

VPM'S TMC LAW COLLEGE, THANE

MISSION

To facilitate professional legal education and thereby empower and sensitize citizens

VISION

To be in the class of excellent centres of legal education in the country

OUR GOALS & OBJECTIVES

- To provide qualitative legal education particularly to the residents of Thane and its vicinity
- To provide training in the skills essential for practitioners of law
- To inculcate discipline, values and a sense of social responsibility

Vidhijna : Object

- To compile all major activities and achievements of every year with photographs.
- To provide a platform to our students & staff to exhibit various literary, research and artistic skills.

Editorial Committee - 2012 - 13

Chief Editor : Incharge Principal Mrs. Sri Vidhya Jayakumar

Staff Members : Prof. Mr. Vinod Wagh & Prof. Mr. Mithun Bansode
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Ms. Sheetal Authade (Librarian)
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Mr. Mukesh Rane
Mr. Pannalal Tribuvan

Student Member : Ms. Krushna Kamat

Disclaimer

The views of the authors are theirs; the Editorial Committee & the institution
disclaim any responsibility regarding them.

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Enrolment of Students

Students Strength 2012 - 2013

Class	Strength		SC		ST		VJNT		SBC		OBC		OPEN	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I LL.B.	167	132	45	32	6	3	14	4	3	4	22	15	77	74
II LL.B.	142	143	29	18	3	3	6	7	1	-	33	15	70	100
III LL.B.	115	131	13	11	3	2	10	8	2	2	21	23	66	85

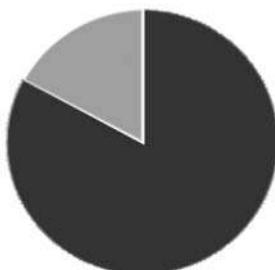
Student Intake

I YEAR



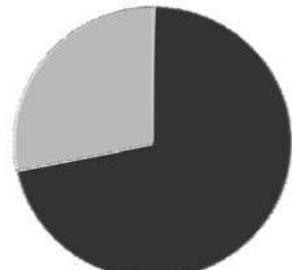
299 / 300

II YEAR

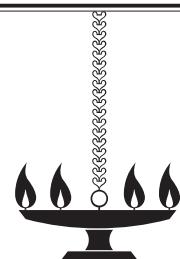
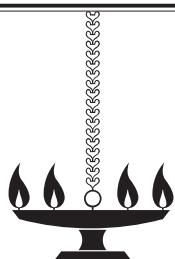


285 / 300

III YEAR



246 / 300



स्व. मा. ना. पाटील

जन्म : १९ जुलै १९२६ निधन : २६ मार्च २०१३

आम्ही यांच्या कार्यकर्तृत्वास आदरांजली वाहतो.

एक प्रेरणादायी व्यक्तिमत्व म्हणून आम्हास तुमची

सदैव आठवण राहील.

आपले कार्यकर्तृत्व आणि व्यक्तिमत्व आम्हाला प्रेरणादायी व स्फूर्तीदायी ठरो.

हिच आपणाला भावपूर्ण श्रद्धांजली ...

प्राचार्या, शिक्षक शिक्षकेतर

कर्मचारी आणि विद्यार्थी

वि. प्र. म. चे विधी महाविद्यालय, ठाणे

विधिज्ञा २०१२ - २०१३





Staff and various bodies

Local Managing Committee

Dr. V. V. Bedekar	Shri M. V. Gokhale
Shri U. B. Joshi	Shri S.V. Karandikar
Mrs. A. A. Bapat	Shri. Ravindra Rasal
Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar	Shri. S. G. Paranjpe
Ms. Hetal Meishri	Shri. S. V. Joshi
Mr. Vinod Wagh	

Teaching Staff

Mrs. J. Srividhya – I/c Principal

Shri. Vinod Wagh	Shri. Mithun Bansode
Mr. S. M. Payak	Mrs. J. A. Navare
Shri. F. N. Kazi	Shri. S. G. Paranjpe
Shri. A. M. Jalisatgi	Mrs. A. A. Datar
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Shri. Ganesh Badri	Ms. Manisha M. Wagh
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Mr. Amber Joshi	Mrs. Sangita Mehta
Ms. Vidya Gaikwad	Mrs. Ranjan Joshi
Mrs. Dikshita Gupte	Dr. Mrs. Swati Gadgil
Mrs. Swati Sinha	Mrs. Sunitha K. K.
Ms. Khushboo Bhatt	Mrs. Dhanashree Kelkar
Mr. Lata Sakpal	Mr. Sanjay Shinde
Mr. Sanjay Vaidya	Mrs. Supriya Yadav
Dr. Barve Mahesh	

