized as "Celebrating 75 Years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

The creation of our magazine begins with the formation of the editorial team, an essential step in realizing our vision. Under the guidance of a dedicated faculty coordinator, a group of enthusiastic students was carefully chosen for this year's editorial team. Driven by a shared passion for creativity and literature, the selected students received comprehensive orientation from the faculty coordinator, detailing the crucial roles and responsibilities of the editorial team. Their mission includes inspiring contributions from students and staff, collecting captivating photographs that capture the essence of college activities, skilfully editing and refining submissions, ensuring minimal plagiarism, detecting AI-written content, and intricately planning the magazine's design and layout. Together, we aim to curate an extraordinary magazine that showcases the diverse talents and perspectives within our college community.

Editors informed students, faculty and staff about the theme and its sub-themes, as well as other technical details like font size and word limits. A brochure was circulated via notice boards and WhatsApp groups to ensure everyone was aware of these specifications. Faculty and student coordinators diligently provided the annual reports from their respective departments, clubs, and cells. The editorial team carefully analysed, checked and edited all the contributions and reports to create this edition of the college magazine. Once the editing was complete, the write-ups were sent to DES's JRVGTI, our sister institution, for the design aspects such as inner page layout and arrangement of the write-ups and photographs.

Digital Poster Making Competition

The magazine department organized a digital poster-making competition to select a cover page for the upcoming magazine. Participants were required to create posters that aligned with the magazine's theme. We received an overwhelming response from talented artists across the campus and after careful evaluation, three winners were chosen. These talented individuals were then invited to join the department's design team, where they contributed their creativity and skills to the magazine's production. Trishna Pultambekar stood in first place, Krutika Chavan in second place and Shrushti Dumbre in third place.

The digital poster making competition not only highlighted the creative talents of our students but also enhanced the collaborative spirit within the magazine department. The selected winners brought fresh perspectives and innovative ideas to the design team, significantly enriching the magazine's visual appeal. This initiative successfully integrated student creativity into the publication process, setting a high standard for future editions and fostering a deeper sense of involvement and pride among participants.

Photoshoot

The magazine department organized a comprehensive photoshoot for all the departments within the college. A professional photographer was invited to ensure high-quality images. This photoshoot included sessions for the teaching staff, non-teaching staff, library staff, and volunteers from various departments, as well as individual portraits of achievers and winners. Additionally, batch photos were taken for the final-year students of the 3rd LLB, 5th BA LLB, 5th BBA LLB, and DTL programs. This initiative aimed to capture the essence of our diverse college community, providing a visual record of the dedicated individuals and outstanding students who contribute to our institution's success. The batch photos for the final-year students will serve as cherished memories for years to come. This initiative not only enhanced the magazine's visual content but also fostered a sense of unity and pride among all participants.

Expansion of Editorial Board

The editorial board was expanded to include esteemed faculty members from various departments. This strategic inclusion aimed to leverage their expertise, ensuring a diverse range of perspectives and enhancing the overall quality of the magazine. Faculty members brought with them a wealth of knowledge and experience, contributing significantly to the editorial process. Their involvement facilitated

more rigorous content review, enriched the thematic development of articles, and provided mentorship to student contributors. This collaborative effort between faculty and students fostered a more comprehensive and dynamic publication, reflecting the academic excellence and vibrant intellectual community of our institution.

1.	Dr. Sunita Adhav	Principal
2.	Asst. Prof. Sumit Tak	Faculty Coordinator
3.	Asst. Prof. Prithviraj Chavan	LLB Course Representative
4.	Dr. Archana Lahoti	BBA LLB Course Representative
5.	Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte	BA LLB Course Representative
6.	Asst. Prof. Kaveri Deo	LLM Course Representative
7.	Dr. Ganga Reshmi	Librarian
8.	Dr. Anagha Baldota	Women Representative
9.	Esha Udavant	Student Representative and Student Coordinator
10.	Bhavika Mittal	Member (4th BA LLB)
11.	Yugandhara Wakde	Member (4th BA LLB)
12.	Aayushi Vatsal	Member (3rd BA LLB)
13.	Akshat Bhat	Member (3rd BA LLB)
14.	Stuti Kasliwal	Member (3rd BA LLB)
15.	Vaishnavi Deshpande	Member (3rd BA LLB)
16.	Aayush Tyagi	Member (3rd BBA LLB)
17.	Shantanu Wadhi	Member (3rd BBA LLB)
18.	Tejas Bais	Member (3rd BBA LLB)
19.	Imroz Khan	Member (2nd LLB)
20.	Bhakti Mane	Member (2nd BA LLB)
21.	Hargun Kumar	Member (2nd BA LLB)

The editorial team expresses their heartfelt gratitude towards Adv. Ashok Palande Sir (Chairman, CDC), Dr. Sunita Adhav Ma'am (Principal), the teaching and non-teaching staff and the student contributors, without

whose efforts, this edition of the magazine could not have been a success. We aim to uphold human rights and disseminate information about the various aspects of the multifaceted topic, this academic year.

Mental Health Cell

Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood. It also helps determine how we handle stress and make healthy choices. The Cell works towards the overall well-being of students. With the objective of extending emotional support and ensure mental health of students and staff, Mental Health Cell organized various programs and initiatives aimed at enhancing awareness, providing support, and fostering a culture of mental health within the college community throughout the year. The activities undertaken by the Cell are as thus:

• Weekly Personal Counselling Sessions

Every Wednesday, the college offers one-on-one counselling sessions facilitated by professional therapist, Ms. Shruti Tekawade. The empathetic listening, personalized guidance helps students to face and to navigate through their concerns.

The college has appointed, professional counsellor and therapist in order to provide counselling, guidance and support to students. Many students have opted for one-on-one personal counselling for different issues that include anxiety, relationship problems, depression and career guidance, to name a few.

• Orientation Session

At the onset of the academic year, we conducted an orientation session for incoming students. It was conducted on 22nd June, 2023 by professional counsellor and therapist Ms. Shruti Tekawade. This session aimed to introduce them to the resources available at the Mental Health Cell and to emphasize the importance of mental well-being in academic success. Students were advised about dealing with their day-to-day personal, emotional, social problems.

• Happiness Index

A survey was conducted among teaching and non-teaching staff to find out their state of mental well-being and level of their happiness. Happiness of teachers is important not only for themselves but also for society as a whole. The Oxford Happiness Questionnaire developed by Michael Argyle and Peter Hills was used for the same. The survey revealed that

average happiness level of staff was 'Above Average/Pretty Happy'.

• Sessions on 'Tension-Free Life'

The Cell organized two sessions on 'Tension-Free Life' on 11th and 27th December 2023 for students and for non-teaching staff respectively. Dr. Mangala Pansare of Manashakti Research Centre, Lonavala, conducted these sessions. It was an interactive session with activities related to functioning of brain. She guided about stress management techniques, brain stimulating activities and games, etc.

• Anxiety Test for students

Everyone has to face problems of stress and anxiety. College students also face anxiety due to different factors such as peer pressure, academic performance, financial, family related, career related anxiety, etc. Recognizing the prevalence of anxiety among college students, the Cell conducted an Anxiety test of 440 students by using the State Trait Anxiety Inventory developed by C.H. Spielberger. The report of the test revealed that the average anxiety level of students is high.

• Session on 'Dealing with exam related stress'

A session on 'Dealing with exam related anxiety' was held in college on 10th April 2024. It was facilitated by a professional counsellor and therapist Ms. Shruti Tekawade. The session was organised by Mental Health Cell and Mentorship Cell of DES SNFLC. This session was organized to address the common issue of stress and anxiety that students face as they prepare for their upcoming university examinations. The initiative aimed to provide students with practical strategies and emotional support to manage the pressures associated with academic evaluations.

The session aimed to educate students on different types of stress, the origins of anxiety, and various coping mechanisms that can be employed to tackle exam-related stress effectively. The session delved into the root causes of anxiety, highlighting factors such as fear of failure, lack of preparation, and high

expectations from oneself or others. The counsellor outlined the physiological and psychological impacts of stress, explaining how it can impair cognitive functions, reduce concentration, and negatively affect performance. Various coping mechanisms were shared with the attendees, emphasizing the importance of activities such as meditation, proper sleep, maintaining a healthy diet, and regular exercise in managing stress levels. She highlighted the need of engaging in activities that promote relaxation, such as deep breathing exercises, meditation, and physical exercise.

The students showed keen interest in the session, actively participating in discussions and asking questions to gain further insights into dealing with exam-related stress. By addressing both the practical and emotional aspects of exam-related stress, the programme not only prepared students for their exams but also contributed to their overall mental well-being.

This dedicated support system of Mental Health Cell not only enhances students' mental health and academic performance but also cultivates a nurturing campus environment where individuals feel heard, supported, and equipped to thrive.

Mentorship Cell

The Mentorship Cell of our college serves as a bridge between students and teachers, fostering a supportive environment conducive to academic and personal growth. Through mentorship, faculty mentors and student mentors provide guidance, support, and encouragement to students, helping them navigate academic challenges and personal issues alike. Students studying in the last year of the course were appointed as student mentors for other students while faculty mentors were appointed for last year students. Each faculty mentor was allotted 16 mentees while each student mentor had around 15 to 16 mentees. The cell has mainly worked in informal manner, allowing students to discuss freely about their problems with mentors, as and when they felt it necessary. Throughout the year, mentors have guided mentees in various fields such as helping in studies, guidance about career and placement, encouraging

them to participate in extracurricular activities, helping in solving their personal issues.

The cell organized a session on 'Dealing with exam related anxiety' on 10th April 2024 in collaboration with Mental Health cell keeping in view the common problem of anxiety communicated by mentees and upcoming university exams. Professional Counsellor and therapist, Ms. Shruti Tekawade, guided students about causes of anxiety and ways to deal with it. The need for such a session is to provide a safe and supportive space for individuals to express their concerns and worries and to develop strategies and techniques to manage their anxiety. Exam anxiety can be a significant source of stress and disrupt daily life, and can impact academic performance. A session with a mental health professional aimed at helping students understand the root causes of their anxiety and learn how to manage it in a healthy and productive way.

Moot Court Society

The Moot Court Society at DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune is a hub where the art of advocacy meets the pursuit of excellence. As the heartbeat of our institution's legal education, the Moot Court Society stands as a beacon of experiential learning, fostering a culture of rigorous debate, intellectual curiosity, and professional growth among our aspiring legal minds. It serves as a platform for students to hone their advocacy skills, engage in simulated courtroom scenarios, and immerse themselves in legal argumentation.

16th Edition of Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition, 2024

Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College organized the 16th Edition of the Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot Court Competition on 23rd and 24th February, 2024, that witnessed enthusiastic participation from numerous esteemed law colleges across the country. Renowned Advocate Shri Umakant Patil of Bombay High Court was felicitated as the Chief Guest of the Inauguration Ceremony. The Vice President of Deccan Education Society and Chairman of College Development Committee, Advocate Ashok Palande, Secretary of Deccan Education Society Shri. Dhananjay Kulkarni, and Principal of Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College Dr. Sunita Adhav were all present for the competition. The closing ceremony and prize distribution was concluded in the presence of Chief Guest Smt. Anjali Apte, Retired District and Sessions Judge Pune.

The competition integrated forensic evidence into critical criminal trial. A total of 20 law colleges participated in the competition, each represented by a team of three to four students. The competition comprised of preliminary round 1 & 2, semifinal, and final rounds. The moot court competition featured a panel of 13 expert judges comprising of experienced legal practitioners. For final round Adv. Prasad Kulkarni, Adv. Rajashree Thakar & Adv. Aniruddha Joshi were appointed as judges. The judges evaluated the participants based on their legal knowledge, oral advocacy skills, and ability to counter arguments effectively. Their expert insight and feedback provided invaluable learning opportunities for the participants. The moot court competition organized by Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College was a resounding success, fostering healthy

competition, camaraderie, and skill development among law students. It offered participants a platform to hone their advocacy skills, enhance their legal knowledge, and learn from experienced professionals. Moreover, it provided a glimpse into the practical aspects of the legal profession, preparing students for their future careers. The competition not only showcased the talent and dedication of the participants but also highlighted the commitment of our institution towards providing a holistic legal education. The competition was conducted successfully through offline mode owing to all the efforts of the teaching, non-teaching, Moot Court Society and various volunteers. The event was encouraged and supported by the Vice Chairman, Deccan Education Society, and CDC Chairman of Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune, Adv. Shri Ashok Palande, the College Principal, Dr. Sunita Adhav, the Faculty Coordinators, Asst. Prof. Kaveri Deo and Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte with Esha Udavant and Akshat Bhat as Event Heads. The event also managed to gather the attention of the public through articles in the news. The cooperation of all student volunteers and staff members involved in the competition assured another successful edition of our annual competition.

Orientation Session

The Moot Court Society had organized an orientation session on 4th September, 2023, where the speaker for the session was Adv. Pallavi Wavhal. It was an orientation session specially designed for the Intra Moot court and Novice students. This session was regarding intra moot court and memorial making and conducted in Firodia Auditorium. The purpose behind this session was to develop the legal acumen, research skills and to provide a platform to explore merging issues of the law. It proved to be a unique and enriching learning experience for everyone associated with it.

Intra Moot Court Competition

This year the event had been organized on 9th September 2023, at 8am in our college. Eligibility for intra moot court competition was 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th year BALLB, and BBALLB and 2nd and 3rd year LLB. Total 5 courtrooms were organized for the competition with 2 judges in each court room. More than 100 students participated in the competition. The competition was conducted in English language. The

moot problem was related to specific performance. Team codes were allotted to the participants individually. The participants were supposed to submit the memorials physically. Total 50 students qualified under Intra Moot Court Competition.

Novice Moot Court Competition

This year DES'S SNFLC's Moot Court Society has conducted the Intra and Novice Moot Court Competition together. The Competition was conducted in an offline mode on 9th Sep. 2023. It was open for the students of 1st BA LLB & BBA LLB & 1st LLB. The oral round was held on 9th September, 2023. The language of the court was English. Each speaker had been given 8

minutes to advance their arguments. An additional 2 minutes were provided to each participant to answer questions posed by the judges. This is how Novice College Moot Court Competition was conducted for the academic year 2022-23.

Memorial Writing Workshop

A memorial writing workshop was organized for the budding lawyers on 26th & 27th December, 2023. The speaker for day 1 was Adv. Pallavi Wavhal and on 2nd day the lecture was delivered by Adv. Harpreet Singh. The purpose behind the workshop was to improvise advocacy skills while writing memorials.

Moot Court Society Achievements:

Participants	Name of competition	Date	Position
Harshvardhan Patil Anuj Kumar Singh Abhishek Kolsepatil	4th Lokmanya Tilak National Moot Court Competition, 2024 organised by Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune	12th & 13th April 2024	Winners
Satyajeet Pawar Shambhavi Patki Aditi Mishra	4th DY Patil National Moot Court competition organised by Ajinkya DY Patil University's School of Law	13th to 15th March 2024	Runner Up (Team) Best Researcher - Aditi Mishra (individual) Best Speaker - Shambhavi Patki (individual)
Ananya Ojha Satyajit Pawar Abhishek Anand	Chhatrapati Shri shivaji maratha society's law college (5th State-Level Moot Court Competition) organised by Chhatrapati Shri Shivaji Maratha Society's Law College, Shukrawar Peth, Pune	9th March, 2024	Runner Up
Alok Dwivedi Aastha Oza Sakshi Gujharathi	Parrikar National Moot Court Competition	11-14 January 2024	Quarter Finalist
Shreya Upadhyay Satyajit Pawar	MPLC 24th National Moot Court Competition organised by MP Law College, Sambhajinagar	23rd & 24th March, 2024	Semi Finalists
Alok Dwivedi Suyash Valecha Harsh Shukla	Moot Court Competition organised by ICFAI Law School, Jaipur	3rd to 5th November, 2023	Quarter Finalist
Aditi Shah Abhishek Kolsepatil Anuj Singh	4th Edition of Themis National Moot Court Competition, 2024, organised by Christ (Deemed to be University) Pune, Lavasa Campus	15th - 17th March, 2024	Quarter-finalists
Aditi Shah Amogh Shetty Akshat Bhat	6th Surana & Surana & KLE Law College National Constitutional Law Moot Court Competition, 2023-24 by KLE Law College, Bangalore.	24th – 26th November, 2023	"Third Best Memorial" Award

Tushar Vinay Yawalkar Tanmay Vivek Dhakras Soham Naladkar	19th Kshan Momenta-a-Vita National Trial and Appellate Moot Court Competition 2023-24 by G. H. Raison College of Law, Nagpur	15th, 16th & 17th March, 2024	Quarter Finalist
Smruti Dhoot Satyajit Pawar Shreya Upadhye	Manikchand Pahade National moot court competition organised by Manikchand Pahade law college Sambhajinagar	21st and 22nd February, 2024	Semi finalists
Vishal Thopate Rutuja Jadhav	Modern Law College's 18th shankarrao Kanitkar National Moot Court Competition	12th and 13th January, 2024	Quarter Finalist
Atharva Shinde Rutuja Jadhav	2nd MNLU National client counselling competition by Maharashtra National law University Aurangabad	9th and 10th March, 2024	6th position
Atharva Shinde Rutuja Jadhav Chinmay Girwalkar	The national mediation competition organised by ILS, Pune	18th to 20th August, 2023	8th position
Stuti Kasliwal Hargun Kumar Tejas Bais	3rd National Moot Court competition by Frontiers Welfare Society	2nd and 3rd March, 2024	Participation
Nirmithi Dharmadhikari Siddheshwari Chavan Madhura Dnyate	12th RGNUL National Moot court competition organised by Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law, Punjab	5th and 6th April, 2024	Participation
Suyash Valecha Harshvardhan Patil Aditya Pathare	1st NHRC-MNLUA National Moot Court Competition, 2024 by Maharashtra National Law University, Aurangabad	9th to 11th February, 2024	Participation
Tanvi Shinde Sanjana Walanju	The 4th National Virtual Moot Court Competition, 2023 by Thomas George and Associates	9th and 10th December, 2023.	Participation
Priyadarshini Harsh Shukla Vishal Thopate	12th P.N. Bhagwati International Moot Court Competition by Bharati Vidyapeeth New Law College	20th to 23rd March, 2024	Qualifiers
Atharva Shinde Vishal Thopate	National Moot Court Competition by BMCC College, Pune	20th to 23rd February, 2024	Qualifiers
Atharva Shinde Rutuja Jadhav Vivekananda Bade	MAIMS 4th National justice J S Verma Memorial ADR and Client counselling by Maharaja Agrasen Institute of Management Studies	11th to 13th March 2024	Participation
Parima Desai Priyadarshani Maganti	Shri N J Yasaswy 2nd National Moot Court Competition by ICFAI Law School, ICFAI University Jaipur	3rd to 5th November, 2023	Participation
Janhavi Nerlekar Shambhavi Patki Priya Raundal	2nd Pandit Shri Nityanand Jha National Moot Court Competition by Sandip University School of Law, Nashik	16th to 18th February, 2024	Participation
Aakanksha Jamadar Tanvi Shinde Aryan Devne	'Quest Indicia' 3rd National Moot Court Competition by Army Law College, Pune	9th and 10th March 2024	Participation
Deepraj Bagate Satyajit Pawar Chinmay Girwalkar	3rd NLUO PHFI Public Health Law National Moot Court Competition organised by NLU, Odisha	7th to 10th September, 2023	Participation

Amartya Gumaste Ishan Gunjal Deepraj Bagate	9th Manipal Ranka International Moot Court Competition by MUJ (Law) Manipal University, Jaipur	30th September to 2nd October, 2023	Participation
Deepraj Bagate Amartya Gumaste Ishan Gunjal	8th Lex-Loci National Level Inter Collegiate Moot Court Competition by Lords Universal College of Law, Mumbai	17th & 18th February, 2024	Semi Finalist Best Speaker - Ishan Gunjal
Deepraj Bagate Ninad Senad Ishan Gunjal	Late Justice P. B. Sawant 10th National Moot Court Competition by MMM's Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune	23rd & 24th March, 2024	Participation

National Collaboration and Linkages Department

The College has taken a progressive step and established collaboration linkages department in order to achieve networking activities with local, national entities for mutual benefits and assistance in the areas research, academic collaborations and community engagement. Dr. Aishwarya Yadav and Asst. Prof. Pooja Deo were the faculty coordinators for the National Collaboration and Linkages Department. Following activities have been conducted in the year 2023-24:

1. MoU with Heartfulness Education Trust: The Trust is engaged into wellness at work through wellbeing workshops and yoga and polarity techniques. College has entered into MoU with HET on 8th July 2023 in order to provide positive work environment and wellness to its teaching and non-teaching staff.

2. MoU with Tilak College of Education: Tilak College of Education is a premier and dynamic institution with an unrivalled reputation in pre-service training of teachers over the past 82 years. DES SNFLC has entered into MoU with Tilak College of Education On 7th February 2024 for academic collaboration in the area of Certificate courses, FDPs etc.

3. MoU with MMM's Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune for academic collaboration.

4. Linkage with Crime Investigation Department: Under the MoU, CID gave an excellent opportunity to work on project of judgement analysis in the month of June

2023 and December 2023. The copy of judgement analysis was submitted to Ms. Pallavi Barge (SP, CID, Law and Research) on 20th July 2023 and February 2024. The work is appreciated by the authority. The students who contributed in this project are- Rasika Potdar, Manasi Kulkarni, Aabha Sahastrabuddhe, Siddharth Bhilare Dhananjay Gaud (3rd LLB)

5. Collaboration with State Climate Action Cell, Govt of Maharashtra for Themisia 2.0: The State Climate Action Cell acted as Knowledge Partner for the said event. We have received letter of appreciation as well for the commendable organization of this event.

6. Linkage with Commissioner of Police Office, Pune: A unique internship opportunity was offered to students, which is rolled out in phase wise manner i.e judgement analysis and field work with Police stations. Students started to work with the given Police Stations from April 2024.

The following students participated:

2nd LLB: Tejaswini Bele, Krupal Sapkale, Rahul Dethe
3rd LLB: Dhananjay Gaud, Rasika Potdar, Aabha Sahastrabudhe, Manasi Kulkarni

7. Linkage with ReCharkha Ecosocial: This is a Social Enterprise, focusing on upcycling of waste plastic. Under this collaboration, college is upcycling the waste flex of various events. We have received an appreciation letter for the same.

National Service Scheme (NSS) and Legal Aid Cell

The motto of NSS, '**Not Me but You**', emphasizes working selflessly for social causes. A student volunteer under NSS works with zeal, aiming to contribute towards social development alongside the college organizers and participating in various activities throughout the year. The activities of NSS are divided into two parts: regular activities and a 7-day NSS Residential Camp. The students work tirelessly to make the events successful.

The college has actively demonstrated its participation in Social Outreach by conducting various activities under NSS and taking part in the said programs. It has participated in street plays organized by D.Y. Patil Law College and Jedhe College, Pune.

1. The year began with the celebration of World Environment Day on 5th June 2023, where the college student volunteers, along with the staff, participated in creating online messages aimed at beating plastic usage within the college premises. This initiative aimed to spread awareness about environmental protection, and the volunteers also interacted with peers in society to promote the importance of safeguarding the environment. Link of programme :- https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sA3Cf0SJX_vzIJe-q3_Hnq6VnqNoeatv/view?usp=drive_link

2. **Anti – Drug Campaign** :- The college students actively organized an Anti-Drug Campaign at Smt. Sarlatai Birla Junior College, Fergusson Campus, Pune, and DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, focusing on the ill effects of drugs and the alarming rise in youth mobilization towards drug use, especially among those aged 16-25. Teenagers, in particular, are increasingly involved in such harmful activities, which pose significant risks to health. Led by Adesh Chikte from 3rd LLB, 32 NSS student volunteers participated in the program, interacting with students and delivering lectures on the dangers of drugs and their harmful impact on the human race, emphasizing the need for active steps to curb this growing menace.

3. **Swachhata Abhiyan Campaign, a Door-to-door Initiative** :- On 6th October 2023, a notification regarding Swachh Bharat and the Swachh Abhiyan was issued by the ministry, focusing on the Clean City and Swachh Bharat mission, emphasizing that cleanliness begins at home. NSS student volunteers took a pledge

for a 'Garbage-Free India' and carried out cleaning activities in their own spaces. They also encouraged people in their vicinity to maintain cleanliness, highlighting how it leads to a godly, pollution-free environment that benefits both humans and animals. The volunteers promoted sustainable development, stressing that it starts with clean premises. A cleanliness drive was conducted at various locations, with 25 NSS students participating.

4. **Meri Mitti Mera Desh Campaign** :- The college celebrated the 'Meri Mitti Desh' campaign, paying tribute to the 'Veers' who sacrificed their lives for the country. Faculty members and student volunteers encouraged citizens to participate in the initiative by posting selfies on the government website, where a QR code was provided for uploading selfies with soil or 'mitti'. NSS volunteers Varsha Vayas and Aditi Bhal coordinated the program, urging maximum student participation. They successfully collected 250 selfies from stakeholders, with 22 NSS volunteers working diligently to gather them. A large number of the college faculty also actively participated in the activity.

5. **National Unity Day :- 31 st October 2023** :- The college celebrated National Unity Day by taking a pledge to preserve unity, emphasizing its importance for social progress. The celebration aimed to remind people of the significance of unity in the nation's development. The college student volunteers pledged to uphold integrity, promote fraternity, and foster unity for the progress of India. A total of 24 NSS student volunteers participated in the program.

6. **Celebration of Constitutional Day 25 th November 2023** :- The Reciting of the Preamble activity was organized by the unit, with both faculty members and NSS student volunteers participating. A total of 27 NSS volunteers took part in the event, pledging to uphold the constitutional goals and promote the practice of fundamental duties.

7. **Consumer Awareness Day 20 th November 2023** :- An activity was conducted in association with the District Legal Service Authority, Pune, to raise awareness about consumer rights. Pamphlets were distributed as part of the campaign, and a Consumer Awareness Cell was inaugurated during the event. A total of 37 participants took part in the activity.

8. Human Rights Day Awareness Programme at Distict and Session Court Pune :- 9 th December 2023 :- The students interacted one-on-one with the common class of people coming for the Lok Adalat, where they were made aware of human rights on the occasion of Human Rights Day celebrations. They emphasized the importance of human rights, which are inherent rights present for all citizens. If there is a violation of these basic rights, the authorities can be approached for redressal. The State always strives to protect the basic rights of common persons.

9. AIDS Awareness Programme :- On 29th December 2023, NSS volunteers conducted a program to create awareness about the rights of affected individuals. The college organized the event, in which 23 NSS volunteers participated. The session covered the rights of people affected by AIDS, the basic assistance available to them, and the measures taken by the state to protect their rights and provide medical assistance.

10. Voter Day Pledge :- 25th Jan 2024 :- On 25th January 2023, 30 student volunteers actively participated in a Voter Day Awareness Programme. They took a pledge and engaged in information dissemination about voting and its importance.

11. Anti Ragging Campaign 12th Feb 2024 :- Student NSS volunteers from Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, along with faculty members, participated in an awareness campaign to educate students about the anti-ragging rules and laws present on campus. The campaign aimed to provide information on how students can benefit from these regulations, including details on which authorities to approach for redressal. The initiative sought to prevent such acts in the interest of students.

12. Celebration of Women's Day with the Self-Help Group at Patil Wasti (Slum Area) Aundh Road on 11 th March 2024 :- An interactive session was organized on 11th March 2024 to celebrate Women's Day. NSS student volunteers visited Patil Padal Wasti (a slum area) on Aundh Road, near Spicer College. During the visit, the group of ladies was informed about the Save Girl Child program, women's rights in property, various health schemes for women, and how to access these services through the ward office. A total of 21 NSS volunteers participated in the event. They addressed various questions related to health schemes, online banking systems, and similar topics. The program was well-coordinated by NSS student volunteers Pournima Anaspures, Sejal Lahane, Kiran Shikare, and Pournima Londhe.

Conclusion

The year witnessed the participation and organization of various activities under NSS to reach both the general public and students. These awareness programs aimed to enhance outreach and provide valuable information to both the student community and the broader public.

7 Days NSS Camp at Village Mukhai, Tal Shirur, Dist Pune

The college this year organized 7 days National Service Scheme (NSS) Camp from 27th January, 2024 to 2nd February, 2024 under the Savitribai Phule Pune University. The camp was organized at Village Mukhai, Tal Shirur, Dist Pune and was resident at Shri Sambhajirao Palande Patil Pragati High School, Mukhai, Shirur, Pune.

The camp was organized with purpose of creating awareness amongst the commoners at grassroot level. Under the NSS programme we sensitise the common mass as to current social issues of day-to-day life which is affecting the society at large as well as undertake various cleanliness drives under the "Swachh-Gram" Yojana as to clean village. The camp adopted the motto, "Yuvakancha Dhyas, Gaavacha Vikas" meaning **"The youth's obsession with rural development"**. This year, with this zeal and enthusiasm of the NSS volunteers we organized this 7 days NSS camp.

The camp focused on various social issues such as **women empowerment, environmental protection, conservation & awareness as to the historic places, water management, child rights, Legal Aid awareness, tree plantation, agrotourism, one-on-one interaction with the school students highlighting the importance of menstrual hygiene, anti-ragging and cybersecurity**, to name a few. Along with this, enlightening guest lectures regarding importance of yoga, conservation of historical sites, Indian Constitution, importance of reading books and protection of environment were also conducted. All these activities not only promoted rural development but also the personal and social development of the participants.

The camp received active participation from almost 21 student volunteers of SNFLC, as well as immense support and guidance from:

- The Vice Chairman, Deccan Education Society, and CDC Chairman of Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune - **Adv. Shri Ashok Palande**;
- The Chairman, Kalbhairav Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Mukhai - **Smt. Jayshree Palande**;
- The College Principal, DES Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune - **Dr. Sunita Adhav**

- The NSS Coordinator of DES Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune - **Asst. Prof. Neeta Ahir**

Day	Activities
Day- 1	The seven days NSS camp was inaugurated by Adv. Shri Ashok Palande (Vice Chairman Deccan Education Society & CDC Chairman of Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College), along with Smt. Jayshree Palande (Chairman, Kalbhairav Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Mukhai), Shri Dnyaneshwar Palande (Chairman, V. K. Society Mukhai), Shri Suresh Palande, Shri Babanrao Palande, Shri Mangesh More (CEO, Kalbhairav Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Mukhai) Shri B. K. Lagad (School Principal), Shri Tukaram Shirsaat Sir, and Shri Sudhir Dhamdhere Sir. These honorable dignitaries encouraged also extended their support for the successful conduct of the camp. Shri Ajit Ransingh conducted an interactive session providing information about yoga and its importance in day-to-day life and its need to focus on self-development and good health leading to self-discipline. Sir highlighted the importance of meditation and simple life for growth and development.
Day- 2	“Shramdaan” – The voluntary contribution by the person towards community welfare was organize to spread message of cleanliness where the student volunteers contributed in shramdaan by cleaning the premises of Shri Kalbhairavnath Mandir and Vitthal Rukmini Mandir, to spread awareness of the Swachh Bharat Mission as well as informed the villagers about the same. A Guest Lecture Session by Shri Babanrao Dhumal and Shri Prasanna Dhumal (veteran poets and social workers) was conducted where they discussed the different aspects of life through kathakathan i.e. storytelling means to interact with the people which ease the communication and help to connect with the people.
Day 3	The third day included two interactive sessions with the school students of Sambhajirao Palande Pragati High School, Mukhai. The student volunteers, especially boys, interacted with the students and exchange of views with respect development, importance of education as well as prospects for better education and a session about “Women Empowerment” was held in association with the grampanchayat, headed by Sarpanch Smt. Sanyogita Palande. The Grampanchayat had organized the Haldi Kumkum Programme where the female student volunteers were called to interact with the women of village, especially through speeches and surveys. Thereafter, a Session regarding the Conservation of Historical Sites and its importance was highlighted by, Shri Mohan Shete Sir.
Day 4	The activity of shramdaan was organized as to cleaning gaonthan site kept for the grazing of chattels as well as near the crematorium area as well as a visit to the grampanchayat office of Mukhai was organized, where the NSS volunteers gained knowledge about the working of V. K. Society and the history of Mukhai village & grampanchyat. The guest speaker Dr. Moreshwar Kothawde interacted with students about the Indian Constitution and the rights as well as fundamental duties of citizens and the youth playing important role in nation building by interaction with common class and informing them as to their rights and duties as citizen of the country.
Day 5	This day was a mark as to studying the ‘Agro Tourism and the Cross Agricultural Cropping Pattern’ where a visit to agricultural fields was organized and interaction with the farmers as to different cropping pattern used by them. Student volunteers enlightened them as to soil conservation and more focus on environment conservation by means of sustainable development use and recycling of the waste. Also, a visit to Vanrai was arranged, it is also known as nakshatra garden, meaning an Astro-themed Garden, which has a large variety of plants and trees linked to zodiac signs. This proved to be an attraction to the conservation linked to zodiac, where people are encouraged about tree plantation, agrotourism and its development. There was a special visit of Shri. Ravindraji Anaspure Sir who interacted with the student volunteers about the role of youth in nation building and the students to enlighten the common class as to voting, which is a need of good democracy in the country. An encouraging guest lecture on importance of reading was delivered by Smt. Vaishnavi Desai, where ma’am highlighted importance of reading which piques our interests as well as helps in shaping one’s development and encourages students to read more books of their choice for fun, learning and development.

Day 6	Under the activity of gramprabhodan i.e. village enlightenment, interactive sessions with the ashram school and college students were conducted for instilling knowledge about menstrual hygiene, anti-ragging laws, and cybersecurity. Later in the day, group discussion with the school students was initiated by the volunteers, through arrangement of games and fun activities for them.
Day 7	This day included the activity of tree plantation where there was planting of Palm Trees with the students in a 1000 sqm of land. This activity was organized with the Students of Late Ramrao Genuji Palande Residential School, Village Mukhi, where a message as to environment conservation with focus on soil conservation and use of Palm trees can be done as to extracting essential oils after it blooms can be done. The valedictory ceremony took place under the president ship of Smt. Jayshree Palande (Chairman, Kalbhairav Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Mukhai), in the presence of Adv. Shri Ashok Palande (CDC Chairman, SNFLC), Dr. Sunita Adhav (Principal, SNFLC), Shri Ashish Puranik (Vice-principal, BMCC), Shri Dnyaneshwar Palande (Chairman, V K Society) and various other dignitaries from the village. On the behalf of NSS unit helped for arranging school uniforms and educational materials to the students of the ashram school. The valedictory session was concluded on the note of Youth to contribute more towards societal responsibility and lead a helping hand for the development.

The 7 days NSS camp at Mukhai village, aiming at rural development through the contribution of youth, where the volunteers learned the importance of rural development ultimately leading to nation development was successfully concluded on 02/02/2024. The SNFLC student volunteers were accompanied by NSS Coordinator of College Asst. Prof. Neeta Ahir, Asst. Prof. Ajinkya Waghmare, and the student coordinators Sneha Gund and Aryan Jadhav.

Report of Legal Aid Cell

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

This year we participation of students actively involving in various activities such as role play, interactions, and working for Lok Adalats.

The college this year actively presented a Role Play "- 'Madyasti वादापूर्वी आणि वादानंतर, which depicted the pre litigation mediation and mediation between the parties. The mediation process useful for the settlement of dispute where there is a chance of settlement of dispute between the parties and if the settlement not arrive the parties are free to resort for the adjudication of the Dispute before the Traditional Courts. If there is chance of settlement the traditional Courts also refer the matter for settlement through medium of mediation which is a structural process in dispute resolving."- a Role play on Importance Of Mediation at the Mediation Conference organized by The National Legal Services Authority, India in association with the Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority, Mumbai

and the Pune District Legal Service Authority at Ganesh Kala Krida Manch On 14 th October 2023. Hon'ble Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhaya, The Chief Justice Of Mumbai High Court, Hon'ble Justice Nitin Jamdar (Executive Chairman MLSA And Chairman MMMC Bombay High Court) Hon'ble Shri Justice Sunil Shukre (Chairman Mediation Monitoring Sub-Committee, Mumbai), Hon'ble Justice Anuja Prabhudesai (Member Mediation Monitoring Sub Committee , Mumbai), Shri. Dinesh Surana (Member Secretary MLSA Director And Co-Ordinator MMC), Shri. Shyam Chandak (Principal District Judge, Pune and Chairman District Legal Service Authority, Pune).

From July 2023 to October 2023, the college actively participated in the **Second Prof. V.S. Mallar Memorial Legal Aid Competition, which was hosted by the National Law School of India University (NLSIU) in Bangalore. During this time, students engaged in a variety of activities, including working in prison clinics, organizing and assisting in Lok Adalat, engaging with street vendors, providing speed mentoring to school students, and partnering with non-profit organizations to educate children about legal literacy and cyber safety. The college was recognized for its efforts in this program. The students work hard on a variety of projects to raise legal knowledge among the younger generation and general public.**

As part of the college's participation in the District Legal Service Authority Of Pune, it had the chance to engage with litigants over a range of cases presented before the Lok Adalats which were conducted on 9th September 2023, 9th December 2023 and 3rd March 2024 where students assisted in drafting the notices to the defaulter in motor vehicle act as well as the assistance in conducting the cases during Lok Adalat.

The students had the chance to observe and to take part in negotiations between parties and their advocates as volunteers. This allowed them to cultivate their communication, negotiation and social networking skills. The students also acquired knowledge of the ethical considerations relevant to Lok Adalat proceedings, such as confidentiality, impartiality, and neutrality. Timely working and coordination is done by various student volunteers for smooth functioning of the Lok Adalat.

Our students Rohan Dive, Aditya Kokane, Vedant Kalgavkar and Digambar Joshi from 1st LL.B actively rendered assistance and were specially appreciated by **KHED POLICE STATION** for their tireless work at Lok Adalat on 3rd march 2024 and provided them with assistance in comprehending the cases and current legal issues under the Motor Vehicle Act and help in resolving the cases under its jurisdiction.

The college also actively participated in **Dakshata Jan-Jagruti Saptaha** organised by the District Legal Service Authority, Pune on 4th November 2023, in an effort to raise awareness of anti-corruption movements where the student volunteered and participated in a rally organised by Pune District and Sessions Court compound.

The college also had organised one day legal aid camp at One day Free Legal Aid Camp at village Bare Khrud; Tal Bhore on 13th December 2023, where the students of 1st LL.B, 2nd BA.LL.B and 1st BBA.LL.B actively participated in the programme and created awareness by interacting with villagers on various topics Property rights –Crop Insurance drafting of Will , Domestic Violence – and Women health care –Filing of cases and banking awareness. The programme was a success where the students presented a role play

on the topic of mediation and its essential in dispute resolution which was appreciated and acknowledged by all.

The college also actively engaged in One- Day interaction with women on the eve of Celebration of Women's Day with the Self-Help Group at Patil Wasti (Slum Area) Aundh Road on 11th March 2024, An Interactive Session was Organised on 11th March 2024 as to the celebrating the women's day where Student Volunteers visited Patil Padal Wasti (Slum Area) Aundh Road near Spicer college. The group of ladies present were enlightened as to Save Girl Child Programme, The Rights of Women in Property as well as various Health Schemes for ladies and the availment from the ward office where and approach to the authorities.

This year the college participated at various street play Competition and has won 3rd Prize in the Jagruti karandak organised by Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune on 18th March 2023.

Throughout the academic year, the college effectively provided legal aid support in seven instances that were brought to the center by individuals who actively engaged in the legal aid program.

At Last a special thanks to the students who played active role in promotion of Legal Aid are: Sneha Gund (4th BA.LL.B,) Aryan Jadhav, (4th BA.LL.B,) Rahul Raut (1st LL.B) Chetan wagh (1st LL.B) Gargee Tendulkar(1st LL.B) and Gaurav Chavan(1st LL.B) ; Harshada(1st LL.B); Yashshri Mali(1st LL.B) Amey Joshi, Aryan and team 1st BBA.LL.B Ketki Patil and Arya Rajbhosle 5th BA.LL.B, Shivtej Satpute 4th BA.LL.B , Adesh Chikte 3rd LLB , Kalyani Satpute 4th BA.LL.B, Dhananjay Gaud 3rd LL.B and other students volunteers who played active role in promotion of legal aid.

Placement Cell

The placement cell at DES' Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College stands as a cornerstone in nurturing student potential and bridging the gap between academia and the professional realm. With a commitment to holistic development, the cell offers an array of opportunities encompassing internships, placements, and grooming sessions aimed at enhancing students' CVs and preparing them for the competitive job market.

In recent times, the placement cell has cemented partnerships with reputable companies such as Persistent, Taulin Healthcare, DWF Mindcrest, and Bridgestone, opening avenues for students to embark on promising career paths. Additionally, internship opportunities abound, with companies like DWF Mindcrest and Perpetual Block providing invaluable hands-on experience to students.

The spectrum of internships extends further, encompassing esteemed firms such as Reddy and Reddy, Legalogic, AZB Partners, G&M Associates, Gray Matters, Jus Corpus, Juris Armour, Kataria and Associates, Sirius Legal, Abhay Nevgi, Legal Book, Legasis and many others. These internships serve as fertile ground for students to apply their theoretical knowledge in real-world scenarios, honing their skills and expanding their professional network.

Moreover, the placement cell extends its support to students aspiring for independent practice, facilitating opportunities with accomplished advocates like Adv. Swapnil Sonawane and Adv. Vijayalakshmi Khopade. Such interactions not only offer insights into the legal profession but also inspire students to carve their niche in the legal arena.

Beyond placements and internships, the placement cell prioritizes development through informative sessions and workshops. Collaborating with industry experts like Konark Gupta, the founder of Office Banao, the cell organizes lectures on securing internships and conducts workshops on soft skills essential for interviews. Furthermore, personalized mock interviews provide students with invaluable feedback, refining their interview acumen and bolstering their confidence. In collaboration with external firms, the placement cell goes the extra mile in ensuring students' CV is tailored to industry standards, enhancing their visibility and marketability to potential employers.

The Cell organized interview training sessions on 11th, 12th and 13th March 2023. The one-on-one mock interviews were conducted on 26th and 27th March 2024 while one-on-one CV review sessions were organized on 30th March 2024.

With a vision to broaden students' horizons and enhance placement opportunities, the cell aims to approach 50 companies spanning diverse sectors. In line with this objective, the placement cell is diligently planning an on-campus placement drive, serving as a pivotal platform for students to interact directly with recruiters and showcase their talents. Through meticulous coordination and strategic planning, the cell seeks to create a valuable environment where students can impress potential employers and secure coveted positions within their desired organizations.

Pro Bono Club – Jagruti

Pro Bono Legal Services Programme was launched in April 2017. An initiative of the Department of Justice, the programme is aimed at fulfilling the Department's critical mandate of enhancing "access to justice" for marginalised sections of the society and the State's constitutional obligation of providing "free legal aid" for all. The programme seeks to put in place an institutional structure, which will promote pro bono culture in India. On one hand, the programme would facilitate delivery of quality legal assistance to the marginalised communities, on the other hand, it would ensure that lawyers who volunteer their valuable time and service, towards this public service, are duly recognized for their contribution. The department, based on the performances assigns Pro Bono fund to the institutes to carry out various activities. With the help of this fund DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College has established the Club – Jagruti to carry out Pro Bono activities. The faculty coordinators are:

1. Dr. Aishwarya Yadav.
2. Asst. Prof. Neeta Ahir.
3. Asst. Prof. Pooja Deo.
4. Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav.

Role-play at Mediation Conference on 14th October, 2023

Regional Mediation Conference organised by Maharashtra Legal Services Authority and District Legal Services Authority, Pune. Role Play- Madhyasthi – Pre and Post litigation Mediation on **14th October, 2023** at Ganesh **Kalakrida, Pune.**

The guests who graced the occasion with their presence were Hon'ble Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyay, Chief Justice of Mumbai High Court, Hon'ble Justice Nitin Jamdar (Executive Chairman MLSA and Chairman MMMC Bombay High Court), Hon'ble Shri Justice Sunil Shukre (Chairman Mediation Monitoring Sub-Committee, Mumbai), Hon'ble Justice Anuja Prabhudesai (Member Mediation Monitoring Sub Committee, Mumbai), Shri. Dinesh Surana (Member Secretary MLSA Director And Co-Ordinator MMC), Shri. Shyam Chandak (Principal District Judge, Pune and Chairman District Legal Service Authority, Pune). The college's involvement in social outreach was underscored during the event, an effort that was commended by the judges for its role in mediation. With 15 student participants, the event drew an

impressive turnout of over 600 attendees, affirming its significance for the college's community engagement. The judges' recognition further emphasized the event's positive impact on the college's social outreach efforts, highlighting the value of such initiatives in fostering mediation and community involvement.

Pro Bono Legal Aid Awareness Campaign on Rights of Disabled on 18 October, 2023.

This event was conducted in the presence of our very own, Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College

The event played a crucial role in advancing the social outreach initiatives of the college, particularly in addressing the needs of marginalized sections of society. With 10 student participants serving as pro bono associates, the event aimed to extend support and assistance to those in need. The significant turnout of over 100 attendees underscored the relevance and impact of the event in fostering community engagement and addressing pressing social issues. The outcome reaffirmed the importance of the college's commitment to social responsibility and its role as a catalyst for positive change in society, particularly in advocating for the rights and well-being of marginalized individuals and communities.

Pro Bono and Legal aid Camp at Bare Khurd, Bhor as part of social outreach on 13 December, 2023

The event served as a vital component of the college's social outreach efforts, showcasing its commitment to community engagement and service. Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College was the guest for the event. With 20 students actively participating, the college organized a camp in its adopted village, aiming to address the needs and concerns of the local community. The significant turnout of over 300 villagers highlighted the event's impact and relevance in fostering positive interactions and addressing pressing issues within the community. The outcome underscored the college's dedication to social responsibility and its ability to effectively mobilize resources for the betterment of the adopted village, emphasizing its role as a catalyst for positive change and development in the surrounding areas.

One-Day-Workshop on the Rights of Consumer: Issues and Challenges on 20th December, 2023

District and Sessions Court, Pune Legal Services Authority, Shivajinagar, Pune and Adhivakta Parishad, Pune in collaboration with Pro Bono Club, Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune organised One Day Workshop on Rights of Consumer: Issues and Challenges on 20th December, 2023 at the college campus. The event was graced by the presence of Umesh Jawalikar, Asst. Prof. Balaji Law College, Tathawade, Pune.

The event was a workshop aimed at raising awareness about consumer rights. The college successfully disseminated information among students and other participants, reaching more than 60 students and a total of 20 attendees. The outcome highlighted the effectiveness of the workshop in educating individuals about their consumer rights, emphasizing the college's commitment to empowering its community members with essential knowledge and resources for informed decision-making.

National Pro Bono Conclave on 2nd March, 2024

National Forensic Sciences University- Pro Bono Clubs National Pro Bono Conclave was held on 2nd March, 2024 at National Forensic Sciences University, Delhi. The guest for the event was Prof (Dr.) Purvi Pokhariyal, Campus Director, NFSU, Delhi Campus and Dean, School of Law, Forensic Justice and Policy Studies, NFSU, Gandhinagar.

The event, attended by faculty members Dr. Aishwarya Yadav and Assistant Professor Saurabh Jadhav, proved to be an invaluable platform for the exchange of ideas and opinions. With a total of 56 participants and over 100 attendees, the conference facilitated fruitful discussions and collaborations among a diverse group of individuals. Additionally, 28 teams actively engaged in the event, contributing to the vibrant exchange of perspectives and insights. DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune was held to be the winner for their outstanding performance. The event created an environment conducive to intellectual exchange and mutual learning, emphasizing the importance of collaboration and dialogue in advancing knowledge and innovation.

Seminar and Workshop Department

The Seminar & workshop department is an integral part of the Institution. The department regularly organizes international and national seminars, webinars and guest lectures by inviting eminent guest speakers as well as hosts intra – college teacher – student symposium on variety of topics that build the knowledge base of our students. It provides a focal point of multidisciplinary avenues in various perspectives of socio - economic, political & legal arenas.

One Day Workshop on Assessment and Curriculum Evaluation, 21st October 2023

The workshop was conducted at 10:00AM (Choice Based Credit System, 2023) in collaboration with Dr. D Y Patil Unitech Society's Dr. D Y Patil Law College, Pimpri, Pune, Marathwada Mitra Mandal's Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune at the Legal Aid Clinic, Ground Floor, DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College.

Recently, Savitribai Phule Pune University revised its curriculum of Undergraduate Degree Programs of Law and introduced Choice Based Credit System. In order to disseminate knowledge on the changed curriculum, Dr. Nitish Nawsagaray, ILS Law College, Pune and Dr. Atul More, New Law College Ahmednagar were invited as the resource persons for the event. Atul Sir addressed the scheme of the CBCS and Nitish Sir explained the curriculum and the desired expectations. Participants had many queries relating to the changed curriculum. The resource persons resolved all queries. Participants were from DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Marathwada Mitra Mandal Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune, PES's Modern Law College, Shivaji Maratha Law College, SNBP Law College, Pune and ILS Law College, Pune.

Workshop on Efficiency Enhancement for Non-Teaching Staff, 14th December, 2023

The Training Program was organized for non-teaching staff on 14th December 2023 at 11:00 AM at Legal Aid Clinic, conducted by Ms. Shweta Kulkarni, a counsellor and Trainer. The Training session focused on the interpersonal relations, healthy environment to work with, developing efficiency in work and managing stress. The speaker focused on these areas and conducted activities amongst the staff.

This session was a strategic plan that aimed at

enhancing employee skills and knowledge regarding performance, foster productive culture and facilitate progression. It was followed by a lecture on Code of for the Non-teaching staff, addressed by Dr. Priya Chopde, wherein she elaborated on the guidelines of UGC code of conduct given for teaching and non-teaching staff.

She focused on the types of conduct like integrity, objectivity, competence, confidentiality and professionalism. A code of conduct policy outlines the appropriate behaviour which employees are expected to follow in the workplace towards their colleagues, supervisors and overall organization.

The session empowered non-teaching staff in better understanding of their importance and contribution in betterment of work culture.

One Day National Seminar on Labour Laws: "Reforming and Strengthening Present Labour Laws to Prevent Violations" on 16th December 2023.

Labour Laws are incredibly important to a country like India. Labour legislations in India have a history of almost 125 years. Since 1881 till 2022 we have seen plethora of Laws and Codes on the subject. Despite these laws being comprehensive, there are challenges such as exploitation, inadequate protection of labourers and non-compliance of laws. To ponder deeply over all such cross-cutting issues, college organized a One Day National Seminar on 16th December 2023 on "Reforming and Strengthening Present Labour Laws to Prevent Violations" at the Amphitheatre.

The Seminar intended to achieve the certain broad objectives such as to analyse the legal, constitutional and international framework of labour laws in India, to undertake comprehensive legal review, to examine the trend of Supreme Court decisions on Industrial relations in India along with legal reforms.

The event commenced with the ceremonial lighting of the lamp, Hon'ble Shri K. P. Nandedkar, In-charge Principal District Judge of Pune, Dr. Sharad Kunte, Chairman, Governing Body and Council, Adv Ashokrao Palande, Chairman, College Development Committee, SNFLC and Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, DES SNFLC formally inaugurated the Session.

Shri K P Nandedkar holds the position of In-charge Principal District Judge in Pune. He shared insights

into current labour laws and emphasized the need for essential reforms in the field, drawing from his own experiences. The Technical Sessions immediately followed the Inaugural Session.

Technical Session I: Industrial Relations in India: A Critique of the approach of the Supreme Court of India

The first Technical Session was addressed by Professor B.T. Kaul who is a practicing Advocate with nearly 35 years of teaching experience at Delhi University. He provided an academic perspective on labour laws, offering an insightful lecture on the necessary reforms. He also beautifully covered the judicial trend of Supreme Court on various labour related issues.

Technical Session II : Practice Avenues in Labour Laws and Nuances of Domestic Proceedings in Private Employment.

Adv. Varun Joshi, a practicing Advocate at the Pune District Court specializing in labour laws and an alumnus of DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, shared his views and experiences. He also recounted anecdotes from his student life and reflected on how seminars like these played a role in shaping his career. After first two sessions, Students actively interacted with the resource persons; posed numerous questions that were thoughtfully addressed, contributing to the audience's knowledge.

Technical Session III: Legislative, Institutional and Constitutional Framework of Labour Laws in India.

Advocate Uday Warunjikar, a litigation lawyer in the Hon'ble Bombay High Court interacted with the audience over various regulatory framework of labour laws. He deliberated on the constitutional perspectives and shared his court experience that he has garnered in handling diverse range of cases.

Technical Session IV: Effect of Labour Codes on Labour Litigation

Adv. A D Pathwardhan, a practicing lawyer in Labour Court, Industrial Court and High Court interacted with the students on the effect of labour codes on labour litigation. The discourse was informative and enlightening.

Valedictory Session: Strengthening of Labour Laws: Lapses and Challenges

Adv. Dr. Shrikant Malegaonkar, practicing lawyer; Labour Court, Industrial Tribunals and High Court

was the Chief Guest for the Valedictory Session. The session was a rich exchange of ideas underlying the key labour aspects and pressing issues in labour laws. He highlighted the lapses and challenges in labour laws and suggested reformative measures to overcome the same.

Paper Presentation Session

Dr Shilpa Gaikwad, Faculty, Sinhagad Law College presided over as the Chairperson for the Paper Presentation.

The paper presenters were, Smt Mangal Kashyap, Dr Janhavi Ghodke, Dr. Priya Chopde, Asst Prof Sandip Borse, Asst Prof Sumit Tak, Asst Prof Saurabh Dhote and Asst Prof Shivani Mujumdar. Presenters showcased their research through written papers, presenting their findings to the audience and esteemed dignitaries. Dr Gaikwad provided valuable insights on the presented papers. The entire session was also live-streamed on Microsoft Teams, providing widespread access to the valuable insights shared.

The Labour Law Seminar thus provided a platform for advancing the dialogue on issues surrounding labour laws which was attended by approximately 100 attendees.

Themisia 2.0: Two-Day International Seminar on Development, Environment and Sustainability: Intersectional Contours and Law, 15th and 16th March, 2024

The evolution of climate change awareness from the 19th century to present-day global summits highlights the urgent need for action. Recent legal developments in India reflect a growing commitment to balancing development with environmental protection. Thus, Themisia 2.0 aimed to address these challenges through legal perspectives, focusing on climate change and sustainable development in India. Its objectives include discussing international environmental jurisprudence, raising awareness, inspiring innovative solutions, and devising monitoring mechanisms for climate initiatives in the modern age.

Inaugural Session:

The event commenced with the ceremonial lighting of the lamp at Kundanmal Firodia Auditorium, Fergusson Campus. Shri. Abhijeet Ghorpade, State Climate Change Action Cell, Maharashtra, Dhananjay Kulkarni, Secretary, DES, Adv. Ashokrao Palande, Chairman, College Development Committee, SNFLC and Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, DES SNFLC formally inaugurated the Session.

Dr. Sunita Adhav formally welcomed the attendees and guests highlighting the significance of the seminar in addressing crucial issues related to environmental laws.

The Technical Sessions immediately followed the Inaugural Session.

Technical Session I: Environmental Sustainability through CSR

Dr. Bharat, a distinguished faculty member at Panjab University, boasts extensive teaching and research experience in law, he focused on environmental sustainability through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and emphasized on the collective responsibility towards nurturing our environment. India's rise as a global economic powerhouse necessitates this critical examination. The speaker explored the interconnectedness of environmental protection, economic development, and social responsibility in India.

Technical Session II: Role of technology in climate change mitigation

Dr. Jacob Joseph is a highly qualified legal educator with over 20 years of experience and expertise in environmental law. He delved into the critical role of technology in mitigation strategies and the existing international legal instruments that foster cooperation. The speaker focused on various international agreements and their role in promoting technology transfer from developed to developing nations. He also emphasized on the UNFCCC's role in development and transfer of technology to support national climate action plans.

Technical Session III: Climate Justice - Points of Connection and Departure

Dr. Sonja Klinsky is a respected Senior Global Futures Scientist at the Julie Ann Wrigley Global Futures Laboratory and an Associate Professor at the College of Global Futures. The speaker emphasized how marginalized communities, particularly indigenous populations, bear a disproportionate burden despite contributing the least to the crisis. A critique of capitalism and market-based solutions was presented,

highlighting the need to address the systemic racism and historical injustices woven into the fabric of the climate crisis. The discussion also underscored the concept of intergenerational justice, emphasizing our responsibility to safeguard future generations from the devastating consequences of climate change. The concept of climate justice within the international framework of the UNFCCC was then explored.

Technical Session IV: AI and data analytics for environmental monitoring

Dr. Swapnil Bangali is practicing advocate and freelance academician whose topic was AI and data analytics for environmental monitoring which revolved around AI solutions for environmental monitoring, including early warning systems for hazardous material release, autonomous pollution monitoring systems as well as decision support systems.

Valedictory Session:

Justice Abhay Shreeniwas Oka, Judge, Supreme Court of India, was the Chief Guest of the valedictory session. In his address to the august gathering, he emphasised upon how justice with social change accompanied with accountability could glorify our legal institution beyond limits. Justice Abhay Oka's address resonated with a profound commitment to the rule of law and the sanctity of the constitution. His enduring legacy as a jurist epitomises integrity, diligence, and empathy, serving as an exemplar for legal professionals worldwide.

Paper Presentation Session:

Dr. Aishwarya Yadav presided over the paper presentation session.

Ms. Eleta Francis Lobo, Prof. Mrs. D. A. Latthe, Urvi Lahoti, Dr. Archana Lahoti, Asst. Prof. Vishvanath Jivaraj Vyavahare, Asst. Prof. Jondhale Sudarshan Suresh Rao, Sujay Subhash Kalbande, Dr. Pravina Khobragade, Anjani. A. Chaturvedi, Kajal. V. Dubey, Kawana N. Devadiga, Gayatri L. Gaikwad, Shivam Saurabh, Mr. Devansh Doshi, Dr. Yuvraj Dilip Patil and Amulya Raj were the paper presenters whose papers were moderated by Dr. Aishwarya Yadav. She provided valuable insights on the presented papers.

Sports Department

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

SNFLC Games Intra-Collegiate Sports Tournament

DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune, Sports Department on occasion of National Sports Day organised SNFLC Games an intra-collegiate Sports Tournament, with students coming together to showcase their talents in various sports events.

Competition Results: Men

Name of the Event	Winner	Runner Up
Chess	Albis Ipe	Sanskar Goyal
Dodgeball	1st LLB	1st BA LLB & BBA LLB
Cricket	3rd LLB	1st BA LLB & BBA LLB

representing their teams and colleges with pride. Through the spirit of competition and the bonds formed on the field, the tournament aims to create lasting memories and friendships, uniting students in the pursuit of athletic excellence and mutual respect. This intercollegiate sports tournament started with the inauguration by Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, DES SNFLC, held on March 18, 2024.

Competition Results: Women

Name of the Event	Winner	Runner Up
Dodgeball	2nd BA LLB & BBA LLB	2nd LLB
Box Cricket	2nd LLB	3rd BA LLB & BBA LLB
Chess	Diya Jain	Siddhi Mohite

These events exemplified the college's dedication to promoting a healthy, inclusive campus environment, fostering strategic thinking, physical fitness, the spirit of cricket, and agile teamwork. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the spirited participants, dedicated volunteers, and generous sponsors who made these tournaments possible. With enthusiasm, we eagerly anticipate more such events in the future, continuing to promote a culture of wellness, sportsmanship, and unity within our college community.

Dum Intercollegiate Sports Tournament

The Dum Intercollegiate Sports Tournament, hosted by DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, brings together students from diverse disciplines to showcase their sporting abilities and camaraderie. Serving as a platform for friendly competition and teamwork, the tournament embodies the college's commitment to fostering excellence beyond academics. Participants can demonstrate their skills and sportsmanship while

EVENTS	WINNERS	RUNNER-UPS
ATHLETICS (100m)	Men's: Anirudha Lokhande - 4th BA LLB Women's: Janhavi Dhumal - 1st BBA LLB	Men's: Albis Ipe - 3rd BA LLB Women's: Jidnyasa Ghagi - 1st LLB
ATHLETICS (400m)	Men's: Anirudha Lokhande - 4th BA LLB Women's: Janhavi Dhumal - 1st BBA LLB	Men's: Albis Ipe - 3rd BA LLB Women's: Prajкта Wani - 3rd BA LLB
RELAY (4×100)	Men's: Harshman Nagrale – BBA LLB Vishal Rane, Mayank Patil, Gaurav Chavan Women's: Janhavi Dhumal – 1st BBA LLB Sharvari Dugam, Aditi Shah, Kesar Kogta	Men's: Kunal Jagrut - 3rd BA LLB Albis Ipe, Om Pote, Sumedh Bhise Women's: Sharvari Konde - 3rd BA LLB Prajкта Wani, Pinal Pawar, Vaibhavi Patil

SHOTPUT	Men's: Gaurav Chavan - 1st LLB Women's: Suryashree Dhondarkar 1st BA LLB	Men's: Sidhant Konde - 3rd LLB Women's: Anu Sharma - 2nd LLB
CRICKET	1st BA LLB	
BADMINTON (SINGLES)	Men's: Aditya Deshmukh Women's: Ketki Navgire	Men's: Pratik Kulkarni Women's: Kesar Kogta
BADMINTON (MIXED DOUBLES)	Kesar Kogta Soham Mhetre	Prachiti Welapure Omkar Pardeshi
BASKETBALL	Men's: 4th BA LLB Aryan Kokare, Rahul Raj, Shreyas Shandilya, Darshan Joshi, Anirudha Lokhande, Adarsh Tiwari, Divya Prakash Women's: 1st BA LLB Suryashree Dhondarkar, Urukirti Gupta, Gaurika Saxena, Sakshi Khobragade, Jayashree Kulkarni, Charul Pande, Sayli Janerkar, Anmol Ghadge	Men's: 2nd BA LLB Advay Deodhar, Adam Ahmed, Nandan Marne, Chinmay Shete, Inderjeet Singh, Tejas Basanwar Women's: 3rd BA LLB Shamika Ghodke, Sharvari Konde, Preeti Kakade, Prajakta Wani, Siddhi Inamadar, Renuka, Gunjana, Sanskruta Thakur
DODGEBALL	Men's: 3rd LLB Saurabh Mane, Bhushan Jadhav, Aryan Ingole, Siddhant Konde, Roshan Salunkhe, Durgesh Dhiwar, Sanskar Gawali, Niranjana Pokale, Prajwal Narwade, Rushikesh Dhage, Prajwal Rajurkar Women's: 1st BA LLB Shrushti Dumbre, Sanjana Erande, Urukirti Gupta, Gaurika Saxena, Gayatri Datar, Suryashree Dhondarkar, Saee Chavan, Riya Yadav, Jayashree Kulkarni, Shrutika Sawant, Sakshi Khobragade, Navya Jha	Men's: 3rd BA LLB Pranav Dhumal, Shamburaj Bhoite, Prathmesh Jadhav, Ubaid Shaikh, Nakul Kumbhar, Om Pote, Om Ahwale, Albis Ipe, Sumedh Bhise, Kunal Jagrut, Ajeet Chaudhary Women's: 1st BBA LLB Akshata Yadav, Sanskriti Saxena, Kesar Kogta, Shreya Bodhe, Dhanashree Dhanorkar, Vishakha Yadav, Shraddha Patil, Janhavi Dhumal, Shreelaxmi Nair, Mimansha Watsa, Himani Chitre, Parima Desai
BOX CRICKET	5th BBA LLB Kesar Kogta, Aditi Shah, Mital Zanwar, Riya Singh, Sachi Solanki, Palak Shah, Akshata Yadav	3rd BA LLB Siddhi Inamdar, Kajal Bang, Diksha Mishra, Vaishnavi Raut, Prachi Singh Sharvari konde, Prajakta Wani, Stuti Kasliwal, Suyasha Chothave, Sanskrutta Thakur
CARROM	Men's: 3rd LLB Bhushan Jadhav Women's: 3rd BA LLB Isha Hurkat	Men's: 2nd LLB Amarnath Habib Women's: 2nd LLM Swati Walande
KABADDI	1st BA LLB Shrushti Dumbre, Sanjana Erande, Navya Jha, Aditi Thakre, Sanjana Lokhande, Raghunandini Singh, Saee Chavan, Jayashree Kulkarni, Shrutika Sawant	3rd BA LLB Siddhi Inamdar, Sharvari Konde, Prajakta Wani, Suyasha chothave, Sanskrutta Thakur, Diksha Mishra, Vaishnavi Raut, Prachi Singh, Stuti Kasliwal
TABLE TENNIS (SINGLES)	Men's: Arnav Bhalwankar Women's: Sanskruta Thakur	Men's: Shantanu Wadhi Women's: Himani Chitre
TABLE TENNIS (DOUBLES)	Arnav Bhalwankar Ishita Mahindrakar	Sanskruta Thakur Albis Ipe

TUG OF WAR	Men's: 4th BA LLB Dhiraj Shingade, Aliasgar Nasikwala, Aryan Jadhav, Adi Waghmare, Darshan Joshi, Vishal Thopate, Aadiraj Gaikwad, Abhay Gawhande, Kartik Gangadharan, Abhijeet Wankhede Women's: 1st LLB Jidnyasa Ghagi, Swapna Narayan, Palak Agrawal, Kaumudi Wajale, Harshada Chandhere, Priya Khandelwal, Asmita Hande Deshmukh, Mrunal Mule, Shweta Waman, Siddhi Kolap	Men's: Shivam Patil, Swaraj Ambulkar, Akshay Naikwade, Durgesh Dhiwar, Anandu Nair, Suraj kolapkar, Hrishikesh Kale, Rushikesh Dhage, Kartik Gangadharan, Abhijeet Wankhede Women's: 5th BA LLB Prerana Bansode, Manasi Bhintade, Pallavi Pawar, Vaidehi Umbarkar, Sakshi Khandare, Nupur Sonavale, Aditi Ausarkar, Puja Divekar, Prajakta Gajarmal, Siddhi Kolap
CHESS	Men's: Ayush Kumar Jena (BA LLB 1st Year) Women's: Siddhi Mohite (BA LLB 3rd year)	Men's: Albis Ipe (BA LLB 3rd Year) Women's: Sejal Lahane (4th BA LLB)
VOLLEYBALL	Men's: 2nd LLB Prasad Kalate, Rohan Kalate, Arjun Mohite, Aniruddha Sanap, Nikhil Galande, Prathmesh Bhol, Imroz Khan, Kumar Kharabi, Akshay Jakate, Dattatray Yadav Women's: 1st BBA LLB Riya Singh, Aditi Shah, Kesar Kogta, Shreya Bodhe, Shraddha Patil, Vishakha Yadav, Riya Kore, Janhavi Dhumal	Men's: 1st LLB Pranav Barge, Rushi Bodke, Prasad Madhe, Omkar Kharabhi, Gaurav Chavan, Shantanu Kashid, Chirag, Gawande, Sujeet Gunjal, Sumit Gore, Vishal Daund Women's: 3rd BA LLB Siddhi Inamdar, Aarya Wadekar, Sharvari Konde, Diksha Mishra, Vaishnavi Deshpande, Suyesha Chothave, Prajakta Wani, Stuti Kasliwal
FOOTBALL	Mens: 4th BALLB Harshal Tupe, Sahil Kakade, Harshaman Nagrale, Bhavesh Suryarao, Adwait Satpute, Gaurav Chavan, Vishal Rane, Sahil Rajopadhyaya, Ayush Jain Women's: 3rd BA LLB Siddhi inamdar, Suyesha chothave, Dikha Mishra, Vaishnavi Raut, Stuti Kasliwal, Sharvari Konde, Shamika Ghodke, Sanskruta Thakur	Mens: 4th BA LLB Vaishnavi Deshpande, Sahil Garela, Amartya Gumaste, Rahul Raj, Adi Waghmare, Prithviraj Mundwadkar, Vinay Deore, Shreyash Shandilya, Siddhant Vashishth Women's: 1st BA LLB Gaurika Saxena, Navya Jha, Sakshi Khobragade, Urukriti Gupta, Jayashree Kulkarni, Suryashree Dhondarkar, Riya Yadav

Conclusion:

Lastly, the Dum Intercollegiate Sports Tournament was over by the valedictory ceremony in the presence of Chief Guest Mr. Krishnaraaj Mahadik, Winner of British Formula 3 Global Championship and YouTube Influencer, Adv. Ashok Palande, Vice Chairman, GB & Council DES, and Chairman, CDC DES SNFLC, Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, DES SNFLC by distributing the prizes and extending gratitude to all participants, spectators, and organizers for their dedication and enthusiasm.

FIT India Week

FIT India Movement, launched on 29th August 2019 by Hon'ble Prime Minister, aims to instigate behavioral changes and promote a physically active lifestyle among individuals. To enhance the reach and impact of this movement, DES's shri Navalmal Firodia law college enthusiastically participated in the rechristened "FIT India Week" from 18th December to 23rd December, 2023.

Day 1:- 18th December

	Winner	Runner Up
Boys	Ayush Kumar Jena	Sanskar Goyal
Girls	Sejal Lahane	Ankita Jain

Fit India Week Badminton :-

	Winner	Runner Up
Boys	Pratik Kulkarni	Vasu Suryawanshi
Girls	Ketki Navgire	Kesar Kogta

Fit India Carrom Tournament :-

	Winner	Runner Up
Boys	Sumit Gore	Tejas Patil
Girls	Anjali Harnawal	Priya Yadav

Day 2 :- 19th December**Poster Making Competition :-**

Boys Winner :- Ganesh Chavan

Girls Winner :- Anjali Harnawal

Day 3 :- 20th December**Tug of war Competition Results :-**

Boys :-

Winners	Runner Up
Durgesh Dhiwar	Rahul Raut
Saurabh Mane	Rushikesh Bodke
Rituik Alkunte	Omkar Kharabi
Tejas Patil	Chirag Gavande
Prajwal Narwade	Prasad Madhe
Mahesh Rampurkar	Dhanraj Kalbhor
Niranjan Marde	Sahil More
Nikhil Bhosale	Manoj Setsandi
Anant Bhosale	Pranav Barge
Yash Bhoys	Virend

Girls Winners :-

Winners	Runner Up
Kaumudi Wajale	Ritika Shukla
Jidyasa Ghagi	Himanshi Jangra
Nutan	Urukirti Gupta
Shruti Agarwal	Bhavana
Palak Agarwal	Itisha Varshney
Yashashri Mali	Uravashi Pal
Harshada Chandhere	Janhavi Palak
Mithila Yadav	Mansi Bhardwaj
Mrunal Mule	Shrushti Barange
Diksha Borhade	Shrutika Vijaysawant

Day 3: Fitness Assessment

A fitness assessment conducted during the FIT India Week at DES's Shri Navalmaal Firodia Law College would focus on evaluating the physical well-being and activity levels of individuals, aligning with the broader goals of the FIT India Movement. The assessment could include various components to provide a comprehensive overview of participants' fitness levels. Here's a sample fitness assessment

Day 4: Meditation Session

The mindfulness meditation session conducted at DES's Shri Navalmaal Firodia Law College aims to provide participants with tools and techniques to cultivate mental well-being, reduce stress, and enhance overall mindfulness. Aligned with the institution's commitment to holistic development, this session encourages individuals to incorporate meditation into their daily lives.

Day 5: Prize Distribution and Pledge

The prize distribution ceremony at DES's Shri Navalmaal Firodia Law College is a celebratory event designed to recognize and honour outstanding achievements and contributions of individuals within the academic community. This ceremony not only acknowledges academic excellence but also promotes a culture of motivation and inspiration.

FIT India Movement, launched on 29th August 2019 by Hon'ble Prime Minister, aims to instigate behavioural changes and promote a physically active lifestyle among individuals. To enhance the reach and impact of this movement, our institution enthusiastically participated in the rechristened "FIT India Week" from 18th Dec to 23rd Dec

Lawskets Inter-Collegiate Sports Tournament

Deccan Education Society's Shri Navalmaal Firodia Law College, Pune organized Lawskets, a 4-days State Level Inter-Collegiate Sports Tournament on 4th to 7th March 2024. This Sports tournament got huge response from various college and about 125 teams participated in this tournament.

This inter-collegiate sports tournament started with the inauguration by Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, DES SNFLC, held on March 4, 2024.

Lawskets is organized for the purpose of creating cordial relations among the students of various colleges through competitions. An opportunity to display various qualities within us is provided through this medium. The qualities acquired in college life play

an important role in the personality development of the students.

Sports teaches sportsmanship, the will to win, not getting tired of defeat and re-entering the field with the same vigour.

These state level tournaments provide a platform for athletes to prove themselves and represent their college.

This three-day tournament consisted of nine games in total and as many as 30 colleges participated in it. More than 125 Teams were competing to win the Champions' Trophy for the college.

- Name of Winner: Shankarao Chavan Law College of Marathwada Mitra Mandal won the Champions' Trophy.

Name of the event:	WINNERS	RUNNER-UPS
ATHLETICS (100m)	Mens: Om Kharate (Kaveri College) Women's: Diya Sumerpur (SCLC)	Mens: Noel Chandy (AFMC) Women's: Sneha Garje (MMCC)
ATHLETICS (200m)	Mens: Om Kharate (Kaveri College) Women's: Diya Sumerpur (SCLC)	Mens: Noel Chandy (AFMC) Women's: Sneha Garje (MMCC)
ATHLETICS (400m)	Mens: Noel Chandy (AFMC) Women's: Diya Sumerpur (SCLC)	Mens: Saif Kazi (VIIT) Women's: Shreya Shridharan (AFMC)
RELAY	Mens: AFMC Women's: AFMC	Mens: SSMS Women's: SCLC
SHOTPUT	Mens: Shivam Kachi (SSMS) Women's: Suryashree Dhondarkar (SNFLC)	Mens: Tanmay Khade (MIT) Women's: Devyani Pardeshi (MIT)
CHESS	Chetan Chavhan (V D College)	Omkar Patil (B V P Pharma)
CARROM	Mens: Atharva Telenge (Dr. B.R Ambedkar College Aundh) Women's: Isha Hurkat (DES SNFLC)	Mens: Akash Bhoite (PVG COET) Women's: Anjali Harnawal (DES SNFLC)
TABLE TENNIS	Aditya Jori (Symbiosis)	Arnav Bhalwankar (SNFLC)
BADMINTON (SINGLES)	Mens: Parth Jategaonkar (AISSMS CHMCT) Women's: Ketaki Navgire (DES SNFLC)	Mens: Soham Panse (COEP) Women's: Prachiti Welapure (DES SNFLC)
BADMINTON (DOUBLES)	Mens: Atharva Khisti and Viraj Pundalik (COEP) Mixed: Prachiti Welapure and Aditya Deshmukh (DES SNFLC)	Mens: Parth Jategaonkar and Varad Mote (AISSMS CHMCT) Mixed: Kesar Kogta and Pratik Kulkarni (DES SNFLC)
VOLLEYBALL	Mens: Army Law College Women's: COEP	Mens: G. H. Raisonni Women's: SCLC
BASKETBALL	Mens: ILS Law College Women's: SCLC	Mens: Modern College of Engineering Women's: ILS Law College
FOOTBALL	Modern College of Engineering	FC
CRICKET	SP	FC
BEST BATSMAN	Mangesh Kelan (SP) {81 runs 3 matches 207 SR}	
BEST BOWLER	Abhay Patil {9 wickets 4 innings ...Eco 5.00}	

The importance of sports in college life is unique. Not only sports, but many other qualities are acquired through such sports competitions. Many skills like determination, jealousy, teamwork, sportsmanship to play sports are important in personal life as well.

Finally, this tournament was over by the valedictory ceremony in the presence of Chief Guest Mr. Adv. Narendra Nikam, Adv. Ashok Palande, Vice Chairman, GB & Council DES, and Chairman, CDC DES SNFLC and Dr. Sunita Adhav, Principal, DES SNFLC distributing prizes to winners.

SNFLC Marathon

The students at DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College witnessed a brilliant show of harmony on 30th October, 2023 when more than 50 participants ran gleefully in the 3 Km mini marathon organized by Sports Department of DES's SNFLC under "The Swachhata Freedom Run" initiatives. This event aimed to spread the message of Gender Uniformity among the people. Students from every batch participated in the marathon in order to express their solidarity. The gender split was 38% females and 62% males. The marathon was started at sharp 7:30 am on Fergusson college Ground. The entire route on the ground was well managed by college volunteers. This Marathon event brought together students, staff, and faculty for a morning of fitness, camaraderie, and fun.

Winners in Men's Category:

1. Gold: Harish Ashok Nadar [8.35min]
2. Silver: Jay Oswal [8.40 min]
3. Bronze: Dattatray Kal [8.48 min]

Winners in Women's Category :

1. Gold: Sakshi Borhad [9.15 Min]
2. Silver: Aditi Shah [11.45min]
3. Bronze: Namrata Shinde [12.26 min]

Women's League Intra-Collegiate Tournament

The Women's Sports Competition organized by DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune stands as a testament to the college's dedication to promoting women's excellence in sports. This event provides a platform for female athletes from various disciplines to

showcase their skills, camaraderie, and determination. By bringing together competitors of all levels, the competition fosters an environment of inclusivity and empowerment, challenging stereotypes and breaking barriers in the sporting world. Through the thrill of competition and the bonds formed on the field, participants forge lasting memories and friendships, embodying the spirit of athleticism and mutual respect.

Date	Details of Events
20/02/2024	• Athletics, Time: 7:00 AM to 9:00 AM
	• Box Cricket, Time: 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM
	• Table Tennis, Time: 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM
	• Handball, Time: 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM
21/02/2024	• Basketball, Time: 9:00 AM to 12:00 AM
	• Badminton, Time: 12:00 AM to 4:00 PM
	• Tug of War, Time: 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM
22/02/2024	• Volleyball, Time: 8:00 AM to 12:00 AM
	• Carrom, Time: 12:00 AM to 1:30 PM
	• Chess, Time: 2:00 PM to 4:00 PM
	• Dodgeball, Time: 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM

Winners & Runner-ups:

EVENTS	WINNERS	RUNNER-UPS
ATHLETICS (100m)	Janhavi Dhumal	Jidnyasa Ghagi
ATHLETICS (400m)	Janhavi Dhumal	Prajakta Wani
ATHLETICS (Relay 4×100m)	1) Janhavi Dhumal 2) Sharvari Dugam 3) Jidnyasa Ghagi 4) Shruti Mohite	1) Prajakta Wani 2) Anushka Umre 3) Pinal Pawar 4) Ranika Kharpade
SHOTPUT	Suyashree Dhondarkar	Anu Sharma
BOX CRICKET	1) Anu Sharma 2) Mittal Zanwar 3) Kesar Kogta 4) Riya Singh 5) Aditi Shah 6) Sanskriti Saxena 7) Siddhi Inamdar	1) Ambika Munde 2) Vaishnavi Patil 3) Kajal bang 4) Pallavi Pawar 5) Prerna Bansode 6) Akshata Yadav 7) Suyasha Chothave 8) Diksha Mishra

TABLE TENNIS	Sanskruta Thakur	Anu Sharma
BASKETBALL	1) Anushka Umre 2) Prajakta Wani 3) Preeti Kakde 4) Shamika Ghodke 5) Gunjana Sawant 6) Anu Sharma 7) Aditi Sonawane	1) Aditi Shah 2) Himani Chitre 3) Parima Desai 4) Sanskriti Saxena 5) Kesar Kogta 6) Sharmika Nagarkar 7) Siddhi Inamdar 8) Kruttika Karale
BADMINTON (SINGLES)	Ketki Navgire	Kesar Kogta
BADMINTON (DOUBLE)	Ketki Navgire and Radha Kasture	Kesar Kogta and Sanskriti Saxena
TUG OF WAR	1) Swapana Narayan 2) Aditi Mishra 3) Ananya Jha 4) Avantika Shinde 5) Saee Chavan 6) Mansi Barge 7) Rajgauri Walke 8) Insiyah Kachwala	1) Prerana Bansode 2) Siddhi Inamdar 3) Pallavi Pawar 4) Vaidehi Umbarker 5) Anu Sharma 6) Suryashree Dohondark 7) Navya Jha 8) Samruddhi Kanchan
VOLLEYBALL	1) Siddhi Inamdar 2) Riya Singh 3) Aarya Wadekar 4) Prajakta Wani 5) Kesar Kogta 6) Shraddha Patil 7) Vaishnavi Deshpande 8) Anu Sharma 9) Srushti Dube 10) Shreya Bodhe	1) Vishakha Yadav 2) Shraddha Patil 3) Riya Kore 4) Shruti Mohite 5) Tanuja Jadhawar 6) Dhanashree Dhanorkar
CARROM (SINGLES)	Anjali Harnawal	Mittal Zanwar
CARROM (DOUBLES)	Anjali Harnawal and Rajgauri	Mittal Zanwar and Isha
CHESS	Ananya Ojha	Siddhi Mohite
DODGEBALL	1) Akshata Yadav 2) Kesar Kogta 3) Sanskriti Saxena 4) Yashada Jagtap 5) Tanu Unecha 6) Shreya Bodhe 7) Dhanashree Dhanorkar 8) Vedangi Kadam 9) Vaishnavi Tilekar 10) Vaishnavi Babar 11) Yogita Patil	1) Shrushti Dumbre 2) Sanjana Erande 3) Sakshi Naiknavare 4) Saee Chavan 5) Sanjana Lokhande 6) Vrukirti Gupta 7) Mansi barge 8) Gaurika Saxena 9) Nidhi Pawale 10) Samruddhi Patkar 11) Riya Yadav 12) Dhanashree Chavan

Zest

ZEST'24 is the annual and national level sporting extravaganza conducted by the College of Engineering, Pune (COEP). ZEST was scheduled on 14 of January 2024 at COEP ground, Near Sancheti hospital, Pune. Students of D.E.S. Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College participated in Athletics

Anirudha Lokhande	800m: 2nd rank
Suryashree Dhondarkar	Shotout Gold
Janhavi Dhumal	100m: 2nd

Symbhav 2024

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

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

Badminton Singles winner	Ketki Navgire
Singles runner up	Kesar Kogta
Badminton Doubles winner	Ketki Navgire and Prachiti Welapure

Vidhirang

Vidhirang is an Inter-Collegiate Competition Organised by Modern Law College, Pune. The competition consists of various sports and cultural events. The competition was held from 4th April to 7th April 2024. DES's Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune participated in all the sports events. By showing a great athleticism and Sportsmanship participants from our college won many events. With these victories DES SNFLC stood Victorious Carving their name on Champion's Trophy.

Athletics: -

Suryashree Dhondarkar - (Shotput) Gold

Anirudha Lokhande

100m Silver

200m Bronze

Badminton: -

Ketki Navgire - Women's singles winner.

Ketki Navgire and Prachiti Welapure - Women's doubles winner

Kesar Kogta and Pratik Kulkarni Mixed Doubles Runner up

Chess - Omkar Pardeshi (2nd LLM) - Gold

Carrom - Swati Walande (2nd LLM) - Singles - Gold

Carrom Double Girls - Swati Walande and Mittal Zanwar Gold

Mix Double Silver - Amarnath Habib and Swati Walande (2nd LLM)

Carrom Doubles Boys:- Amarnath Habib and Ayush Jena (1st BA LLB) Gold

Boys Doubles:- Guruprasad Patil (2nd LLM)

Kalyan Kundar – Silver

Mix Doubles: - Bhushan Jadhav (3rd LLB) and Mittal Zanwar - Gold

Girls Doubles Silver - Riya Singh and Siddhi Mohite

Students' Development Cell

DES' Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune has constituted Students' Development Cell under the guidelines of Board of Students' Development of Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. The cell is expected to work as the umbrella unit for undertaking various activities for ensuring welfare of the students. The Board of Students' Development issues different directions and guidelines to the affiliated colleges and encourage them to take students' welfare initiatives. All such initiatives help the students to nurture and shape their personality as a responsible and sensitive being. In order to have smooth co-ordination and implementation of initiatives of Students' Development Cell, a College Welfare Officer is appointed with the approval of university. Dr. Priya Chopde was assigned the responsibility of Students' Welfare Officer for the current academic year. Details of various activities conducted by the Cell are mentioned below.

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Earn and Learn Scheme

This scheme was implemented from September, 2023 to February, 2024 at DES' Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Earn and Learn Scheme is implemented by the Students' Development Cell of the College under the approval and guidelines of Board of Students' Development of Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. The said scheme is meant for the hardworking, meritorious students having financial constraints. Students working under the scheme are provided with the remuneration of Rs. 50/- per hour for their work. Students are required to work for maximum of 3 hours per day as per the guidelines under the said scheme. Generally, students are allotted the work in office or in library. This also help the administrative staff to seek timely assistance in relation to data entry, filing, scanning, book stalking etc. 7 students, Navishka Boyawar, Srushti Kadak, Charul Pande, Bhumika Varma, Shalini Mavchi, Akash Alkunte, from 1st BA LLB and Sandeep Tawale from 1st LLB participated in this scheme in the current academic year. The students found that, working under the scheme helps them in varied ways.

Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Earn and Learn Scheme is a Nobel initiative undertaken by the university and colleges for providing financial assistance to needy students. It is based on the self-efforts and involvement of students. Remuneration obtained by such students

is utilized by them to pay the examination fees, mess charges, stationary, bus travelling expenses, minor medical expenses etc. working under the scheme also help students to inculcate respect for any sort of work. Students also learn to manage time and prioritize their work and responsibilities like regular lectures, study hours, working hours and internship and household responsibilities. In this way the scheme is successfully implemented in the college by Students' Development officer.

Observance of Constitution Day, 2023

Constitution Day, 2023 was celebrated on 25th November, 2023 in Online mode through Microsoft Teams App /Government of India portal. Dr. Fr. Peter Ladis F, Assistant Professor, Chanakya National Law University, Patna was the guest for this event. About 350 students along with college faculty members attended the guest session and about 131 students visited the Government of India website for taking part in Pledge recitation and Quiz on Indian Constitution.

Students' Development Cell of DES' Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College celebrated the Constitution Day of India through various activities. The Celebration was undertaken by organizing different activities with a view to create awareness of significance of Constitutional document and contribution and efforts taken by its framers to formulate the same. There was organization of Guest Lecture on "Doctrine of Unremunerated Rights under the Constitution of India." Students, teaching and non-teaching staff of the college were encouraged to participate in activities like Constitution Quiz and recitation of Pledge.

Accordingly, on account of observance of Constitution Day of India on 26th November, 2023, all the teaching, non-teaching staff and students were appealed to visit the made available by the Government of India (<https://mpa.gov.in/constitution-day>) and to recite Pledge. They were also encouraged to attempt the quiz on Constitution of India. All those, who participated in such activities received E-Certificates from the Government of India. Students' Development Cell received an overwhelming response to this initiative.

Another such initiative of the Students' Development Cell was organization of Guest Lecture. The said lecture was carried out in online mode through Microsoft

Teams platform. Theme of the lecture was ‘Doctrine of Unremunerated Rights under the Constitution of India’ and was delivered by Dr. Fr. Peter Ladis F, Assistant Professor, Chanakya National Law University, Patna. At the outset, Dr. Priya Chopde, Students’ Development Officer of DES’ Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune, welcomed the Guest Speaker & the audience. Dr. Fr. Peter Ladis F in his lecture covered wide range of principles perspectives of the Constitution of India. The lecture was in lucid language and Dr. Fr. Peter Ladis F mentioned enoumerous judicial pronouncements for highlighting the judicial craftsmanship in interpreting the Constitution of India. Primary focus of the lecture was on the doctrine of unremunerated rights as are incorporated by the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India vide various of its provisions like, Articles 14, 19, 20, 21 etc.