Guest Faculty

Shri Ram Apte	Sr. Counsel, Mumbai High Court
Mrs. Josthna Navre	Advocate, Thane
Mr. Vijay Agashe	Advocate, Thane
Mr. Arun Navre	Advocate, Thane
Mr. Sanjay Borkar	Advocate, Thane
Mrs. Madhavi Naik	Advocate, Thane





Mr. Ganesh Sovani	Advocate, Thane
Mrs. Sunitha Kaprekar	Advocate, Thane
Mr. Gajanan Chavan	Advocate, Thane
Mrs. Gladys Pereira-Mahimkar	Advocate, Thane
Mr. Bharat Khanna	Advocate, Thane
Mr. V. P. Patil	Advocate, Mumbai High Court
Mr. Ashutosh Gole	Advocate, Mumbai High Court
Mr. Sandesh Patil	Advocate, Mumbai

Administrative staff

Shri. S. V. Joshi	OS
Mrs. M. S. Ghatnekar	Head Clerk
Mrs. R. A. Karandikar	Sr. Clerk
Shri. Mukesh R. Rane	Jr. Clerk
Mrs. V. B. Shinde	Clerk
Mr. P. S. Jadhav	Clerk
Shri. P. S. Tribhuvan	Peon
Shri. W. D. Karande	Peon
Shri. R. R. Pathare	Peon
Shri. Raju Rathod	House Keeping Staff
Mrs. Asha Pathare	House Keeping Staff



Vidhijna 2012 - 2013

Students' Council

Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar	Chairperson / I/C Principal
Mr. Vinod H. Wagh	Lecturer Nominee
Mr. Prathamesh S. Mhatre	General Secretary
Mr. Sumit M. Kelkar	Cultural Representative
Mr. Sagar S. Patil	Sports Representative
Ms. Alka G. Mane	Lady Representative III LL.B.
Ms. Sonal Kapre	Lady Representative I LL.B.
Mr. Swapnil P. Bhosale	Class Representative III year
Mr. Ranade Hinanshu	Class Representative II year
Mr. Kadam Kumar Venkatesh	Class Representative I year
Mr. Hitesh Y. Sawant	Class Representative I year





Library Staff

Ms. Sheetal Authade	Librarian
Shri. A. D. Dandane (Retired)	Library Attendant
Ms. Sampada Ramesh Sathe	Library Attendant
Shri. M. D. Mande (Retired)	Library Attendant
Shri. Harshal Koli (Left)	Library Attendant
Mr. Waman Karande	Joined in April 2013
Mr. Santosh Zugare	Joined in April 2013

Retired in the year 2012-13



Mr. M.D. Mande
Lib. Attendant



Mr. A. D. Dandane
Lib. Attendant

Our Best Wishes for Happy & Healthy Retired Life!



New Appointment

From April 2013



Mr. Santosh Zugare
Lib. Attendant



Mr. Waman Karande
Lib. Attendant

Congratulations & Best Wishes!



Women Development Cell

(Under VC's Directions under Section 14(8) of Maharashtra Universities Act, 1994)

Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar	In-charge Principal – (Ex-officio) President
Mrs. Janhavi Navare	Nominee from teaching staff
Ms. Hetal Meisheri	Nominee from teaching staff
Mrs. Ranjan Karandikar	Nominee from non-teaching staff
Adv. Mrs. Madhavi Naik	Woman Representative from NGO (NGO: Arth Foundation)
Mr. Vinod Wagh	Member from Reserved Category
Ms. Alka Mane	(III LL.B.) – Women's Representative from Students' Council

Marathi Mandal

I/C Principal Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar	Chairperson (Ex-officio)
Prof. Mr. Ambar Joshi	Member
Prof. Mr. Mithun Bansode	Member
Prof. Mrs. Navre	Member
Mr. Sanket Lele (II LL.B.)	Member

Backward Classes Committee

(Constituted in April 2012)

I/C Principal Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar	Chairperson
Prof. Mr. Vinod Wagh	Member
Prof. Mr. Mithun Bansode	Member
Mr. Mukesh Rane	Secretary
Mr. Pannalal Tribuvan	Secretarial assistant

Practical Training Committee

I/C Principal Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar (Chairperson)	
Prof. Mr. Vinod Wagh (Member)	Prof. Mr. Mithun Bansode (Member)
Prof. Mr. S. M. Payak (Member)	Mrs. Ranjan Karandikar (Secretary)





Annual Report (2012-13)

Arrangement of Terms

First Term 2nd July 2012 to 15th Dec. 2012

Second Term 2nd Jan. 2013 to 18th May 2013

Commencement of Classes

I LLB A & B - 9th July 2012

I LLB C, D, E }
II & III LLB 1st August 2012

Academic Performance

Result Analysis of April 2012 University Exam

Class	Uni. Result %	College Result %	No. of 1 st Classes
I LL.B.	34.1 %	29.47 %	2
II LL. B.	41.30 %	41.25 %	1
III LL.B.	63.18 %	75.86 %	2

November 2012

Class	Uni. Result %	College Result %
I LL.B. I Sem.	Not Received	31.59 %
II LL. B. III Sem.	45.24 %	56.03 %
III LL.B. V Sem.	52.33 %	60.71 %

ऑगस्ट २०१२

मूट कोर्ट सादरीकरण

महाविद्यालयामध्ये दि. २९ ऑगस्ट रोजी विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी मूट कोर्ट हॉल मध्ये मूट कोर्ट चे सादरीकरण करण्यात आले. तृतीय विधी वर्षाच्या विद्यार्थ्यांनी सदर सादरीकरण केले. सदर कार्यक्रमासाठी प्रो. पराजंपे व अॅड विद्या गायकवाड यांनी न्यायाधीश म्हणून काम पाहिले. खालील विद्यार्थ्यांनी यात सहभाग नोंदवला.

१) कु. रूपाली अकोलकर	२) जयेश गोखले
३) भरत पारवानी	४) कु. हर्षदा काळसकर

केस नं. १. - ग्राहक संरक्षण कायदा १९८६ अंतर्गत सदर केस दिल्ली राज्य ग्राहक मंडळ यांच्याकडे सादर करावयाची होती. सदर केस मध्ये Airport अधिकाऱ्याच्या दुर्लक्षणेमुळे झालेल्या मुत्यूची नुकसान भरपाई मागणी ही होती.

केस नं. २ - एक ३ वर्षांची मुलगी टि. व्ही मालिकेच्या शूटिंग दरम्यान जखमी झाल्यामुळे मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय (OS) याच्या करार कायदा व नुकसानीचा कायदा खाली भरपाई मागणे असा होता.





सदर सादरीकरण बघण्यासाठी पूर्ण सभागृह विद्यार्थ्यांनी भरले होते. यावेळी प्रभारी प्राचार्य श्रीमती श्रीविद्या जयकुमार यांनी आभार मानले.

प्रगती महाविद्यालय डॉंविवली यांनी दिनांक २२ ऑगस्ट २०१२, बुधवार रोजी API गरज प्रक्रिया आणि अमंलबजावणी या विषयावर एका कार्यशाळेचे आयोजन केले होते. सदर कार्यशाळेमध्ये ६ व्या वेतन आयोगानुसार पदोन्नती चे निकष यावर चर्चा करण्यात आली. प्रभारी प्राचार्य श्रीमती श्रीविद्या जयकुमार आणि प्रा. मिथुन बनसोडे यांनी सदर कार्यशाळेमध्ये भाग घेतला.

प्रथमवर्ष विधी - वादविवाद स्पर्धा

प्रथम वर्ष विधी अभ्यासक्रमासाठी प्रवेश घेतलेल्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी दरवर्षीप्रमाणे याही वर्षी वादविवाद स्पर्धेचे आयोजन दिनांक १६ ऑगस्ट रोजी करण्यात आले. सदर स्पर्धेमध्ये एकूण १७ विद्यार्थ्यांनी सहभाग घेतला. या स्पर्धेचे विषय पुढीलप्रमाणे ठेवण्यात आले होते.