The session was extremely insightful and engaging. More than 350 students attended the said session. Students were encouraged to interact in the session by Dr. Fr. Peter Ladis F. there was a positive response on the part of students and they also posed genuine queries in relation to the tools of Constitutional interpretation. While concluding the session, Dr. Priya Chopde, coordinator of the Guest Lecture proposed formal vote of thanks. This session was found to be resourceful by the students. The session encouraged them to initiate their thought process for understanding the scope and ambit of Fundamental Rights of individuals as guaranteed by the Constitution of India expressly as well as impliedly.

Observance of Vigilance Awareness Week

This event was conducted from 30th October to 5th November, 2023 at DES’ Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College, Pune. In order to promote the culture of transparent and accountable governing mechanism, an initiative is taken by the Government of India to observe Vigilance Awareness Week. It is meant to

create vigilant and informed citizenry for strengthening the democratic fabric of our country. On this occasion, all the students were appealed take an e-Integrity Pledge. Link (<https://pledge.cvc.nic.in/>) for the same was made available by the college on the college website and was also circulated through official WhatsApp groups. This event was attended by 40 students and faculty members.

Celebration of Hindi Day, 2023

Importance of the Event: DES’ Shri. Navamal Firodia Law College, Pune always organizes events or hosts celebrations to maintain inclusive environment to all the students and faculties. Accordingly, function of celebration of Hindi Diwas was scheduled on 15th September, 2023 at the Legal Aid Centre as a mark of acknowledgement of Hindi as the National Language. Through this event, some students presented poetry and discussed the importance of language in general and importance of Hindi language in particular. Asst. Prof. Sumit Tak and Asst. Prof. Aditi Kulkarni coordinated the said function and Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav accomplished the responsibility of compering. Dr. Priya Chopde (Vice-Principal) DES’ Shri. Navalma.l Firodia Law College, Pune presided over the function.

Nimesh Bhat (3rd LLB), Urja Mishra (5th BA LLB), Anuj Kumar Singh (4th BA LLB), Hargun Kumar (2nd BA LLB), Jyotsna Shandilya (3rd LLB), Stuti Kasliwal (3rd BA LLB), Dr. Priya Chopde (Vice-Principal), Mr. Sumit Tak (Assistant Professor) and Mr. Saurabh Jadhav (Assistant Professor) were the presenters of the event attended by 40 students and faculty members. As language is the best medium of communication and connecting thoughts it was emphasised by the presenters through their poems and speeches that Hindi Language plays an important role in our nation to bring all the Indians together. It helps to maintain Unity in Diversity of Indian culture and traditions.

Study Tour Department

DES Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College has completed two study tours in 2023 -24.

Aadrai Trek

DES's SNFLC conducted first trek to Aadrai Jungle with Kalu waterfall on Wednesday, 6th September 2023. Total 30 students and 4 faculties participated in this trek. Dr Archana Lahoti, Asst. Prof. Sandip Borse, Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav and Asst. Prof. Aditi Kulkarni enthusiastically participated in this adventurous trek along with students.

Aadrai Jungle trek is adventurous trek to explore Sahyadri's most beautiful and untouched jungles. This tour took us into the heart of lush green forest, where we saw waterfalls, caves, valleys and famous peaks.

The Aadrai trail passes through various streams and passing waterfalls, including a mega – 1,200 feet fall. We enjoyed the scenic beauty through our trek of around 13 kms. We enjoyed the unexplored Aadrai forest, full of flora and fauna, with the flowers in full bloom. It was in the heart of nature, full of green forest, dense vegetation, beautiful peaks, enthralling waterfalls and streams, valleys, caves and incredible trails. We walked deep inside the hidden jungles of Malshej Ghat. Apart from the enchanting trek and trail, we also saw the Kalu waterfall, Nageshwar temple and many ancient caves. The walk amidst the dense trails of Malshej Ghat passing through various streams and waterfalls, flora and fauna gave us a much-needed respite from the city life. Every breath of air at the Aadrai feels refreshing. It was a great journey with lot of fun, music, games and entertainment.

Supreme Court Visit (Delhi , Mussorie & Rishikesh)

DES's Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College has organized Delhi Supreme Court Visit during 1st February 2024 to 7th February 2024 to Delhi, Mussorie and Rishikesh. Total 38 students and 4 teaching and non-teaching staff visited Supreme Court of India, Rashtrapati Bhavan and NHRC.

On Thursday, 1.02.2024, the students of D.E.S. Shri Navalmal Firodia Law College visited the Supreme Court of India. Students were able to visit advocate chambers and could meet lawyers. However, due to security reasons, we could not get permission to see the premises from inside. We also visited Akshardham temple on the same day. The Akshardham mandir has over 200 murtis, representing many of the spiritual

stalwarts over many millennia. We also saw the Sahaj Anand Water Show. It is a breathtaking 24-minute presentation which unites a variety of intriguing media to bring to life a story from the Kena Upanishad. Multi-colour lasers, video projections, underwater flames, water jets and surround sound in symphony with lights and live actors produce a captivating and inspiring presentation. A visit to Akshardham is a spiritually enriching experience.

Next day we visited Rashtrapati Bhavan. The home to the President of the world's largest democracy epitomizes India's strengths, its democratic traditions and secular character. We experienced the grandeur of Rashtrapati Bhavan and it was a memorable experience for everyone.

In the afternoon, we visited NHRC. The NHRC is an embodiment of India's concern for the promotion and protection of human rights. Students were informed about various activities conducted at NHRC. Presentation on how to register online complaint was delivered and students were informed about placements, training and research at NHRC. It was academically enriching experience for everyone. We also visited Red Fort, Chandani Chawk and Meena Bazar. Everyone was amazed to see the beauty of the Red Fort and enjoyed shopping at Chandani Chawk & Meena Bazar.

The next day, we visited Mussorie, the queen of hill stations which is famous for its scenic beauty, good social life and entertainment. We witnessed snow fall and saw many sites such as Kempty Falls, Lal Tibba, Mall Road. Students and staff were blown away by the beauty of the best places that make Mussoorie the most preferred destination for the travellers.

Our last destination was Rishikesh. Set against the backdrop of the Himalayas and with the pristine Ganga flowing through it, the ancient town of Rishikesh is one of the major tourist and pilgrimage hubs in northern India, where people from across the world arrive in search of peace. Rishikesh is commonly referred to as the 'Yoga Capital of the World'. Rishikesh has numerous ashrams and other ancient Indian traditions of wellness. We visited Ram Zula, Laxman Zula, Beatles Ashram. Students also witnessed world famous Ganga Arti.

It was indeed a great experience to see all these places. On 7th February, we reached Delhi International Airport and reached safely in Pune. Though the trip was over but beautiful memories remained with us forever.

Vedhas E-Law Journal

Vedhas is a virtual contribution of the research aptitude & ability of the students, faculty, alumni & practicing advocates who are enthusiastic to author & publish their innovations in the discipline of law. Vedhas is an e-journal that has published variety of articles in diverse arenas of Law as mentioned below-

Sr. No.	Date	Name of the Article	Author	Curator
1	23.03.2023	Treading a tightrope: An Evaluation of Budget 2023-24	Swastik Madake	Ria Menon
2	30.07.2023	One Rank One Pension : Furthering the rights of Ex – Servicemen	Dharmesh Bakshani	Yugandhara Wakde
3	13.08.2023	Adani v. Hindenburg: A Tumultuous Saga	Ishita Bansal	Puru Purohit
4	27.08.2023	The Everchanging Real Estate Sector	Parul Thadani	Arghish Akolkar
5	17.09.2023	Navigating the Cryptocurrency Maze: Legal, Regulatory, and Tax Implications in India	Divya Prakash	Bhavika Mittal
6	31.10.2023	Understanding Employment Law: Remote Work and Employee Rights	Amogh Shetty	Yugandhara Wakde
7	04.12.2023	Corporate Governance in Harmony: The ADR Solution	Nishtha Sharma	Swastik Madake
8	24.12.2023	A Quest For Uniform Civil Code	Aditya Kathare	Radha Rajguru
9	07.01.2024	Streaming Wars: OTT Platforms Navigate the Regulatory Battlefield	Rujul Deshpande	Arghish Akolkar
10	04.02.2024	Uncovering Vulnerabilities: Examining the flip side of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016	Gaurav Pimpale	Yugandhara Wakde
11	18.02.2024	Indian Constitution : A Pillar In Times Of Crisis	Amogh Shetty	Bhavika Mittal
12	10.03.2024	From Cigars To Comrades: Castro's Cuban Revolution Unboxed	Samruddhi Patkar	Aditi Shah
13	22.04.2024	Navigating The Digital Age: Social Media, Privacy And Regulation	Arghish Akolkar	Puru Purohit

As Vedhas is a virtual venture, the articles can be viewed on the site <https://vedhaslawjournal.com/>.

Women's' Study Cell – Paripoorti

DES' Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College is one of the premier education institutes imparting legal education in the Pune City. The institute is always alert and ready towards the needs of societal development and reforms. Keeping the area of Women Empowerment and need for developing structured means for protecting the rights of women in our society, in mind, the institute had established a Women's Study Cell namely, "PARIPOORTI" in the year 2019. Since inception, the cell is actively undertaking different activities in the area.

ASMI (Power Within You) - 2.0 'A Dialogue with Nav Durga'

The activity took place on 20th October, 2023 from 11:00AM to 1:00PM in the Amphitheatre of the Fergusson College Campus, Pune. 250 Students and 9 guests graced the occasion with their presence. The following Women Achievers were felicitated in this session:

1. **Smt. Pramilitai Gaikwad**, Member (Management), CDC, Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Pune
2. **Dr. Savita Kelkar**, Life Member, Deccan Education Society, Pune
3. **Dr. Vaijayanti Patwardhan**, Renowned Gynaecologist, Pune
4. **Dr. Prachee Sathe**, Founder & Director, ICU, Ruby Hall Clinic, Pune
5. **Dr. Jyoti Bhakare**, Former HOD, Law Department, SPPU, Pune
6. **Dr. Kranti Deshmukh**, Principal, MM Shankarrao Chavanrao Chavan Law College, Pune
7. **Dr. Deepa Paturkar**, Principal, ILS Law College, Pune
8. **Dr. Ujjwala Bendale**, Dean Faculty of Law, Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune
9. **Dr. Ranjana Patil**, Principal (In-Charge), PDEA Law College, Hadapsar, Pune

ASMI (Power Within You) is one of such novel imitative taken by the cell. It is conducted on the occasion of 'Navratri,' wherein we celebrate and appraise the power of womanhood as per our Indian culture. The idea behind the event, ASMI, is to felicitate the women achievers in different field and to have a dialogue with them about their journey of success, hurdles faced by them in their journey, their experiences and their

expectations from the present generations.

Through the experiences and opinions shared by them they threw light on the diverse areas where women are working, what are the natural strengths of women for doing multi-tasking, problems faced by women due to the patriarchal set up of Indian society, awareness required on the part of girls while using digital platforms and so on. It was extremely an enlightening session for all the students present for the same.

Celebration of Human Rights Day, 2023

The institution celebrated Human Rights Day on 11th December, 2023 through the Microsoft Teams Application. Our esteemed guest for the day was Dr. Varsha Deshmukh, Principal, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh College of Law, Amravati and this event was attended by 100 students and 20 faculty members.

10th December is celebrated worldwide as the International Human Rights Day. DES' Shri. Navalmal Firodia Law College always remains alert towards the socio-legal developments of the society. Keeping the same in view, the need of inclusive development of the contemporary society, Women's Study Cell of the institute had organized a guest lecture to celebrate International Human Rights Day on 11th December, 2023. Theme of the same was "Inclusiveness of Human Rights - Women & Child Rights' Perspectives." Through this lecture, the Guest Speaker enlightened the students and faculty members about legislative framework and the structural mechanism available for fostering and enforcing rights of women and children under Indian legal system. She also mentioned her concern about lacunas and practical difficulties that arises while practically implementing the laws existing in the area.

Discourse delivered by the guest speaker enlightened the students about significance of inclusiveness in national development. It also made students aware about legislative and policy framework available for safeguarding rights of women and children in India and the difficulties encountered at practical level for enforcing them, which lead to injustice and inequality in the society. This encouraged the students to pose certain genuine and practical anxieties regarding means for empowerment of women in our society.

Panel Discussion on Political Empowerment of Women – ‘Perspectives and a Way Forward’

The Panel Discussion was arranged on Thursday, 7th March, 2024 at the Kundanmal Firodia Auditorium, Fergusson College Campus, Pune. 155 Students and 15 Faculty members enthusiastically participated in this event. The following experts in the fields of Law, Academics, Political Science etc. were invited as Panel Members:

1. Smt. Jayashreetai Palande

Chairperson, Shri. Kalbhairav Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Mukhai, Tal. Shirur, Dist.-Pune.

2. Dr. Bindu Ronald

Professor, Symbiosis Law School, Pune.

3. Prof. Ulhas Bapat

Veteran Constitutional Expert, Pune

4. Dr. Deepa Paturkar

Principal In-charge, ILS Law College, Pune.

5. Adv. Vijayalakshmi Khopde

Practicing Advocate, Bombay High Court.

The said event enabled an opportunity to the students to understand magnitudes and practicalities involved in the area of political empowerment of Women in India. Dr. Neelam Gorhe, the Deputy Chairperson of Maharashtra Legislative Council, India while elucidating her experiences on field, applauded immense participation of women leaders in Indian Politics. Her speech encouraged the students to pose certain genuine and practical concerns regarding fake representation of women in Indian politics at rural level. Dr. Neelam Gorhe also deliberated upon future

of women leaders in Indian politics etc. to which she graciously replied in an optimistic manner. Dr. Neelam Gorhe championed the requirement of reservation for women in Charitable organizations. Her speech was followed by video of Smt. Sudha Murty, an Indian educator and famous Author as a message for students at large as she has mailed her best wishes for the program.

During the panel discussion, an eminent speaker Prof. Ulhas Bapat expressed his concern about **gender neutral language** and shared some reading material with the students for reference. Dr. Deepa Paturkar shared her views on **contribution of education institutes in shaping students’ personality for career in politics**. She also attempted to draw the attention of the audience towards the gap between the **theoretical and practical empowerment of women in Indian politics**. This discussion was further continued by Dr. Bindu Ronald wherein she emphasized that, economic **empowerment of woman in every sector** would bring to her social as well as political empowerment. Adv. Vijayalakshmi Khopde shared her experience of working for **women empowerment in rural as well as urban area**. She further added that women empowerment is possible only when women remain active in whichever field they are working in. Through this session, a need of strategic contrivance for bringing about political empowerment of women in Indian society was highlighted and thereby helped to channelize the students to take necessary steps in the area for creating better future for participative democracy for all irrespective of gender in our society.



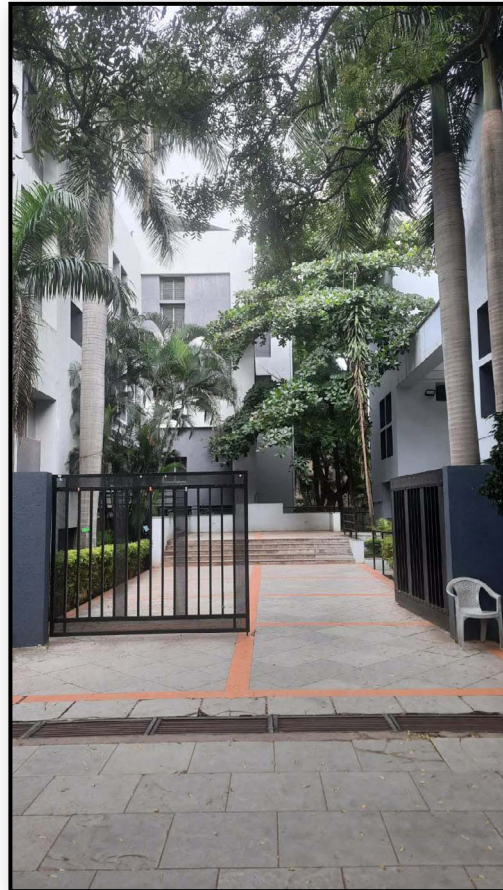
Campus Through my Lens



Prithviraj Chavan
Assistant Professor



Saurabh Jadhav
Assistant Professor



Sandip Borse
Assistant Professor



Free Speech: Mute, Block, Delete!

- Dr. Anagha Baldota, Faculty

Dystopian novels have become increasingly popular in the past few years, especially when its adaptations have become a trend in film and television as well. One of the most popular dystopian novels of all time is *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by George Orwell. *Nineteen Eighty-Four* published in 1949 has caught the attention of readers worldwide as it deals with human rights issues as well as language and its direct or indirect impact on human rights issues.

In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, language is used as a tool by the dystopian government as a way to control part or the entirety of the population. Language is employed to create barriers between the people that live within the society and to make this seem normal in their liberal use of everyday words or expressions to hide this in plain sight. In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, the regime has named what we would call the department of defense or war as the Ministry of Peace, which in itself is a contradiction. Orwell portrays a country that has taken a wrong turn and become a dystopian society forever locked in conflicts, agitation, disharmony & wars.

The power language employed by this novel explicitly reflects how language can be used to create differences amongst people and how this relates to the loss or lack of human rights that occurs to the main characters in the novels. Language seems to hold power in every word that can be twisted to the purpose of the writer or speaker, and this is the focal point of the events in George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. The government uses language with a purpose to create a society that from birth creates a sense of being unable to change things or simply that they do not know what they are missing because of the lack of words. One can argue that language and human rights are closely connected in the novel, as one can lead to the lack of the other. By allowing some of the citizens basic human rights whilst at the same time withholding it from other members of the society, the regime or the people in charge of the society create a 'us vs. them' mentality in the population that makes it easier to control people. In *Nineteen Eighty Four*, language also functions to dehumanize people, as some are seen as not even being human or have lost their right to be considered human by the government. Language and ideology are usually seen as being closely connected by most,

as language can influence people and be influenced by people. This can be seen in political debates and especially after they finish as the expressions used by the politicians in the debate and the way they use them in their debate based on their belief system. It continues to have an impact on how people see this theme or group of people afterwards. Sometimes political influence changes the way certain words are used and they gain new connotations. Orwell argues, "All issues are political issues..." and "When there is a gap between one's real and one's declared aims, one turns as it were instinctively to long words and exhausted idioms..." ('Politics and language' 22-23). Human rights narratives have close ties with the study of language in *Nineteen Eighty Four* as "...literary critics have tried to develop systems for thinking about meaning and language that have far reaching implications for ethical systems achieved through language like the human rights regime" (Dawes 405). Thus, language and human rights can be seen as influenced by one another in many ways, as without one, the other would not have any real meaning in these forms of novels.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights ratified by the UN in December 1949, consists of thirty articles and was a result of the horrors seen in the Second World War. The document describes the rights that every human being is entitled to, from birth until death. The preamble to the articles conveys the readers, "...disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people." (Morsink 329). *Nineteen Eighty Four* can be reviewed from Human Rights point of view as free speech is one of the most important elements that is, usually, non-existent in dystopian societies. The world described in *Nineteen Eighty Four* is void of all three freedoms & hence, freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear become the core deficiencies in the rule depicted in the novel.

In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, language and human rights are at the centre of the novel. The novel is clearly a

dystopian novel that contains a society that is ruled by a totalitarian regime to an extreme. This is because the Party and its leader, Big Brother, who is always watching and omnipresent in the lives of the members of the party, rules the society by limitations on language and slogans as well as limiting their personal freedom. He is even present in the most private spheres of their lives and the subjects cannot be certain that they are truly alone & whether there is any right to privacy. This horrifying surveillance creates a paranoia that none of the members can ever truly escape. The novel is set in a totalitarian regime on the backdrop of terrible repercussions of the Second World War. In the novel, we follow the life of Winston, a lower member of the Party from the time he begins to think more for himself to the end where he remains just as a broken shell of his former self and tries to not think about anything.

Orwell was concerned with the use of language in relation to political ideology, as seen in his essay and the novel, and the problems created by increasing use of slogans can have serious impacts on the day-to-day life of the subjects and their thinking process. Nineteen Eighty-Four reflects the way the regime utilised language as a way to create separation between the groups of the society as well as the people that exist outside the society. This is closely tied together with human rights narration, as the novel presents us with Winston and his struggles against the oppressive and constricted society that he lives in. Even though Winston is a member of the Party, he is not a member of the inner Party, but instead a member of what is considered the middle class of the society. It correlates with the history that England has become a part of Oceania within Oceania's Airstrip One & after the events that split the world in three regimes which are in a constant state of war, and thus believed to be too dangerous to be left alone, but not smart enough to be considered for the inner Party.

According to the ideology of the novel, Winston and his peers in this middle class should be treated better than the proles, but because the Party believes that it is the middle class that is responsible for uprisings and revolutions. This makes a twisted sort of sense, as the members of the Party, even if they are outer members, still know too much of what is going on within the Ministries and what the Party truly does behind the iron curtain & this makes them a bigger threat than the proles are to the regime. Instead of being treated as potential assets, the outer members of the Party are constantly under surveillance through the cameras that they are mandatorily required to have in their homes. By limiting the lives of the outer

Party members through language and strict rules, the regime seems to believe that they have less reason to fear rebellion due to the monotonous way of life that they are forced to live. The proles "...are kept from rebelling by a diet of mass literature, heavy physical work, films, football, beer and gambling...they could not rebel until they were conscious, and vice versa" (Claeys 124). That the proles were Winston's reason for the change in the society, shows how he believes that he can be optimistic, but at the same time he is aware that something special has to happen to spark the rebellion or change in how the society is governed. Free speech is a central theme of the novel as the constant surveillance and fear of the Thought Police and Big Brother make free speech and free thought seem impossible. Winston's act of rebellion against the regime by writing his journal is something that the reader knows from the very beginning. It will end in either re-education or death for Winston, and anyone else that the regime believes associates with this rebellion. As he tells us "How could you make an appeal to the future when not a trace of you, not even an anonymous word scribbled on a piece of paper, could physically survive?" (Orwell 32). This fear of being forgotten that he relays clashes with the work that he does every day at the bidding of the regime, though it can also be seen as his realization that what he is doing to other people that are no longer considered people might someday be done to him by one of his co-workers. This can be seen especially in how one of the first things that he writes down in his book is a repeat of the phrase "DOWN WITH BIG BROTHER" (Orwell 21). This makes his stand from the very beginning a fragile and easily destabilized one when he eventually becomes more at odds with the Party and begins to pay more attention to everything that is wrong with the society that he lives in.

The fear that Winston relays in regards to being forgotten is directly linked with his work as well as his fear that someone will notice his inability and, perhaps, unwillingness to believe two truths at once. His inability to doublethink as the party wants him to do, makes him acutely aware of the fragile nature of words and language in the society. This is because of the work that happens around him at the 'Minitruth' deals with not only rewriting history and older news articles and such, but also the work of developing the language so that certain words, such as freedom, will be incomprehensible to the population in the society. This fear of being forgotten is also connected to the lack of certain human rights, namely the freedom of expression & speech, thought and freedom from fear.

It also forms a vital part of the novel as it also drives the novel forwards.

The torture scenes in the novel also make the human rights approach to the text an interesting one, as Winston becomes both someone that not only the reader empathizes with; but also, a person that loses any and all rights, he once had as a human being in the society that he lives within. It is interesting as this is the moment where not only Winston, but also the readers find out exactly how far the regime is willing to go to suppress any free thought and beliefs that might compromise them. This is the moment where the true face of the totalitarian regime is unmasked and laid bare before the reader. This is the moment where all the things that Winston fears might happen to him if he is discovered, actually happened. The torture continues to the point where he loses all hope and has a mental breakdown. The change commences when Winston and Julia are caught by the Thought Police as rebels. The scene of their capture by O'Brien and the 'Minilove' incorporates many of the elements that the novel tries to tell the reader about the dangers of language to human rights and the dangers that might occur when a regime becomes totalitarian in nature. The loss of free thought is obvious when Winston relays that it was "Unthinkable to disobey the iron voice from the wall" (Orwell 253). Because they had no real freedom nor believed that, they might actually get away from the oppressive Party and thus they stood still until the Thought Police arrived in the room.

When Winston is tortured both physically and psychologically, the regime tries to make him doubt himself. Because of this self-doubt, Winston starts believing that "Nothing in the world was so bad as physical pain" (Orwell 274), but this is before he is subjected to the psychological aspect of the torture. They want him to lose contact with his own thoughts and substitute them for their beliefs. They want him to doublethink, to stop thinking for himself and blindly follow their teachings and opinions. Slaughter argues that "Torture accomplishes this substitution by destroying the individual's ability to produce language with her voice. More insidiously, the system of torture replaces the voice of tortured individuals with a voice supplied by the torturer that, read by the torturing institution, confirms and produces the power of that institution" (12).

This way of maintaining control seems to be the preferred way by the regime in the novel, as it allows them to control the victims of torture long after they are released from their imprisonment in the 'Minilove'. Language integrated into this can be quoted as "For

the victims of torture, language fails to function; the tortured often has little or no access to the information that the torturers earnestly claim to need. Instead, the tortured victim can only provide irrational responses... to the torturers' questions" (Slaughter 12). In the novel, Winston makes the realisation that "Their real weapon was the merciless questioning that went on and on, hour after hour, tripping him up, laying traps for him, twisting everything that he said, convincing him at every step of lies and self-contradiction, until he began weeping as much from shame as from nervous fatigue" (Orwell 277). That is the way that most of the torture that he is subjected to aims to do, to break him down into a mental state where he knows nothing, where they can make him believe whatever they need him to believe. As Winston describes it, "He became simply a mouth that uttered, a hand that signed, whatever was demanded of him. His sole concern was to find out what they wanted him to confess, and then confess it quickly, before the bullying started anew" (Orwell 278). The torture has an extreme impact on how Winston thinks after some time, and this way of destroying his ability for rational thought and replace it with whatever they think he should say.

The international law of human rights was rather a new development from the time when the novel was written. Thus, the lack of many of these rights in Nineteen Eighty-Four needs to be seen as a reaction to the lack of human rights that happened in the second world war and in many countries that were either totalitarian or in other ways lacking basic rights for all. Lewis argues, "Nineteen Eighty-Four is essentially a dystopian warning as to the dehumanizing effect of totalitarian power" (45). The novel uses the instability of the rights any of the citizens have as a way to make the point of the novel, that it is a warning of what might happen if someone goes too far. With a strong note, it connects with people more intimately because we analyse a person through his struggles and the torture that he experiences at the hands of his fellow Party members. The novel is considered to be both easy and complicated to figure out what the main problem that the novel set out to warn the reader about the truth and what this means for the populace in the novel.

The change that occurs in Winston's status within the society when he is considered a threat to the Party is interesting to look at not only because of the implications for the rest of the people in the society, but also because it reveals the control the Party has on the subjects. O'Brien tells Winston that "Sometimes, Winston. Sometimes they are five. Sometimes they are three. Sometimes they are all of them at once. You

must try harder. It is not easy to become sane.” (Orwell 287) in regards to how many fingers he is holding up, four, and this is the reason that the party was after him in the first place. Because he did not practice doublethink, he still remembered and according to O’Brien and this was something that the Party knew about as O’Brien admits to having followed him for years prior to the initial contact. This torture and the following breakdown in Winston’s psyche can be seen as a warning that Orwell gives the readers of *Nineteen Eighty-Four* to the way that language is being utilized as a tool by people in charge and in politics to create a sense of apathy. This apathy is a way to control the populace and their reactions towards certain happenings in the society, especially towards what the regime refers to as enemies of the state.

One moment that is especially connected with the ideas of human rights narratives and human rights in general is from the very start of the novel where we are introduced to Goldstein and his ideas and opinions that differ from Big Brother’s way of controlling and subjugated way of structuring the society. “.. he was denouncing the dictatorship of the Party, he was demanding the immediate conclusion of peace with Eurasia, he was advocating freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of thought, he was crying hysterically that the revolution had been betrayed – and all this in rapid polysyllabic speech that was a sort of parody of the habitual style of the orators of the Party, and even contained Newspeak words: more Newspeak words, indeed, than any Party member would normally use in real life...” (Orwell 15).

Obviously, Goldstein is considered as an enemy of the people, he is the focus in their “Two Minute Hate.” He is considered to be a way for the Party to make the association between the ideas that he presents with unnatural, wrong entities, and something that would inevitably lead to a death sentence if one dared to agree with this enemy of the state.

According to Blakemore “The Party’s attempt to control man through language, to control time and history, is subverted...by the oldspeak narrator who asserts the linguistic ‘past’ against the Party’s anti-historical ‘present’” (349). Ultimately, Orwell’s novel is a warning about what could happen if we were to allow the reductionist principles of Ogden’s Basic English to be used by a power-mad dictator, such as the world has indeed seen in the form, for example, of Josef Stalin. It reminds us of the need to preserve our freedom of speech and ensure that the space of language can remain as wide open and unconstrained as possible (Lewis 50).

The novel still makes the readers believe that although *Might is Right* (for the time being), there is a possibility of hope in the future of this society through the appendix where the narrator seems to be looking back at the events in the past whilst referring to Newspeak and the Party in terms that would not be allowed. It also reminds us of the importance of freedom of expression, free speech and tries to show how the dangers of a totalitarian regime can set the norms of better governance.





The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Its Global Influence: 75 Years

- Asst. Prof. Sumit Tak, Faculty

As we celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on 10th December 2023, reflecting on this historic document's profound impact and enduring importance is important. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, the UDHR established fundamental human rights to be universally protected and to achieve a common standard for all peoples and nations¹. The UDHR was conceived after World War II, a period marked by unprecedented atrocities, including the Holocaust, which underscored the urgent need for a comprehensive framework to protect human dignity. With the drafting committee chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, the Declaration resulted from extensive discussion and collaboration among representatives from diverse cultural, legal, and political backgrounds. The preamble to the UDHR articulates its vision: "Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world..."²

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) consists of a preamble and 30 articles outlining various civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Equality and non-discrimination (Articles 1 and 2) are among its key principles, affirming that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, without discrimination. The right to life, liberty and security (Article 3) underpins the fundamental right to personal safety and security. Freedom from Torture and Slavery (Articles 4 and 5) prohibits all forms of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and slavery. The right to a fair trial (Article 10) ensures that everyone has the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent tribunal. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Article 18) protects the right to change and practice one's religion or belief. Finally, the right to education and cultural participation (Articles 26 and 27) guarantees access to education and participation in the community's cultural life. Together, these

principles aim to uphold human dignity and equality, establishing a universal standard for human rights protection.³

The UDHR's Global Impact

A transformative influence on international law

Over the past 75 years, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) has had a profound and far-reaching impact on international human rights law development. Its adoption is a landmark moment in history, laying out a comprehensive framework that will shape global legal and ethical standards for human rights. The UDHR is the cornerstone of many international treaties and agreements that have expanded and legally strengthened its principles. Two of the most important international treaties directly inspired by the UDHR are the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), adopted in 1966. Along with the UDHR, these treaties form the international human rights bill, creating binding obligations for states that ratify them⁴. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)⁵: This treaty elaborates on the civil and political rights expressed in the UDHR, such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, right to the election and right to a fair trial. It establishes a strong framework for protecting individual liberties and has been ratified by more than 170 countries. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)⁶: This treaty ensures the economic, social, and cultural rights described in the UDHR, including education, health, and work, and an adequate standard of living. It underscores the importance of creating conditions that allow individuals to enjoy these rights, and most United Nations member states have similarly recognised it. These treaties have significantly influenced national constitutions and legal systems, incorporating UDHR principles into domestic law. This integration has

1 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Drafting History - Research Guides at United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library, United Nations, <https://research.un.org/en/undhr> (last visited June 10, 2024).

2 History of the Declaration, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/udhr/history-of-the-declaration> (last visited June 10, 2024).

3 30 Articles on the 30 Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2018/11/30-articles-30-articles-universal-declaration-human-rights> (last visited July 10, 2024).

4 Legal Protection of Human Rights, Council of Europe, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/compass/legal-protection-of-human-rights> (last visited June 10, 2024).

5 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights> (last visited June 10, 2024).

6 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-economic-social-and-cultural-rights> (last visited June 10, 2024).

allowed individuals to redress human rights violations, strengthening the global human rights system.

Inspiring global human rights movements

Beyond its legal impact, the UDHR has been a powerful source of inspiration for human rights movements and individual activists worldwide. Articulating universal rights and freedoms has accelerated efforts to combat injustice and inequality, inspiring significant social and political change. Civil Rights Movement in the United States⁷: The UDHR's emphasis on equality and non-discrimination resonated deeply with civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr., who focused on its principles in their struggle against racial segregation and discrimination. The UDHR provided the moral and ethical foundation that bolstered the legitimacy of the civil rights movement, culminating in landmark legislation such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Anti-apartheid efforts in South Africa⁸: The principles enshrined in the UDHR played an important role in the global fight against apartheid. Activists and leaders such as Nelson Mandela urged the vision of the Declaration of Equality and Human Dignity to mobilize international support and pressure the South African government to dismantle the system of apartheid. The eventual end of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic South Africa were significant victories for the global human rights movement. Women's Rights and Gender Equality: The UDHR's recognition of equal rights for men and women has played an important role in promoting gender equality worldwide. It has inspired many initiatives and conventions to eliminate gender-based discrimination, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)⁹. Grassroots movements and global campaigns are drawing on the UDHR to support women's rights and address issues such as gender-based violence and discrimination in various sectors. LGBTQ+ Rights: The Declaration of the Right to Freedom from Discrimination has fueled the global fight for LGBTQ+ rights. Activists have leveraged the UDHR to challenge discriminatory laws and practices to ensure that sexual orientation and gender identity are recognized and protected under human rights law. Significant progress has been made in many countries as a result of the criminalization of homosexuality, the legalization of same-sex marriage, and the promotion of wider social acceptance and inclusion.

Establishment of international human rights organisations

The UDHR is also fundamental to establishing and functioning international human rights organisations. Organisations such as the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and numerous non-governmental organisations (NGOs) work within the framework set by the UDHR. These organisations are important in monitoring, promoting and protecting human rights worldwide. United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC): Established in 2006, the UNHRC is responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights globally. It addresses violations and makes recommendations for improvement. Council mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) ensure that the human rights records of all UN member states are scrutinised and evaluated¹⁰. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): OHCHR promotes and protects human rights globally by providing support and expertise to governments, civil society and other stakeholders. It helps enforce international human rights standards and address human rights violations. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Numerous NGOs, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), have been guided by the UDHR in their missions. These organisations document human rights abuses, advocate for policy changes, and assist victims of human rights violations.

Conclusion:

Although the UDHR has greatly promoted human rights globally, challenges remain. Problems such as poverty, discrimination, inequality and violation of fundamental freedoms persist in many parts of the world. The rise of authoritarianism, conflict and the effects of climate change pose new threats to human rights. As we celebrate this milestone, it is important to reaffirm our commitment to the principles of the UDHR. Governments, civil society and individuals must work together to address these challenges and strive for a world where the rights and dignity of every person are respected and protected. The 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not only a time to celebrate past achievements but also a call for action. It reminds us of the enduring relevance of the UDHR's vision of a world where every person enjoys freedom, equality and justice. As we look to the future, let us draw inspiration from the UDHR and renew our dedication to creating a more just and humane world for all.

7 Civil Rights Movement, Anti-Defamation League, <https://www.adl.org/resources/backgrounder/civil-rights-movement> (last visited June 10, 2024).

8 Anti-Apartheid Movement Archives, <https://www.aamarchives.org/history/1970s.html> (last visited June 10, 2024).

9 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/> (last visited June 10, 2024).

10 Basic Facts about the UPR, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/upr/basic-facts> (last visited June 10, 2024).



Motherhood through the Binocs of Surrogacy

- Asst. Prof. Kaveri Deo, Faculty

"Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection" Motherhood is a blessing and every individual has the right to enjoy motherhood. The statement is given under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and talks about social protection for motherhood and childhood. The concept of motherhood is not only related to women but also related to all individuals. Every individual should have the right to enjoy motherhood. When it comes to the social protection of motherhood, every country provides its rules and regulations according to its ethics and morality. There is no universal uniformity regarding the application of this right to motherhood.

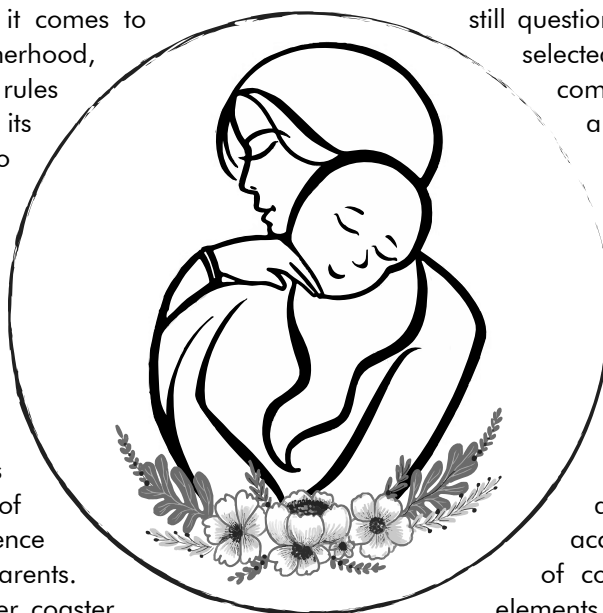
The technical advancement has made human life easier and faster. At the same time, we need to understand the legal control over the technology. In modern times surrogacy has become one of the best contributions by science and technology for childless parents. Infertility is an emotional roller coaster, often accompanied by grief & loss. The reason could range from medical conditions, lifestyle habits, age factors, or due to unknown causes. In such circumstances, ART treatment comes to the aid of infertile couples & when all fails, surrogacy is the only hope for the couple wanting to have their biological child.

The practice of surrogacy is ancient and is known to almost all countries and societies. The existence of surrogacy can be traced from biblical times when

Sarah & Abraham. Surrogacy is a practice where the surrogate mother undergoes pregnancy for the intended couple and hands over the child to the couple after the birth of a child. Surrogacy is practiced in different ways in various countries. In some countries like India, Australia, Canada, the UK, etc. commercial surrogacy is banned and, in some countries, it is allowed.

Surrogacy has become a helping hand for various people in the world to enjoy motherhood but it is still questionable which method should be selected. Few opinions state that the commercialization of surrogacy is a threat to society and against ethics and morality whereas others state that accepting an altruistic form of surrogacy affects the economic rights of a surrogate mother. Apart from that some people think that the surrogacy agreements are unethical. In a general sense, the word agreement consists of offer and acceptance which should be accompanied by essential elements of contract. One of the important elements of a contract is consideration.

Consideration means something in return. In the case of surrogacy can the surrogate child be considered for money is the question which is unethical from the point of view of some people. Ethics and morality have huge impacts on the law and the same affects the societal norms. Understanding the needs of society, ethical and moral practices, and loopholes in the law, there is a need to balance the interests of surrogate mothers, intended couples, and children.





Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights: An Overview

- Asst. Prof. Pooja Deo, Faculty

Human rights are central to what it means to be human. These entitle every human to live a life of liberty and dignity. Artificial intelligence, or AI, on the other hand is technology that enables computers and machines to simulate human intelligence and problem-solving capabilities. Human rights are universal in nature and so are Artificial Intelligence systems. The AI systems are an integral part of modern-day activities and daily lives of people across the globe. AI thus has the ability and potential to alter human experiences significantly. AI enthusiasts forecast that such technologies could improve societal well-being, increase productivity and even provide solutions for global climate and health crises. Nonetheless, AI presents a variety of challenges that can profoundly affect the respect for and protection of human rights¹.

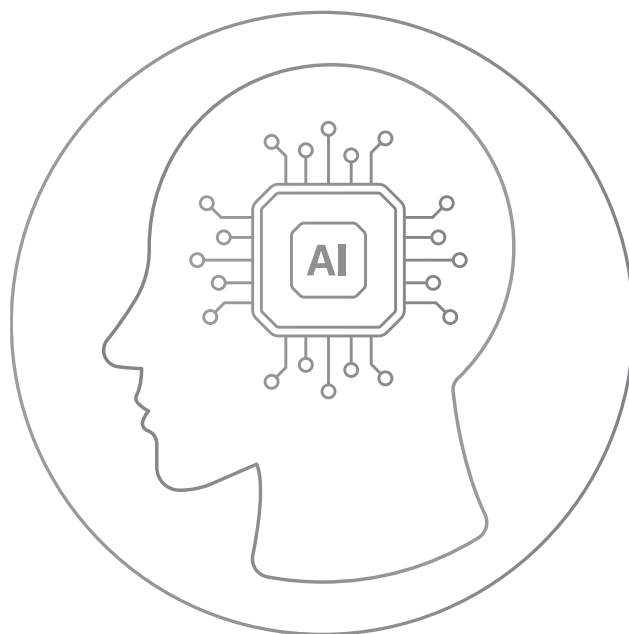
With the continuing expansion of the AI reign, the tension between AI and human rights is increasingly manifesting itself as AI can have significant impacts on the implementation of many human rights, including privacy, health, education, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly and association, and freedom of expression².

Failure to take account of human rights means setting aside well-established, widely acknowledged parameters of liberty, fairness and equality, as well as processes and accountability for their implementation.

Human rights crystallize a set of ethical values into international norms. The system is not perfect, and was not created with AI in mind, but is a universally agreed blueprint for the protection of human values and the common good that has proven itself capable of adaptation to new circumstances³.

To overcome the problems posed by AI, there is an urgent need for governments to devise regulation that is both effective in ensuring that no entity infringes individuals' human rights when designing and implementing AI systems, and that provides for effective remedies in the event of any such infringement. Governments should also have legal obligations not to breach human rights in their provision of AI-assisted systems⁴.

In Conclusion, as AI begins to reshape the human experience, human rights must be central to its governance. There is nothing to fear, and much to gain, from taking human rights as the baseline for AI governance.



1 HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE GOVERNANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE <https://www.geneva-academy.ch/joomlatools-files/docman/files/Human%20Rights%20and%20the%20Governance%20of%20Artificial%20Intelligence.pdf>

2 United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (2021), The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age, A/HRC/48/31, <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G21/249/21/PDF/G2124921.pdf>

3 An evidence-based methodology for human rights impact assessment (HRIA) in the development of AI data-intensive systems', Computer & Security Law Review, 2021, <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3829759>, p. 6

4 <https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/2023-01/2023-01-10-AI-governance-human-rights-jones.pdf>



Torture, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment in Custody: A Flagrant Breach of Human Rights

- Asst. Prof. Prithviraj Chavan, Faculty

Abstract:

Custodial violence by enforcing machinery is not limited to any country, it is a universal problem and challenge around the globe. Torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, and punishment in custody are practiced in more than 90% of all countries in all regions of the world¹. According to the UDHR, any act of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, or punishment in custody is a violation of human rights and fundamental freedom proclaimed in the UDHR. In a democratic society, the main purpose of enforcing machinery is to maintain law and order and public tranquillity in society and to protect individuals' fundamental rights and freedoms, as enriched in the UDHR. Being a protector able to perform their duties independently and effectively without any political interference, the enforcing machinery is granted wide power and a degree of discretion in performing their duties, and they may use reasonable force when exercising their powers lawfully. However, despite such ratification, custodial crimes continue in most cases by enforcing machines while interrogating people in custody and violating human rights and fundamental freedom of individuals by torturing, giving inhuman or degrading treatment, and punishing individuals. The researchers in this paper mainly discuss violations of human rights in custody, preventive measures, and checking for misuse of powers by the police and investigating agencies in India.

Introduction:

In India, Custodial torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, and punishment is a serious issue that highlights the need for reformation in criminal law to protect individual rights. In year 2023 the month of August while answering the question regarding custodial death Union Minister of the State for Home said 687 people died in police custody in various parts of the country from April 1, 2018, to March 31, 2023, Further, he also gave information that Gujrat and

Maharashtra were top two states where the highest number of deaths in custody was reported in the last five years². This number of custodial deaths shows that During the period of police custody, police use various third-degree methods to extract confessions and obtain evidence from the accused which causes the death of persons in custody. Despite the fact that India signed the UN Convention Against Torture in the year 1984³, India has not ratified this Convention or passed a central law to prevent custodial violence yet⁴. However, the statistics on custodial death show that there is a violation of the right to life and personal liberty granted under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, ⁵which also ensures the "right to live with dignity" and the well-being of every person. Additionally, the National Human Rights Commission also constituted as per the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993⁶ to address violations of human rights including custodial torture, and inhuman or degrading treatment in custody but there is the failure of the commission to prevent custodial violence through effective implementation of existing laws.