- १) लोकपाल बिलाच्या प्रस्तावित कायद्यासाठी आमरण उपोषण योग्य की अयोग्य?
- २) मद्यपान करण्यासाठी वयाची मर्यादा कायद्याने निश्चित करणे हे मूलभूत अधिकाराच्या विरुद्ध आहे की नाही?
- ३) चित्रपटांचे पोस्टर रस्त्यावरती आणि सार्वजनिक वहानांवरती लावण्याच्या विरोधातील तक्रारी महानगरपालिकेने घ्याव्यात की नाही?
- ४) महाराष्ट्रामध्ये गुटखाबंदी योग्य कि अयोग्य?

या स्पर्धेमध्ये सहभागी झालेल्या स्पर्धकांपैकी -

१) प्रथम पारितोषिक : १) रंजनी कृष्णन्	२) स्वाती बाळ टेंबे
२) द्वितीय पारितोषिक : विकाश कुमार	
३) तृतीय पारितोषिक : १) देवकी नंदन सिंग	२) मोहिनी सावला

तसेच उत्तेजनार्थ बक्षिसे : १) हर्षवर्धन खांबेटे २) उज्ज्वला आरोटे ३) विकास आंबेटकर

या विद्यार्थ्यांना देण्यात आली. सदर स्पर्धेसाठी परीक्षक म्हणून सौ. श्रीविद्या जयकुमार आणि सौ. रंजन जोशी यांनी काम पाहिले. त्याचबरोबर सौ. दिक्षिता गुप्ते यांनी सूत्रसंचालन केले. विद्यार्थ्यांच्या उत्प्रकृत प्रतिसादामध्ये ही स्पर्धा पार पडली.

सप्टेंबर २०१२



‘विधिज्ञ’ चे प्रकाशन

महाविद्यालयाचा वार्षिक अंक (२०११-२०१२) “विधिज्ञ” चे प्रकाशन व्येत्रे सांगेयो विद्यापीठ, जपान चे डॉ. मिशियो योनो व मंडळाचे कायद्यक्ष डॉ. विजय बेडेकर यांच्या हस्ते दि. ५ सप्टेंबर २०१२ शिक्षक दिनी करण्यात आले. सदर कायद्रक्रम हा थोरले बाजीराव पेशवे सभागृह येथे आयोजित करण्यात आला होता. यावेळी अनेक मान्यवरांची उपस्थिती होती.

५ सप्टेंबर २०१२ - विधी महाविद्यालय ‘विधिज्ञ’ प्रकाशन

शिक्षक दिन साजरा

महाविद्यालयामध्ये दि. ५ सप्टेंबर २०१२ रोजी विद्यार्थी मंडळाच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षक दिन साजरा करण्यात आला. यावेळी प्राध्यापकांनी व विद्यार्थ्यांनी त्यांचे विचार व्यक्त केले.



जपानी प्रतिनिधींची भेट :

१३ जपानी विद्यार्थ्यांनी त्यांच्या प्रा. डॉ. मिर्च यानो Kyoto Sangyo University, Japan यांच्यासह विधी महाविद्यालयास दिनांक ६ सप्टेंबर २०१२ रोजी भेट दिली. प्राध्यापक विनोद वाघ व दोन विद्यार्थीनीनी सदर प्रतिनिधींना मंडळाच्या DR VN BRIM'S मधून सन्मानपूर्वक महाविद्यालयांत आणले. पुष्पगुच्छाने सर्वांचे स्वागत केल्यानंतर चहापानाचा कार्यक्रम झाला. प्रभारी प्राचार्या श्रीमती श्रीविद्या जयाकुमार यांनी पॉवर पॉइंट च्या माध्यमातून भारतीय न्याय व्यवस्था आणि शिक्षण या विषयावर थोडक्यात विवेचन केले. विद्यार्थ्यांनी भजन व शास्त्रीय गायन गाऊन मंडळीचे मनोरंजन केले. विद्यार्थ्यांनी काढलेल्या रांगोळीचे विशेष कौतुक करण्यात आले. प्रा. यानो व सर्व विद्यार्थ्यांना महाविद्यालयाकडून भेट देण्यात आली. हा नवीन अनुभव सर्वांना फार आवडला.



Visit of Japanese Delegation
Welcome of Prof. Dr. Michio Yano of Kyoto Sangyo University



Japanese Students with our Students!



Japanese Students in our Library





- १) वि. प्र. मं. चे ठा. न. पा. विधी महाविद्यालयाची विद्यार्थिनी श्रीमती श्रीदेवी अय्यर हिने मुंबई विद्यापीठाच्या एप्रिल २०१२ च्या तृतीय वर्ष विधी परिक्षेमध्ये विद्यापीठात प्रथम क्रमांक मिळविले. तिने ८०० पैकी ५४० गुण मिळविले.
- २) विधी महाविद्यालयाचे विद्यार्थी अ) विप्लवी सोनालकर, ब) अमृता बुरुडे यांनी नारी गुरुसहानी विधी महाविद्यालय उल्हासनगर यांनी आयोजित केलेल्या विधी मंथन स्पर्धेमध्ये भाग घेऊन दिनांक ०१.०९.२०१२ रोजी द्वितीय पारितोषिक मिळविले.
- ३) जी. जे. अडवाणी विधी महाविद्यालयाने आयोजित केलेला दिनांक १५.९.२०१२ च्या हरिश मेरोरीयन वर्कर्ट्व स्पर्धेमध्ये विधी महाविद्यालयाचे कु. रंजनी कृष्णन आणि विकाष कुमार यांनी भाग घेतला.
- ४) डिवाइन इंडिया युथ असोसिएशन यांनी दिनांक ८.९.२०१२ रोजी आयोजित केलेल्या “शिक्षा इवम विद्या” या चर्चासत्रामध्ये विधी महाविद्यालयाच्या प्रभारी प्राचार्य श्रीमती श्रीविद्या जयाकुमार यांनी सहभाग नोंदविला, “Current & future prospects of value based reformation of education system” हा चर्चासत्राचा विषय होता. सदर चर्चासत्राचे उद्घाटन मुंबई विद्यापीठाचे कुलगुरु डॉ. वेळुकर यांच्या हस्ते झाले.
- ५) विधी विभाग मुंबई विद्यापीठ व फोरम फॉर फेअर जस्टिस यांचा सौजन्याने दिनांक १३.९.२०१२ रोजी आयोजित करण्यात आलेल्या न्यायीक सुधारणा या चर्चासत्रात विधी महाविद्यालयाच्या प्रभारी प्राचार्य श्रीमती श्रीविद्या जयाकुमार यांनी भाग घेतला.
- ६) विधी महाविद्यालयामध्ये दिनांक १४.९.२०१२ रोजी हिंदी दिवस साजरा करण्यात आला. सदर दिवशी वर्कर्ट्व स्पर्धेचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. परीक्षक म्हणून अॅड. स्वाती सिन्हा व अॅड. अंबर जोशी यांनी काम पाहीले. ‘दया मरण’, मुंबई लोकल ट्रेन, आय लव्ह इंडीया, या सारख्या विषयांवर विद्यार्थ्यांनी उत्सूर्त भाषण केले. खालील विद्यार्थी हे स्पर्धेचे विजेते ठरले. १. विकाष कुमार (प्रथम विधी) २. कु. प्रिती (प्रथम विधी) ३. रोहीत शर्मा (प्रथम विधी)
- ७) विधी महाविद्यालयामध्ये दिनांक १४.९.२०१२ रोजी इंग्रजी निबंध स्पर्धेचे आयोजन प्रथम विधीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी करण्यात आले होते. सदर स्पर्धेसाठी ‘फाशीची शिक्षा’ ‘इच्छा तेथे मार्ग’ भारतातील गरीबी इ. विषय ठेवण्यात आले होते. सदर स्पर्धेमध्ये खालील विद्यार्थी विजेते ठरले. १. रंजन कृष्णन (प्रथम) २. श्रुती एस. (द्वितीय) ३. कुमर वेंकटेश (तृतीय)
- ८) विधी महाविद्यालयामध्ये All India Report च्या मार्केटिंग टिम ने दिनांक २१.९.२०१२ रोजी त्यांचा Report आणि नवीन योजना याविषयी विद्यार्थीना मार्गदर्शन केले.
- ९) डॉ. डी. वाय. पाटील विधी महाविद्यालय, नवी मुंबई यांनी आयोजित केलेल्या सहाव्या आंतर महाविद्यालयीन मुट कोर्ट स्पर्धेमध्ये आपल्या कॉलेजमधून सहभागी झालेल्या रोहित शर्मा, प्रथम वर्ष विधी, या विद्यार्थ्यांनी “उत्कृष्ट संशोधक” हे पारितोषिक मिळविले. (०६.७.१२)