A facet of Custodial Violence:

Torture:

Torture ruins the life of an individual, it's not only physical but also mental, and it puts a long-lasting impression on the mind of the victim. This act is done by police or enforcing machinery to investigate the offender or to confess the information by the offender. During the custody they used the wrong way, they committed a heinous crime by using violence, and torture and they treated the offender inhumanely and gave degrading treatment to the offender.

Sexual Harassment/Violence:

Sexual violence/harassment is one of the heinous and extended forms of torture. It may be verbal sexual abuse and physical abuse committing rape when the victim is in custody or under their possession. According

1 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-torture> (Visited on 11/04/2024)

2 <https://www.deccanherald.com/india/highest-number-of-custodial-deaths-in-gujarat-maharashtra-government-1242870.html> (visited on 14/04/2024)

3 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984.

4 Ravi Nair, "India's Continued Refusal to Ratify UN Convention Against Torture Lacks Substance", (theleaflet.in, 21-11-2022)

5 Constitution of India, Art.21

6 Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, Sec. 3

to NCRB data, more than 270 cases of rape in custody were registered from 2017-2022, and offenders range from police to armed forces.⁷ This statistical data highlights there has been a gradual decrease in such cases over the years but there are instances where women are taken into custody due to their vulnerable status incidents of sexual violence happen, reflecting misuse of power by enforcing machinery.

Custodial Death:

Death by "Torture" when a person is in police custody is one of the worst kinds of crimes in a society where the rule of law is respected, which guarantees justice, liberty, and equality. Death by torture in the custody of enforcement machinery or police serves threat to civilized society and an insult to human dignity. While any person is in custody, the authoritative person must take care of such a person by all means. No civilized law permits this kind of inhuman or degrading treatment in custody. It is one of the worst atrocities committed in our society, torture while in custody violates citizens' fundamental rights and is a heinous assault on human dignity. Sometimes, the abuse or torture meted out to the arrested leads to death. As per NCRB report 687 people died in police custody from April 1, 2018, to March 31, 2023.⁸

Remedies Under the Indian Constitution:

The rights and dignity of citizens of India, including prisoners, are recognized under the Indian Constitution. The police officer and enforcement officer of the state, including the court, should prevent the breach of guaranteed rights under the Indian Constitution while performing their duties, as well as anyone else from breaching the guaranteed rights of an individual. These rights are guaranteed under Articles 14, 19, 20, 21, and 22 of the Constitution. However, these rights are violated by police officers and enforcement officers in cases of custodial violence by using unlawful force.

Article 14: Equality before law – This article provides accused shall be treated as equal to other persons before the law, hence this article ensures equal rights

to the person who is behind bars until proven guilty and This is the duty of the state i.e. guards of laws, shall not deny to any person equality before the law.⁹ But for quick disposal of the case, the officials breach this article. They were not treated equally; they were considered convicted before court judgment.

Article 19: Protection of rights regarding speech and expression etc. But police officers and enforcement officers, guards of laws are suspended their freedom of speech.¹⁰

Article 20: It guarantees protection in respect of conviction for offenses.¹¹

Article 20(1): Protects the person from criminality and penalty, according to this article retrospective effect of criminal legislation is prohibited and the person shall be convicted of an offense that violates the law in force at the time of commission of offense. It prohibits ex post facto laws.¹²

Article 20(2): According to this Article, no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offense more than once. This prohibits double jeopardy. It ensures that the person prosecuted for the offense and convicted for the same shall not be prosecuted again for the same.¹³

Article 20(3): It provides a protective umbrella against testimonial compulsion in respect of the accused person of an offense and according to this article no person accused of any offense shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.¹⁴

Article 21: Guarantees Protection of Life and Personal Liberty as per this article – No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to law. It does not expressly say against torture or custodial violence, but 'Life or Personal Liberty' includes the constitutional protection against torture, assault, or injury against a person.¹⁵

In a landmark judgment of **Menka Gandhi v. UOI**¹⁶

7 <https://www.deccanherald.com/india/275-cases-of-custodial-rape-registered-from-2017-22-offenders-range-from-police-to-armed-forces-ncrb-2909295> (Visited on 14/04/2024)

8 <https://www.deccanherald.com/india/highest-number-of-custodial-deaths-in-gujarat-maharashtra-government-1242870.html> (Visited 15/04/2024)

9 The Constitution of India, Art.14

10 The Constitution of India, Art.19

11 The Constitution of India, Art.20

12 The Constitution of India, Art.20(1)

13 The Constitution of India, Art.20(2)

14 The Constitution of India, Art.20(3)

15 The Constitution of India, Art.21

16 AIR 1978 SC 597

SC expanded the ambit and scope of Art.21 and held that the right to live is not limited by physical existence but also includes the right to live with human dignity.

Article 22: protects against arrest and detention and as per this article accused persons have the following rights during custody.¹⁷

1. Right to know the grounds of arrest.
2. Right to consult a legal advisor as per his choice.
3. Within 24 hrs of arrest, the right to produce before a magistrate.
4. Right to freedom from arrest beyond 24 hrs except by order of magistrate.

Remedies Available Under Other Laws:

1. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:

This special legislation was passed by Parliament to meet the demand of national and international to protect human rights by law, to deal with this issue effectively and provide justice with great accountability, and to establish or constitute separate machinery to deal with this issue. This Act provides a bundle of remedies for violation of Human Rights.

2. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973:

Sections 46 & 49 of the CrPC code protect the person who is under custody and not the accused of an offense punishable by life imprisonment and death, from torture.¹⁸

Section 54 of the code, when any person in the custody of a police officer or other official makes an allegation of torture, the magistrate must examine that person 's body and maintain the record of examination. When it comes to the court notice it shall be examined by a medical practitioner at his request.¹⁹

Section 167 of the code, provides a procedure when an investigation cannot be completed within 24 Hrs of arrest, the competent officer forwards the accused to the Magistrate. The object and rationale behind this provision is restricting the custody of 24 Hrs, the liberty of the accused is meant to be considered and take note of independent authority in the form of the magistrate to protect the interest of the accused.²⁰

Section- 176 of the code, imposes an obligation upon the Judicial magistrate to conduct an inquiry on the death of the accused in police custody or any other custody authorized by the court as well as an inquiry by the Judicial Magistrate is also made mandatory where rape is alleged to have been committed on any women whether under police custody or any other custody authorized by the court.²¹

Section 309 of the code, to protect the interest of the accused person, discourages pointless adjournments, trials, and proceedings shall be conducted day to day.

Indian Penal Code, 1860:

Section-376 (1) (b) of code, provides punishment to the police officer for custodial rape.²²

Section 330, 331,342&348 These sections of code are designed to prevent the police officer, those who have the power to arrest a person and investigate him and during the investigation of offense prevent any kind of third-degree method which causes torture.²³

Indian Evidence Act, 1872:

Section 24-Confession of accused by threat or inducement from a person in authority to avoid any kind of gain and evil of temporal nature to the accused would be irrelevant in criminal proceedings.²⁴

Section 25- provides that a confession made by an accused person to a police officer shall not be taken as evidence against that accused person.²⁵

Section 26 provides that a confession made by an accused person in police custody, shall not be proved against him unless confession is made in the presence of a magistrate.²⁶

Custodial Violence and International Framework:

To date, there are many Declarations, Conventions, and Policies framed at the international level which deal with the rights of arrested persons or prisoners. In 1945, India with other 50 countries signed the United Nations Charter regarding Human Rights. In the present analysis the custodial violence important international

17	The Constitution of India, Art.22
18	Code of Criminal Procedure,1973 Sec 46 & 49.
19	Code of Criminal Procedure,1973 Sec 54
20	Code of Criminal Procedure,1973 Sec 167.
21	Code of Criminal Procedure,1973 Sec 167.
22	IPC,1860 Sec 376(1)(b).
23	IPC,1860 Sec 330, 331,342 & 348
24	IEA,1872 Sec 24.
25	IEA,1872 Sec 25
26	IEA,1872 Sec 26.

works are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom, Declaration on Protection from Torture. However, all these instruments make an international instrument of Human Rights that deals with the issue of Custodial Violence.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948:

This provides the outline of human rights mentioned in the draft and provides the framework for the International Bill of Human Rights. The Universal Declaration computes the fundamental rights which are the sole object of the charter of the United Nations and these are defined under Articles – 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, and 11.²⁷

Article 1: All Human beings are born free and equal in dignity or rights.

Article 3: It mentioned that everyone has the right to liberty, life, and security of person.

Article 5: Everyone has the right not to be subject to torture, cruelty, inhumanity, ill-treatment or punishment.

Article 6: Everyone has the right to be recognized as a person before the law.

Article 9: Everyone has the right not to be subject to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile.

Article 10: Everyone has the right to full equality regarding trials such as a fair trial, public hearing, and impartial trial and guarantee for his defense.

Article 11: Every person has the right to be treated as an innocent person before of law until guilt is proved of that person; and provide no punishment before the law for such act, an omission which is not an offense at that time under any law and not imposed heavy penalty which should impose when the offense is committed.

European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom, 1950:

This instrument not only provides international protection but also provides the establishment of machinery for supervision and enforcement of the protection of human rights. ²⁸offense

Declaration on Protection from Torture, 1975²⁹:

Article 2: Any act related to torture, inhumanity, ill-treatment, or punishment is an offense against human dignity and it shall be a conduct against the object of the Charter of the United Nations and a violation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom given by the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

Article 3: Not a single State allows the torture, cruelty, ill-treatment of humans, inhumanity, or punishment. But there are some exceptional cases where such acts related to torture, inhumanity, and cruelty may be justified and these cases are state of war, threat of war, political instability, and other public emergency.

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 1955:

In 1955, the United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders for the first time adopted the Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners. It provides no discrimination based on sex, color, gender, religion, political, opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or status among prisoners. Prisoner's authorities are made up to respect the religious beliefs of prisoners.³⁰

Conclusion:

Hence, enforcement machinery and police are the primary sources to maintain the peace of society and regulate the people according to the law but while enforcement machinery playing their role there is always a violation of human rights and fundamental freedom of the person in custody individuals by torturing, giving inhuman or degrading treatment, and punishing individuals, therefore they have to act with great care and carry out their task without infringing human rights and freedom of the person in custody.

27 UDHR,1948 <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights> (Visited on 3/05/2024)

28 https://www.echr.coe.int/documents/d/echr/Archives_1950_Convention_ENG (Visited on 3/05/2024)

29 [https://legal.un.org/avl/ha/catcidtp/catcidtp.html#:~:text=The%20Torture%20Convention%20was%20the,Assembly%20on%209%20December%201975%20\(Visited%20on%203/05/2024\)](https://legal.un.org/avl/ha/catcidtp/catcidtp.html#:~:text=The%20Torture%20Convention%20was%20the,Assembly%20on%209%20December%201975%20(Visited%20on%203/05/2024))

30 https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/UN_Standard_Minimum_Rules_for_the_Treatment_of_Prisoners.pdf



The Impact of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) on the Right to Health and Fair Treatment of Cardiac Patients in India

- Asst. Prof. Hanumant Dodake, Faculty

Introduction:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, stands as a landmark document affirming the inalienable rights of every individual. Among its provisions, the right to health is fundamental, encompassing access to timely medical care and fair treatment. In India, where cardiac diseases pose a significant health challenge, the UDHR plays a crucial role in ensuring equitable healthcare and fair treatment for cardiac patients. Article 25 of the UDHR declares that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, including medical care. This provision establishes the right to health as a fundamental human right, applicable to all individuals without discrimination. It emphasizes the importance of access to healthcare services, regardless of socioeconomic status, ethnicity, or any other characteristic.

India faces a significant burden of cardiac diseases, with conditions like coronary artery disease, hypertension, and heart failure accounting for a considerable proportion of morbidity and mortality. Factors such as lifestyle changes, genetic predisposition, and inadequate healthcare infrastructure contribute to the prevalence of cardiac ailments. Moreover, disparities in access to healthcare services exacerbate the challenges faced by cardiac patients, particularly those from marginalized communities.

The UDHR underscores the principle of non-discrimination in healthcare delivery, emphasizing that medical treatment should be provided without any form of prejudice. In the context of cardiac patients in India, ensuring fair treatment involves several aspects:

1. Cardiac patients should have access to specialized medical care, including diagnostic procedures, interventions, and follow-up services. Public health initiatives aimed at increasing awareness, prevention, and early detection of cardiac diseases play a crucial role in promoting equitable access to healthcare.

2. High healthcare costs can be a barrier to treatment for many cardiac patients, especially those from low-income backgrounds. Government schemes such as Ayushman Bharat aim to provide financial protection by offering health insurance coverage to economically disadvantaged individuals. Additionally, the provision of subsidized or free cardiac care services at public healthcare facilities helps mitigate the financial burden

on patients.

3. Upholding the principles of patient autonomy and informed decision-making is essential in cardiac care. Patients have the right to be fully informed about their condition, treatment options, and potential risks. Healthcare providers must respect patient autonomy and obtain informed consent before initiating any medical intervention.

4. Ensuring the quality and safety of cardiac care services is paramount in promoting positive health outcomes. This includes adherence to evidence-based guidelines, infection control measures, and proper monitoring of patients during treatment. Regulatory bodies play a crucial role in overseeing healthcare facilities and enforcing standards of care to protect patient safety.

Role of UDHR in Indian Scenario:

In India, the UDHR serves as a guiding framework for shaping healthcare policies and practices, including those related to cardiac care. Government initiatives such as the National Health Policy and National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases, and Stroke (NPCDCS) align with the principles of the UDHR by prioritizing health equity and universal access to healthcare services.

Furthermore, legal mechanisms such as the Right to Health under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution reinforce the principles enshrined in the UDHR. Judicial interventions have played a significant role in advancing healthcare rights, with courts often stepping in to ensure access to life-saving treatments and fair treatment for patients.

Conclusion:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) provides a comprehensive framework for safeguarding the right to health and fair treatment of cardiac patients in India. By upholding principles of equity, non-discrimination, and patient rights, the UDHR guides policies and practices aimed at addressing the challenges faced by cardiac patients and promoting their well-being. Efforts to strengthen healthcare systems, improve access to cardiac care services, and protect patient rights are essential steps towards realizing the vision of health for all, as envisioned by the UDHR.



Women's Rights During The British Period

- Asst. Prof. Aditi Kulkarni, Faculty

As the world commemorates the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR), we reflect on its profound impact in shaping global human rights standards. Even today, the relevancy and importance of human rights remains the same, as it was 75 years back. This article explores the impact of British rule on women's rights in India.

The British belief that Indians were uncivilized stemmed from a Eurocentric worldview, where European culture and norms were considered the epitome of civilization. This perception was fuelled by racial superiority theories and the colonial agenda. The British viewed Indian customs, social practices, and governance as inferior and in need of reform. This belief justified their colonial rule as a "civilizing mission" to modernize and educate the Indian people, aligning with their imperial interests. There was great diversity of customs and traditions in different parts of India and among different castes and sub-castes. The British wanted to reform Indian society by prohibiting practices against women like sati, child marriage, female infanticide, etc.

First major social reform introduced by the British in India was prohibition of sati practice. Sati was the practice of a widow immolating herself on the funeral pyre of her husband. Some authors state that British feminists who believed that Indian women are suffering due to social structure and patriarchal system influenced this reform. While some authors are of the view that this practice was not widespread, it was unheard in many areas of India. There is also a diversity of opinions of authors whether it was practised voluntarily or by force or societal pressure. In some cases, it was practised voluntarily as the life of the widow was more empathetic. Widows were compelled to shave their head, not to wear jewellery or not to enjoy anything in life. Sati practice was banned in India by Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829 issued by Lord Bentinck and The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987.

Similarly, some sections of Indian society did not support the practice of widow re-marriage. To address this problem, instead of considering different social structure, social practices and different inheritance laws of India and Britain, simply British laws were made applicable in India. As per social structure in the Western countries, husband and wife reside together in a new home after marriage. They both together are considered as independent legal units separate from families of both of them. This is also embodied in English legal doctrine of coverture. A widow was entitled to one third of the land property of the couple owned during marriage as her dower. Comparatively in India, after marriage,

a woman joins the family of husband. They are not a separate unit; rather she becomes part of her husband's family. As per Dayabhaga and Mitakshara schools of Hindu law, a widow had life interest in the entire estate of husband if there was no son, son's son or son's son's son. In case of a child widow, if she had the right to re-marry, she could take the property with her. Moreover, if she had coparcenary rights in undivided property of deceased husband, she could even demand partition. For this inheritance law, probably widow remarriages were not allowed in India as it could lead to loss to the husband's family. To encourage and allow widow re-marriage, the British passed Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act in 1856 with forfeiture clause, which was based on English law. As per this clause, the widow's property was to be forfeited on her re-marriage. The British thought this was a remedy to prevent the plight of widowhood and encourage their re-marriage. However, this Act was interpreted differently by different British judges, who were not well acquainted with Indian customs. There was ambiguity about applicability of forfeiture clause to those sections of society, which allowed widow re-marriage as their custom. This Act failed to protect property rights of Indian women.

Another change brought by the British was increasing the age of consent to sexual intercourse. In the year 1890, there was an instance of death of 11-year-old girl Phulmonee because of being brutally raped by her 35-year-old husband. In the 1860 Penal Code, the age of consent for sexual intercourse was 10 years for both married and unmarried girls. Thus, upon reaching the age of 10 years, a married girl could not complain of rape against her husband as she was presumed to have given consent to sex upon marriage. Upon this backdrop, in 1891, an Age of Consent Bill was introduced to raise the age of consent from ten to twelve. This Bill was opposed by Indians as it was interference by outsiders in their culture and practices and opposition to patriarchal system. The Bill received assent of Crown in March 1891 and it also amended Sec. 375 of Indian Penal Code.

Thus, women's rights during British rule in India underwent significant transformations. While colonial reforms such as the abolition of Sati, the Widow Remarriage Act, and initiatives in female education marked progress, these efforts were often limited and driven by imperial motives. These changes laid the ground for future advancements in women's rights in post-independence India. The colonial period thus served as a critical juncture, setting the stage for the continued efforts towards true gender parity.



‘Right to Food’ – Still a Distant Dream?

- Asst. Prof. Madhura Apte, Faculty

Since the time the green revolution was introduced in India, there has been a tremendous increase in foodgrain and overall agriculture production that has made India self-sufficient in foodgrain production. India is no longer dependent on other nations to meet its food requirements, as was the situation in the early years of Independence. The country has not faced a famine-like situation for the past several years. We have now moved away from being a ‘food importing’ nation to becoming a ‘net food exporter’. Globally India has emerged as one of the leading producers of rice, wheat, pulses, cotton, milk, and fruits and vegetables. The government has more than 100 million tonnes of buffer stock, which is larger than the food stock of any country.

Despite the higher rate of economic growth, self-sufficiency in foodgrain production, extensive food safety nets, and the largest public distribution system in the world, a large number of people in India remain deprived of regular, sufficient, and nutritious food. Even after 75 years of Independence, the country still struggles with widespread food insecurity, hunger, malnutrition, and diseases associated with it, especially among women, children, and other vulnerable groups of the country.

Introduction to Food Security:

According to the World Food Summit 1996, food security is defined as a state where all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

The concept of Food Security is a broader concept that has moved away from just being the ‘freedom from hunger’ to incorporate other dimensions such as physical availability of food, economic accessibility to food, utilization, and stability.

The ‘Right to Food’ is also recognized in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, included in the right to an adequate standard of living, and is enshrined in the 1966 International Covenant on

Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights^{1,2}.

- India’s ranking on the Global Hunger Index, which is based on three leading indicators -- prevalence of wasting and stunting in children under 5 years; under 5 child mortality rates; and the proportion of undernourished in the population, has been consistently declining since 2013. In the 2023 Global Hunger Index, India’s rank further dipped to 111th out of the 125 countries, which indicates that India has a level of hunger that is ‘serious. Around 16.3% of India’s population is undernourished. The problem of child undernourishment is acute with child stunting at 35.5%, and child wasting at 19.3%. Over the years, the problem of hunger and malnutrition has worsened in India.

- These findings are further corroborated by the UN’s Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) ‘The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2022 Report’, which states that 224.3 million people, or 16 percent of India’s population, are undernourished with 53 percent of women in the reproductive age also being anemic. More than 17.3 percent of children suffer from child-wasting, and more than 30.9 percent are stunted, exposing them to diseases like malaria, pneumonia, diarrhoea, etc., which are leading causes of child mortality in India.

- National Family Health Survey also shows a high incidence of malnutrition among children. According to India’s National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), from 2019 to 2021, 35.5% of children under the age of five had stunting, 19.3% had wasted, and 32.1% had an underweight condition.

Causes of hunger and malnutrition in India:

The principal causes of hunger and malnutrition are attributed to ineffective food delivery and distribution systems as well as a lack of purchasing power to buy sufficient amounts of food regularly.

1 United Nations Human Rights, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, The Right to Adequate Food 1 (Fact Sheet No. 34) Despite agricultural and overall economic growth and greater emphasis on food security in India and across the world, various indices and reports suggest the grave state of hunger and malnutrition in India, especially among women and children, that has worsened over the years.

2 Ubaid Sidique, Stuffed Granaries and Empty Stomachs: Hunger in India, London School and Political Science (Feb. 27, 2023) <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/southasia/2023/02/27/stuffed-granaries-and-empty-stomachs-hunger-in-india/#:~:text=Other%20reasons%20that%20directly%20or,investments%20in%20the%20social%20sector>

According to FAO, about 40 percent of India's food is wasted: vegetables, fruits, and foodgrains rot owing to a lack of cold storage infrastructure, inefficient supply chain management, and unsafe warehouses, resulting in both food loss as well as economic loss. According to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution, between 2017 and 2020, 11520 tonnes of food grains stored in government godowns rotted, resulting in a loss of about Rs 150 million. According to an Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) assessment of post-harvest losses, India loses ₹92,651 crore per year due to inadequate agricultural logistics, which primarily includes poor storage infrastructure and transit facilities.

The economic accessibility of a household to adequate food is largely dependent on its purchasing power. Due to food inflation, food becomes unaffordable and thus inaccessible to many people, especially the poor segment of the population. Cost of food in India increased 8.6% year-on-year in September of 2022, the biggest rate since November of 2020, with vegetables (18.05%), spices (16.88%), and cereals (11.53%) recording the biggest rise in 9 years. A recent report by the Asian Development Bank has found that a one percent increase in food inflation leads to an increase of 0.3 percent in both infant and child mortalities and 0.5 percent in undernourishment.

Other socio-economic reasons such as joblessness, social and gender inequities, lack of awareness about health and hygiene, climate change, lack of transportation, seasonal movement of migrant workers, etc. further worsen the state of hunger and malnutrition in India. Impact:

Hunger and malnutrition impact the incidence of child mortality in developing countries including India, nearly half of children under the age of five years die each year mainly due to poor nutrition. Children are prone to death on account of deadly diseases such as diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria. Chronic undernutrition is the chief cause of a lack of physical and brain development resulting in school absenteeism, lack of learning capacity, and poor educational outcomes which affects their future earning capacity and thus creating a vicious circle. Many times, the problem of malnutrition creates inter-generational outcomes as anemic women are likely to give birth to low-birth-weight babies, having fewer chances of survival.

Malnourishment among people, especially in the workforce, makes them susceptible to chronic diseases and absenteeism from work, which affects their work efficiency and capability to participate in the process of production. This drags down the level of output and

income of the country. Various studies have estimated the economic cost of malnutrition ranging between 2 to 3 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and as high as 16 percent in most affected countries.

Malnutrition further undermines a country's capacity to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, as nutrition (SDG 2) impacts other SDGs.

Measures taken by Government to ensure food security:

Since its Independence, the Government of India has undertaken several initiatives and programs to improve the nutritional outcomes of its people, which include providing subsidized food through the Public Distribution System (PDS) and Targeted PDS, Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Mid-Day Meal Scheme for school children, Antyodana Aana Yojana (AAY). In 2018, the Indian government launched POSHAN Abhiyan (National Nutrition Mission) to improve nutritional outcomes for children, adolescents, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers.

The government of India has enacted the National Food Security Act (2013) which came into force w.e.f. 5th July, 2013. This Act aims to ensure food and nutrition security, especially for the underprivileged section of society through its associated schemes and programmes, making access to food a legal right for all. The Act legally entitles up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population to receive food grains at subsidized rates under the Targeted Public Distribution System. About two-thirds of the population therefore is covered under the Act to receive highly subsidised foodgrains. The National Food Security Act, (NFSA) 2013 is being implemented in all the States/UTs, on an all-India basis. It includes the Midday Meal Scheme, ICDS, and PDS. MDMS and ICDS are universal whereas PDS is targeted.

Conclusion:

Despite these noble initiatives in place, the problem of hunger and malnutrition continues to persist in our country and has become chronic over the years. It has been found that these programs are marred with poor implementation, lack of transparency and accountability, corruption and financial mismanagement, storage and transportation issues among others. Likewise, with more emphasis given on cereals, other micronutrients and essential vitamins that are essential for healthy development have been neglected in the National Food Security Act.

In urban areas, on account of increasing incomes, diversification of food baskets is now becoming

common, which might help to improve the nutritional status of the urban population. The rural population still depends on cereals as an affordable source of calories. Through the Public Distribution System, along with the provision of food grains, other nutrient-rich commodities should be made available at subsidized rates to ensure food security.

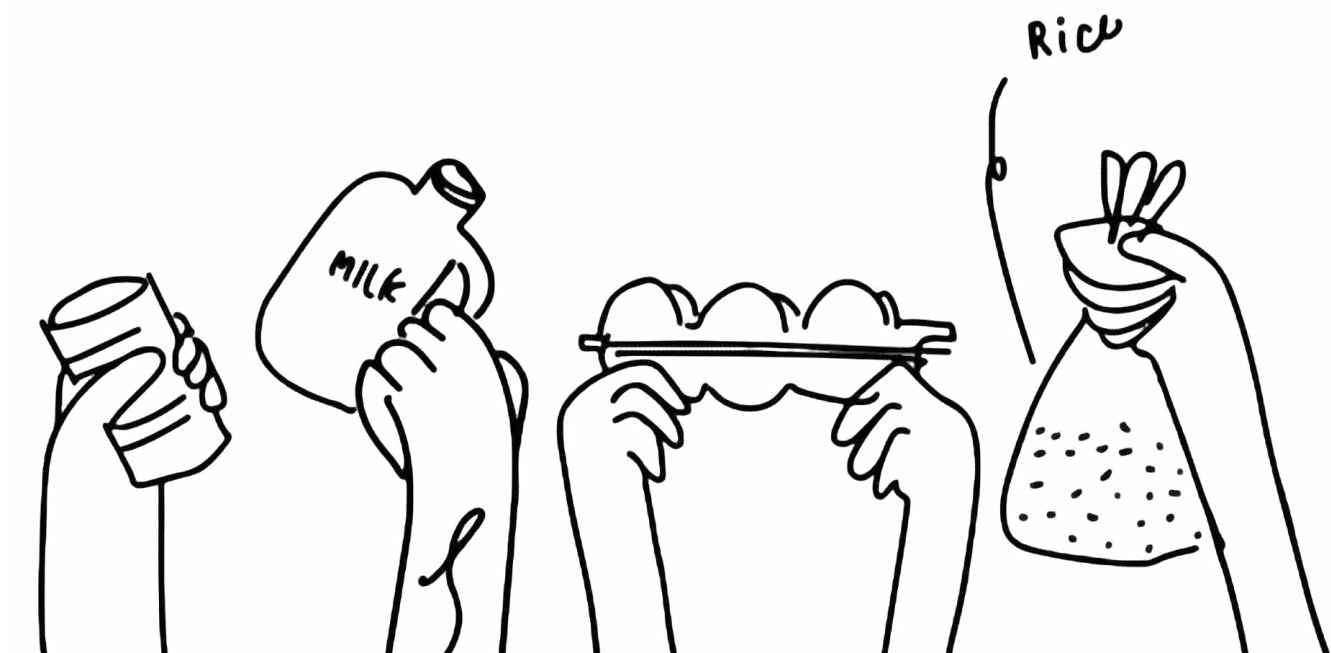
Along with availability, food security also emphasizes affordability or economic accessibility which is undermined by volatile food prices due to lack of competitive market and inefficient supply chain. For successful implementation of schemes and the National Food Security Act, as well as ensuring food security for all, investment in cold storage infrastructure becomes critical to reduce post-harvest losses.

In this regard, government intervention is of utmost importance to deal with the problem of malnutrition.

Through better governance and improved transparency and accountability, the effectiveness of such food security schemes can be improved to ensure 'food for all' and make 'right to food' – a success.

Other Sources:

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Right to Health in India

- Asst. Prof. Saurabh Jadhav, Faculty

I hope everyone has watched Cartoons like Popeye - the Sailor Man, Arthur, and The Magic School Bus. What do all of these have in common? They all emphasise the importance of Health. Even the Jataka and the Panchantra stories from Ancient India place immense importance on Health. In India- Yoga, Ayurveda and Vedas have been emphasising on the utmost Importance of Health. Traditional Indian food has dietary and seasonal guidelines. Mahatma Gandhi said about Health, "It is health that is real wealth and not pieces of gold and silver." Nelson Mandela opined, "Health is not a privilege for the fortunate few; it is a fundamental human right."

The concept of the right to health has its roots in ancient civilisations, where societies recognised the importance of access to healthcare as a fundamental human need. However, the formal recognition of health as a human right gained momentum in the 20th century, particularly following the devastation of World War II and the establishment of the United Nations. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, proclaimed the right to health as part of the right to an adequate standard of living. Article 25 of the UDHR states that "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services."

Indian Scenario:

In India, before independence, healthcare in India was primarily provided through traditional systems of medicine, indigenous healing practices, and charitable institutions. British colonial rule introduced Western medical practices and established hospitals and medical colleges, albeit primarily for the benefit of the colonial administration and elite classes. Efforts to address public health challenges such as malaria, smallpox, and sanitation issues were limited and often targeted at maintaining colonial interests rather than improving overall public health. After independence, the Indian government prioritised public health as a key social development and nation-building component. The Bhore Committee Report of 1946 laid

the foundation for a comprehensive healthcare system in India, recommending the establishment of primary healthcare facilities, medical education institutions, and public health infrastructure. The government launched various national health programs focused on disease control, maternal and child health, family planning, and immunisation to address major public health challenges. The establishment of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in 1956 and the introduction of the National Health Policy in 1983 were significant milestones in India's efforts to improve healthcare access and quality.

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty. While the text of Article 21 does not explicitly mention the right to health, it has been interpreted by the Supreme Court of India to include the right to health and healthcare services as integral components of the right to life. The Supreme Court has held that the right to life includes the right to lead a healthy life, access to medical facilities, and treatment in case of illness or injury. Thus, any action or omission by the state that deprives an individual of access to healthcare services may be challenged as a violation of Article 21. Part IV of the Indian Constitution contains Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), which are guidelines for the state to frame laws and policies for achieving socio-economic justice and the welfare of the people. Article 47 of the Constitution directs the state to improve public health and ensure the provision of healthcare services and nutrition for all citizens, particularly by prohibiting the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs that are injurious to health. While the DPSPs are not enforceable by the courts, they serve as a moral and political commitment for the state to work towards realising the right to health and promoting public health initiatives. Article 51A of the Constitution enumerates the fundamental duties of citizens towards the state and society. Among these duties, clause (e) emphasizes the duty of citizens to promote harmony and the spirit of common goodwill among all people of India, transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women; and to value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture. While not directly

related to health, the promotion of harmony and the spirit of common goodwill can indirectly contribute to creating an environment conducive to health and well-being for all citizens.

Over the years, the Supreme Court has delivered several landmark judgments that have affirmed the right to health and emphasized the state's obligation to provide access to healthcare services and ensure public health for all citizens. In *Parmanand Katara v. Union of India* (1989): In this case, the Supreme Court emphasized the duty of hospitals and medical professionals to provide immediate medical treatment to victims of accidents or emergencies without waiting for procedural formalities such as police verification or payment of fees. In *Consumer Education & Research Centre v. Union of India* (1995), the Supreme Court recognized the right to health as a fundamental human right implicit in the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution. In *Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity v. State of West Bengal* (1996), the Supreme Court emphasised the importance of providing adequate medical facilities and healthcare services to workers in hazardous industries, particularly those engaged in mining and asbestos-related industries. In *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India* (1984), the Supreme Court recognized the right to health as a fundamental human right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Various legislative enactments at the national and state levels address specific health-related issues and provide for the regulation and provision of healthcare services in India. Some key legislative enactments include The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, which regulates the registration and functioning of clinical establishments in India to ensure quality healthcare services. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act of 1940 regulates the manufacture, sale, and distribution of drugs and cosmetics in India to ensure their safety, efficacy, and quality. The Mental Healthcare Act of 2017 provides for the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with mental illness and regulates mental healthcare services in India. The National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses various national health programs and initiatives aimed at improving healthcare access and delivery, particularly in rural and underserved areas.

While these legal provisions contribute to promoting access to healthcare services and public health in India, challenges remain in ensuring equitable access, quality of care, and addressing health disparities among different segments of the population. Continued efforts are needed to strengthen the legal framework,

allocate resources effectively, and implement policies and programs that prioritize the right to health for all citizens.

Challenges in India:

However, our country faces many challenges. Insufficient healthcare infrastructure, particularly in rural and remote areas, leads to challenges in accessing healthcare services. Many rural areas lack basic healthcare facilities such as hospitals, clinics, and primary health centres. India faces a shortage of healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses, and specialists, especially in rural areas. This shortage results in limited access to skilled healthcare providers, particularly for underserved populations. High out-of-pocket healthcare expenses pose a significant financial burden on individuals and families, particularly those from low-income and marginalized communities. Limited access to health insurance and social protection exacerbates financial barriers to healthcare. Socio-economic disparities, geographical disparities, and inequalities based on gender, caste, ethnicity, and other factors contribute to disparities in health outcomes and access to healthcare services. Marginalized and vulnerable populations often face greater barriers to accessing healthcare and experience poorer health outcomes. India faces a significant burden of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS, as well as non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer. Addressing these public health challenges requires comprehensive prevention, treatment, and control strategies. Maternal and child health remains a major concern in India, with high maternal mortality rates, infant mortality rates, and malnutrition prevalence. Improving maternal and child health outcomes requires enhanced access to antenatal care, skilled birth attendance, immunization, and nutrition interventions. Weak healthcare governance, inadequate regulation, and lack of accountability mechanisms contribute to inefficiencies, corruption, and misuse of resources in the healthcare sector. Ensuring transparency, accountability, and effective governance is essential for improving healthcare delivery and outcomes. Environmental pollution, occupational hazards, and exposure to hazardous substances pose significant risks to public health in India. Addressing environmental and occupational health challenges requires comprehensive policies and interventions to mitigate health risks and protect vulnerable populations. Emerging infectious diseases, antimicrobial resistance, climate change-related health

impacts, and other global health threats pose new challenges to the healthcare system in India. Building resilience and preparedness to address these threats requires proactive measures and investment in public health infrastructure and capacity building. Corruption, mismanagement, and lack of accountability in the healthcare sector undermine efforts to promote the right to health in India. Issues such as embezzlement of funds, kickbacks, and unethical practices erode public trust and confidence in the healthcare system. India's healthcare governance is characterized by fragmentation, with multiple stakeholders and agencies involved in policy making, regulation, and service delivery. Lack of coordination and integration between different levels of government and sectors hampers effective planning, implementation, and monitoring of healthcare programs.

Addressing these criticisms requires concerted efforts from governments, policymakers, healthcare providers, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to strengthen health systems, promote health equity, and ensure universal access to quality healthcare services for all citizens. It also necessitates a rights-based approach to health policy and programming that prioritizes the needs and rights of marginalized and vulnerable populations.

Implementing the right to health in India requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses the underlying determinants of health, strengthens healthcare systems, promotes health equity, and ensures universal access to quality healthcare services for all citizens.

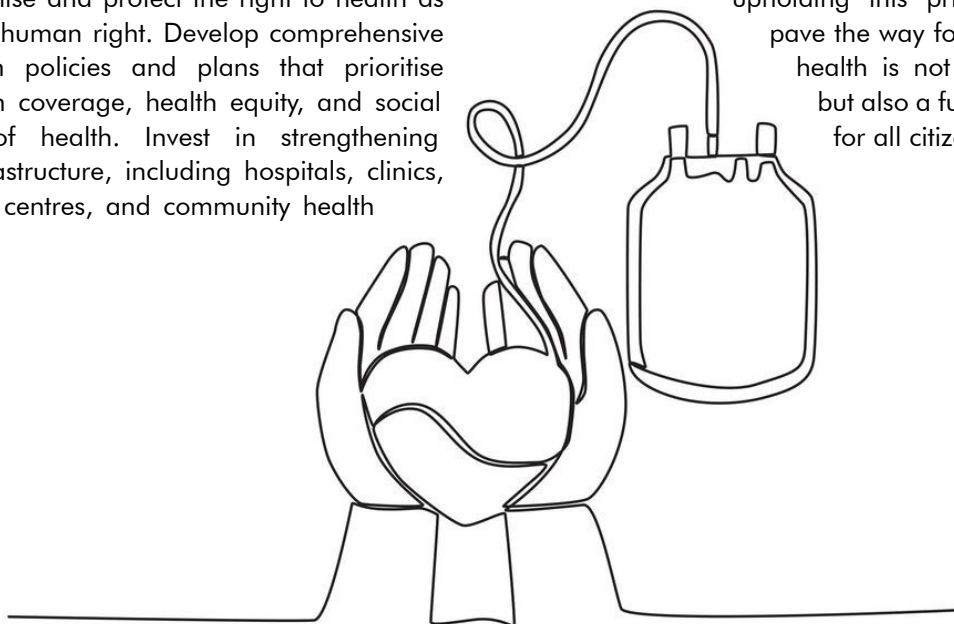
Coping with challenges:

Enact and strengthen legislation and policies that explicitly recognise and protect the right to health as a fundamental human right. Develop comprehensive national health policies and plans that prioritise universal health coverage, health equity, and social determinants of health. Invest in strengthening healthcare infrastructure, including hospitals, clinics, primary health centres, and community health

facilities, particularly in rural and underserved areas. Strengthen primary healthcare infrastructure, workforce, and supply chain systems to deliver essential health services, including maternal and child health, immunisation, family planning, and communicable disease control. Strengthen health surveillance systems to detect and respond to emerging health threats, disease outbreaks, and public health emergencies in a timely manner. Address social determinants of health, including poverty, education, gender inequality, caste discrimination, and environmental factors, that contribute to health inequities. Strengthen mechanisms for accountability and transparency in the healthcare sector, including regular monitoring, evaluation, and review of health programs and services. Establish grievance redress mechanisms and platforms for citizen feedback and complaints to address issues of quality of care, access, and human rights violations in healthcare settings. Foster international cooperation and collaboration to exchange best practices, technical expertise, and resources for advancing the right to health and achieving global health goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In conclusion, the journey towards realising the right to health in India is both a moral imperative and a constitutional obligation. Despite facing formidable challenges, the commitment to ensuring equitable access to healthcare services remains unwavering. As we continue to strive for a healthier and more inclusive society, let us heed the words of Mahatma Gandhi, who aptly stated, "It is health that is real wealth and not pieces of gold and silver." This sentiment encapsulates the essence of the right to health, reminding us that true prosperity lies in the well-being of every individual. By

upholding this principle, we can pave the way for a future where health is not just a privilege but also a fundamental right for all citizens of India.





नागरीकहो तुमच्यासाठी !

- Dr. Priya Chopde, Vice Principal

प्रिय विद्यार्थी मित्र-मैत्रीणींनो, 'स्व-DES' या आपल्या महाविद्यालयाच्या वार्षिक नियतकालिकाच्या माध्यमातून पुन्हा एकदा तुम्हा सर्वांशी संवाद साधताना मला अत्यंत आनंद होत आहे. विद्यार्थी मित्रांनो, आपण सर्व कायद्याचे अभ्यासक आहोत परंतु, केवळ कायद्याचा अभ्यास परीक्षेपुरता करणं एवढंच आपलं कर्तव्य नाही तर कायद्याचे रक्षण करणे हे देखील भारताचा सुजाण नागरीक म्हणून आपले कर्तव्य आहे.

विद्यार्थी मित्र-मैत्रीणींनो, बालपणापासूनच आपण “भारत माझा देश आहे...” हे उद्गार मोठ्या अभिमानाने काढत आलेलो आहोत. आपल्या देशाला पारतंत्र्यातून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी अनेक स्वातंत्र्य सैनिकांनी प्राणाची बाजी लावली त्यामध्ये आपण ज्या संस्थेच्या महाविद्यालयात शिकतो म्हणजेच “डेक्कन एज्युकेशन सोसायटी” च्या संस्थापकांनी सुद्धा मोलाचे योगदान दिलेले आहे. त्यामध्ये लोकमान्य श्री. बाळगंगाधर टिळक, श्री. गोपाळ गणेश आगरकर, श्री. विष्णूशास्त्री चिपळूणकर इत्यादींचा आवर्जून उल्लेख करायला हवा व त्याचा आपणा सर्वांनाच खुप अभिमान देखील वाटतो.

‘स्वराज्य हा माझा जन्मसिद्ध हक्क आहे व तो मी मिळवणारच!’ असे लोकमान्य टिळकांनी इंग्रज सरकारला ठणकावून सांगितले होते व त्या अनुशंगानेच आपल्या देशात स्वातंत्र्य चळवळीची वाटचाल चालू होती. कालांतराने १९४६ पासून स्वतंत्र भारताचे संविधान लिहिण्याचे कामही सुरु केले गेले. आपल्या सर्वांनाच हे ज्ञात आहे की, २६ जानेवारी १९५० पासून आपण स्वतंत्र, सार्वभौम व गणतंत्र लोकशाही प्रणीत राष्ट्र म्हणून आपल्या देशाचे संविधान लागू केले. भारतीय संविधानाने भारताच्या नागरीकांना त्यांच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी अनेक मूलभूत अधिकारांचे संरक्षण निश्चित आहेत. तसेच भारतीय संविधानाच्या प्रास्ताविकेद्वारे असे जाहीर केले आहे की, भारत हे सार्वभौम, लोकशाही प्रणीत, व गणतंत्र राष्ट्र आहे. त्या अनुशंगानेच भारताच्या प्रत्येक नागरीकाला म्हणजेच आपणा सर्वांना संविधानाने विचार स्वातंत्र्य बहाल केले आहे. संविधानाच्या कलम १९(१)(अ) द्वारे सर्व नागरीकांच्या अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याचे संरक्षण केले जाते. या अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्यामध्ये आपले मत निर्भयपणे मांडणे, शासनाच्या कामकाजाची माहिती मिळवणे, प्रसिद्धी माध्यमांद्वारे आपले विचार इतर नागरीकांपर्यंत पोहचवणे असे अनेक अधिकार आपण नागरीक उपभोगू शकतो.

एवढेच नव्हे तर माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने या कलमांचे विश्लेषण करताना आणखी काही अधिकार यामध्ये समाविष्ट केले आहेत जसे - मतदान करण्याचा अधिकार, निवडणूकीसाठी पात्र उमेदवारांची माहिती मिळवण्याचा अधिकार इत्यादी. विद्यार्थी मित्र-मैत्रीणींनो या सर्व बाबी तुम्हा सर्वांना माहिती असतील परंतु या सर्व बाबींचा या लेखाद्वारे उल्लेख करण्यामागचे कारण की, गेल्या महिन्यात जगातील सर्वात मोठी लोकशाही म्हणून ओळखल्या जाणाऱ्या

आपल्या भारत देशाच्या लोकसभेसाठी सार्वत्रिक निवडणुका सुरळीतपणे पार पडल्या. या निवडणुका योग्य रीतीने व विना-अडथळा पार पाडण्यासाठी भारत सरकारची एक मोठी यंत्रणा अनेक महीने अविरत काम करत असते. वास्तविक पहाता आपल्या संविधानामध्येच त्यासाठी योग्य त्या तरतूदी समाविष्ट केल्या गेल्या आहेत.