ऑक्टोबर २०१२

- १) यु. जी. सी. च्या माध्यमातून दिनांक ३०.९.२०१२ व १.१०.२०१२ रोजी अकोला येथे दोन दिवसाचे शिबीराचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. "Consumer Protection & Welfare in Global Economy sector - 2012" हा शिबीराचा विषय होता. सदर शिबीरात VPM'S TMC विधी महाविद्यालयाच्या प्रभारी प्राचार्य श्रीमती श्रीविद्या जयाकुमार यांनी "Consumer Protection Models & Consumer Protection Act, 1986" या विषयांवर त्यांचा प्रबंध सादर केला. सौ. श्रीविद्या जयाकुमार यांनी Adjudicatory Bodies and Redressal Authorities या सत्राचे अध्यक्ष म्हणून काम पाहिले. शिबीराचे उद्घाटन माननीय न्यायाधीश श्री. अशोक बॉन, अध्यक्ष राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता कमिशन यांच्या हस्ते झाले.
- ३) विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी सराव परिक्षेचे आयोजन सत्र- I, III आणि V च्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी करण्यात आले. त्याचे वेळापत्रक पुढीलप्रमाणे होते- वेळ - ६ ते ९ संध्याकाळी



दिनांक	प्रथम वर्ष	द्वितीय वर्ष	तृतीय वर्ष
१५.१०.१२	कामगार कायदा	प्रशासकीय कायदा	दिवाणी प्रक्रिया कायदा
१६.१०.१२	करार कायदा	कौटुंबीक	फौजदारी प्रक्रिया
१७.१०.१२	कायद्याच्चा भाषा	कंपनी	आंतरराष्ट्रीय कायदा
	आणि इंग्रजी		आणि मानव अधिकार
१८.१०.१२	नुकसान भरपाई कायदा	मालमत्ता हस्तांतर कायदा	कायद्याचा-अन्यार्थ

इंग्रजी आणि मराठी प्रश्नपत्रिका प्राध्यापकांनी तयार केल्या. प्रश्नपत्रिके संदर्भात चर्चा आणि मार्गदर्शन प्राध्यापकांनी केले. त्यामध्ये उत्तरपत्रिका लेखन व त्यातील आवश्यक गोष्टी यावर भर देण्यात आला.

नोव्हेंबर २०१२

विद्यापीठ परिक्षा (२७ नोव्हेंबर - १३ डिसेंबर)

अ) e - मार्ग (E - way)

ह्या वर्षी विद्यापीठातर्फे प्रश्नपत्रिका संगणकीय माध्यमामार्फत पाठविण्यात आल्या. महाविद्यालयातर्फे प्रश्नपत्रिका पाहणे, मुद्रित करणे व आवश्यक्यतेनुसार प्रती काढणे ह्यासाठी आवश्यक असणाऱ्या साधनांची उपलब्धता करण्यात आली. ह्या कार्यात विद्या प्रसारक मंडळातर्फे मिळालेल्या सहकार्याबदल आम्ही त्यांचे त्रणी आहोत.

विद्यापीठातर्फे प्रश्नपत्रिकांच्या संगणकीय मार्गामार्फत उपलब्धतेचा अभिरूप सराव दि. २२ व २३ नोव्हेंबर रोजी सकाळी ११.३० वाजता घेण्यात आला. विद्यापीठातर्फे प्रो. प्रकाश मोकल (गवर्नमेंट विधी महाविद्यालय, चर्चगेट) ह्यांची जॉड्नंट चीफ कंडक्टर त्याचबरोबर प्रभारी प्राचार्य यांची चीफ कंडक्टर म्हणून परीक्षेवर नियुक्ती करण्यात आली.

ब) प्रवेशपत्र दुरुस्ती (Hall Ticket correction)

विद्यापीठातर्फे महाविद्यालयातील प्राचार्यांना प्रवेशपत्रिकेत असलेल्या चुका दुरुस्त करणे व त्या संदर्भात विद्यापीठाला कळविणे ही जबाबदारी सोपविण्यात आली होती.