या सर्व प्रक्रीयेसाठी जवळजवळ तीन महिन्यांचा कालावधी लागला. निवडणुका एकुण ७ टप्प्यांमध्ये पार पाडण्यात आल्या. संपूर्ण देशात प्रत्येक राज्य व केंद्रशासीत प्रदेश मिळून कोटींच्या घरात मतदान कक्ष स्थापन करण्यात आले. यावर्षी ९६.८८ कोटीपेक्षा जास्त मतदारांनी नावनोंदणी केली होती. परंतु प्रत्यक्ष मतदानाचा हक्क बजावणाऱ्या नागरिकांची टक्केवारी पहाता ती केवळ ६५ टक्क्यांच्या जवळपास आहे असे लक्षात येते. ही बाब अत्यंत गंभीर आहे. प्रत्यक्ष मतदानाचा हक्क बजावणाऱ्या नागरिकांचा आकडा पाहता भारताची लोकशाही प्रणित शासनाची पद्धत योग्य रीतीने पार पडते की नाही याबद्दल अनेक प्रश्न उपस्थित होतात.

या सर्व परिस्थितीचा विचार करता, भारताचा नागरीक म्हणून आपल्यासाठी भारत सरकार केवढी मोठी यंत्रणा, अधिकारी, महसुल खर्च आणि यांसारख्या बऱ्याच सोयी आपल्याला उपलब्ध करून देते. परंतु त्याचे काही महत्त्व आपल्याला वाटते का ? लोकशाही प्रणीत राष्ट्राचा नागरीक म्हणून आपल्याला आपल्या अधिकारांसोबतच कर्तव्यांची जाणीव आहे का? आपण देशाचे सुजाण, सजग व कर्तव्यदक्ष नागरीक आहोत का? एवढेच नाही तर, सरकारची प्रशासनाची पद्धत, त्यांचे निर्णय, हे नागरीकांच्या अधिकारांची पायमल्ली करणारे आहेत असे आरोप सरकारवर लावण्यासाठी आपण पात्र आहोत का? हे आणि असे कितीतरी प्रश्न आपल्यापुढे उभे राहतील. म्हणूनच या सर्व बाबींचा आपण सर्वांनीच गांभीर्याने विचार करायला हवा.

मित्रांनो, ‘भारत ही लोकशाहीची जननी आहे.’ असे आपण अभिमानाने म्हणतो. परंतु ही लोकशाही टिकवायची असेल तर आपण सर्वांनीच देशाचे सजग नागरीक म्हणून आपले कर्तव्य पार पाडणे क्रमप्राप्त आहे. मतदानाचा हक्क बजावताना जर आपण शिथीलता दाखवली तर योग्य ते लोकप्रतिनिधी निवडून येऊ शकणार नाहीत व त्यामुळे देशाचे भवितव्य धोक्यात येऊ शकते.

म्हणूनच म्हणावेसे वाटते... ‘नागरीकहो तुमच्यासाठी-भारताच्या संविधानाने व त्याद्वारे स्थापन केलेल्या यंत्रणेने सर्व सोयी उपलब्ध करून दिल्या आहेत. त्याद्वारे आपला स्वतःचा, आपल्या परिजनांचा, समाजाचा व पर्यायाने देशाचा सर्वांगीण विकास होणार आहे. म्हणून आपण सर्वांनी आपले कर्तव्य पार पाडूया आणि अभिमानाने म्हणूयात “भारत माझा देश आहे व मी भारताचा कर्तव्यदक्ष नागरीक आहे.”



Understanding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- Samruddhi Dangre, Alumna

While reading out the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (hereafter referred as UDHR) what comes to our mind? A declaration that deals with a human right, is it only that much? Or something more we can interpret from it? Why it is so important? What does it constitute of? When it was brought? What was the need of bringing it? and last but not the least has it helped in making any kind of developments? Has it has anyone thought of it? or we all have just studied it as part of our syllabus? Before writing this article even I might I have gone through it only for academic purposes but, as today I am writing on this will try to explain UDHR by making it easy to understand not only to law graduates but also to laymen.

Before moving into detail let us understand the word UDHR in detail. The word UNIVERSAL can be understood a thing or things which is or are done or is going to be done while this being applicable to all the people in the world. The most important word is DECLARATION can be understood as the parties are not under certain binding obligations but they want to bring their aspirations (a strong desire to achieve something high or great) in notice. Hence it is different from any law, treaty or constitution due to its non-binding obligations hence, it is regarded as a document. HUMAN RIGHTS can be understood as fundamental rights (essential and natural rights for the purpose of development) they are received right from their birth, that all people have, regardless of gender, nationality, location of residence, sex, ethnicity, religion, colour, or any other category. Thus, human rights are non-discriminatory, which means that everyone has them and cannot be denied them. By understanding UDHR word by word we can come to conclusion that it is a document which acts as a guiding roadmap for the purpose guaranteeing human rights of all the humans everywhere. It declares that the human rights are universal in its nature and they are to be enjoyed by all humans irrespective of who they are and where they belong to its most noticeable feature is having non-binding nature makes it optional to adopt. It is inclusion of civil, political rights for example right to life, liberty, free speech and privacy. It is not only limited to rights but it also includes economic, social and cultural rights, like the right to social security,

health and education. Through which it will become possible to achieve freedom, justice and peace in the world which is its major objective.

So how was it brought in to force? The answer to this is that it was been drafted by the various representatives who were having different legal and cultural backgrounds from all the parts of the world, and finally on 10th December 1948 in Paris the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed it (was declared to everyone) in its General Assembly resolution 217 A this led to the common standard to achieve for people of all nations. It was brought during late 40's but what might be the reason for bringing this document? Why there was a need felt to bring the right of all the people irrespective of their geographical locations to equal footings? Before coming of the UDHR the United Nation (hereafter referred as UN) was founded by 51 countries in month of October 1948 two months after the World War II ended as the nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had led to fears due to its destructive nature. In the other part there was the Nazi genocide of Jews was going on which was an alarming situation for protection of at least basic human rights. Hence the role of UN was founded to avoid such disaster, and the second motive was to address and recognize the basic human rights, as they were unwritten now there was need felt to write it down and document it. President Harry Truman appointed Eleanor Roosevelt, the wife of the late US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to the UN in 1945 as she was, well known throughout the world as a champion of poverty allegations and universal civil rights, due to this she played an important part in the creation of the Universal Human Rights Declaration. After taking over as chair of the UN Commission on Human Rights in April 1946, she set about crafting a global human rights declaration. Eleanor's ideals about human rights and desire for global peace were shaped by her experiences in both world wars, where she worked with shell-shocked soldiers undergoing psychological treatment during World War I and visited Europe's devastated cities during World War II.

Drafting of human rights was not at all an easy task as two major problems existed which were, firstly United States and Soviet Union (Up until its disintegration

in 1991, the Soviet Union served as the face of communism and participated in a struggle with the capitalist forces of the West, represented by the US and NATO) were not able to come to a unanimous decision with respect to what human rights should include in it. And secondly Because it was believed that the economic and social rights outlined in the UDHR were “communist” in character and extent, many conservative US lawmakers disliked supporting these rights. In this there was a contribution of Indian national too it was of a UN delegate from the newly independent she was Hansa Mehta; she was the one who changed the first article from “All men are born free and equal” to “All human beings are born free and equal” by this we can understand that the scope was widen by including word human being this includes every person who is a human and not be limited to men only. On December 10, 1946, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the proposal after it was presented to them. World Human Rights Day, also known as International Human Rights Day, is observed on December 10, the anniversary of the Universal Declaration’s adoption.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a milestone document. For the first time, the world had a globally agreed-upon document that defined all humans as free and equal, regardless of gender, colour, creed, religion, or other traits. The 30 rights and freedoms were set down in the UDHR include the right to be free from torture, the right to freedom of expression, the right to education and the right to seek refuge. It includes both civil and political rights, such as the right to life, liberty, and privacy. It also encompasses economic, social and cultural rights, such as the rights to social security, health and suitable housing. Due to this it is regarded as a humanity’s Magna Carta by Eleanor Roosevelt. The document contains 30 Rights so of articles are clubbed under the same head which are been explained in brief below.

- Article 1 & 2: They deal with the fundamental ideas of liberty, equality, and dignity.

- Article 3 to 5: It includes the right to life and the prohibitions against slavery and torture.

- Article 6 to 11: These articles create legitimacy for the underlying human rights. They also describe the legal steps a person can take to enforce their rights if they have been violated.

- Article 12 to17: It protects individual’s rights in connection to their communities. It addresses issues like as the right to nationality, the right to possess property, the freedom to roam about and live wherever one wants, and so forth.

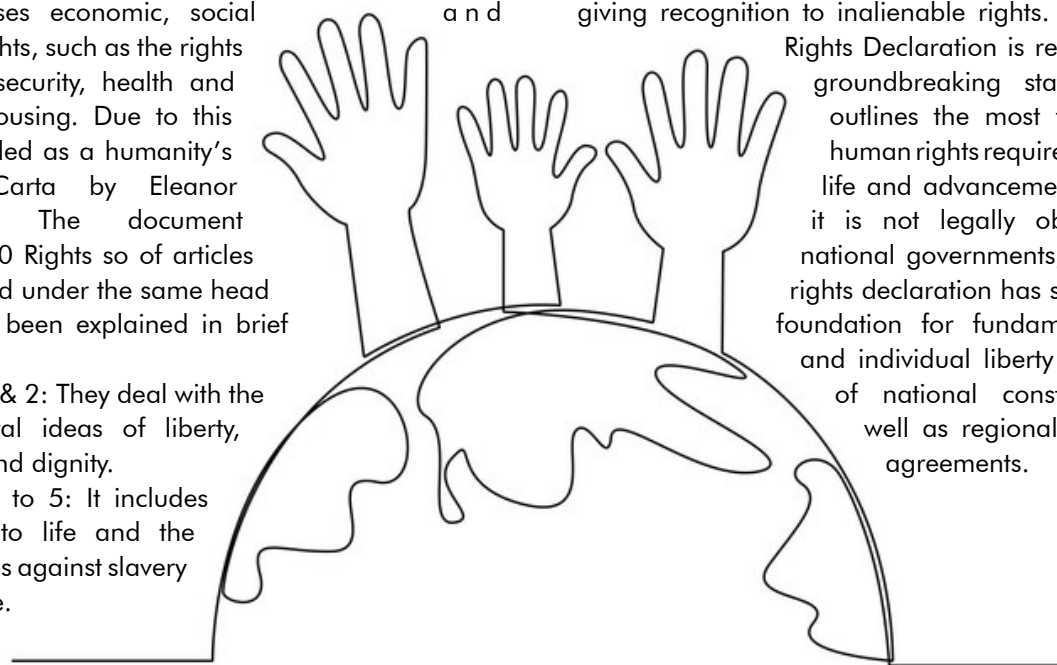
- Article 18 to 21: It discusses constitutional liberty by It protecting the rights to free speech, nonviolent association, opinion and thought expression, religion and conscience practice, and the dissemination and reception of information through any medium.

- Article 22 to 27: It covers an individual’s cultural, social, and economic rights. The most important right includes right to healthcare it talks about These articles address the necessity for accommodations for those who have physical challenges. It emphasises the importance of having an acceptable level of living. Lastly it talks about special that need to be given to children and new mothers.

- Article 28 to 30: These articles explain how these rights can be exercised. They also specify the circumstances in which these rights cannot be exercised. They discuss the responsibility that each individual has to society. It further states that these rights cannot be exploited to undermine the United Nation’s purposes.

After understanding the Articles, we can come to the conclusion that, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights attempted to establish a universal standard for human rights. It promoted human dignity and equality. It aimed for achieving global peace, justice along with giving recognition to inalienable rights. The Human

Rights Declaration is regarded as a groundbreaking statement that outlines the most fundamental human rights required for human life and advancement. Although it is not legally obligatory on national governments, the human rights declaration has served as the foundation for fundamental rights and individual liberty in a variety of national constitutions, as well as regional and global agreements.





The Fundamentals of Human Rights: An Aid to Absolute Living

- Adv. Sukanya Gunjal, 2nd LLM

Elucidation of Human Rights

Human Rights are major privileges and insurances that have a place with each individual, no matter what their orientation, age, or ethnicity, just on the grounds that they are people. These privileges are viewed as innate, meaning they are not conceded by any administration or authority but rather are essential for our fundamental humankind. The idea of common freedoms is established in the possibility of human respect, perceiving the innate worth and worth of each and every person.

These privileges incorporate a large number of standards and opportunities that are expected to guarantee people can live with poise, security, and the capacity to settle on decisions about their lives. They are derived from the comprehension that everyone is conceived free and rises to in respect and privileges and has reason and still, a small voice, which ought to direct their cooperations with others out of a sense of fraternity.

Human rights are not restricted to a particular gathering or nation but rather are general and apply to all individuals around the world. They are the establishment of an equitable and fair society and act as a defense against separation, mistreatment, and misuse.

Human Rights as per Antiquated India

“अजयेस्तसो आकांक्षा इते सम भ्रतारो व वृधुहू सौभाग्य समणी प्रपा साहा वाह अन अभागहा समान योक्त्रे साहा वाह युनाजमी अरहा हभीमिवा अभिताहा.”¹

The concept of human rights is not a new thing to the Indian political thinkers and philosophers. They have expressed concern to secure human rights and fundamental freedom for all human beings everywhere since the very early times of the Vedic age. The philosophy of human rights had already occupied a place of prime importance in ancient Indian Brahmanical society. The Indian thinkers are of the view that it is not justified to limit the origin of the concept of human rights to only Western civilization.

What the West has discovered today in the field of human rights has been an accepted principle of India's rich declarations made in the Vedas. These Vedic provisions forcefully declare equality among human beings. The last of them impresses that just as no spoke of the wheel is superior to another, no individual can claim to be or regarded as, superior to others. Equality of all human beings and the duty of each individual to strive for the happiness of every other individual as also the equal rights over food, water, and other natural resources are found incorporated in these declarations.' The modern utopia of a global village is akin to this concept. It is quite interesting to pinpoint here that the immoral epics, Vedas, Ramayana, and Mahabharata demonstrate the deep commitment and faith of our sages towards justice. All the four Vedas insist on equality and respect for human dignity. In the whole eighteen Puranas, Vyasa has said two things doing well to another is right, and causing injury to another is wrong. Manu says, 'king should protect and support all his subjects without any discrimination in the same manner as the earth supports all living beings.'⁴² There was, however, a downfall of human rights jurisprudence in the post-Vedic age. However, with the rise of Buddhism and Jainism, there was a revival of human rights jurisprudence. Influenced by the teachings of Buddha worked extensively for the protection of human rights. His chief concern was the happiness of his subjects. Torture and inhuman treatment of prisoners were prohibited under Ashoka's administration. King used to dispense justice to the people. The study of Mudra Rakshas⁴³ shows that dispensation of justice was considered one of the important duties of the rulers. Hence, it is abundantly clear that ancient Indian jurisprudence stood for enlarging and encouraging human freedom, liberty, and equality for all people. It has developed common ideals based on human unity and harmony which transcends diversities of race, colour, language, religion, etc.²

¹ All have equal rights in articles of food and water. The yoke of the chariot of life is placed equally on the shoulders of all. All should live together with harmony supporting one another like the spokes of a wheel of the chariot connecting its rim and the hub. Atharvaveda — Samjuana Sukta, cited in inaugural address of Justice M. Ramajois, in Judicial Colloquium in Mangalore, 06-04-2024.

² KLE Law Journal, EVOLUTION AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS - A JOURNEY FROM ANCIENT TO MODERN, Mr. R. M. Kamble, https://docs.manupatra.in/newslines/articles/Upload/1F344D63-D1BF-417C-B206-97EFC366F896.%202015-12_Human%20rights.pdf, 07-04-2024.

Categories of Human Rights

Human rights can be categorized into different types:

Aggregate or Gathering Freedoms: A few rights are well defined for specific gatherings, for example, the right to self-assurance for native people groups or the option to take part in social, strict, or semantic networks.

Common and Political Privileges: These incorporate the right to life, the right to speak freely of discourse, the opportunity of religion, and the right to a fair preliminary. They shield people from government obstruction in their political undertakings.

Monetary, Social, and Social Privileges: These envelop freedoms connected with fundamental requirements, for example, the right to instruction, the option to work, the right to well-being, and the right to a way of life that guarantees prosperity.

Human Rights are cherished in different worldwide reports, with the Widespread Statement of Basic Freedoms embraced by the Unified Countries in 1948 being a foundation. These freedoms are safeguarded by both worldwide and homegrown regulations and are observed and upheld by state-run administrations, global associations, and Human Rights promoters to guarantee that people are treated with deference and nobility.

Noteworthiness of Human Rights

Human rights matter for several crucial reasons:

- Fundamental Requirements and Nobility

Human Rights are vital in light of the fact that they ensure that each individual can have essential things like food, clean water, a spot to live, garments, and medication. These privileges safeguard an individual's poise, guaranteeing they are treated with deference.

- Assurance for Weak Gatherings

Basic liberties additionally assist with defending weak gatherings in the public arena. They were made after the awful occasions of The Second Great War, similar to the Holocaust, where Jewish individuals as well as those with handicaps and the LGBT people group were designated. Basic freedoms associations centre around safeguarding the people who are probably going to be abused or victimized.

- Facing Defilement

These freedoms empower individuals to stand up when they see misuse or defilement occurring. This is significant because no general public is great, and basic liberties let individuals know that they should be treated with poise by society, whether it's the public authority or their working environment. At the point

when this nobility is denied, individuals can utilize their Human Rights to support themselves.

- The right to speak freely of Discourse

One more fundamental angle is the opportunity to offer our viewpoints without fearing causing problems. It's tied in with standing up as well as permitting individuals to have various thoughts and sentiments without dreading discipline. This opportunity safeguards people who need to examine or squabble over different thoughts inside society.

- Strict and Otherworldly Opportunity

Common freedoms perceive how significant an individual's religion or profound convictions are. They guarantee that individuals can rehearse their religion calmly. Simultaneously, they additionally give the opportunity to decide not to follow any religion assuming that is what somebody accepts.

- Opportunity to Adore

The option to pick who to adore is critical. It implies that individuals can choose their close connections without being constrained into something they don't need. In nations where these freedoms are not secured, individuals, particularly from the LGBT people group, may confront mistreatment and misuse.

- Equivalent Work open doors

Common freedoms ensure that everybody has a fair opportunity to work and earn enough to pay the bills. They forestall unreasonable treatment or segregation in the working environment, advancing uniformity among all specialists.

- Admittance to Training

Training is a vital piece of life, and basic liberties guarantee that everybody, in addition to a chosen handful, approaches tutoring, books, and other learning materials. This helps break the pattern of destitution and makes a more pleasant society.

- Natural Assurance

Common freedoms are likewise associated with safeguarding the climate. Clean air, water, and soil are viewed as fundamental freedoms since they straightforwardly influence individuals' prosperity. On the off chance that these privileges are not regarded, it can hurt human lives.

Three Generations of Human Rights

- First-Generation Human Rights (Blue Rights)

These are like the foundation of human rights. They include things like the right to say what you think (freedom of expression), the right to vote, and the right to a fair trial. Imagine them as the "blue" rights, the fundamental ones that set the stage for other rights.

- Second-Generation Human Rights (Red Rights)

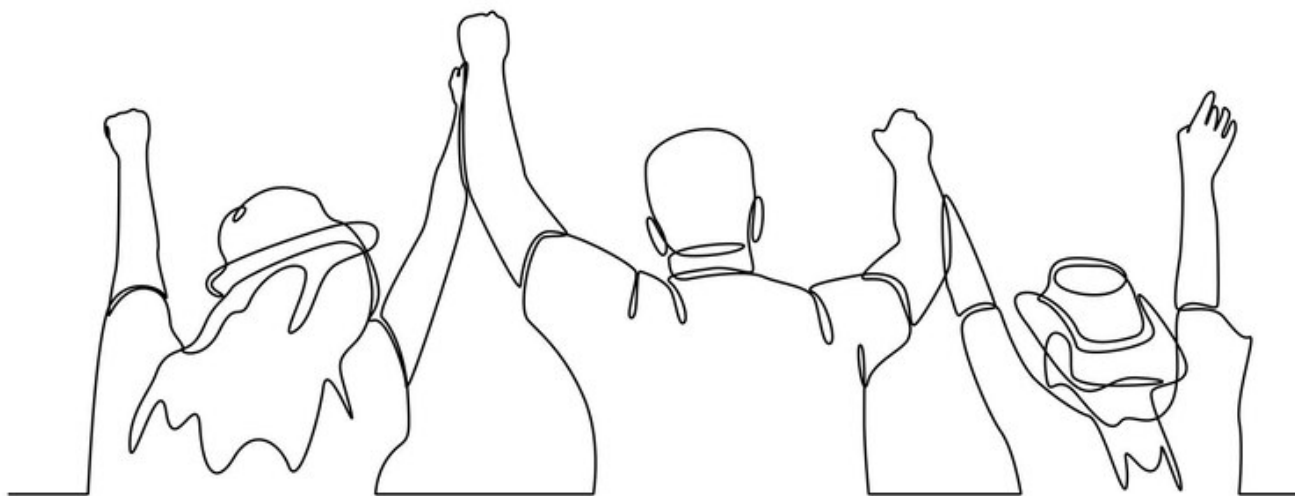
These are about the things that make life better for people. Think of having a good education, access to healthcare when you're sick, and the opportunity to work and earn a living. These are like the "red" rights, which add colour to people's lives and well-being.

- Third-Generation Human Rights (Green Rights)

These are like the rights that protect not just individuals, but everyone together and our planet. They include the right to a clean environment, the right to development for all, and the right to live in peace. These are often called "green" rights because they're about preserving our world for future generations.³

Conclusion

All in all, one might say that the word basic freedoms is a new peculiarity anyway the soul is essentially as old as the human civilization. Human Rights are a unique idea and try to embrace the necessities of the day. Human Rights comprise those very privileges which one has unequivocally in light of being a human. In their fundamental importance, Human Rights are cases of the people for such circumstances, which are fundamental for the fullest acknowledgment of the natural trademark that nature has given to him/her as a person. Aside from the sacred arrangements, different rules have likewise been sanctioned by the Indian lawmaking body to secure and advance basic liberties. These regulations look to safeguard changed parts of human rights.



³ StudyIQ, Evolution of Human Rights in India, Types, Characteristics, Importance, <https://www.studyiq.com/articles/evolution-of-human-rights/>, (08-04-2024)



“Seeking Sanctuary: Exploring the Rights of Refugees”

- Esha Udavant, 4th BA LLB

Who is a refugee?

Refugees are those people who have been forced to flee their countries because of persecution, war or violence. War and violence related to ethnicity, tribe and religion are the leading causes for refugees to flee their countries. These persons fear persecution for reasons such as race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of certain social groups. Article 1 of the 1951 Refugee Convention as amended by the 1967 Protocol defines “refugee” as thus:

“A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.”

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) elaborates upon the same definition by adding, the element of a person being compelled to leave his or her country. This meant that persons fleeing civil disturbances, violence and war are entitled to claim the status of refugee in States party to the 1969 regional convention, irrespective of the “well-founded fear of persecution”.

Right to Return:

The right to return of refugees under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is laid down in Article 13(2), which states:

“Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.”

This provision underlines the principle that individuals are free to move and have the right to leave their own country and also have the corollary right to return. The international community has a collective responsibility to support and facilitate the return of refugees by addressing the root causes of displacement, promoting peace and providing assistance for reintegration and rebuilding efforts. It is emphasised that the right to return must be voluntary and individuals must not be compelled to return to their country of origin against their will or through coercive means. The UDHR thus,

seeks to protect individuals from arbitrary deprivation of their nationality or expulsion from their country of origin, irrespective of the circumstances that had led to their displacement. It is implied that the refugees should be able to return to their country safely and with dignity, meaning that they should be protected from persecution, violence and discrimination and have access to basic necessities and protection of their human rights, on their return. It recognises the right of refugees to reclaim the ties to their homeland and subsequently be involved in the social, cultural and political spheres of the country of origin, if they so choose. However, refugees who were resettled to a third country will lose the indefinite leave to remain in the country if they return to their country of origin or the country of first asylum.

Right to Asylum and the Right to Non-Refoulement:

Article 14 of the UDHR states, “Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.” The right not to be returned to a place of persecution is the foundation of international refugee law. This is called the right to non-refoulement and is outlined in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Non-refoulement is not explicitly mentioned in the UDHR but is a neighbouring concept to the right to asylum. The right allows states to transfer genuine refugees to third party countries with respectable human rights records. To differentiate, the right to asylum focuses on the entitlement of individuals to seek and receive protection in another country, while the principle of non-refoulement focuses on the obligation of states not to return or expel individuals to situations where their human rights would be at risk. Although closely related, these two rights are distinct from one another.

Right to Family Reunification:

Divided families have the right to be reunited if a family member with a permanent right of residency applies for reunification and can prove that the people on the application were a family unit before arrival and wish to live as a family unit since separation. If an application is successful, this enables the family to immigrate to that country as well. Article 12 of the

UDHR emphasizes the importance of protecting the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society. It states, "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks." The right to family reunification is a recognised reason for immigration in several countries.

Right to Travel:

The States party to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees are obliged to issue travel documents to refugees lawfully residing in their territory; however, it cannot be used to travel to the country of origin. Article 13 of the UDHR states, "Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state." This article primarily addresses the right of individuals to move and reside within their own country but it can also be interpreted as refugees enjoy similar freedoms of movement within the countries where they have sought refuge.

Protection from Arbitrary Deprivation and Other Rights:

The UDHR includes several articles that emphasize the protection of individuals from arbitrary deprivation of their rights, including the right to life, liberty, and security of person (Article 3), the prohibition of torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 5), the right to freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile (Article 9) and the right to a nationality and protection against statelessness (Article 15). These provisions collectively support the principle of asylum by recognizing the importance of safeguarding individuals from persecution and ensuring their access to protection and refuge. With respect to Article 2, refugees should not be discriminated against in their access to basic rights and services based on their refugee status. Under Article 25 of the UDHR, everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their families, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care. This right is important for refugees who may require assistance and support to rebuild their lives in their host countries.





Unveiling Injustice: Labour Exploitation in Developing Nations

- Aayushi Vatsal, 3rd BA LLB

Human rights can be termed a set of principles that everyone deserves to be worthy of without any global biases. Yet, time and again, we find ourselves in a conundrum where, despite all the awareness, we are complicit in the violation of the same, indirectly or directly. One of the most obvious and superficial examples of this is when we talk about social justice on social media. We talk and talk about bringing a change, the generation that finally puts an end to all the bigotry in the world, but our actions in the real world often fall short. When we condemn discrimination and inequality on the internet but fail to act against it in our personal lives, we are complicit as well. If we are so empowered as a society now, why do problems like homelessness, poverty, and systematic oppression still run so deep?

Now, let's get into today's topic of fast fashion. It is definitely the new normal, where one has to catch up with the trends, be it "coquette" or "Y2K" aesthetics, and to follow the same people are switching their wardrobes in a jiffy without even considering options such as upcycling or thrifting. All of this comes with a price that the whole planet will have to pay because nature doesn't know any discrimination. Speaking in numbers, the fashion industry produces more than 100 billion garments, most of which end up in landfills. If distributed globally, it is enough for almost 14 new items for every person on earth. As was said before, it also has some serious environmental implications. It contributes to approximately 10% of the world's carbon emissions.

That's more than all international air and maritime shipping emissions combined. And its relentless cycle uses up a lot of water each year, equivalent to filling an Olympic-sized swimming pool. Additionally, massive waste is produced, with the equivalent of one garbage truck of textiles being landfilled or incinerated every second.

Putting this into the context of every garment we purchase carries a complex web of human narratives. Many items are crafted by workers in developing nations who endure meagre wages, unsafe working conditions, and, at times, child labour consequences. These entities, out of greed, want the labour costs and their profits to be inversely proportional, while the ones

bearing the cost of this end up being these labourers. Workers in these regions often lack the protection they deserve. Because of the economic challenges they face, they end up enduring poor working conditions, wages lower than the globally accepted minimum, and even human rights violations, which they are not even aware of, given almost 75 million people worldwide are employed in the garment sector, with a significant chunk of it being women and young girls. The appeal of fast fashion is undeniably strong - it's trendy, convenient, and seemingly inconsequential. However, it is important to recognise that our consumerism profoundly impacts the world. Each fast fashion piece signifies a product, a mark on our planet, and a segment in someone's life journey.

To delve into this further, it's imperative to note the direct impact of the violation of international labour laws by manufacturing companies that push fast fashion as their main agenda in our faces has, often troubling, which results in exploitation and environmental. This is their normal. One of the most concerning issues is the presence of sweatshops in countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

Sweatshops can be defined as these workplaces, often in developing countries, where workers face harsh and exploitative conditions. These conditions include long hours, low wages, unsafe working environments, and sometimes violations of their basic human rights. Sweatshops typically employ vulnerable groups like women and children, who may lack better job opportunities and adequate legal protections. The term "sweatshop" reflects the intense physical labour and poor conditions that workers endure, often for minimal pay. The products made in sweatshops are usually inexpensive, including clothing and shoes, which are sold globally for a much higher price after adequate branding. Sweatshops have been widely criticised for their impact on workers' well-being and human rights, sparking calls for improved labour standards and ethical practices in the manufacturing industry.

High-end fashion companies have often been at the receiving of allegations of labour law violations that include:

1. **Nike:** In the 1990s, Nike faced criticism when numerous reports emerged about poor working

conditions at its Asian factories. Many of these factories were found to be operating as sweatshops with workers, who were mostly women and children, spending long hours at work, receiving peanuts in terms of wages, and labouring in hazardous environments. This led to protests all over the world demanding measures to change such a state of things.

2. H&M: H&M is another Swedish retailer that has been criticised for some actions within its supply chain. In 2013, it was alleged that this company used cotton from Uzbekistan, which is known for employing children during harvesting. This claim raised concerns about H&M's commitment to responsible sourcing of materials and ethical labour practices across its operations.

3. Zara (Inditex): Inditex, Zara's parent company, has also come under fire over allegations of exploiting employees. Among other groups, Syrian refugees and other factory workers in Turkey accused Inditex of paying them below minimum wage and treating them harshly within textile manufactory walls. Such incidents demonstrate the intense challenges that vulnerable populations face while working in the garment industry. These cases highlight the deep-rooted systematic issues within the industries where capitalism often overshadows concerns for ethical codes. While companies have been pressured to improve transparency and labour standards, the problem remains of addressing the root causes of exploitation and ensuring a fair and sustainable fashion supply chain.

Beyond what is immediately in front of our eyes, the environmental effects of fast fashion production are massive. Here is a more thorough examination of the important environmental issues related to the fashion industry:

1. Water utilisation: Water is used across the whole supply chain and is one of the most vital resources for the fast fashion sector. Appropriation of water for cotton farming, dyeing fabric, and processing textiles are some of the processes that involve water use. Since cotton, a commonly worn material, requires a lot of water to grow, its irrigation in various places causes scarcity, resulting in environmental degradation and disruption of ecosystems.

2. Energy utilisation: A significant amount of energy is used to make clothing throughout the production process, including fibre extraction. This energy is useful for running factories, spinning yarn, and weaving fabrics. It is mostly dependent on non-renewable resources, such as fossil fuels, which increase carbon emissions and hasten climate change.

3. Greenhouse gas emission: The fashion industry contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, mainly because this sector involves extensive energy procedures and movement. Textile production, garment manufacturing, and distribution all produce greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄). Methane, a powerful greenhouse gas, is released when old-fashioned clothes are disposed of in landfills.

4. Textile Disposal: Because fast fashion clothes are disposable and have quick production cycles, they are a major contributor to textile waste. Consumers' frequent purchases and growing desire for the newest fashion trends encourage a "disposability" culture in which clothing is thrown away after little use. A large portion of these fabrics are made of synthetic fibres, such as polyester, which may withstand hundreds of years in the environment before quickly degrading.

5. Chemical Contamination: Textile dyeing, finishing, and treatment are among the many chemically demanding operations the fashion industry mostly relies on. These substances—which include bleaches, dyes, and solvents—are often dumped into streams untreated, contaminating freshwater supplies and devastating aquatic ecosystems. Health dangers can be associated with using toxic chemicals in textile production for the workers and nearby communities. This sector must immediately embrace more sustainable practices or we have some serious environmental damages to face. Fashion firms may lessen their environmental impact by implementing a range of tactics, such as using less water and electricity, utilising eco-friendly materials, and embracing circular economy concepts like upcycling and recycling. Moreover, industry-wide shifts towards more ecologically friendly processes depend on customer awareness of and advocacy for sustainable fashion choices. We can seek to create an eco-conscious, attractive fashion industry by addressing these environmental challenges.

To recapitulate, problems such as human rights violations, consequences of fast fashion, and labour exploitation in the garment sector call for instant attention from all stakeholders involved. We cannot claim to champion justice and equality while at the same time fostering injustices through our consumer behaviours as well as political prejudices. We must not pretend that there are no stories behind sweatshop labour with real suffering, which includes environmental devastation and human rights breaches, among others. Every participant in the fashion supply chain, ranging from big corporations to individuals shopping in stores, is responsible for bearing their part.



Celebrating 75 Years of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

- Aastha Tembe, 2nd BA LLB

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a guiding light for safeguarding the freedom, equality, and rights of every individual of every nation. It embarks on a journey to a world where nations mutually agreed to establish a universal forum through which the protection of rights, freedom of liberty, and dignity of a person could be ensured. This living document is the most translated document in the world and encompasses 30 imperative rights and freedoms that belong to each one of us, and no greater entity can suspend them from us.¹

In today's world of globalization, where every nation is interconnected, issues of discrimination, injustice, and atrocities are no less prevalent. The UDHR framework acts as a mentor towards this tyrant behavior and overcomes these challenges by promoting a sense of awareness for human rights. The marginalized community is especially one of the factions that particularly needs this document to safeguard their rights. The UDHR serves as a beacon of light for the generationally discriminated strata, along with all the individuals who face challenges and struggle for their basic freedom. The legal frameworks provided by UDHR were further elaborated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966. It has proposed many specialized treaties aimed at laying the groundwork for the discontinuation of racial discrimination, torture, women's rights, and children's rights². The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979, is inspired by the principles of equality and non-discrimination described in the UDHR. This convention focuses on highlighting the female population to the human rights concern. It is not only a bill for protection of women but also ought to enable women to live their

life with dignity and with equal opportunities³.

The contemporary development of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the International Criminal Court assesses the effectiveness of these human rights and holds the guilty under charges. After the adoption of UDHR by its members stated, significant changes in both customary and treaty laws have been observed⁴. The principles and laws enshrined in the document are a serving catalyst towards revolutionary reforms in the legislative arena leading to increasing inclusivity and dynamic adaptation of changing trends in society. The same sex marriage legalization across various countries is a sign of an improving green ground for individuals to live in⁵. The world of judicial interpretation has also evolved around the international ground. Courts all around the world have relied on and used principles of UDHR and other international instruments for safeguarding human rights and to interpret domestic laws. The guiding principles of UDHR aids to provide freedom of speech, privacy rights, and the rights of marginalized groups to them accordingly⁶. Human rights activist chief weapon is the UDHR principles which they fully rely on to make the government and other guilty actor to be fully accountable for their atrocities, and campaigns for eradication of torture, promotion of gender quality etc., which are all inspired from the UDHR⁷. Moreover, businesses and multinational corporations have increasingly recognized and acknowledged the efforts put on by UDHR for protecting human rights. The strict penalties and punishments imposed by UDHR act as a deterrent for them.⁸

After the second world war the devastation and atrocities caused by the holocaust where extermination of hundreds of Jews and other minority communities was committed. This enraged an urgent need for the protection of human rights. These atrocities and tyrant actions reflect a failure of the then legal frameworks

1 Amnesty International, 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights', Amnesty International (Web Page) <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/universal-declaration-of-human-rights/> accessed 10 April 2024.

2 Johannes Morsink, *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Origins, Drafting, and Intent* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1999).

3 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), 'Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women', OHCHR (Web Page) <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women> accessed 10 April 2024.

4 Johannes Morsink, *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Origins, Drafting, and Intent* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1999).

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and system⁹. The repercussions of this catastrophic event led to the formation of UDHR by the United Nations with the primary goal of safeguarding human rights, promoting peace and international co-operation. In the year 1946 an international bill of rights which was chaired by the first lady of United States Eleanor Roosevelt to form a Commission on Human Rights (CHR). Diverse cultures, religions and political backgrounds acted as representative during the drafting process. Members belonging to various countries who were a part of The United Nations Commission on Human Rights, were allotted the task of drafting the declaration. cumulations of various civil rights societies. Human rights prodigy's, negotiation among member states, debates, extensive research and consultation was involved during the drafting process.¹⁰

The 1948 American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, Enlightenment ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity, other international instruments, philosophical and legal traditions were the inspiration for the udhr. on 10 December 1948 united Nations General Assembly adopted the UDHR providing inexcusable rights of all human being's disregarding's their race, gender, financial background, birth or any other status. After UDHR many other conventions and treaties were established to decodify the principles of UDHR. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), both of which were adopted in 1966 and entered into force in 1976. High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), treaty bodies, special rapporteurs, and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) processed were bought into existence to monitor and promote international human rights standards.¹¹

The civil and political rights that are enshrined in UDHR primarily focus on freedom from state interference and equality before the law. This was the first-generation right. These rights also encompass the right to life, liberty, and security of person; freedom of expression, religion, and assembly; and the right to a fair trial. Individual freedom and democratic principles are the prominent features of first-generation rights, which place emphasis on the reflection of world views. Second-generation rights focus on social, economic, and cultural entitlements aimed at promoting individual dignity and well-being. right to work, education,

healthcare, social security, and an adequate standard of living are included in it. Article 22, which states that "Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each state, of the economic, social, and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality," highlights the importance of economic, social, and cultural rights.¹²

The third-generation rights include group rights, community rights, and the rights of peoples. it emphasizes on environmental protection, sustainable development, peace, and self-determination etc. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the Convention on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) etc. further elaborated the collective rights enshrined in the third generation of the udhr.¹³ The upcoming contemporary challenges and developments have led to a rise in the gaining importance of fourth-generation rights. The right to a clean environment, the right to development, the right to peace, and the right to digital rights and internet access are some rights which are encompassed by this generation's rights. understandings of human rights in response to globalization, technological advancements, and environmental crises is reflected in these rights.¹⁴

Celebrating 75 years of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) is not just a commemoration of an old paper; but an embodiment that we still stand by its principles of dignity, equality and justice for all. There are several major themes that come out upon reflection on what significance UDHR holds today and always. Celebrating UDHR offers a further chance for us to renew our commitment in this unending struggle for human rights, particularly now when there are various emerging threats and challenges including authoritarianism, populism, nationalism, climate change, and technological advances. The realization of human rights necessitates constant observance, activism as well as unity across different boundaries and generations. By recommitting ourselves to the values espoused in the UDHR we can create a tomorrow where all individuals have a full range of human rights and liberties; it is when the ideal set forth by the UDHR becomes reality to all.

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Celebrating 75 Years of the UDHR: A Legacy of Progress and Persisting Challenges

- Saloni Jain, 2nd BA LLB

Introduction

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10th, 1948, stands as a landmark document in human history. Born from the ashes of World War II, it sought to establish a universal moral standard for the treatment of all human beings. This essay celebrates the 75th anniversary of the UDHR by tracing its inception, examining its evolution through four distinct generations of human rights, and exploring contemporary discussions on its continued relevance.

The Inception of a Global Moral Compass

The UDHR emerged from a deep yearning for a world where atrocities like those witnessed during the war would never be repeated. Eleanor Roosevelt, a leading figure in its drafting, envisioned a document that transcended national boundaries and cultures, defining a set of fundamental rights inherent to all humans regardless of race, religion, or nationality. The Declaration's 30 articles encompass a broad spectrum of rights, including the right to life, liberty, and security of person; freedom from torture and slavery; freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; and the right to education and work.

The drafting process itself was a remarkable exercise in international cooperation. Representatives from across the globe, with diverse cultural and political backgrounds, came together to create a document with universal appeal. While some concerns arose regarding cultural relativism and the potential for conflicting interpretations, a spirit of compromise ultimately prevailed. The UDHR was adopted by a vote of 48-0, with eight abstentions, signifying a powerful global consensus on the importance of human rights.

From First to Fourth Generation: An Expanding Understanding of Rights

The UDHR marked the beginning of a continuous evolution in human rights discourse. Scholars generally categorize this evolution into four distinct generations:

- **First Generation Rights:** The UDHR primarily focused on civil and political rights, often referred to as "negative rights" as they impose limitations on

government action. These include the aforementioned rights to life, liberty, and freedom from arbitrary arrest.

- **Second Generation Rights:** The post-colonial era saw an emphasis on economic, social, and cultural rights (ESC rights) – often termed "positive rights" as they require governments to take proactive steps towards their fulfilment. These encompass rights to education, healthcare, social security, and adequate living standards. The adoption of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in 1966 further solidified the importance of ESC rights.

- **Third Generation Rights:** The late 20th century witnessed the emergence of solidarity rights, or "group rights," encompassing the right to development, a clean environment, and peace. These rights highlight the interconnectedness of human well-being and the need for international cooperation to address global challenges.

- **Fourth Generation Rights:** The digital age has given rise to new discussions on rights related to access to information, privacy in the digital domain, and freedom from online harassment. These evolving rights require ongoing dialogue and potential refinements to the existing human rights framework.

Contemporary Challenges and Enduring Relevance

Despite the significant progress made since the UDHR's inception, numerous challenges persist. Violations of civil and political rights remain a global concern, with authoritarian governments suppressing dissent and disregarding the rule of law. Socioeconomic inequalities continue to widen, with millions facing poverty, hunger, and a lack of access to healthcare and education. Environmental degradation and climate change threaten the sustainability of life on Earth and further exacerbate existing inequalities.

The UDHR, however, remains a vital tool in the global fight for human rights. It serves as a powerful moral and legal framework for holding governments accountable for their actions. Through international

human rights mechanisms such as treaty bodies and special procedures, the UN monitors human rights violations and promotes compliance with human rights obligations. Civil society organizations and human rights defenders worldwide draw on the UDHR to advocate for change and empower individuals to claim their rights.

The evolving understanding of human rights encapsulated in the four generations reflects the dynamic nature of our world. The UDHR's adaptability and its ability to accommodate new rights as needed underscore its enduring relevance.

The UDHR: A Beacon of Hope in a Turbulent World

The UDHR, however, remains a vital tool in the global fight for human rights. It serves as a powerful moral and legal framework for holding governments accountable for their actions. Through international human rights mechanisms such as treaty bodies and special procedures, the UN monitors human rights violations and promotes compliance with human rights obligations. These mechanisms play a crucial

role in investigating human rights abuses, issuing recommendations to governments, and raising awareness of ongoing violations.

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Fainted Human Right Amidst the Ideological Fights

- Shrut Kolhe, 1st BA LLB

In the contemporary world full of cultural clashes and power struggles, the fundamental principles that safeguard our dignity and freedom are fading into obscurity. Human rights once hailed as the cornerstone of modern civilization, have been overshadowed by the relentless ideological battles that grip our world today. From political clashes to cultural conflicts, the very essence of human rights seems to have faded into the background, leaving vulnerable populations without adequate protection and support. Seventy-five years have passed since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a monumental document that set forth a vision of a world where every individual is entitled to dignity, freedom, and equality. Yet, as we look back on this milestone, we must also confront the harsh reality that human rights have often been sidelined amidst ideological fights and power struggles.

The term “fainted human rights” reflects the weakening or compromised state of human rights protections in various contexts. While human rights are universally recognized and codified in international treaties and declarations, their realization often faces formidable obstacles due to ideological clashes and political expediency. At the heart of faint human rights lies a tension between competing interests, where the rights of individuals and marginalized communities are subordinated to broader ideological agendas or national security concerns. This phenomenon is not confined to a particular region but manifests in different forms across the globe. One of the primary challenges facing human rights today is the politicization of rights discourse. Political ideologies often dictate which rights are prioritized and which are marginalized. For example, in authoritarian regimes, freedom of expression and assembly may be suppressed in the name of stability and order. Conversely, in liberal democracies, economic and social rights may be neglected in favour of individual liberties.

Case Studies: Human Rights in the Crossfire:

1. China’s Uyghur Minority - The plight of the Uyghur minority in China serves as an example of faint human rights. The Chinese government’s crackdown on Uyghur Muslims in Xinjiang province,

under the influence of combating extremism, has led to mass detentions, forced labour, and cultural erasure. Despite international condemnation, China’s economic and political influence has shielded it from significant repercussions. “The treatment of Uyghurs in Xinjiang is a grave violation of human rights, yet political considerations often overshadow the urgency of addressing these abuses.” - Amnesty International.

2. LGBTQ+ Rights in Conservative Societies - In many conservative societies, LGBTQ+ rights are a battleground where traditional values clash with modern interpretations of human rights. Countries like Russia and several African nations have implemented laws that restrict LGBTQ+ advocacy and expression, citing cultural norms and religious beliefs. This has led to a surge in discrimination, violence, and societal marginalization against LGBTQ+ individuals, highlighting the challenges of promoting human rights in ideologically polarized environments.

3. Freedom of Expression and Press Freedom - One of the fundamental human rights under constant threat is the freedom of expression. In many countries, particularly those with authoritarian regimes or fragile democracies, journalists, activists, and ordinary citizens face censorship, intimidation, and persecution for expressing dissenting views or criticizing government policies. The chilling effect of such restrictions hampers public discourse, stifles innovation, and undermines democratic principles.

4. Rights of Marginalized Communities - Marginalized communities, including ethnic minorities, refugees, LGBTQ+ individuals, and indigenous peoples, frequently experience violations of their human rights amidst ideological fights. Discrimination, exclusion, and violence based on identity or status remain pervasive, perpetuating cycles of inequality and injustice. Example: The Rohingya Muslim minority in Myanmar has faced persecution and violence, including ethnic cleansing, due to longstanding ideological and ethnic tensions within the country.

5. Women's Rights and Gender Equality - Despite advancements in gender equality and women's rights advocacy, gender-based discrimination and violence persist in many societies. Ideological beliefs, cultural norms, and patriarchal systems often affect their progress towards achieving substantive equality for women and girls.

6. Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Land Disputes

- Indigenous communities often face violations of their rights, particularly concerning land ownership and resource exploitation. Ideological conflicts over development, conservation, and economic interests lead to the marginalization and displacement of indigenous peoples from their ancestral lands. People living in South Asia and African nations often face this issue due to increasing industrialization.

The consequences of faded human rights are profound and far-reaching. When governments fail to uphold their human rights commitments, trust in institutions diminishes, leading to widespread disillusionment and apathy among the populace. Marginalized communities, including minorities, refugees, and vulnerable populations, bear the brunt of these rights violations, exacerbating their socio-economic marginalization and insecurity. Restrictions on freedoms of expression, assembly, and association hinder innovation, creativity, democratic participation, societal progress, and development. Human rights abuses contribute to instability, conflict, and humanitarian crises, creating ripple effects that transcend national borders and impact regional and global stability.

Several interconnected factors contribute to the violation of human rights. Governments and political entities often prioritize their interests, power consolidation, and ideological agendas over human rights obligations, leading to selective implementation of rights and a lack of accountability for violations. International relations and geopolitical rivalries can overshadow human rights considerations, leading to hesitancy or reluctance in addressing rights abuses, especially when strategic alliances or economic interests are at stake. Additionally, ideologies rooted in cultural or religious beliefs may clash with universal human rights norms, causing tensions and resistance toward accepting certain rights, particularly those

related to gender equality, sexual orientation, or freedom of religion.

The principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) provide a moral compass for addressing contemporary challenges and guiding efforts to uphold human rights amidst ideological strife. Key aspects of the UDHR that remain crucial include its declaration that human rights are universal and applicable to all people, regardless of cultural or ideological differences, underscoring the importance of transcending narrow perspectives and embracing shared values of dignity and equality. The UDHR also emphasizes the responsibility of states and governments to protect and promote human rights, holding them accountable for violations. This principle is essential in advocating for justice and redress for victims of human rights abuses.

As we commemorate 75 years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we are reminded of the enduring importance of upholding human dignity, equality, and justice for all. The challenges posed by ideological conflicts should not deter us from the pursuit of a world where human rights are respected and protected without discrimination or prejudice by drawing inspiration from the principles of the UDHR and taking concerted action. As ideological battles intensify, we witness a gradual dimming of the beacon that once illuminated in our shared humanity. 'Human rights rests on human dignity. The dignity of man is an ideal worth fighting for and worth dying for.'

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Navigating Through The Purpose of Life

- Dr. Archana Lahoti, Faculty

While interacting with the students, I found many students were anxious, sad, and depressed because of many problems relating to health, relationships, money, and surrounding environment, etc. The number of the students going through these feelings were alarmingly very high. But just introspect about why this is happening to you.

Do you remember when you were children, you were happy, joyful, innocent, and free and then you grew up? In due course of time, you started finding faults in yourself and others which created a cloud of negativity around you. Negativity comes from many sources like your friends, spouse, relatives, social media, colleagues, and many more. This cloud of negativity surrounds your soul whose real nature is sat chit and ananda. You get caught up in small insignificant things, forgetting the real purpose of life. If you introspect the purpose of life and ask yourself a question about the purpose of life, it will clear doubts in your mind. This spirit of inquiry can help you to reach your highest goal in life.

We become miserable chasing things that are not necessary for us. The real purpose of life is wisdom, celebration, commitment, and service to humanity. Chasing these outward things like materialistic

enjoyment, entertainment status, etc., you forget the real purpose of life. Attending the outside world makes you forget to visit your inner world which is sat, chit, and ananda. Chasing outside so-called worldly pleasure deprives your soul of getting nourished through real food that is spirituality. Feeding the soul with this knowledge should be our purpose in life.

To find happiness within oneself, one must do sadhana (spiritual practice to keep one's soul elevated), seva (service to others without expecting anything in return), and Satsang (association of religious people). When you serve others and make "service" a purpose of your life, it eliminates fear, and brings focus to your mind, purposefulness to your action, and long-term joy.

Many spiritual masters like Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Swami Vivekananda, Brahmanand Sarasvati, Sri Sri Ravi Shankar, etc., political leaders like Lokmanya Tilakji, Gandhiji, Dada Bhai Naoroji, etc., Business maharajas like Tata, Birla, Murthy, and Ambani etc. have transformed many souls by serving them in different ways. Many celebrities also have done a lot of service to needy people and this has brought enormous joy in their life. Life is a game so you play joyfully the game without worrying and that is the real celebration and purpose of your life.





Smart City and Regulation of Traffic in Pune City

- Dr. Janhavi Ghodke, Faculty

"We the people of India..." We proudly profoundly use this phrase as citizens of India, a culturally rich country with an enormous population. Population is an age-old problem of the country and which is more vigilant in urban areas or metro cities. Alongside comes the problem of commutation and transportation. Everyone owns a vehicle for convenience and smooth transportation. However, they are reluctant to observe traffic rules.

With the expansion of the city, because of the availability of different opportunities, educational and other facilities are definitely going to increase the population and simultaneously increase a variety of problems.

While planning Smart City focus should not only be on beautification of the city but also of the requirements of the public at large e.g. increasing size of footpath by reducing width of a road with heavy traffic, even though one way traffic is only allowed, would not be preferable. Street vendors generally occupy footpaths, people also enjoy shopping over there, left with no space to walk, and for walking purposes again, streets are used.

Before planning Smart City Administrative authorities should take surveys as to the number of vehicles registered

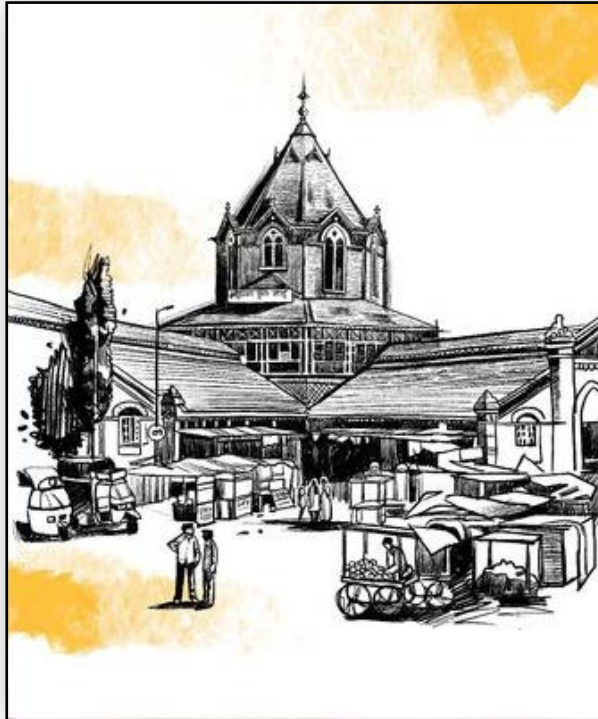
in the city with RTO and the vehicles entering in the city with outside city or other cities registration. Nowadays everything has become online, therefore easy to keep track for the same.

Smart City intends to be a pollution free city with all cleanliness. To reduce pollution, we are switching to Electronic vehicles, however as far as need of the day cannot think of reducing use of vehicles. These result daily into traffic logs because of one or the other reasons. Everyone seems to be in a hurry while driving and try to avoid traffic rules. Unless and until there

is a traffic police standing to regulate traffic or CCTV cameras installed, traffic rules may not be followed voluntarily.

One of the reasons for heavy traffic is poor public transportation facilities. People prefer to have their own vehicles. Conditions of buses are not good, less maintenance, low frequency.

We can minimize traffic problems by creating awareness, not only by placing boards but also through mouth publicity as done during elections. It is not only the rider of the vehicle but pedestrians also should be made aware about their role while walking on roads.



Traffic rules can be made as part of academic curriculum, as we can find minors are riding vehicles without even a Learning License. They are not even aware about penalties and punishments for the same. Self-restraint may work and would contribute to sorting traffic problems created through wrong habits. Individuals should follow traffic signals religiously, where timing for the same should be adjusted or maintained in a synchronized manner. Special training and instructions to traffic police to regulate traffic irrespective of working traffic signals. If Traffic police stand at the center of the

crossing signal instead of one corner of the road, it can create a great impact on traffic regulation. People should be encouraged to use public transport, to & fro service should be provided for Metro stations or proper parking facility can be provided over there. Individuals can practice car-pooling for the same destinations or working places.

Let us all join our hands together to make our city a Smart City not only from the perspective of looks but as a convenient place for residing in a peaceful and healthy manner.



Savitribai Phule: An Indefatigable Defender of Human Rights

- Asst. Prof. Ajinkya Waghmare, Faculty



The country's first woman teacher and social reformer, Savitribai Phule was born on January 3, 1831, in Naigaon, Maharashtra in Satara district. She was the eldest daughter of Lakshmi and Khandoji Nevashe Patil. She got married at a very tender age. At the time of their wedding, Savitribai was 9 or 10, while her husband was 13 back then, it was forbidden for girls to go to school or receive an education she never attended school. She was illiterate at the time of her marriage. Her husband took charge of her education and taught her to read and write after he saw her eagerness to learn and educate herself. Following her husband's basic schooling, Savitribai Phule enrolled in two teacher-training programs: the first was at an American missionary-run school in Ahmednagar called Cynthia Farrar, and the second course was at a Normal School in Poona (now Pune). Because they attempted to challenge the established quo, the couple experienced rejection from their family. Because of their occupation, and being judged immoral, Jyotiba and Savitribai were banished from their ancestral

residence in 1839. A friend, Usman Sheikh, and his sister, Fatima Sheikh, gave the determined couple shelter.

Role in Women's Education & Empowerment:

On January 1, 1848, Savitribai Phule and her husband, Jyotiba Phule, established the first girls' school at Bhide Wada in Pune's Budhwar Peth. Bhide Wada was constructed when the Peshwas ruled Pune. It became pivotal in the inception of the first girls' school when Tatyasaheb Bhide, a friend of Jyotiba Phule, offered two rooms in his family home for the school. A total of six girls took admission to the schools later on there was a huge response to this school. Savitribai became the first teacher of the school although both family and community for this step ostracized them. Over the years, Savitribai opened 18 schools and taught children from different castes. Savitribai and Fatima Sheikh began teaching women as well as other people from downtrodden castes. This was not taken well by many, particularly the dominant caste of Pune, who were against Dalits education. Savitribai and Fatima Sheikh were threatened by the locals and were harassed and humiliated socially. Cow dung, mud, and stones were thrown at Savitribai when she walked towards the school. However, such atrocities could not discourage the determined Savitribai from her goal and she would carry two saris in school. Savitribai and Fatima Sheikh were later joined by Saguna Bai who also eventually became a leader in the education movement. Meanwhile, the Phule couple also opened a night school in 1855 for agriculturists and laborers so that they could work in the daytime and attend school at night.

Mahila Seva Mandal:

Savitribai Phule founded Mahila Seva Mandal with the intention of educating women about their rights, dignity, and other social issues. She was successful in calling for a barbers' strike in Pune and Mumbai to protest the prevalent practice of shaving widows' heads.

Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha:

In 1863, Jyotirao and Savitribai also started a care

center called 'Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha,' possibly the first ever infanticide prohibition home founded in India. It was set up so that pregnant widows and rape victims can deliver their children in a safe and secure place thus preventing the killing of widows as well as reducing the rate of infanticide. In 1874, Jyotirao and Savitribai, who were otherwise issueless, went on to adopt a child from a Brahmin widow called Kashibai thus sending a strong message to the progressive people of the society. The adopted son, Yashwantrao, grew up to become a doctor. While Jyotirao advocated widow remarriage, Savitribai worked tirelessly against social evils like child marriage and sati pratha, two of the most sensitive social issues that were gradually weakening the very existence of women. She also made an effort to bring the child widows into the mainstream by educating and empowering them and advocating for their re-marriage.

Satyashodhak Samaj:

She was also associated with a social reform society called 'Satyashodhak Samaj' founded by Jyotirao on September 24, 1873, in Pune. The objective of the samaj, which included Muslims, Non-Brahman, Brahmans, and government officials as members, was to free women, Shudra, Dalit and other less privileged ones from getting oppressed and exploited. The couple arranged minimum-cost marriages in the samaj sans without any priest or any dowry. Both brides and grooms took pledges in such marriages that amounted to their wedding vows. Savitribai worked as head of its women's section and following the demise of her husband on November 28, 1890, she became the chairperson of the samaj. Savitribai carried forward the work of her husband through the samaj leading it until her last breath.

Famine and Plague:

She and her husband worked dauntlessly during the famines starting in 1876. They not only distributed free food in different areas but also launched 52 free food hostels in Maharashtra. Savitribai also persuaded the British government to initiate relief work during the 1897 drought. Her adopted son Yashwantrao served the people of his area as a doctor. When the worldwide Third Pandemic of the bubonic plague badly affected the area around Nallaspora, Maharashtra in 1897, the courageous Savitribai and Yashwantrao opened a clinic on the outskirts of Pune to treat the patients infected by the disease. She brought the patients to the clinic where her son treated them while she took care of them. Over time, she contracted the disease while serving the patients and Savitribai died a heroic death trying to save the son of Pandurang Babaji Gaekwad. In the process, Savitribai Phule caught the Plague and died at 9:00 pm on the 10th of March, 1897.

Legacy:

Generations to come are inspired by Savitribai's unwavering efforts to combat society's long-standing ills and her extensive legacy of positive improvements. Over time, her reformative efforts have gained recognition. The Pune City Corporation erected a memorial in her honor in 1983. On March 10, 1998, India Post issued a stamp in her honor. In 2015, the University of Pune was renamed Savitribai Phule Pune University in her honor. On January 3, 2017, the search engine Google celebrated her 186th birthday with a Google doodle. Maharashtrian women who have worked for social transformation are given the Savitribai Phule Prize. Savitribai Phule was a Maharashtrian poet, educator, and social reformer who lived from 3 January 1831 to 10 March 1897.



Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: A Notion Within Reach

- Adv. Vishakha Vijay Malekar, Visiting Faculty

The theme of 18th G20 summit held in New Delhi which was hosted by India for the first time was 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' i.e. The World is One Family'. 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' is a Sanskrit phrase that conveys the idea that the entire world is interconnected and that all people are part of a single global family. Though this phrase seems to be practically applicable in today's world where the internet and modern means of communication have brought the world closer together, it requires to be perceived from the other dimension of Violation of Human Rights also. On the occasion of 75th anniversary of the adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights i.e. UDHR the United Nations has also emphasized the fact that "the promise of UDHR of dignity and equality in rights has been under a sustained assault in recent years." In spite of the fact that UDHR since its adoption has paved the way for many legally binding international human rights treaties intending to protect the rights and freedoms proclaimed by the UDHR, a special attention needs to be given to the burning issues that are affecting the World today.

War: The World has been witnessing the massacre taking place in Russia-Ukraine war as well as in Hamas-Israel conflict. Over 8000 civilians have been killed in the Russia-Ukraine war and over 14 million people were forced to flee from their home leading to separations of families, children left homeless and ultimately communities getting destroyed. The prisoners of war have been subjected to torture, summary executions, mock executions, electrocutions and beating etc. While addressing this issue in Security Council of UN, Miroslav Jenča, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Europe at the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) had pointed out the fact that "peace agreements alone will not end violence. Peace processes must address the root causes of the conflict and come with full and equal participation of women and youth and inclusion of civil society voices,"

Drug Abuse: Sierra Leone has declared national emergency after increased cases of use of the deadly synthetic drug KUSH. The psychoactive drug KUSH has been made from human bones which has led its dealers to turn into grave robbers stealing human skeletons. The number of patients admitted with KUSH

drug-related conditions to the Sierra Leone Psychiatric Hospital has been increased by 4,000% between 2020 and 2023. The unemployed youth in Sierra Leone have become addicted to KUSH which acts as a depressant and offers relief from everyday stress of life but at the heavy cost of liver, kidney, respiratory problems and sometimes death. Though the President of the country has directed the setting up of National Task Force on Drug Substance Abuse to combat the Kush crisis, UN must lend a helping hand to Sierra Leone by providing special teams of police force and medical facilities to overcome the issue of Kush drug abuse.

Ethnic Cleansing: Sudan's rapid support forces and their allied militias killed thousands of Massalit people and other non-Arab communities in West Darfur region with the intention of at least having them permanently leave the region resulting to ethnic cleansing. The forces have looted, assaulted and unlawfully detained civilians of Massalit community in Ardamata- a suburb of West Darfur's El Geneina. Such inhumane act of genocide must be condemned by the whole World and the United Nations Security Council should bring this issue before International Criminal Court established under the Rome Statute.

Cancer Alley: Cancer Alley is widely used nickname given to an area along the Mississippi River in the US state of Louisiana between New Orleans and Baton Rouge where communities live alongside some 200 fossil fuel and petrochemical plants. The residents of Cancer Alley suffer the effects of extreme pollution from the fossil fuel and petrochemical industry, facing elevated rates and risks of maternal, reproductive, and newborn health harms, cancer, and respiratory ailments. The absence of any effective action on the part of federal Government compounded by the anti-regulatory and anti-environmental stance adopted by the State Governor Landry has left the issue of Cancer Alley unresolved. Also, most of Cancer Alley's residents are impoverished African Americans who live near, or next to, petrochemical plants. It has been evident that Cancer Alley is a result of racist governmental and corporate decisions to concentrate petrochemical plants in African American communities. Thus, such Sacrifice zones which are "fenceline communities" of low income and hotspots of chemical pollution where

residents live immediately adjacent to heavily polluted Industries require a special attention of United Nations in order to live in a pollution free environment and increase their life expectancy.

Thus, not only these abovementioned problems but numerous other problems which the World is facing today such as economic crisis, natural calamities, religious and racial discrimination, gender inequality, human trafficking can be resolved by mutual cooperation and strict action taken by all the countries together. Developed countries should relinquish their interests to dominate the world by exploiting

the poor countries and instead should support the underdeveloped and developing countries to come out of the vicious circle of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, population growth and ultimately low standard of living. Therefore, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam which means the ideal of that person who is Udaracharita-one who is large-hearted and generous, in other words, one who realizes the interconnectedness of the world' is not a myth or an idealistic condition but a notion within reach of human beings.





Air Law: Then and Now

- Bhavika Mittal, 4th BA LLB

Introduction

Globalisation has increased dependency among nations. These requirements are fulfilled by various modes of transportation and communication. One such time-saving mode is the airways. To regulate and prevent any malicious acts, air law is required. Air or aviation law is a branch of law that deals with aircraft-associated legal and business issues. In India, more than 85 international airlines operate, and five Indian carriers offer service to over 40 countries.¹ Additionally, in cases like *Air India v. Nargesh Meerza*², where it was held that airlines would be liable for delays up to certain levels as limited by an international convention. *IndiGo Airlines v. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd*³, the court talked about the high fuel prices and their impact on the aviation industry. These instances reflect the intertwined nature of the industry and the importance of new-age laws. This article attempts to give an overview of Air Laws nationally and internationally over the course of time.

A look back:

The subject of air law is directly or indirectly concerned with civil aviation. The idea of air law was first intercepted in the year 1784 by the Paris Police⁴, which prohibited balloon flights without permission. From that time, various instrumental conventions have been formulated for the use of air space. One of the first conventions is the Convention Relating to Regulation of Aerial Navigation 1919, also known as the Paris Convention. This convention mainly deals with sovereignty over airspace. When it comes to sovereignty, international law suggests “Cujus est solum ejus est usque ad coelum et ad inferos”, meaning “he who owns the land owns what is above and below it.” Apart from this, various interjections were made, and new agreements were formulated over the years in accordance with the need for time. The Warsaw Convention talks about the liability of international carriage of persons, luggage or goods by aircraft for reward. The most significant of all is The Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation 1944, which not only reinstates the principles of the Paris Convention but also branched out two agreements: The International Air Transport Agreement and The International Air Services Transit Agreement. The convention helped in the establishment of the

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for the United Nations.

Various unexplored and distinct areas of air use, along with the possibility of wrongs committed, were studied by the international community, and precautions were formulated accordingly. For instance, the Hague Hijacking Convention 1970 forbade and punished the hijacking of civilian aircraft, and the Montreal Convention established the liability of the airlines in case of any damage or injury or loss of life, goods, or cargo, etc. These conventions are necessary as air has helped humans in numerous ways like protecting the homeland from foreign invaders, rescuing casualties from affected zones due to natural calamities or wars, quick and easy transport of medicines and food to the impacted areas, for sanitisation processes like BMC used drones to prevent dengue and malaria from entering Dharavi. Thus, airspace chiefly helps in saving our lives. So, there is a need for a law that will work parallel with contemporary changes and concerns tagging along with it.

Contemporary Issues:

Times have changed, and the issues are complex, with a variety of emerging industries, as well as growth and development. There is a need for aviation laws and policies that match the speed and are open to innovation. Before that, let's delve into some issues enumerated below.

• Environment Harm

With air traffic doubling every fifteen years⁵, the carbon emissions released by aircraft are contributing to climate change, which restrains them from achieving the environmental targets agreed upon in the Paris Agreement. The emission of Nitrogen Oxide, Carbon Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, and Unburnt hydrocarbons leads to the deterioration of air quality standards, especially in the areas where airports are located, causing harm to the people living in the vicinity. Additionally, it is a huge contributor to air and water pollution. Countries across the world have taken steps to improve the situation. For instance, the United States legislation stated that aircraft should abide by the Aircraft Noise and Capacity Act. A university in the UK coined the idea of aircraft electrification, which would reduce

1 India's New Aviation Policy: Will it be a Game Changer? <https://l2baviation.com/indias-new-aviation-policy/#>:

2 1981 AIR 1829

3 2018

4 Air Law, Britannica, <https://www.britannica.com>

5 Air and Space Law: A Legal Conspectus, Lexforti, <https://lexforti.com/legal-news/>

all kinds of pollution levels but would require funds and parallel technology upgradation, among others.

• **Safety Concerns**

Aircraft accidents are usually high-profile, though the numbers have gone down considerably; in parallel, air activities have escalated over time. The rise in air transport poses problems like congestion, an inefficient operating system and others. The father of aviation rules, the Chicago Convention, directs the ICAO to develop international standards and recommend practices of communication systems, airports, air traffic control, operating personal licensing, aircraft distress, investigation of aircraft accidents and aircraft in distress and others. The introduction of consumer protection in the industry and the practical application of concepts like product liability ensure the enforcement of liabilities arising from international carriage, which is dealt by the Warsaw Convention. Air passenger compensation, including accidents and international carriage, is dealt by the Montreal Convention. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) sets technical standards for airlines and formulates industrial policies to maintain uniformity. Despite the efficient nature of these rules, they are generalised, ignoring the domestic nature of the aviation sector. Thus, there is a need for municipal laws.

• **Affordability Issues**

The nature of affordability is lacking within this industry; commercial flights have skyrocketing prices, making it difficult for small communities to use the facility. However, there are initiatives like the UDAN regional connectivity scheme proposed by the Indian government for an affordable and widespread boost of air transport. Such schemes at the international level will largely be appreciated and will erode discrimination on the basis of economic background. As equality is the basis of every legal system, an opportunity for a worldwide policy would open.

• **Security Concerns**

The aviation sector is growing quantitatively and qualitatively, and so has the parallel rise in security concerns due to crimes like aircraft hijacking, sabotage, use of aircraft as weapons of destruction and the presence of unauthorised weaponry at airports. There are a number of international and national laws and conventions, but their execution is inefficient and incompatible with the current situation. Additionally, airport security is a major concern as lack of security at airports is the primary source of air crimes. There is a need for stricter laws and their violation consequences in order to put away any major or minor impacts. Some of those laws are the Anti-hijacking Act and the Aviation and Transportation Security Act. In India, there are provisions like the Hijacking Policy, 2005, and the Airport Authority of India Act for the suppression of

unlawful acts against the Security of Civil Aviation Act. Additionally, as a member of ICAO, India is required to establish national/domestic civil aviation security programs.

Legal Initiatives:

The freedom of the Air is the heart and soul of international air law. They are a set of nine commercial aviation rights that grant any state's airline the ability to enter into a foreign state's airspace and land on its territory. These freedoms are not officially recognised, but the universal acceptance of these freedoms seems to be crucial, as there is an increase in travel among nations, not only in tourism but also in international trading and communication. The Open Sky Agreement is one such existing agreement among nations that permits any number of airlines to fly from either of their airspaces without any restrictions on the number of seats, prices, etc. Thus, they are regarded as the least form of restrictive air service agreements. However, it is only in theory, and when it comes to the practical application of this, there are certain prohibitions.

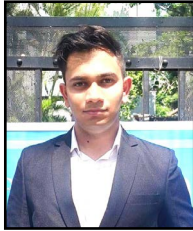
In India, the Ministry of Civil Aviation is actively working towards developing an amicable environment for aviation activities. For instance, the National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 develops sustainable frameworks like energy-efficient aircraft⁶, infrastructure, etc. The Regional Connectivity Scheme will enhance regional connectivity in India. Its motto is "flying the masses" by reaching remote, unserved regions; this would generate tourism and employment. Next, the Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO) policy in India is a part of the Make in India Initiative, which intends to develop into an MRO hub in Asia. Here, as the name suggests, maintenance and related operations will be provided. Thus, it attracts foreign airlines and prevents domestic airlines from approaching other nations, consequently boosting our economy.

Conclusion:

Aviation Law is largely a matter of international law because of its nature. There is an international community that has various conventions under it, and it sets uniform standards for all. Based on that, the municipalities formulate their laws keeping in mind the national and international laws.

Additionally, laws made in the past centuries aren't entirely obsolete, as they are the foundation for enacting new legislation in accordance with contemporary requirements. There is a need to enact domestic legislation for better efficiency. Evolving policies, frameworks, laws, and other guiding factors, both nationally and internationally, have will fulfilled the requirements over time. However, the human nature of curiosity will keep encouraging them to discover further in the field, and laws are the way to ensure that the boundaries are maintained. Hence, laws should keep evolving.

6 Reforms In Civil Aviation Industry, las drishti, <https://www.drishtias.com/daily-new>



Obscenity and Section 294 of IPC

- Aayush Tyagi, 3rd BBA LLB

Introduction:

Section 294 of the Indian Penal Code lays down the punishment for obscene acts or words in public. The law lays down punishment yet does not clearly define what would constitute an obscene act, but it would enter the domain of the state only when it takes place in a public place to the annoyance of others. To be considered a crime, the obscenity must cause "annoyance to others."

Section 294 of IPC: Obscene acts and songs – Whoever, to the annoyance of others –

- a. Does any obscene act in any public place, or
- b. Sings, recites, or utters any obscene song, ballad, or words, in or near any public place,

Shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

The offense under this section is cognizable, bailable, non-compoundable, and triable by any Magistrate.

Obscene books are similarly criminalized under Section 292.

What is Obscenity and what constitutes Obscene?

Oxford Dictionary defines the word obscene as offensive or disgusting by accepted standards of morality and decency.

But under Indian law, anything can be obscene if,

- a. It has a primary appeal to be lustful or has voyeuristic tendencies.
- b. Any work, literary, artistic, or otherwise, that offensively in an obvious way shows or outlines sexual conduct.

Section 292 of the IPC says to be obscene; it must be "lascivious" or "prurient" or have the effect of depraving or corrupting someone. The term 'lascivious', 'prurient', 'deprave', and 'corrupt' have not been clearly defined and thus leave room for interpretation by Courts. In Indian Law, the terms decency and morality are also connected and understood about obscenity. Decency means 'avoiding the use of obscene language and gestures. However, expressing decency goes beyond sexual morality to ensure that the acts are compliant with civil society norms as well. The Allahabad High Court ruled in the seminal case of "Zafar Ahmad Khan

v. The State" that it is necessary to prove that the action caused annoyance to other people.

The Courts, for their part, have tried several tests to determine whether something is obscene or not.

- In 1965, the landmark Ranjit Udeshi judgment of the Supreme Court adopted the Victorian-era Hicklin Test. The test assessed obscenity by the standard of someone who was open to immoral influences and was likely to be corrupted or depraved by the material in question. This test doesn't turn out to be the right measure to judge as when approached from this angle, a wide range of material could be 'obscene'.

- In another case of K.A Abbas Vs the Union of India, a film was contended to be objectionable. Some parts of the film dealt with the life of the prostitutes in Bombay. The Censor Board rejected the petition to grant a 'U' certificate to the movie. When the Petitioner moved the Supreme Court under Article 32 for violation of his fundamental rights. The judgment given had many allusions to the American Jurisprudence on obscenity. The Court noted that the two terms of sex and obscenity are not necessarily interchangeable and it is incorrect that merely the mention of the word sex is classified as essentially obscene or even indecent or immoral. It was further observed that the standard for judging obscenity must not be that of the least capable and most depraved one.

- In the Perumal Murugan judgment of 2016, the Supreme Court held that "art is often provocative and is not meant for everyone." Material cannot be labeled as obscene simply because it is unpalatable to one section of society.

- In the case of "S. Khushboo v. Kanniammal & Anr", the Supreme Court ruled that community standards should be taken into account while determining the obscenity of an act. However, the severity of such standards may differ from place to place for example in metropolitan areas it might be considered an acceptable act, whereas on the contrary in some places it could be brought within the sphere of indecent demonstration.

Furthermore, the Court has said that no suit can be brought against the act of consensual kissing, and Section 294(a) of the IPC clearly states that the act such be of such an extent that it could annoy others.

- In the case of “A and B vs State the NCT of Delhi” it is held that hugging and kissing form a part of freedom of speech and expression which is the legit source of showing love and compassion towards your partner and hence are protected under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India.

Conclusion:

Obscenity laws in India predate Independence. They were employed in Colonial India against authors such as Saadat Hasan Manto and Ismat Chughtai whose

works explored themes of sexuality, including female sexuality. From novels like ‘Lady Chatterley’s Lover’ and paintings like ‘Bharat Mata’ to biopics like Bandit Queen and comedy shows like AIB, there have been allegations of obscenity against all kinds of art and popular culture.

The laws related to obscenity are still overbroad, vague, and ambiguous leaving enough gaps for the judges to bring in their convictions while judging what is obscene and what is not. The words ‘in the interest of public order’ used in Article 19 of the Constitution include things that can lead to disorder as well as things that tend to cause disorder, whereas the word ‘tendency’ creates uncertainty about the nature of the matter being judged.





Engineered Elegance: A Journey from Curiosity to Connoisseurship

- Akshat Bhat, 3rd BA LLB

As I dove deeper into the world of machines and engineering, I discovered that it wasn't just about nuts and bolts; it was about the soul-stirring beauty and emotions they evoked. The sleek lines of a sports car, the rhythmic hum of helicopter blades and the thunderous roar of an engine ignited something profound within me – a deep appreciation for the artistry and craftsmanship behind their creation.

Growing up in a household where my father's knack for engineering collided with my mother's diverse talents, I was enveloped in an atmosphere that celebrated my knack for innovation and creativity. My father's knack for unravelling the mysteries of machines fuelled my curiosity, while my mother's practicality and creative flair added warmth and depth to our home.

One particular memory from my childhood still stands out vividly, shaping my lifelong passion for exploration. It was the day I decided to disassemble a remote-controlled Ferrari, much to my mother's chagrin. I wasn't out to wreck it, but rather to understand its inner workings. Sensing my hunger to learn, my father stepped in, swapping it out for a larger RC car and patiently guiding me through its mechanisms.

That moment marked the genesis of my journey into the realms of engineering and mechanics. Fuelled by curiosity, I plunged into comprehending every machine I stumbled upon – whether it meant scavenging parts from old gadgets or observing the intricate manufacturing processes in factories.

But my fascination with machines transcended mere curiosity; it blossomed into a profound admiration for human ingenuity. Every component, from the beating heart of an engine to the intricate dance of gears in a gearbox, bore witness to centuries of human innovation and our ability to harness the forces of nature for progress.

The course of my journey took a dramatic turn after a heartbreaking accident involving one of our family cars. As my father set about rebuilding it, I found myself immersed in the world of automotive engineering. Days blurred into weeks and weeks stretched into months, as I grappled with the complexities of engine mechanics and gearbox dynamics by his side.

Yet, amidst the technical challenges, another aspect of myself emerged – one that defied stereotypes. It was sparked by a Jaguar commercial featuring suave British actors portraying charming villains. Their charisma and sophistication awakened a desire within me for something beyond logic – a craving for a machine that embodied their enigmatic allure. Thus, the notion that "it's good to be bad" took root – a declaration of independence and a rejection of societal norms. It wasn't about materialism but about embracing the thrill of rebellion.

In that moment, the boundaries between engineer and connoisseur blurred. I yearned to experience the exhilarating rush of commanding a masterpiece of automotive engineering – a Jaguar.

Reflecting on my journey, I am reminded of the profound importance of passion and purpose. Each twist and turn has been guided by a relentless pursuit of understanding and a steadfast commitment to embracing life's complexities.

Ultimately, it's about embracing the myriad facets of our existence. I am not just an engineer or a lover of fine machinery; I am a dreamer captivated by the open road and the endless possibilities it holds. So, as I set my sights on owning a Jaguar, I do so not merely as an engineer but as the protagonist of my own narrative – fuelled by passion, curiosity and an unwavering determination to shatter expectations.



The Red Hackles and Modern Warfare: Thoughts and Ideas about the Future of NCC from an Ex-Cadet

- Aaryaman Suryavanshi, 1st LLB

Paying frequent visits to military areas in my city and replenishing my Army Brat days happens to be a standard Sunday drill for me. The lush green and maintained stations offer a sound retreat from the bustling and hectic city life. On one such Sunday, I was returning home with a friend and chose to route our way on the highway that would get us home earlier rather than entering the traffic-ridden suburbs of the city. Cruising at a nominal speed and chatting about random things, I was stopped abruptly on the highway by a lady constable of the traffic department, which nearly had my friend thrown off the bike. With a baton in one hand, she asked us to wait and shift to the leftmost lane of the highway as a VIP movement, riddled with flickering blue and red lights, passed by. I looked around and passed my time by observing the uniform of the lady, which made me realise that she was a volunteer for the traffic department and not a regular policewoman. This realisation consumed the entire stretch of travel-time 'gapshap' to our place. The consuming part is, why have a volunteer force recruited only for the task of traffic management and not go for an organisation which could perhaps add more to its relevance and usability? My immediate thought was that the National Cadet Corps was a perfect fit for such a task. This one small question ran a series of thoughts and ideas of how the NCC could be replenished to the youth and perhaps also evolve as a more efficient organisation.

About NCC

The NCC is a youth organisation which imparts military training to its cadets and grooms them as responsible citizens. The NCC has many facets that distinguish it from small club activities at the school/ college level, and it happens to be a chosen volunteering activity for high school and university students alike. The NCC falls within the ambit of the Ministry of Defence at the national level and under the Ministries of Education at respective state levels. The training imparted is a mix of technical, military and social skills that are aligned with the core motto of the Corps- Unity and Discipline. Over the years, the NCC has contributed immensely to nation-building in almost all spheres of military and social aspects and has given out a number of highly successful individuals. Although an honourable and significant organisation that happens to be a statutory body, the NCC has not realised its full potential and

lacks in a lot of arenas by 21st-century standards. While the centre versus state issue is the oldest running tiff, the Corps in itself has not evolved the way it should have. Now, 'the way it should have' is a relative phrase and very vague because there can be many notions as to how it should be ideally. Of these notions, the most pressing issue is modernity and relevance.

The shortcomings

Modernity and its absorption of ideas in the NCC have been slow-paced and do not necessarily require equipment, structure, or expansion. While these are crucial, they are only crucial if the Corps focuses on the broader aspects that lead to them. The 21st century is the century of modern and information warfare, the realisation of which rang frantic bells in South Block during the Kargil Conflict. The Kargil Commission gave out fascinating aspects of what we lacked and how it could have been improved. This started a chain of political and administrative decisions that would keep the Armed Forces on its toes and get itself acclimatised to the drastic evolution of warfare. After 20-plus years of the commission, there has been a significant process in this regard, and the adaptation to the changing faces of war has been acknowledged throughout the tri-services. The NCC, however, does not seem to be evolving and adapting itself to the changing times. Of what is taught to the cadets in military subjects, a very low percentage of that is relevant and useful in modern warfare. While the naval and air wing still imparts the basic training in flying and naval navigation and understanding the technical aspects of their parent organisation, the army wing is far behind in syllabus. To quote an example, the basic feature of the air wing, i.e. flying, is essential and focused upon in Air Squadrons with additional training in aero modelling, simulator flights, aerial technology and terminologies; the army wing is not at par with the modern standards of what the Indian Army has achieved. The army wing syllabus still includes tactics and formations that are now just basic 'know-hows' of military training in the country. The widely used rifle is either the .303 or the .27 rifle, which are modern only by medieval standards, showing the disparity of training with regard to the other wings. The syllabus and its lack of revision are startling as it is not relevant and does not cope with the standards being set by other military youth organisations. One would argue that

the NCC is merely a youth organisation that caters to the idea of basic military training and not full-fledged military training; even if that was so, the revision of the training does not hamper that, but in turn, renders a more able and well-trained cadet that in their own eyes stands relevant and well adapted. The NCC also faces a significant issue of employability as a very low percentage of NCC cadets join government services or public sector enterprises. This has a lot to do with what is being taught and its relevance.

The possible solutions

It would have been ideal to enlarge the scope of the Corps to other essential government enterprises than just military services, the inclusion of which would have solved two problems: one- the adaptability of the government service and two- a ready-made pool of trainees ready for training at a more advancement level which can serve the government a more feasible and rational option for the reduction of lucrative and inclination of the youth towards government sectors. The Corps could have expanded itself to Disaster Management under NDRF, Policing and Public Interaction under MoHA, Firefighting and nursing under Fire services, etc. This is similar to what is followed in Singapore NCC, where training is imparted in military subjects and compulsory conscription into any one service, that of Army, Police or Fire Services. If such enterprises of government agencies were introduced, the relevant authorities would have more manpower and fewer budgeting issues (keeping in mind the voluntary nature of the Corps).

As with the Singapore NCC, the University Officers Training Corps (UOTC) of the United Kingdom sets an impressive example of how a youth-military organisation can progress as a stalwart institution. Similar to NCC, the UOTC recruits university students, and the initial training is somewhat similar. But, after the second year of their time in the Corps, they are imparted training which is of high importance and can easily put them in sync with the British Armed Forces, the potential of which is used by sending a group of ace cadets to the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst after a rigorous selection. The UOTC is spread out evenly, although scarcely throughout universities in Great Britain, and it goes hand in hand with academics. A system of a somewhat similar nature was put in place in the 1960s and 70s when a handful of NCC cadets would be trained and selected for a three-month stint in the Indian Military Academy (IMA) every year till they completed their undergraduate graduation after which, an SSB like board would screen candidates for joining the IMA. The three months of deputation/ probation to IMA every year ensured a steady ingraining of knowledge, training and qualities, which was done to put NCC cadets at par with cadets joining IMA from

the National Defence Academy (NDA). The Officer Training Units, or the OTUs, granted a steady flow of well-trained and well-adapted candidates; the OTUs have also given out many officers who rose to the ranks of Major General and equivalent. For reasons unknown, the units were disbanded/ closed and later came out as a 'scheme' as NCC Special Entry for Short Service Commission. Regular probations are the main feature here, which seems far more promising and competent than the current probation of 15 days to IMA as a camp. This surely will have a positive impact on the thousands of vacancies that the Military currently faces.

Another area where the corps needs improvement is the uniform accoutrements. Very few camps and courses have designated designs, and there is a certain procedure for handing them out to worthy cadets. In many cases, badges and patches are designed individually by cadets, and the procedure is often open-ended as to which camps need a badge and, if they do, what the process of acquiring them is. The Corps should ensure a strict system in place to look into this matter, as uniforms are an integral part of a cadet's turnout. A thought-worthy idea is perhaps that of introducing a 'ribbon' like a system that is followed in most uniformed services, but of course with strict enforcement of dress code and strict action against misuse of the same. This can only happen if the government deems modernising and relevance of the Corps to be of importance. There have to be more initiatives to keep the NCC relevant to its parent tri-services by focusing more on the specialisation of the respective units under the Corps. The mere inclusion of the words Engineering, Armoured, Signals, etc, does not guarantee any specialised training. Units can be trained in their respective arms, i.e. the Armoured, Signals, Engineers, Medical, etc, to enhance the syllabus and make the battalions/ Squadrons/ Companies more relevant to the names of the arms they hold. An intricate and foolproof restructuring of the syllabus and introducing more training about the names of the arms that the units bear can go a long way in terms of relevance and acceptability, the privilege of which seems to be limited to Veterinary and Medical Units.

The thought that such ideas are only relevant in wartime scenarios is dangerous as it undermines the sheer strength and scope of the 14 lakh-strong organisations. A university student looks up to the Corps and pours his/her sweat, blood and tears into the three years, as well as balances academics and competitive exams. The top brass can surely put up with their hard work and qualitatively enhance our cadets into able, competent, well-groomed and modern citizens, which, perhaps, can cater to the problems of both military and civilian affairs.



Love in the Trenches: The Cess-less Turbulence Between War and Love

- Gayatri Ghule, 2nd BA LLB

"Is it better to speak or to die?" write. I replied to them, for I am afraid to speak and not brave enough to take my own life. Hence, I take the pen in my hands and write, for to write is to love. And they say love is always shown through actions and love is in the air, but I believe love has always been written, and most of the love is found in the graveyards, where lay graves old and new of men and women, young and old, married and widowed, and then, in the end, the lovers, the ones still waiting for their beloveds to come home. and on those graves, you find bunches of wet white papers, for it rains in graveyards too, and sadly, there's no roof. Those are nothing but letters written by their loved ones. The graves of people who died in wars and their lovers at home who wrote to them every single day, even though they knew a reply would never come home.

The warmen were called brave souls, for they fought a war for their loved ones endlessly. They came home with blooded hands and wounds on their skins. Now, they would be praised and remembered for a lifetime. The names I see are engraved on the stones next to their graves. Here, I see poets die as "anonymous," for they call it bravery when men come home with blooded hands, but they never see how I bleed on paper every day for my muse. My hands are now stained in ink, and I am writing love for my love. and I feel no different than the warmen. The only difference is that the dead men would be remembered for their bravery, and the dead poets would be remembered for their madness. And how worth it each one sounds. For bravery, a soldier is as mad as a poet.

Everything is fair in poetry and love, not war, for they kill in war, and no being should be forbidden for killing a soul. And when people say everything is fair in love and war... my heart aches in how is killing a life even fair. And then I see my lover walking away and cutting out a part of me, and the bloodshed down. And then I am killed...half killed, and I'm alive...a little alive, and then I see it isn't that everything is fair in love and war. But it's that war is fair in love. For my lover killed a part of me, and I have nothing but love for him to spare if he ever comes back to me again...And how these mad lovers never wish bad upon their dears. Hence, war is fair in love, and killing is fair in love. To die is fair in

love. For nothing is ever wrong when in love.

"I would curse that heart!" said the priests. And "I would slaughter that heart into pieces a hundred!" screamed the warmen. And then said the saints wisely, "I would pity a heart like that who is ignorant of love it receives for no heart never is unfond of love, love is what a heart craves the most." And "they are heartless, I assume for sure. for no one should ever even try to pour love into them. Or might end up empty forever." Said the hormonal teenagers loudly from the back.

"Let that heart die in solitude forever, and who is ignorant of love, mine. May they never find love in lives a hundred and die unloved in an empty, shabby room." Said the heartbroken men.

And then I heard a low voice from the back saying, "And pardon me, gentlemen, but I would rather curse the world for not being ever taught that heart what is love. And I would slaughter the opinions of those who tell him that heart cannot love. And I would pity the hearts of those who never wanted to love him but only want to be loved out of him. And no heart, I say ever is heartless. For he is just an ignorant child small. And even if the world steps back on him, I will still be there to pour into him. For I know he is just an ignorant child small.

And God forbid if he ever lets him die alone in solitude, for I have been loving him silently forever, and immortal is he now. For I know it's not the fault of his, for he is just an ignorant child small." Said the poet.

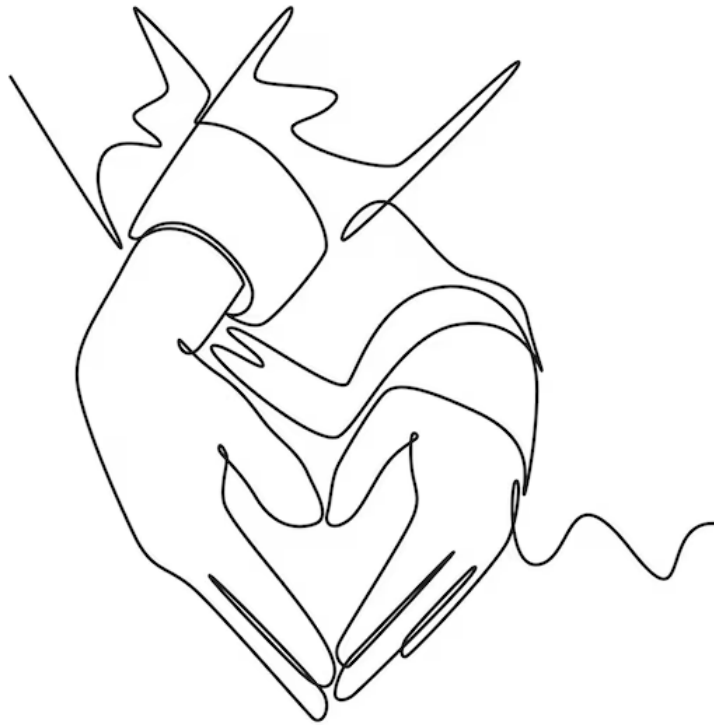
And so stupid of you to ever ask me if I hated you. For it would take me an eternity to hate a being and a lifetime to create hatred. For once it is created within it dwells there forever. And worth all of it, never it sounds. What if people all let love create a home within and let go off their grudges? What if we all forgive the ones who caused us wounds? What if we choose love over anything? Indeed, God would dwell in here with us then. For heaven is no different.

And the next morning, again, I lock up the heart away. When I return home at dawn, I throw my heavy arms on the floor. And when I take off my armour and clean the blood off, some mine and some yours, but mostly mine, and sometimes just mine. And after the immense fighting in the war, when I let my body to rest on the

bed and when everyone is gone and the night falls, and the war fields turn silent. I pushed away my mind a little far, which I carried along all day, and I hugged my heart closer, and we both, for a night, loved you eternally. and then the next morning, again, I lock up the heart away.

I loved him. I loved my beloved between and from all the faces of war, and it was hard to explain that to the historians. For all they believed, it was material, and God forbid my love had never been materialistic. Now, how come I convince them of my love? How come I show them through my eyes how I see him? All his flaws that I buried underneath my heart? Even if I dig out, they would not be seen, for I know they do not exist in the first place, and even if they did, I must have accepted them deep into me. So, I showed them my poems, all the poems I wrote for him. or maybe I have

shown them to him almost. For all my poetry is him, only him, and he always has been. When material they touched soul, theirs settled. for now, I can die peacefully. As a lover, I would never be unaware of the love I wrote for him, and hence, poetry, I believe, is the only sign of love for a lover. If poetry were ever to exist, dying as a poet would be worthless. and dying for what you have written all your life is a winning moment. and death, that I say, is a beautiful death. every poet who has ever written one single poem will want a poet written on a grave of his. and so, to die as a poet is my wish, too. But if I had to choose between dying for my ink and dying for him, I would choose the latter. For all that ink I shed on paper, it would then be worthy. And dying as a poet is prideful, but glorifying nothing else would be than to die as his lover, on that blooded warfield.





Uniform Civil Code-Search for Unity in a Diverse India: Goa's Civil Code: Exemplary or Irreplicable

- Preshit Kale, 2nd BBA LLB

Introduction:

India has been an incredibly marvelous country with various religions, cultures, traditions, languages, and ethnicities that contribute to its vast diversity. It is a country where every community, even after having a distinct set of laws and practices coexist which is why India is widely known as a country following 'Unity in Diversity'.

Religion in India holds a significant importance in an individual's life. It encompasses a set of beliefs and practices that are upheld from birth until death, with each religion carrying its moral code and way of life. The link between religion and law is evident, as people are bound to religious responsibilities even before the establishment of a government or democratic structure. There isn't any official religion in India, hence the term 'Secular' was added to the preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. In *S. R. Bommai vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court of India held that secularism was an integral tenet of the Constitution. This amendment made it clear that India accepts and treats all religions equally. But different religions have different sets of laws, posing a question about secularism and equality in a diverse country like India.

Uniform Civil Code (UCC):

India's vast diversity has resulted in different religions having their unique laws, leading to conflicts and divergence so the demand for a unified civil code to facilitate national integration and uphold gender justice, equality, and dignity for women has been a matter of debate in India ever since the first petition was filed in 2019. Also, the subject of the UCC's implementation in our nation has recently been rekindled by the present government.

UCC is found applicable in Article 44 of the Constitution, which states that "The State shall endeavor to ensure for its citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India." The UCC is inapplicable even when our constitution implies its application because Article 37 of the Constitution expressly states that the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) "shall not be enforceable by any court" but are "fundamental to the country's governance." It's almost like a form of

advice to the people of the country.

The UCC is a set of laws created to safeguard the dignity of individuals and address their concerns without any prejudice or religious discrimination. The primary goal of the UCC is to institute a uniform law across the entire nation, replacing contradictory personal and religious regulations.

Uniform Civil Code in Goa:

Goa is the only state in India where the UCC has been implemented and according to it people in Goa, irrespective of their religions, are subject to the same set of laws and rules. While Goa joined the Union of India in 1962, permission was given to the state of Goa to implement the Portuguese Civil Code, 1867 under Goa Daman and Diu Act 1962.

Some provisions of the Common Civil Code in Goa can be explained as follows:

- All marriages are to be registered under the Goan code so that any arising disputes can be resolved with the assistance of law. It requires the consent of both parties.
- The code prohibits Muslim men whose marriage has been registered from polygamy and triple talaq.
- It permits equal wealth distribution among the spouses; in case of divorce, the assets may be equally divided.
- Children cannot be completely disinherited and have the right to at least half of the property of their parents.

Is it uniform?

Although UCC has been adopted in Goa, religious discrimination still exists due to certain clauses in Portuguese civil law. The inequality can be seen in the following aspects:

- Marriage: While the other religions are required to legally register their marriage, Catholics who receive a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Civil Registrar can be considered legally wed in church. Similarly, while on one hand Muslims are prohibited from practicing polygamy in marriages, Hindu men are permitted to engage in bigamy under special circumstances, according to Codes of Usages and Customs of Gentile Hindus of Goa.
- Property: In property procedures, both the husband

and wife jointly own the asset and they are equally divided, but the husband has the authority to handle it. However, he cannot sell the house without his wife's permission. If the husband does not have ownership rights, the woman may end up receiving half of nothing after divorce.

- **Divorce:** A marriage can be declared invalid by a church if not consummated, while non-Christians must seek legal divorce.

Regarding gender, if a man's wife cheats on him, he has the option to file for divorce but a woman can only obtain a divorce if her husband's infidelity becomes a public scandal and if her husband deserts her.

- **Adoption:** The law also exhibits discrimination towards adopted and illegitimate children.

Should the entire country adopt the UCC as Goa has?

There have been instances where the adoption and implementation of the Uniform Civil Code have been supported by numerous decisions from the Supreme Court of India.

- **Shah Bano Case:** The Supreme Court ruled in favor of women seeking maintenance after being divorced through the triple talaq method according to the All India Criminal Code's "maintenance of wife's children, and parents" provision (Section 125). The case emphasized the importance of the Uniform Civil Code and advocated for its implementation.

- **Sarla Mudgal Case:** This case highlights how converting from Hinduism to Islam and entering into a second marriage can lead to legal issues. The previous Hindu marriage cannot be automatically canceled, making a second marriage illegal under Section 494 of the Indian Penal Code. This emphasizes the need for a Uniform Civil Code to address discrepancies in marriage policies caused by varying religious laws.

- **John Vallamattom Case:** Section 118 of the Indian Succession Act was challenged by John Vallamattom for discriminating against Christians in restricting willed donations for religious or charitable purposes. The case highlighted the conflicting nature of religious laws.

- **Daniel Latifi Case:** In this case, the Muslim Women's Act was challenged for violating constitutional articles 14, 15, and 21. The Supreme Court ruled it constitutional but with an interpretation in line with Section 125 of the CrPC. The court held that the

amount paid to wives during the iddat period should be sufficient to support them for the rest of their lives or until they remarry.

This is how the judiciary has put forward the need for the application of the UCC all over the country and the present Government has long tried to implement this code but their plea remains unanswered. India is a 'Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic' and equality is both important and the cornerstone of true secularism, and the UCC would establish various laws to govern specific circumstances impacting all people regardless of faith.

There are of course differences in opinions regarding the implementation of a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) all across the country. The adoption of the UCC is being opposed as it has a significant potential to weaken the unique religious and cultural identities of diverse communities since their laws are closely linked to these identities. A uniform civil code could also result in a loss of cultural and religious diversity, which may put minority rights at risk resulting in a possible infringement on India's constitutional right to religious freedom. The lack of a consensus on the UCC matter may also lead to divide and tension among various groups.

Thus, the implementation of a Common or Uniform Civil Code throughout the country, not limiting it to a particular state has both its advantages as well its drawbacks.

To conclude, even if the implementation of the same and equal laws seems like a solution to ensure equality, it still feels like a utopian concept for a country as vast and as culturally diverse as ours. It might seem fair when we see it being implemented in the state of Goa, but the fact that Goa is a small state with a small percentage of the population and comparatively less religious diversity as against our entire country should also be taken into consideration.

The Indian Law Commission, entrusted with the task of creating a uniform civil code, recognizes the diversity of our nation and deems uniformity in laws as unnecessary. Hence, if only the current personal laws are updated to be more progressive, liberal, and gender-equal, a uniform regulatory framework for the entire country may not be required because, in our opinion, from the discrimination faced by some religious communities in Goa, we can infer that a uniform civil code can't always ensure 'uniformity'.



UN High Seas Treaty: Marine Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction

- Palak Lunkad, 1st BA LLB & Preksha Lunkad, 1st BA LLB

About 95% of the world's oceans are unexplored by humans, yet we continue to degrade them. Commercial activities such as overfishing, waste dumping, and mining have been disturbing our oceans' ecological balance. Constant environmental threats loom over these uncharted seas, which have no jurisdiction. Regulation is needed to provide a framework for the protection of marine biodiversity, which is seriously threatened and will continue to be so if the right steps are not taken. The United Nations (UN) High Seas Treaty was formally adopted on June 19, 2023, at the 78th UN General Assembly (UNGA) in New York. This treaty deals with the protection of marine biodiversity in international waters and provides a legal framework to do so. It is also known as the BBNJ (Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction) Agreement, and its main agenda is to create protected areas on the high seas. This article aims to understand the goals of this treaty and the impact it would have on the environment. It critically evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of such legislation and stresses how it could change the current world scenario. This article also focuses on how this treaty can become a pathway to achieve marine and oceanic sustainability. It enunciates the conservation of the environment and the protection of marine resources under different maritime zones.

The Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond Jurisdiction Treaty, aka BBNJ, better known as the High Seas Treaty, has been making quite the waves all over the world. However, before one dives deep into BBNJ's nature and aim, one must acknowledge the true extent of the High Seas. The High Seas is the open ocean beyond any country's jurisdiction, thus making it an international entity. This entity covers 43% of the Earth's surface, of which only 1% is legally protected against exploitation!

As expected in the case of every international entity, the High Seas are also to be protected from exploitation by the UN. This is why, after 15 long years of comprehensive discussion, agreements and drafting, the High Seas Treaty was finally signed in September 2023. This treaty was created to protect the High Seas from exploitation in the form of overfishing, shipping, pollution, and potential deep-sea mining, all of which, when continued unmoderated, will only dig our early graves. With rising ocean temperatures and the depletion of vital marine biodiversity, the enforcement of the BBNJ treaty is essential. This treaty

also covers seemingly harmless but unfair aspects of the exploration of the high seas. These involve the scientific research conducted by many countries in these areas and the benefits reaped from it, along with the study and experimentation on potentially beneficial DNA retrieved from such marine biodiversity. As is expected in cases of global commons, the high seas require common governance and management by the international community, which also means that the international community is entitled to reap all the benefits from the high seas. Thus, to ensure equitable distribution of benefits reaped from the aforementioned two activities, the BBNJ treaty prescribes all benefits reaped from exploring the high seas as global commons.

What does this treaty aim to do? Is it truly beneficial?

The ocean contains the highest amount of biodiversity on earth, much of which is still unexplored. This immense source of biodiversity could unlock some of humanity's greatest problems. Research on the genetic makeup of the ocean's biodiversity can help us in the development of life-saving medicines and climate change solutions. This treaty covers areas beyond jurisdiction, which means that there is no monetary or political governance over such areas- the high seas. One of the positives of this treaty will entail forming a legal framework in the high seas concerning monetary and non-monetary benefit sharing of such scientific research. High seas have been subjected to environmental damages due to a lack of formal protection over such expanses of oceans. Such activities include unmoderated shipping, pollution, unaccounted fishing, unlimited waste disposal, etc. These activities need to be limited, controlled, and governed. This treaty focuses on tackling various problems relating to oceanic human interactions. It throws light upon various aspects of such environmental damages in its preamble, acknowledging and recognising many. The treaty does not completely prohibit or ban such freedoms; it highlights their importance but puts forward a framework to carry out such activities concerning the ocean's health sustainably. Part IV of the agreement mentions some rules about the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). This process evaluates the potential environmental effects of a project or development. Applying such an assessment

would point to one up-and-coming marine exploration field known as Deep Sea Mining. Whilst this procedure may seem enticing and beneficial in theory, its actual consequences would only worsen the high seas' condition. So, many member states sought to ban this procedure altogether through the EIA. However, this particular procedure was exempted from the purview of the EIA. This exemption proved to be the Achilles heel of this treaty.

Another aspect that this treaty addresses is the geo-political economic scenario dealing with the distribution of equal resources to all fair sharing of resources. Tackling inequality against low-income countries based on lack of resources is one of the goals of the treaty. One of the major problems the world has been facing is through global politics based on countries' economic and developmental conditions. The developed countries keep extracting resources from nature due to their technological prowess without assessing the harm they are causing the environment. This leads to unlimited depletion of resources and severe damage to the environment. On the other hand, the developing and least developed countries have to bear the brunt of it. Due to their developing stages, guidelines and limits are put on using resources when they need them the most. This leads to indiscriminate access to resources, hence hampering the whole idea of 'benefit sharing'. This treaty will, in a way, help create guidelines for using the ocean for scientific research and the sharing of resources by all member countries equally. The oceans belong to everyone and must be used for the benefit of all humankind. The treaty puts across the idea that biodiversity in the oceans over international waters is part of the global commons, i.e., everyone can use it, and everyone has a responsibility towards it. It creates an equal emphasis on sharing benefits by countries with the means to use the oceans.

What are the Legal implications of this treaty?

It is the first legally binding agreement governing the high seas. The Treaty is founded upon two main concepts. The first is freedom of the high seas, as outlined in UNCLOS, Article 87. Second, states have a legal obligation to act in the best interests of all people by preserving biodiversity outside their borders. The Treaty authorises states to create "area-based management tools" in the high seas and deep bottom, such as "marine protected areas" with restricted activities. The Treaty's area-based management instruments are important mechanisms for conserving the maritime environment beyond country borders while taking into account food security, socioeconomic purposes, and cultural values. Previously, there were no global channels for such tools, and control was restricted to small ocean areas and certain businesses.

However, the Treaty allows states to employ larger-scale, legally obligatory, multi-sectoral, area-based management mechanisms. It also allows signatories to take action in an emergency, whether natural or man-made. The Treaty's environmental impact assessment provisions allow for the consideration of environmentally detrimental and polluting projects inside and outside national boundaries. These regulations require pre-authorization assessments to determine the potential impact of developmental activities. For example, Article 28 of the Treaty states: "Parties shall ensure that the potential impacts on the marine environment of planned activities under their jurisdiction or control that take place in areas beyond national jurisdiction are assessed as set out in the Treaty before they are authorised." The Treaty has major provisions for capacity building and marine technology transfer. Another noteworthy change through the Treaty is establishing a specialised fund to assist developing nations, which will be funded by state contributions and financial advantages from the use of marine genetic resources.

Even though the BBNJ treaty has already been adopted and signed by 88 member states, it will only be enforceable once it's ratified by a minimum of 60 members, out of which only 2 have done so. Once ratified, this treaty is expected to be enforceable by 2025.

Will this treaty's enforcement truly help the High Seas?

Knowing the success or failure of this treaty is virtually impossible without its actual enforcement. Many would wonder whether this treaty would be an all-encompassing solution to the grave dangers posed towards the ever-deteriorating state of the world's oceans. Oceanic temperatures have been recorded at an all-time high, averaging 21.1 degrees Celsius. This has resulted in severe consequences such as intense stress on our coral reef systems, destroying many, accelerating polar sea ice, depleting fish populations, and, most importantly, causing an incredible depletion of oxygen levels. This widespread destruction of marine biodiversity has left many gushing wounds in our ecosystem. The ocean has been the only constant source of revival for humankind; although temperamental, it has always served us well, so it is our duty to pay our debts to it. This treaty may be the ocean's only hope, as it provides it with the revitalising respite it has long deserved. If deep sea mining were to begin even in the remotest parts of the high seas, we might end up causing irreparable damage to our ecosystem, such that even the oceans won't be able to bounce back.



Legalisation of Same-Sex Marriage in India

- Preksha Lunkad, 1st BA LLB & Raghunandini Singh, 1st BA LLB

"The honourable Supreme Court of India has declined to legalize same-sex unions, bringing to an end the hope of millions of LGBTQIA+ individuals seeking marriage equality." -17th October, 2023

Queer Community Through the Ages

The Indian legal system is dynamic in its very essence and has to keep pace with the changing socio-economic and political conditions of our nation. It was drafted to suit the present times as well as meet future needs since the life of the nation is not static but ever-evolving.

Tracing back to the elephant in the room, homosexual relationships are not something alien to Indian culture, and it is quite intriguing to witness its journey from being normal in the society to being intolerable that it was criminalized in the society as time progressed. Evidence of homosexual relationships can be traced back to ancient India. The great epics like the Mahabharata, Ramayana and even the temples of Khajuraho establish enough evidence that homosexuality in general was quite normal. A plethora of graphic and literary evidence exists to back it up, for instance, in the famous Hindu scripture "Kamasutra" individuals who are attracted to the same sex are named as Tritiya-Prakriti or the third nature. Surfeit references can be seen in Sufi literature as well, one such being of Shah Hussain, a Sufi saint who fell in love with a Hindu boy named Madho Lal in his works. Later Shah Hussain and Madho Lal were buried together in Lahore and their remains in several texts symbolize divine love that lasted beyond existence. The memoirs of foreign travellers who visited ancient as well as medieval India also provide substantial proof. Although the ancient scriptures never approved of it, the existence of the community was acknowledged.

Abolishment of Article 377

In September 2018, in a landmark judgment, the Supreme Court overturned a colonial-era law introduced way back in 1861 which penalized anyone who "voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal." With the decriminalization of homosexuality, India went on to join the 17 Commonwealth nations that overturned the laws criminalizing it, a legacy left behind in most of them by colonial rule. The five-judge bench reached

a unanimous decision and delivering the decision, the then CJI Dipak Misra said,

"The LGBTQIA+ community has the same fundamental rights as citizens. The identity of a person is very important, and we have to vanquish prejudice, embrace inclusion, and ensure equal rights."

Justice Indu Malhotra, another judge on the bench further added "History owes an apology to members of the community for the delay in ensuring their rights."

This judgment was seen as a major milestone for the people of the LGBTQIA+ identifying community throughout the country where homosexuality is still seen as a social taboo. After the historic judgment of Navtej Singh Johar and Ors. vs The Union of India (2018), an uproar claimed that our country is adopting liberal concepts and Western ideologies, but ancient Indian texts and scriptures paint a different picture.

However, the current Indian society caters to heteronormativity. This norm is so deeply instilled in our society that a ray of change is not welcome even after years of progress. The struggle for LGBTQIA+ rights gained momentum in India in the 20th century. A long legal tussle ensued in 2001, when the Naz Foundation, a non-governmental organization, filed a petition in the Delhi High Court, challenging the constitutionality of Section 377. Despite facing severe opposition, the concerned section was decriminalized and then again reinstated in 2013 due to numerous appeals from religious groups. The top court then observed that less than 200 people were prosecuted in over 150 years for committing an offense under this section. Moving further, in 2016, five petitions were filed before the Supreme Court by prominent LGBTQIA+ activists to overturn the law. In a long-anticipated but major victory for the community in 2018, the above-stated decision was overturned.

Legalisation of Same-sex Marriage in India: Hearings and Judgement

Fast forward to November 14th, 2022, two same-sex couples filed writ petitions in the Supreme Court seeking legal recognition of same-sex marriages

in India. The petitions were centred around the constitutionality of the Special Marriage Act, of 1954. They believed that Section 4(c) of this Act recognised marriage only between a 'male' and a 'female' which they claimed discriminated against same-sex couples by denying them matrimonial benefits such as adoption, surrogacy, employment, and retirement benefits. Hence, they asked the Court to Legalisation of Same-Sex Marriage in India declare Section 4(c) of the Act unconstitutional. As their case and beliefs gained popularity among the community, many more petitioners joined their cause by questioning the constitutionality of numerous acts revolving around similar ideas, these acts included the Hindu Marriage Act, of 1955 and the Foreign Marriage Act, of 1969. They rallied that by not legalizing same-sex marriages the government and court were violating their rights to equality, freedom of expression and dignity. They relied on *NALSA vs Union of India* (2014) and *Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union of India* (2018) which recognised non-binary gender identities and guaranteed equal rights to homosexual persons to further strengthen their stance. Following these events, on November 25th, 2022, a Supreme Court Bench comprising Chief Justice D.Y. Chandrachud and Justice Hima Kohli passed an Order directing the Union to respond to the petitions. Then on March 13th, 2023, a 3-judge Bench led by CJI D.Y. Chandrachud referred the case to a 5-judge Constitution Bench. This bench included the Chief Justice himself, Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul, Justice Ravindra Bhat, Justice Hima Kohli and Justice P. S. Narsimha. This Bench began hearing the case on April 18th, 2023. These hearings had a bittersweet nature for the petitioners wherein finally they were denied the very thing they had fought so hard for, however, they also achieved small wins in the form of the clapback the centre faced for their stance being that the petitioners had "mere urban elitist views for social acceptance" and that legalisation of same-sex marriage was never a necessity. Here the court stressed that 'the state cannot discriminate against an individual based on a characteristic over which the person has no control, and something innate cannot have a class bias.' During these hearings CJI Chandrachud said that it was within the legislative domain to rid the 1954 act, the Special Marriages Act of institutional limitations but he found that petitioners' plea to read various provisions of the act in a gender-neutral manner to enable same-sex marriages was unsustainable so a majority of views held that the Apex court judgment decriminalizing homosexuality in 2018 did not extend

to the legal recognition of queer unions.

What exactly was the final judgment after these 10 eventful hearings?

On October 17th, 2023, the 5-Judge Bench pronounced its verdict on petitions seeking legalization of same-sex marriages. The Bench unanimously held that there was no fundamental right to marry and that the Court could not recognise LGBTQIA+ persons' right to marry under

Legalisation of Same-Sex Marriage in India the Special Marriage Act, of 1954. They also emphasized that lawmaking was in the purview of the legislature, that is, the Parliament of India which would make them the only body capable of legalizing same-sex marriages either through amendment or through the creation of a law allowing the same.

This verdict left thousands all over the country in despair. To add to this the bench also failed to reach a consensus on providing same-sex couples the status of a legally recognized civil union which could have if not provided them all the rights as those of a legally married couple, then at least some basic and necessary rights. This judgment sort of contradicted their initial stance wherein they unanimously accepted that it was time to end discrimination against same-sex couples. Chief Justice of India D. Y. Chandrachud became a minority on the bench with Justice Kaul declaring that same-sex couples or queer people have the fundamental right to form relationships and, the state was obligated to recognize and grant legal status to such unions so that these couples could avail the material benefits provided under the law.

However, to the displeasure of many, the majority judgment held that "an entitlement to Legal recognition and the right to Union akin to marriage or civil union or conferring legal status upon the parties of the relationship can be only through enacted law that Parliament would have to make a law granting such rights."

In simpler words, this meant that the court would not intervene, and it would be solely the Parliament's decision to grant the petitioners any rights. The Minority Judgment also agreed that the legal recognition of same-sex relationships was a step forward towards marriage equality, noting that it aids social acceptance which in turn increases queer participation in public spaces. Through the medium of legal recognition, queer persons will have a greater opportunity to be seen and heard in ways not previously possible. Justice Chandrachud and Kaul said that the next step in due course would be to create a regulatory framework or

an edifice of governance to give meaningful realization to the right to enter into a union whether termed as a marriage or a union. Both judges urged the centre to constitute a high-powered committee to set out the scope of benefits available to such unions.

Way Forward: Legalisation of Same-Sex Marriage in India

Taking into consideration from the perspective of constitutional rights, it can be argued after Navtej Singh Johar and ORS vs. The Union of India there is no intelligible differentia that allows the law to discriminate between homosexuals and heterosexuals since it is based solely on their sexual orientation. It is quite astonishing to see that homosexuals are treated in a less humane manner than heterosexuals and are not allowed to express themselves freely. If solutions are to be offered for this existing and debatable problem then an amendment can be made to existing marriage laws, or a new law can be introduced. In India, the majority of rights such as marriage, inheritance and adoption to name a few are governed by religious laws and they cannot be completely done away with as they have been in practice by several communities for years. This has been a major reason that the application of the Uniform Civil Code has been a highly disputed topic and something that is going to be off the radar for the years to come. The only feasible, intermediacy and inclusive solution that can be applicable currently can be the introduction of civil partnerships

that can grant equal rights to homosexual couples. Civil unions/partnerships are equivalent to same-sex marriage in many countries. The Uniform Civil Code of 2017 tried to make this possibility a reality, but it was completely disregarded because of “constitutional protection extended to personal laws”, leaving it as a far-fetched dream for the community.

The people from the LGBTQIA+ community are entitled to equality, respect and other privileges enjoyed by heterosexual couples and it is high time that this long deserved due is paid to them. Just by merely decriminalizing homosexuality, we cannot say that the community has been granted an equal footing to that of heterosexuals. The due equality will pertain when the community is granted marriage rights which also include the right to maintenance, adoption rights, etc. Looking at the current scenario of the country as well as the society, the issue of legalisation of same-sex marriage is a complex one as it involves various cultural, social, and legal perspectives. Traditional Indian society is largely conservative and people from the LGBTQIA+ community are often stigmatized and looked upon as unnatural.

Although the stakes look bleak for the community at the moment, the matter can gain momentum in the years to come with proper awareness and education. Nevertheless, there is still a long way to go for the community to achieve full equality and acceptance in Indian society.





जो लोग इश्क के पेशे में नए है

- Tejas Bais, 3rd BBA LLB

जो लोग इश्क के पेशे में नए है उनके लिए एक बार दोहराना चाहता हु की शेरो शायरी क्या है तो...
जब आदमी उदासी में आह भरता है, दर्द में करहाता है
सुनता बताता खुशी, दाद देते वाह करता है
तब वो मिलती है...
वो मिलती है तो ऐसे मिलती है, उसको देखे जबान कहा चलती है
मैं अपनी राह चलता वो अपनी राह निकलती है
तो हम कहा थे... हाँ
वो मिलती है तो इतराती, बलखाती, इठलाती है
एक बात बताकर रुक जाती, आगे कहा कुछ बताती है
तो दोस्तों,
तुम होश में रहकर खयाल करना उसका, जान लिया उसने तो संभल जाती है
गौर से सुनना उसको वो अपना कहा दौहरती नहीं है
तुरंत लिखना जो उसका कहना है...
एक बार भूल गये तो दुबरा याद आती नहीं है
कविताओं का गूम हो जाना शायद सबसे बेहतर है, गुम हो गयी यादों का पीछा करते करते हम कुछ लिख ही देते है |



दोपहर की कड़कती धुप थी

- Tejas Bais, 3rd BBA LLB

दोपहर की कड़कती धुप थी, गायें भी दोपहर की धुप से तंग आकर पेड़ की छाव में सुस्ता रही थी। लेकिन जहाँ गाय विश्राम मुद्रा में बैठी थी उसी खेत में सूरज की तपती धुप में एक किसान अपना काम किए जा रहा था। सारे पंछी, कीड़े और अन्य जीव उसे देख रहे थे और सोच रहे थे, कितना बेवकूफ है ये किसान! लगा रहता है जबकि ज़मीन उसके प्रयासों का जवाब नहीं देती, बादल उसकी प्रार्थना नहीं सुनते और तो और वो सूरज को रास नहीं आता, भूखा ही मरना है इसे।

किसान भी अपने बारे में कुछ ऐसा ही सोचता है, सोचता है हजार मौत मरने से बेहतर है, एक मौत मर जाना, स्वर्ग में थोड़े दिन छुट्टी मनाकर फिर इसी नर्क में ही तो लौट आना है। खैर किसान बेवकूफ था, जब भी घर से निकलता था अपना दिमाग घर पर ही छोड़ आता था, उसका कहना था दिमाग साथ लेकर चलूँगा तो तर्क करूँगा और तर्क करूँगा तो विश्वास नहीं कर पाऊँगा, दिल दिमाग से बेहतर विश्वास करना जानता है; तो सिर्फ आँखें, कान और दिल साथ लेकर चलना बेहतर समझता हूँ। शायद बेवकूफी ही करना बेहतर समझता है। तपती गर्मी में काम करते करते कब किसान को घाव हो गया समझ ही नहीं आया, पसीने और खून की खुशबू ने गिद्धों को अपनी तरफ आकर्षित कर लिए, वो सारे गिद्ध किसान के जान-पहचान के ही थे, आस-पास पड़े सड़े शव या फिर अपने ही जख्मों से परेशान जीवों को खाने में उन्हें बड़ा मज़ा आता था। किसान भी इस घटना को बड़ी रुची से देखता और हँसता। लेकिन आज ये गिद्ध उसी के लिए आए थे। शुरुवात में उसने इन्हें भगाने की बड़ी कोशिश की पर विफल रहा, उसे याद आया की जिन जानवरों का उसने संहार किया है, ये उन्हीं पर तो पलते थे। आज वही गिद्ध उसके पीछे पड़े थे और उसकी बोटियाँ खाने लगे, वो दर्द से चीखा और मुर्छित हो पड़ा और उसने खुद को गिद्ध पाया, आज जो झुंड था वो उस ही का सदस्य था, उसे याद आया की पूर्व जन्म में उसने और उसके अन्य साथियों ने एक गुन्नी गिद्ध की असहायता का लाभ लेकर उसकी बोटियाँ ऐसी ही नौची थी, उस जन्म में किसान के मन में संदेह जरूर था। अपने कर्म का लेकिन उसने इस कर्म को अस्वीकार नहीं किया था। अचानक किसान की चेतना लौटी, वो मुरछा से जाग पड़ा और अपने तन को गिद्धों के अन्न के रूप में दान कर दिया.....



भार

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“भईया मन बहुत भारी लग रहा है, लग रहा है जैसे भगवान के सामने बिना हाथ जोड़े ही सैकड़ों पूजाए की है।” और एकाएक आग्नेय को अपने पिता की बताई एक कहानी याद आ गई | अकबर और बीरबल की बहुत सी कहानियों में से ये एक थी, आगरा शहर में एक बार एक बहुरूपिया रूप बदलकर लोगो का मनोरंजन कर रहा था | लोग उसका खेल बड़ी उत्साह से देख रहे थे और बादशाह तक इस अचंभित करने वाले खेल की खबर पहुँची, बादशाह अकबर भी खुदको रोक न पाया और बहुरूपिये का खेल देखने आगरा बाजार जा पहुँचा | बहुरूपिया इस बार बैल बना हुआ था, सब लम्बे चौड़े और सुन्दर बैल को देखकर अवाक थे, तब ही भीड़ से एक बच्चे ने एक कंकड़ बहुरूपिये की तरफ उछाला जो उसकी पीठ पर जा लगी | बैल ने बच्चे की तरफ देखा और बच्चे की आँखों में चमक और चेहरे पर मुस्कराहट थी, मानो दोनों ही जैसे उसको चुनौती दे रही हो | बहुरूपिया चुनौती समझ गया और उसने सहजता और उत्तमता से किसी असली बैल की तरह अपनी पीठ की चमड़ी थरथरा कर दिखाई | बच्चा बहुत खुश हुआ, जोर-जोर से तालियाँ बजाई और अपनी फटी मटमैली टोपी सम्मान में बहुरूपिये की तरफ उछाली और उसी समय बादशाह ने भी सोने की अशर्कियों का थैला | बहुरूपिये ने पहले बच्चे की टोपी उठाई, उसे थोड़ा झटका और मुस्कराते हुए बच्चे को अपना सलाम पेश किया और फिर बादशाह की तरफ मुड़ा, अशर्कियों का थैला उठाया और बादशाह को सलाम पेश किया। बादशाह को हैरानी हुई और वो पूछ पड़ा, “ बहुरूपिये तुमने अशर्कियों के बदले, उस फटी पुरानी टोपी को पहले क्यों उठाया?”, बहुरूपिया बोल पड़ा, “ जहाँपनाह मैं फनकार हूँ, आबरू का तलबगार हूँ अशर्कियों का नहीं, खुदा भी रूबरू हो तब भी आबरू ही चाहूँगा, अशर्किया नहीं। ” खैर उस दिन आग्नेय उस कहानी के बारे में सोचता रहा और रात उसे एक सपना दिखाई पड़ा । सपने में वो किसी थिएटर के सामने वाली कतार में, जोधपुरी कोट पहने, सोने और हीरे की सजावट वाली टोपी पहने बैठा था । आग्नेय बड़े गौर से थिएटर में चल रहे संगीत समारंभ को देख रहा था, सुन रहा था, व्यासपीठ पर एक बच्चा अलाप ले रहा था, उसके संगीत में ऐसी कशिश थी जो आग्नेय के दिल के पार हो रही थी | आग्नेय का मन एक पल भारी हो रहा

था और एक पल वो खुशी से मुस्कुरा रहा था । मन को तार-तार करने वाला संगीत सुनकर, वो सोचने लगा कि अपना सम्मान दिखाने के लिए कोई अबतक उठा क्यों नहीं । खैर संगीत की तेज फुहार चल रही थी और आग्नेय व्यासपीठ की तरफ बढ़ने लगा | वो जैसे जैसे व्यासपीठ की तरफ बढ़ रहा था, उसका मन भारी, भारी और भारी हो रहा था । वो बच्चे के ठीक सामने आकर खड़ा हो गया, कुछ पल के लिए मानो जैसे सब शांत हो गया, एकदम शांत | आग्नेय ने अपनी टोपी अपने दोनों हाथों से पकड़ी, झुका और बच्चे के पैरों के पास रख दी | जब वो बच्चे के पैर छुकर फिर सीधा खड़ा हुआ, वो किसी बच्चे की तरह रोने लगा | भीड़ तालिया बजाने लगी |

सपना टूटे कुछ साल बीत चुके थे | आज पूरा दिन धुएँ में उड़ाने के बाद शाम की चाय की चुस्की लेते आग्नेय, अक्षय भईया के साथ FC रोड पर गप्पे लड़ा रहा था | आग्नेय एक नाटक की कहानी लिख रहा था। तो चाय के लिए पुरे दिन FC रोड के चक्कर लगाते रहता था, अक्षय भईया LLM के छात्र थे तो अपने dissertation का राग गा रहे थे | दोनों ही अपनी अपनी कहानी के राग अलाप रहे थे | खैर आग्नेय ने कहानी को लेकर कुछ पूछने के लिए चैतन्य भईया को फ़ोन किया, जिनका आग्नेय सह लेखक है | चैतन्य भईया ने उसे वही रोड पर उनका इंतज़ार करने कहा, और कहा कि “ साथ कॉफ़ी पीते पीते बात करेंगे”। सो आग्नेय ने अक्षय भईया से विदा ली और रोड पर खड़ा इंतज़ार करने लगा, वक्त गुजारने के लिए आग्नेय ने अपने किसी दोस्त को फ़ोन किया | फ़ोन पर बात कर ही रहा था की आग्नेय को एक जाना पहचाना चेहरा दायीं बाजू से आता दिखाई दिया । आग्नेय अपनी आँखें चुरा रहा था, बात करने से बचना चाहता था लेकिन वेदवती ने उसे दूर से ही हाथ दिखा दिया था, वेदवती आग्नेय की सहपाठी है और वो अपनी कक्षा के लोगों से कम ही बात करना पसंद करता है | खैर आग्नेय ने अपना फ़ोन रखा और उससे बात करने लगा, पूछा, “ तुम यहाँ कैसे?”, वेदवती ने जवाब दिया की उसकी चप्पल टूट गयी है, तो वो किसी मोची को ढूँढ़ती घूम रही है | आग्नेय ने उसे आस-पास के मोचियों की दुकान बताई। लेकिन दोनों ही उस दिन बंद थी । आग्नेय वेदवती से बात करने लगा, आग्नेय को समझ आ रहा था की शायद वेदवती को उस से और बात नहीं

करनी लेकिन आग्नेय को बात रोकना नहीं आता वो तो भला हो वेदवती की अच्छी किस्मत का की चैतन्य भईया ठीक उस समय आ गये और बात रुक गयी। वेदवती से आग्नेय बड़े भारी मन से विदा ले रहा था, बेशक हर कहानी का अंत यही होता है। लेकिन दोनों एक दुसरे से पीछा छुड़ा के खुश ही होंगे। चैतन्य भईया से वेदवती की थोड़ी बात के बाद, आग्नेय और भईया ने रास्ता पार किया और कॉफ़ी हाउस की तरफ बढ़ने लगे। रास्ते में चैतन्य भईया आग्नेय से कहने लगे, “तू नहीं सुधरने वाला ! कितना फ़्लर्ट करता है।” और आग्नेय ने पलटकर जवाब दिया, “खूबसूरती जहाँ भी नज़र आती है, मेरी प्रतिभा अपने को दोहराती है। मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ, मेरे बात करने का तरीका ही ऐसा है। लोगों की इतनी तारीफ़ करता हूँ कि वो भी मेरा विश्वास नहीं करते।” दोनों हँसने लगे।

चलते वक़्त आग्नेय का कहीं ध्यान नहीं था, वो अपने दिन में कुछ न कर पाने के बारे में सोच रहा था, सोच रहा था की कल से फिर से कोशिश करूँगा। इतना सोच रहा था कि सामने वाले पेड़ से अपना कन्धा दे मारा, थोड़ी ही दूर पर गाड़ी से टकरा गया, फिर उसने एकाएक बोला “वेदवती के मासूम चेहरे के कारण उसको कुछ बोल नहीं पाया, अगर वो मदद करती तो शायद मैं अपने कम्पटीशन का ड्राफ़्ट तैयार कर लेता।” चैतन्य भईया ने उसे टोका और कहा, “तू फिर शुरू हो गया।” वो दोनों एक छोटे कॉफ़ी हाउस पहुँचे। छोटा सा कॉफ़ी हाउस था, पीले रंग की लाईटों से सजा था। चैतन्य भईया ने आग्नेय से पूछा, “तू कुछ ले रहा है?” आग्नेय पहले ही चाय पी चूका था सो उसने मना कर दिया। उसी समय कॉफ़ी हाउस तक रास्ते के पार से बांसुरी की मीठी आवाज़ आ रही थी, आग्नेय निठल्ले की तरह खड़ा था और चैतन्य भईया कॉफ़ी पीने में मग्न। आग्नेय आती जाती गाड़ियों को देख रहा था, अपने में चलते लोगो को ध्यान भी। और फिर एकाएक वो बांसुरी की धुन कहाँ से आ रही है वो दिखने लगा, ७० के आसपास के एक दादाजी बांसुरी बजा रहे

थे। बांसुरी का सरल राग इतना मीठा था की कोई भी एक बार बांसुरी बजाने वाले की तरफ़ मुड़कर जरूर देखेगा। दादाजी रास्ते के किनारे जमीन पर बैठकर बांसुरी बजा रहे थे, लोग स्वयं की इच्छा से उन्हें कुछ दे रहे थे। आग्नेय के मन में भी कुछ देने का भाव आया, उसने अपनी जेब टटोली और उसे १० रुपए की एक नोट मिली, उसने बिना देर किये रास्ता पार किया जैसे उस समय वही उसके लिए मोक्ष का रास्ता है। आग्नेय दादाजी के पास पहुँचा, सम्मान में झुका और उनको जो देना था वो देते हुए उसने कहा, “दादाजी ! अभी फ़िलहाल मैं कमाता नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जब मैं कमाने लगूँगा तब आपके लिए बहुत कुछ कर पाऊँगा।” दादाजी बहुत खुश हो गए, इतने खुश की उन्होंने आग्नेय को आशीर्वाद देते हुए कहा, “बेटा ! आपकी हर मुराद पूरी होगी, आप खुब फलोगे, फुलोगे।” वो अपनी जगह से खड़े हुए और आगेन्य से कहा “मुझे पैसे की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन तुमने जो कहा उससे मैं बहुत खुश हुआ, बेटा तुम बहुत अच्छे इंसान हो।” और उन्होंने आग्नेय को गले लगा लिया, रास्ते पर चल रहा हर इन्सान देख रहा था, आग्नेय का मन भारी हो रहा था, चैतन्य भईया न आता तो वो शायद वहीं रो पड़ता। आग्नेय ने दादाजी के पैर पड़े और चैतन्य भईया के साथ कॉलेज की तरफ़ लौट पड़ा। उसने चैतन्य भईया से कहा, “भईया शायद ही मैंने आज से बेहतर कभी इतना महसूस किया है, मन बहुत भारी लग रहा है, लग रहा है जैसे.....

धीमी धीमी बारिश शुरू हो गयी, आग्नेय का ध्यान पेड़ की तरफ़ गया जिससे वो टकरा गया था। पेड़ बारिश के पानी को पूरी निशिता के साथ ले रहा था, वो बादल थे जो झुककर पेड़ का सम्मान कर रहे थे। शायद बादल अन्दर से खोखला था, जो उदारता से भारी होना चाहता था या शायद पत्ते अपने आप में पानी से इतने भारी हो चुके हैं जो वो झुककर धरा को जल का दान कर रहे हैं। आग्नेय सोचता रहा और आसमान की ओर फिर जमीन को देखकर मुस्कुराने लगा।



भाग्य या कर्म।

- Hargun Kumar, 2nd BA LLB

जो प्राप्त है, उतना पर्याप्त है।
समय से पहले, भाग्य से ज्यादा
जो मिला विषाक्त है।
जो प्राप्त है, उतना ही पर्याप्त है।
अधिक पाने की चाह में,
मनुष्य करता सब कुछ समाप्त है।
जो प्राप्त है, वह पर्याप्त है।
उससे अधिक विषाक्त है।

पुज्यपाद गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी महाराज श्री रामचरित
मानस में दो चौपाई का वर्णन करते हैं, जिसे प्रथम दृष्ट्या पढ़ा
जाए तो परस्पर विरोधाभासी प्रतीत होंगे।
लेकिन इसकी गहराई में जाया जाए तो पता चलेगा की
इन चौपाईयों के माध्यम से गोस्वामी जी इस संसार को क्या
संदेश देना चाहते हैं।

चौपाई:-

कर्म प्रधान विश्व रचि राखा।
जो जस करहि सो तस फल चाखा।।
सकल पदारथ हैं जग मांही।
कर्महीन नर पावत नाहीं।।
इस चौपाई में गोस्वामी तुलसीदास कर्म के महत्व को बता रहे
हैं। वे कहते हैं यह जगत, यह विश्व कर्म प्रधान है... जो व्यक्ति
जैसा करता है उसे वैसे ही फल की प्राप्ति होती है। अगर आपने
कर्म अच्छा किया है तो उसका शुभ फल प्राप्त होगा लेकिन
अगर आपके कर्म बुरे हैं तो उसके बुरे परिणामों से भी आप
स्वयं को बचाकर नहीं रख सकते, तथा
कर्महीन व्यक्ति के लिये इस जगत में कुछ भी नहीं है... अगर
उद्यम नहीं किया गया तो व्यक्ति को कुछ भी हासिल नहीं हो
सकता।
लेकिन इस संसार में हम अक्सर अनुभव करते हैं कि हम
अपनी पुरी उर्जा से अपने कर्म को कर रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी
मनवाछित फल प्राप्त नहीं होता।
अगर सच में कर्म प्रधान है तो उसके अनुसार हमें फल क्यों
नहीं मिला ??

इस प्रश्न का उत्तर हमें गोस्वामी जी के अगली चौपाई से मिल
जाएगी।

दरअसल,
कर्म तीन अलग-अलग प्रकार के होते हैं:
प्रारब्ध कर्म,
संचित कर्म,
और क्रियमाण या अगामी कर्म।
प्रारब्ध कर्म वर्तमान शरीर के माध्यम से अनुभव किया जाता
है और यह संचित कर्म का केवल एक हिस्सा है, जो किसी के
पिछले कर्मों का योग या फल स्वरूप है,
जो कर्म हमने अपने पिछले जन्मों में किया होता है वही कर्म
संचित होकर हमारे वर्तमान का निर्माण करता है।
प्रारब्ध पिछले संचित कर्मों का एक संग्रह है जिसे वर्तमान
शरीर के माध्यम से अनुभव करने के लिए चुना गया है।

जबकि क्रियमाण कर्म वर्तमान निर्णयों और कार्यों का परिणाम
है।

क्रियमाण वह सब कुछ है जो हम अपने वर्तमान जीवन में
उत्पन्न करते हैं। सभी क्रियमाण कर्म संचित कर्म में प्रवाहित
या जमा होता रहता है और परिणामस्वरूप हमारे भविष्य को
आकार देते हैं। मानव जीवन में ही हम अपने वर्तमान के कर्मों
से भावी भाग्य को बदल सकते हैं। आज का जो क्रियमाण कर्म
है वही कल भविष्य में, प्रारब्ध बन कर हमारे सामने आएगा।
इसलिए हमारा क्रियमाण कर्म अच्छा होना चाहिए, क्योंकि
संचित और प्रारब्ध दोनों ही क्रियमाण पर निर्भर करते हैं।
तो लौटते हैं मुख्य प्रश्न की ओर
अगर सच में कर्म प्रधान है तो उसके अनुसार हमें फल क्यों
नहीं मिला??

हमने उपर में प्रारब्ध कर्म की चर्चा करी,
अभी वर्तमान में जो कुछ हमें प्राप्त हो रहा है वह अभी के कर्मों
के साथ-साथ प्रारब्ध कर्मों का भी परिणाम है।
हमने अपनी पुरी उर्जा से अपना काम किया, लेकिन फिर भी
मनवाछित फल प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।
इसका अर्थ यह है कि हमारा प्रारब्ध कर्म, अभी के वर्तमान कर्म
पर हावी है।

हमारे प्रारब्ध के बुरे कर्मों का परिणाम हमें अभी प्राप्त हो रहा है, जिसके कारण हमें मनवाछित फल प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा और हम अभी कितना भी हाथ-पाँव मार ले, कितना भी प्रयत्न कर ले, कुछ ऐसी चीजें होती हैं, जिसे हम चाह कर भी बदल नहीं सकते।

इसीलिए,
गोस्वामी जी ने लिखा है :-

होइहि सोइ जो राम रचि राखा। को करि तर्क बढ़ावै साखा॥

भावार्थ-

होगा वही, जो राम ने रच रखा। व्यर्थ के तर्क या विचार विमर्श करके विस्तार बढ़ाने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है।

ऐसे में दुःख और निराशा के घोर अंधेरे के गर्त में जाने के बजाय प्रारब्ध या राम अर्थात् ईश्वर की इच्छा मान कर स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए।

परन्तु इसका यह अर्थ नहीं की प्रारब्ध पर निर्भर रहकर कुछ

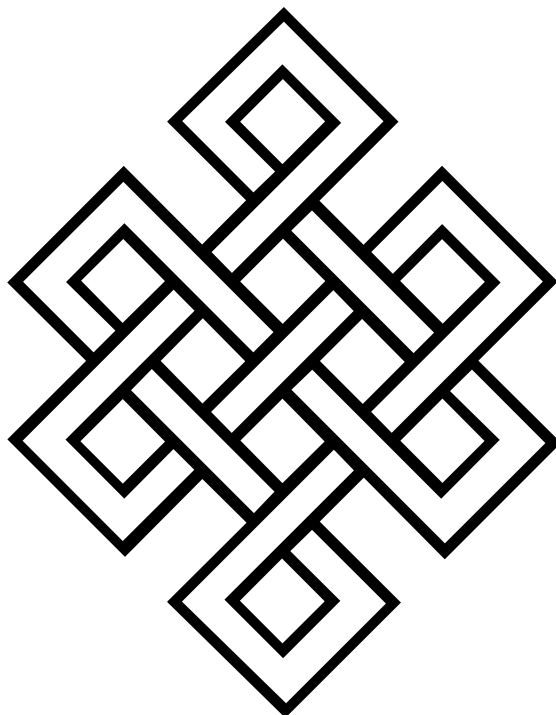
किया ही ना जाए।

राम ने हमारे विषय में जो कुछ भी रच रखा है वह ऐसे ही बिना किसी कारण के नहीं है, उन्होंने जो कुछ भी रचा है वो हमारे पिछले कर्मों के अनुसार ही किया है, जिसे हमने संचित कर रखा है।

इसलिए प्रारब्ध को अवश्यम्भावी अर्थात् अनिवार्य समझकर अनासक्तभाव से भोगना चाहिए और जीवन के वर्तमान (क्रियमाण कर्म) पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, जिससे भविष्य को सँवारा जा सके।

इसलिए मनुष्य अपना यथासंभव कर्म करें, पुरुषार्थ हेतु तत्पर रहें, सात्विक बुद्धि रखें और निरंतर प्रयास करते रहे।

अंतः विषय को गहराई से समझने पर पता चलता है कि गोस्वामी जी की दोनों चौपाई परस्पर विरोधाभासी ना होकर एक दुसरे की पुरक है।





विवाह या व्यापार

- Hargun Kumar, 2nd BA LLB

भारतीय संस्कृति में प्राचीन काल से सोलह संस्कारों की परंपरा रही है। जिसे भारत के महान ऋषियों, महर्षियों के द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया था। यह संस्कार किसी प्रकार का नियम नहीं, अपितु एक संपूर्ण जीवन पद्धति है। इन्हीं संस्कारों के द्वारा मनुष्य का चरित्र एवं जीवन निर्माण किया जाता था। यह एक विशेष प्रकार की जीवन शैली थी, जिसके बिना मानव जीवन पुरा हो ही नहीं सकता।

समय, काल और परिस्थितियाँ बदलने के कारण हमने तो अपनी सोलह संस्कारों की महान ऋषियों की परंपरा को भुला ही दिया है। लेकिन इनमें से कुछ संस्कार अभी भी प्रचलित हैं, जैसे की उपनयन संस्कार (यज्ञोपवीत संस्कार), विवाह संस्कार और अंत में अंतेष्टि संस्कार तो सभी का होता ही है।

इन्हीं संस्कारों में प्रमुख है “विवाह संस्कार”।

सनातन संस्कृति में विवाह केवल स्त्री-पुरुष का संयोग मात्र नहीं है, अपितु दो परिवारों, दो कुटुंबों और उससे भी बढ़कर दो समाजों का आत्मीय मिलन है। यहाँ विवाह को अन्य मत मतांतरों के जैसा केवल कॉन्ट्रैक्ट या एग्रीमेंट नहीं, बल्कि जन्म-जन्मों का साथ माना जाता है। विवाह के द्वारा मनुष्य, चार आश्रमों में प्रमुख “गृहस्थ आश्रम” में प्रवेश करता है।

विवाह ही आश्रम व्यवस्था का नींव माना जाती है। बिना विवाह के गृहस्थ आश्रम नहीं और बिना गृहस्थ के अन्य आश्रम नहीं, क्योंकि विवाह के द्वारा गृहस्थ में प्रवेशित दंपति ही संतान को जन्म देती है, और वहीं संतान आगे चल कर ब्रह्मचर्य, गृहस्थ, वानप्रस्थ और फिर सन्यास आश्रम में प्रवेश करता है। इसी प्रकार आश्रम व्यवस्था चलती रहती है।

लेकिन आधुनिकता के इस बदलते दौर में और पाश्चात्य संस्कृति के अंधानुकरण के कारण “विवाह” जैसे पवित्र संस्कार भी दूषित हो रहे हैं। इसी क्रम में कुछ घोर विकृतियाँ “विवाह संस्कार” में प्रवेश कर गई हैं। जैसे कि - दहेज प्रथा, लिव इन रिलेशनशिप इत्यादि।

इस बदलते दौर में विवाह “संस्कार” ना रह कर, अब “व्यापार” हो गया है। शादी रिश्तों की “गहराई” पर नहीं होता, बल्कि जेब

की “कमाई” पर तय होने लगा है। रिश्तें चुनते समय लोग “खानदान” नहीं, एक-दूसरे के घरों का “सामान” देखते हैं। संबंधों में लोग प्यार के जगह “मोटर-कार” को महत्व देने लगे हैं। लोग मैरिज के लिए पैकेज देखते हैं, और कहते हैं! - “भारत में डाइवोर्स बहुत बढ़ गया है।” जिस रिश्ते में प्यार नहीं, पैसा होगा तो डाइवोर्स कैसे, नहीं बढ़ेगा तो और क्या होगा? जनाब!

आए दिन खबर आती है कम तनखाह के कारण लड़की ने रिश्ता ठुकराया, तो कही ये खबर आती है कम दहेज के कारण रिश्ता टूटा। रिश्ता देखने जाने से पहले, बकायदा डिमांड लिस्ट तैयार की जाती है, एक तरफ से नहीं, बल्कि लड़का-लड़की दोनों वालों के तरफ से, जैसे कि रिश्ता तय करने नहीं, कॉन्ट्रैक्ट साइन (दस्तखत) करने जा रहे हो।

लड़की पक्ष का डिमांड लिस्ट:-

- 1) लड़का सरकारी पद पे हो या फिर उसका अच्छा पैकेज हो।
- 2) बड़ा-सा घर हो, घर में नौकर हो, कुक (खानसामा) भी हो क्योंकि बिटिया रानी को खाना बनाने तो आता ही नहीं है।
- 3) घर में ज्यादा लोग ना हो, कम लोगो का परिवार हो, लड़के की छोटी बहन तो होनी ही नहीं चाहिए, अगर लड़का इकलौता हो तो अति उत्तम। किसी प्रकार का झंझट ही नहीं।
- 4) शादी के बाद लड़का लड़की को अपने साथ ले जाए, लड़की घर पर अकेले नहीं रह सकती, इन बूढ़ों के साथ।

लड़का पक्ष का डिमांड लिस्ट:-

- 1) लड़की सुंदर हो, एक दम अप्सरा जैसी अच्छी पढ़ी-लिखी हो! शिक्षा में मॉडर्न, और संस्कार में पौराणिक।
- 2) सभी का सम्मान करे, गुणी भी हो। भले ही उनका खुद का लड़का नालायक और एक दम लुच्चा ही क्यों ना हो। लड़की गुणवती होनी चाहिए।
- 3) लड़की को घर के सभी काम काज आने चाहिए, झाड़ू-पोछा से लेकर कढ़ाई-बुनाई तक सभी में पारंगत हो। इन सब चीजों को देखकर रिश्ता किया जाएगा तो घर में कलह, झगड़ा-झंझट, उत्पीड़न, मार-पीट और अंत में तलाक तथा सदस्यों का जीवन बर्बाद नहीं होगा तो क्या होगा?



नवोदित व प्रथम पिढी वकीलांची वकिली कशी चालेल?

- Omkar Gholve, 3rd BA LLB

पूर्वीच्या काळाची जर वर्तमान काळाशी तुलना केली तर, आज विधी क्षेत्रात भरपूर विद्यार्थ्यांची ओढ दिसून येत आहे. १२ वी नंतर ५ वर्षे तर पदवी नंतर ३ वर्षे असा एल. एल. बी. करण्याचा अभ्यासक्रम आहे. भरपूर विद्यार्थी मोठ्या आशेने करियर घडविण्याच्या, काही सामाजिक कार्य करण्यासाठी, काही आर्थिक निकषासाठी या क्षेत्रात येण्याचा विचार करतात. काही विद्यार्थ्यांचे या विधी क्षेत्राशी जन्मापासूनच घनिष्ठ संबंध असतात, कारण त्यांचे आई- वडील, आजी-आजोबा हे वकील असतात. त्यामुळे त्यांना वकिलीचे बाळकडू जन्मापासूनच मिळत आलेले असतात. त्यांना वकिलीची सनद मिळाल्यानंतर वकिलीचे डावपेच शिकवण्यासाठी घरातच गुरू असतात.

परंतु प्रश्न उपस्थित होतो तो प्रथम पिढी वकीलांचा. त्यांना भरपूर अडचणींचा सामना करावा लागतो आणि त्यात जे विद्यार्थी ग्रामीण भागातून शहरी भागात वकिली करण्याच्या दृष्टीकोनातून येतात त्यांना प्रथम ३-४ वर्षे फक्त तिथली पध्दत आणि काम समजण्यातच निघून जातात. आणि या सर्व गोष्टींमध्ये काही वाढो अथवा न वाढो परंतु वयाचा आकडा मात्र नक्की वाढतो. आणि निसर्गाच्या नियमाप्रमाणे ज्या-त्या गोष्टी ज्या-त्या वयात झाल्या, तरच आयुष्याचा उपभोग घेता येतो, नाहीतर आयुष्यभर तडजोडच करावी लागते.

तर मग नक्की काय बदलायला हवं, तर सर्वप्रथम एक गोष्ट मला येथे मांडू वाटते ती म्हणजे आपले एल.एल.बी. चे शिक्षण आणि न्यायालयातील प्रॅक्टिस, न्यायालयात चालणारे खटले यामध्ये खूप फरक आहे. त्याचे कारण असे की, खटला दाखल करण्यापासून ते निकाल लागेपर्यंत आपल्या एल.एल.बी. च्या पुस्तकांमध्ये खूप संक्षिप्त रूपात तरतूदी दिल्या आहेत. पण कोणत्या वेळी काय करावे हे दिलेलं नाहीये. जसं की, फौजदारी खटल्यात एफ.आय.आर. आणि चार्जशीट ही महत्वाची असते. आपल्या एल.एल. बी.च्या पुस्तकांमध्ये कुठेच एफ.आय.आर. कशी वाचावी, चार्जशीट कशी वाचावी त्यात नक्की वाचायचं काय, हे दिलेलं नाहीये. आजच्या काही नवोदित वकीलांची हालत अशी झाली आहे की, काही नवोदित वकीलांना स्वतःहून

अर्जसुद्धा लिहिता येत नाही. त्यासाठी आपल्या विद्यापीठ स्तरावर, महाविद्यालयीन स्तरावर अर्ज कसा लिहावा यासंबंधी मार्गदर्शन केले पाहिजे. तसेच निशाणी १,२,३,४,५,६,७,८ काय असते? ई-कोर्ट काय असते? ऑनलाईन एफ. आय. आर कशी पाहावी, रोजनामा काय असतो? तसेच अभ्यासक्रमाला पाहता असे निदर्शनास येते की, फक्त फौजदारी, दिवाणी, कन्ज्यूमर, फॅमिली इतकीच क्षेत्रे वकिली करण्यासाठी आहेत. परंतु भारतात एकूण १२४८ अॅक्ट आहेत. त्यातील फक्त काही अॅक्टच एल.एल.बी.च्या अभ्यासक्रमात आहेत. मला माहितीये हे सर्व अॅक्ट अभ्यासक्रमात घेता येणं शक्य नाही. परंतु त्यासंबंधीची थोडक्यात माहिती देणं हे अपेक्षित आहे. वकील झाल्यावर कुठला खटला कुठे मांडायचा हे समजण्यातच नवोदित वकीलांचा भरपूर वेळ जातो. असंही म्हणता येणार नाही की, प्रथम पिढी वकील त्यांच्या वकिलीत यशस्वी होत नाही तर, नक्कीच होतात. परंतु त्यांना भरपूर कष्ट घ्यावे लागते. जर वरील काही गोष्टी बदलल्या तर नवोदित वकीलांना भरपूर सहाय्य होईल. आणि मुख्य गोष्ट वर्तमानमध्ये नवोदित वकीलांचे खूप भयानक हाल आहेत. त्यांना नोक-या नाहीत. त्यांना वरिष्ठ वकीलांकडून भक्ताही मिळत नाही. मिळाला तर तोही अत्यंत कमी प्रमाणात असतो. म्हणून माझ्या विधी शाखेच्या विद्यार्थीमित्र आणि मैत्रिणी यांना माझा एक सल्ला राहील, की जेवढ्या लवकर तुम्ही इंटरनशिप चालू कराल तेवढे आपल्या वकिली व्यवसायाला उत्तम राहील. वकिली हे क्षेत्र फक्त दोनच गोष्टीवर अवलंबून आहे. एक म्हणजे सराव व दुसरे म्हणजे अभ्यास, अभ्यास आणि फक्त अभ्यास. पदवीनंतर वकिली व्यवसाय करण्याचे ५०० वकीलांनी ठरविले, तर त्यातील फक्त ५० वकीलच शेवटपर्यंत राहतात. बाकीचे ४५० इतर व्यवसायांकडे वळतात, कारण या व्यवसायामध्ये संयम लागतो. महाविद्यालयातील शिक्षण आणि न्यायालयातील प्रॅक्टिस यात खूप फरक आहे. त्यामुळे महाविद्यालयास्तरावर व विद्यापीठांतर्गत काहीतरी अमूलाग्र बदल घडायलाच हवेत. कारण ती या काळाची गरज आहे.

एक तल
अमर न डे
लक ए
छ



*Artistry in
Poetry*

Campus Through my Lens



Sumit Tak
Assistant Professor



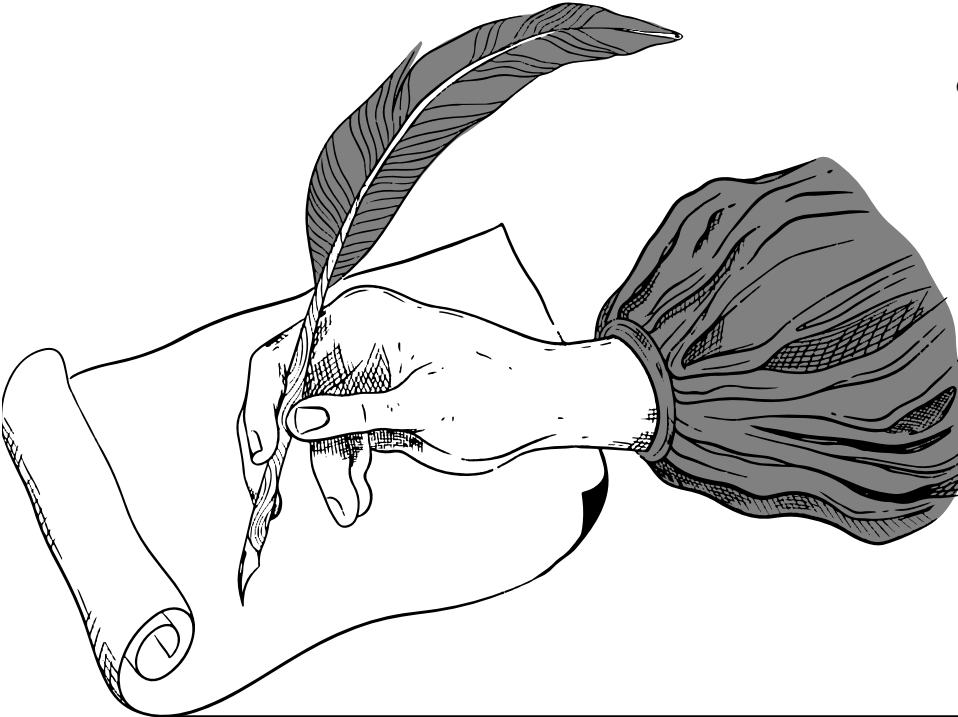
लिहित रहा

- Asst. Prof. Sandip Borse, Faculty

लिहित रहा
 भय वाटते
 अपयशी वाटते
 लिहित रहा
 अपेक्षाभंग झाला
 निराशा आली
 लिहित रहा
 व्यक्त होत रहा
 सांगत रहा
 मनाचा कोपरांन कोपरा
 शोधत रहा
 कागदावर उतरवत रहा
 बोलत रहा

आवडलं, लिहित रहा
 नावडलं, लिहित रहा
 राग, लोभ, भय,
 काहीही वाटो
 लिहित रहा
 सोपसाप
 सहज सरळ
 वाकळ तिकळ
 लिहित रहा
 थोडं काही मिळवलेलं
 हातातून निसटलेलं
 सार काही
 लिहित रहा

पोस्ट लिही, स्टेटस लिही, स्टोरी
 लिही
 लिहित रहा
 मित्राबद्दल, प्रियकराबद्दल,
 कोणत्याही नात्याबद्दल
 लिहित रहा
 तुला कोणी बोललेले
 तुला कुणाला बोलायचे ते
 लिहित रहा
 लिहावेसे नाही वाटले तरी,
 लिहित रहा.
 मनातील एक एक विचाराचे
 गणित मांडत रहा.
 आयुष्याची गोंष्ट कागदावर
 उतरवत रहा.
 लिहित रहा





लेक

- Mrs. Manisha Bhagwat,
Office Superintendent

लेक असते गोजिरी,
सर्व गुणांने साजिरी

लेक असते अवखळ
जणू वा-यावर स्वार

लेक असते मायाळू
जरी असते स्वप्नाळू

लेक मायेचा पाझर
नाही कमी हो आदर

लेक असे हो गरीब गाय
जशी दुधावरची साय

लेक असे हो बापाच्या काळजाचा तुकडा
करी जीवाचे तो रान जपून तिला जीवापाड,

लेक असे हो धाडशी अन खंबीर
उभी राही भावाच्या पाठीशी बनून आधार

नका बोल लावू लेकीला बाई
कधी कधी होते ती आईचीही आई

एक तरी लेक असावी घरटी
जी घेते सवर्ची काळजी निगुती

अशी कशी लेक देव देतो रे पोटी
सासरी जाताच ती होते रे तिकडची



Solitude

- Shravani Otari, 2nd BA LLB

Why does everything have to do with people?

What everyone else thinks of you?

How everyone perceives you?

Where do people see you?

Solitude is a bliss that only a few people enjoy,

*Solitude is the blessing that some seek to
destroy.*

*When you look within yourself, rather than
judging yourself from outside, the world becomes
so much more vibrant and bright;*

*The time spent alone, in the presence of
one's own self is the single most peaceful and
beautiful thing in the world.*





The Fallen Blue Antiquity

- Rohit Salve, 2nd BA LLB

She is not fair,

So isn't life,

But I like how she shines,

Every time when she's around,

The pleasure is all mine.

She is so strong, she rules every heart in her

city,

She is the princess of unspoken legends,

Lost stories of rarest fallen blue antiquity.



नारी की पहचान

- Amisha Amrutkar, 2nd BA LLB

नारी को लेकर कुछ ऐसे विचार हैं,
जो साधारण मानसिकता के पार हैं।

उसका सर्वस्व केवल उसका परिवार हैं,
पर क्यूँ नहीं वो अपने लिए जीने की हकदार हैं?
वो लक्ष्मी, सरस्वती, दुर्गा का अवतार हैं,
पर क्यूँ ना देते उसे वो अधिकार हैं?

जब भी सुनती वो बलात्कार,
जाग जाती है उसकी छिपी अंगार
ना छेड़ो उसे वरना निकालेगी अपनी तलवार,
और उट कर करेगी तुम पर वार,
चाहे समस्या जाये आर या पार

जब उसके नाम की गाली हो स्वीकार,
तो क्यूँ चुभते है तुम्हें उसके विचार ?
उंगली उठाता उस पर सारा संसार,
आगे बढ़ने का नहीं करती वो इंतजार

कुछ कहने से ना वो हिचकिचाती हैं,
बस.....थोड़ा सम्मान पाना चाहती हैं।
थोड़ा सम्मान पाना चाहती हैं !





बुद्ध कौन है?

- Hargun Kumar, 2nd BA LLB

कौन हैं बुद्ध?
 जो विचार से है शुद्ध,
 वहीं है, आज बुद्ध।
 जो व्यभिचार के विरुद्ध,
 वहीं है, आज बुद्ध।
 जिसकी वाणी करती मंत्रमुग्ध,
 वहीं है, आज बुद्ध।
 जिसने छेड़ रखा मन से युद्ध
 वहीं है, आज बुद्ध।
 पाप, अनाचार तथा भेदभाव के विरुद्ध
 वहीं है, आज बुद्ध।
 जिसकी करुणा बहती जैसे दुग्ध,
 वहीं हैं, आज बुद्ध।।
 जिसका मार्ग, अंगुलीमाल भी ना कर सका
 अवरुद्ध,
 वहीं हैं, आज बुद्ध।
 जो अबतक है अनिरुद्ध
 वहीं है, आज बुद्ध।
 है! जो युद्ध (हिंसा) के विरुद्ध
 वहीं है, आज बुद्ध।
 जिसका शास्त्र है नियुद्ध
 वहीं है, आज बुद्ध।
 जिसने वासनाओं को किया निरुद्ध
 वहीं है, आज बुद्ध।
 जो है शत्रु विरुद्ध
 वहीं है, आज बुद्ध।
 नहीं कोई प्रबुद्ध
 शिवाय केवल बुद्ध।



जग आहे एक रंगमंच

- Bhakti Mane, 2nd BA LLB

न सांगता आणून उभे केले मंचावरती,
 कथेविनाच केली नवख्या पात्रांची भरती,
 संहितेच्या पानांच्या कोऱ्या पत्रावळी,
 अनभिज्ञ कलाकारांची नुसती मांदियाळी,
 कथा नाही, संवाद नाही अर्थ न या प्रयोगाला,
 घाबरलेल्या कलाकारांचा एकच होकार आला,
 गाण्यासाठी कधी लागते का तालीम कोकिळेला,
 प्रत्येक फुलास मिळते का संधी नव्याने फुलण्याला,
 स्वतःच्या पात्रासाठी करा मोकळे अंगण,
 कोऱ्या कागदावर खेचून आणा आपले नभागण,
 कुरव्या समुद्र लहरीमधूनी शीळ घालते साद,
 अवघडलेल्या जगण्याचा उतरेल न बोलका संवाद,
 मग चित्रकाराच्या कुंचल्यातून झाली रंगांची
 उधळण,
 भाट करू लागला स्तुतीसुमनांची गुंफण,
 गाणाऱ्या समुद्राला गवसले सूर पहाडी,
 अव्यक्त अशा भावनांची सुटू लागली कौडी,
 गायकाच्या तानांनी निनादला मौनाचा गाभारा,
 हावभावातून दर्शनीय झाला जगण्याचा पसारा,
 अस्तित्वाच्या पात्रांना उमटला अस्मितेचा प्रतिध्वनी,
 स्वप्नांच्या शाईची रीती झाली लेखणी,
 चुकत घाबरत साऱ्यांनी रंगवला आपला भाग,
 अंतरंगातून आला अवचित नकळत राग,
 नाटकाच्या शेंवटाचे झाले आता प्रदर्शन,
 प्रत्यक्षातूनही प्रतिमाच ठरली विलक्षण,
 रसिकप्रेक्षकांवर पडता प्रकाश खुर्च्या होत्या
 मोकळ्या,
 पण सृष्टीच्या किमायागरच्या वाजत होत्या टाळ्या,
 ऐनवेळच्या अशाच प्रयोगांचा जीवन आहे संच,
 नवनवीन भूमिका देणारे जग आहे एक रंगमंच



वीर सावरकर

- Hargun Kumar, 2nd BA LLB



सावरकर, हाँ! सावरकर,
देशभक्त नहीं कोई उनसे बढ़कर
मातृभूमि की रक्षा हेतु
जीता रहा, वह तिल-तिल कर,
सावरकर, हाँ! सावरकर

कालकोठरी की पीड़ा कोई क्या?
जाने मखमली चादरपर सो कर,
आजीवन कारावास काटता,
कोल्हू से जुट तेल पेरकर,
सावरकर, हाँ! सावरकर,
अंन्दमान की कालकोठरी सुना रही,
उनकी व्यथा कथा,
आज भी चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर,
सावरकर, हाँ! सावरकर,
देशभक्त नहीं कोई उनसे बढ़कर

आजादी की समर में कूद पड़े वो,
चापेकर बंधुओं से प्रेरित होकर।
बचपन से देशभक्ति की चिंगारी,
सुलग रही थी उनके अंदर,
बंगाल विभाजन का विरोध जताते,
विदेशी वस्तुओं की होली जलाकर,
सावरकर, हाँ! सावरकर,
देशभक्त नहीं कोई उनसे बढ़कर

होम कर दिया जीवन अपना,
भारत माँ की सेवा में,
आजीवन काले पानी में बंदी बनकर
सावरकर, हाँ! सावरकर,
देशभक्त नहीं कोई उनसे बढ़कर
मातृभूमि का कर्ज चुकाता
ना जाने कितने यातनाएँ सह-सह कर
सावरकर, हाँ! सावरकर,
देशभक्त नहीं कोई उनसे बढ़कर

अन्नजल त्याग, मृत्यु का भी वरण करें वह।
आत्महत्या नहीं, आत्मार्पण कहकर,
सावरकर, हाँ! सावरकर,
देशभक्त नहीं कोई उनसे बढ़कर

जीवंत बना रहा वह,
कालेपानी का कालकूट पीकर,
काल के कराल स्तंभों को शकशोर कर,
उनका जीवन हमसे कहता,
फिर खड़ा हो जा गिर-गिर कर,
सावरकर, हाँ! सावरकर,
देशभक्त नहीं कोई उनसे बढ़कर



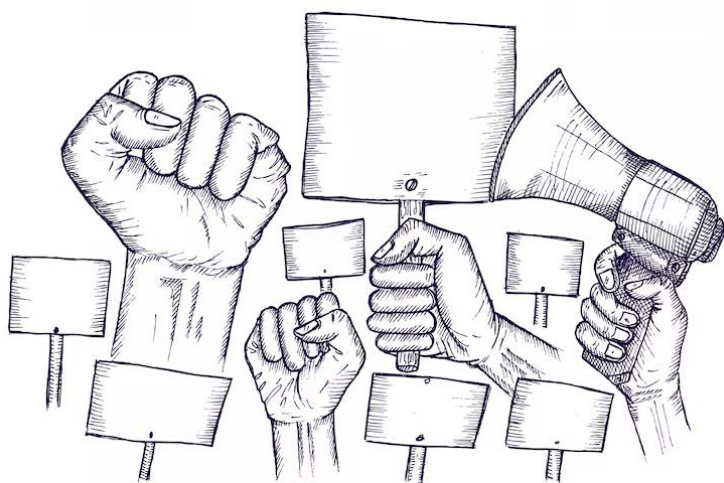
इसलिए बगावत करता हूँ

- Hargun Kumar, 2nd BA LLB

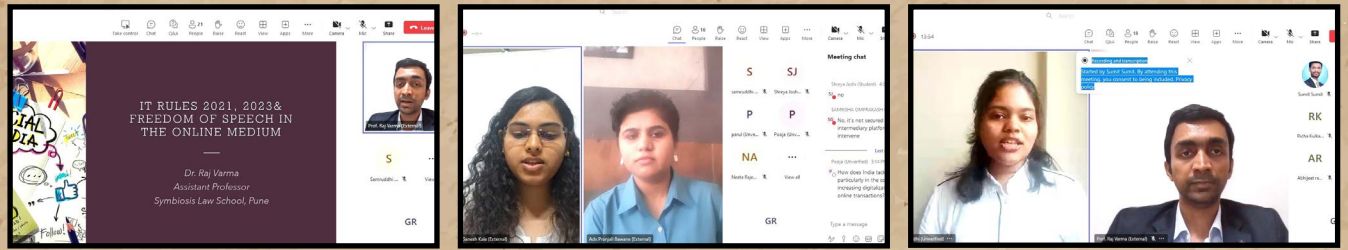
इसलिए बगावत करता हूँ,
 "अन्याय" मुझे स्वीकार नहीं।।
 एक तन पर सोने की तार का चेन,
 एक तन पर सूत की तार नहीं
 इसलिए बगावत करते हूँ,
 "अन्याय" मुझे स्वीकार नहीं।
 पूरे एकड़ में बनी हवेली,
 रहने वाले दो प्राणी,
 दूसरी तरफ दस हाथ का धर,
 दस रहते हैं,
 सो सकते पैर पसार नहीं,
 इसलिए बगावत करते हैं,
 "अन्याय" मुझे स्वीकार नहीं
 जीवन की नैया,
 पार लगेगी कैसे?
 दिखता कोई पतवार नहीं
 ऐसे लगता जीवन में सह सकता,
 अधिक अब भार नहीं
 लेने जाता मैं जब कुछ भी,
 कुछ मिलता मुझे, उधार नहीं
 कोई खाता रोज पकवान नए,
 किसी को मिलता रोटी-अचार नहीं,
 भूख से रोते बच्चे की कोई सुनता चीख-पुकार
 नहीं,

इसलिए बगावत करता हूँ,
 "अन्याय" मुझे स्वीकार नहीं।
 जिसने हल देखी ही नहीं,
 वो हकदार हजारों बीघे का,
 और हल के संग हस्ती मिटा रहा,
 एक बीघे का हकदार नहीं,
 इसलिए बगावत करता हूँ,
 "अन्याय" मुझे स्वीकार नहीं।

बैंक में पड़े हैं लाख-करोड़,
 और धन का पारावार नहीं
 कुछ बगल में हैं ऐसे भी,
 जिन्हें जीने का आधार नहीं
 इसलिए बगावत करते हूँ,
 "अन्याय" मुझे स्वीकार नहीं।
 सत्ता पर काबिज़ लोगो को,
 जनता से कोई सरोकार नहीं
 लूट-पाट कर धर भर लिए,
 करते कभी विचार नहीं,
 कैसे चुप बैठू कायर की तरह,
 जैसे खड़ग में,
 मेरे धार नहीं,
 कोई थुं ही बागी नहीं बनता,
 और करता यों तक़ार नहीं,
 सह सकता और अत्याचार नहीं
 इसलिए बगावत करते हूँ,
 "अन्याय" मुझे स्वीकार नहीं।



Alumni Relations Department



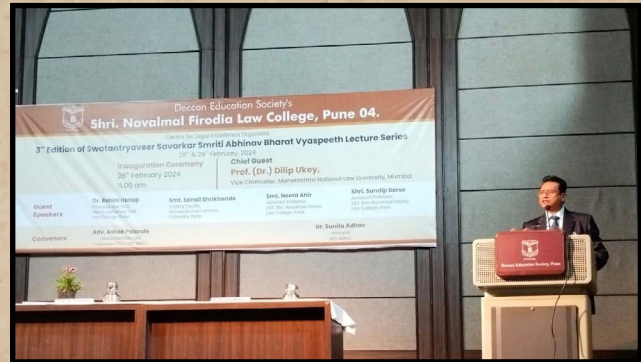
Consumer Club



Debate Department - Club Mimansa



DES Centre for Legal Excellence



Swatantryaveer Savarkar Smriti Abhinav Bharat Vyaspeeth

Guest Lecture



Awaken the Power of Women



Civil Contempt and Criminal Contempt of Court



Consumer Protection Act, 2019 in Conflict with Other Laws



Emerging Trends of Arbitration



Global Regulation of Digital Markets



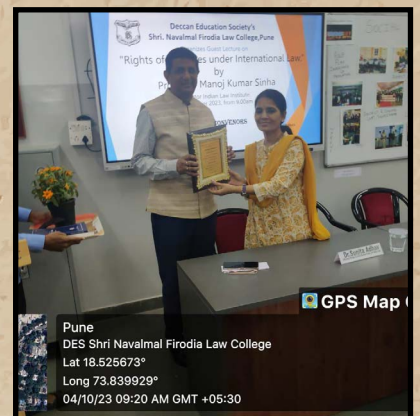
Swami Vivekananda



Moot Court Exercise and Internship



Pleadings in Criminal Proceedings



Rights of Refugees under International Law

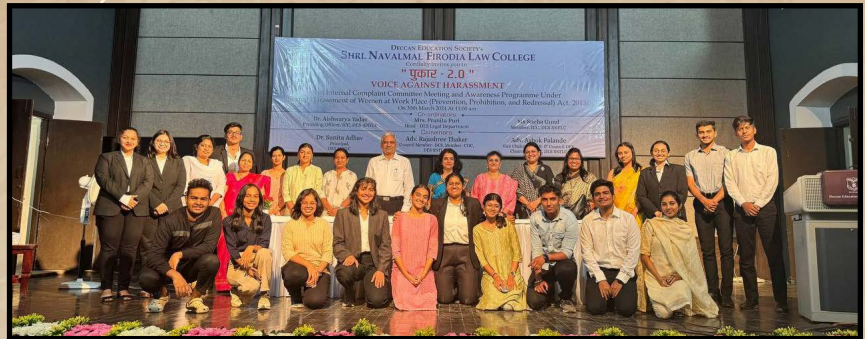
Interaction Department



Gate No. 3, Ferguson
College Campus, N
Tukaram Mandir



Internal Committee



Pukar

Mental Health Cell



Session on handling exam related anxiety

Legal Research Cell



Research Day



Themisia 2.0



Themisia 2.0



Themisia 2.0



Themisia 2.0



Themisia 2.0



Workshop on Research Methodology

Moot Court Society



Intra



LTNA



LTNA



LTNA



Student Volunteers

National Service Scheme



National Service Scheme



Anti Drug Campaign



Anti Drug Campaign



Celebration of Constitutional Day



Consumer Awareness Day



Human Rights Day Awareness Programme



Human Rights Day Awareness Programme



Celebration of Women's Day with
the Self-Help Group at Patil Wasti



National Unity Day

National Service Scheme



Meri Mitti Mera Desh Campaign



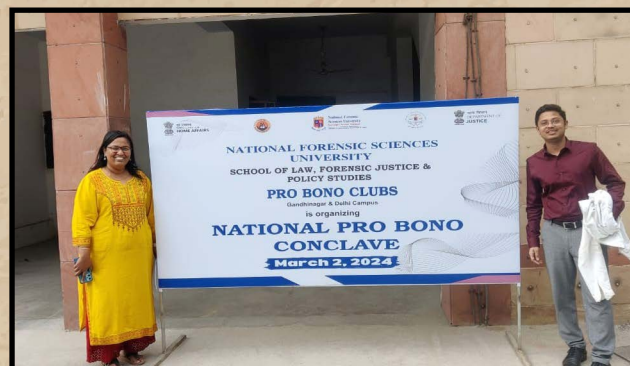
Swachhata Abhiyan Campaign



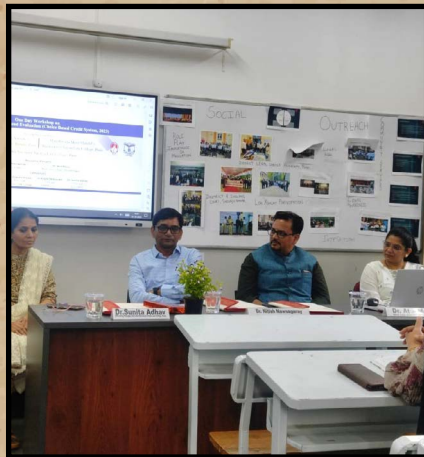
Voter Day Pledge



Pro Bono Club



Seminar and Workshop Department



Curriculum Evaluation



Efficiency Enhancement



Efficiency Enhancement



Themisia

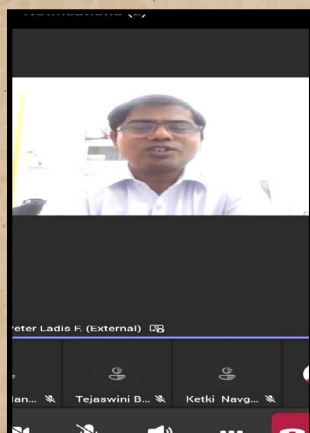


Themisia



Themisia

Students' Development Cell



Constitution Day Celebration



Hindi Day Celebration

Study Tour Department



Adrai Trek



NHRC Visit



Adrai Trek



Supreme Court Visit



Rashtrapati Bhavan

Supreme Court Live Streaming Activity



Vidhipath



Women's Study Cell - Paripoorti



ASMI



Political Empowerment of Women





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