डिसेंबर २०१२

- १) आपल्या कॉलेजचे प्रा. मिथुन बनसोडे यांनी पुणे विद्यापीठामध्ये विधी विभागाने आयोजित केलेल्या सात दिवसीय विधी संशोधन कार्यशाळेमध्ये सहभाग नोंदविला.
- २) Adv. Prabhakar Hegde Lecture Series was organized in Patanjali Hall, VPM Campus by Vidhi Foundation in cooperation into the VPM'S TMC Law College, Thane. The programme was from 10am to 2pm. It was attended by advocates & students of the college.

The following lectures were held -

1. "Rights of Women" by Honourable Addl. District Judge, Shri Deshpande
2. IT & Legal Profession" by Advocate Shri Patil, Member of Bar Council of Mah. & Goa.
3. "Human Rights" by Former President, Thane Bar Association,, Adv. Shri Prakash Bhosle
4. "Appellate Advocacy in Civil Matters" by Adv. Shri Sandesh Patil



Best Young Student “ Law Practice Aspirant Award”

Ms. Namratha Bobade (LLB pass out from 2011-12 batch) was selected for the award based on the criteria - high scores in III LLB practical training, regularity in college & library and enthusiasm in participating in all activities of the college apart from being of age less than 30 years.

The award consisting of a trophy & certificate was sponsored by Vidhi Foundation.

- ३) दिनांक १५-१२-२०१२ रोजी जोशी बेडेकर महाविद्यालय आयोजित ‘जमू काश्मिर एक समस्या’ या विषयावरील राष्ट्रीय चर्चा सत्रास विधी महाविद्यालयाच्या प्रभारी प्राचार्या सौ. श्रीविद्या जयाकुमार व प्राध्यापक श्री. मिथुन बनसोडे उपस्थित राहिले.
- ४) विधी महाविद्यालयात दिनांक १७ ते २१ डिसेंबर २०१२ दरम्यान तिसऱ्या वर्षाच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी प्रात्यक्षिक प्रशिक्षण आयोजित केले होते. यावेळेस त्यांना विविध मुद्यांविषयी मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले.
- ५) दिनांक २७ नोव्हेंबर ते १३ डिसेंबर या कालावधीत विधी महाविद्यालयात विद्यापीठातर्फे घेण्यात आलेल्या परीक्षा व्यवस्थित पार पडल्या.
- ६) मे २०१२ रोजी मुंबई विद्यापीठातर्फे घेण्यात आलेल्या तृतीय वर्ष विधी परिक्षेत विधी महाविद्यालयाची विद्यार्थिनी श्रीमती श्रीदेवी अय्यर ह्या मुंबई विद्यापीठातून प्रथम क्रमांकाने उत्तीर्ण झाल्या.
- ७) सहसंचालक पनवेल यांचेकडून शिक्षकेतर पदे भरण्यासाठी ना हरकत प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त झाले. कार्यालय अधिक्षक-अनुसुचित जमाती, मुख्यलिपिक-अनुसुचित जमाती तसेच दोन ग्रंथालय परिचर एक अनुसुचित जमाती व एक अनुसुचित जमाती.

जानेवारी २०१३

- १) २ जानेवारी ते ५ जानेवारी दरम्यान तृतीय वर्षाच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी ड्राफिंग या विषयावरील विशेष व्याख्यानांचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. ७ जानेवारी रोजी पहिली अभिस्पृष्ट न्यायालय परीक्षा घेण्यात आली.
- २) मुंबई विद्यापीठाच्या विधी परीक्षा नोव्हेंबर २०१२ च्या परीक्षेचे पेपर तपासणी केंद्राचे काम विधी महाविद्यालयात दिनांक ३.१२.२०१२ ते १९.१.२०१३ दरम्यान संपन्न झाले. सुमारे ४१० उत्तरपत्रिकांची तपासणी या कालावधीत करण्यात आली.
- ३) ११ जानेवारी २०१३ रोजी स्पीक. अप. लैंगिक अत्याचाराविरुद्ध वकृत्व स्पर्धा व पोस्टर मेकिंग स्पर्धेचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. पोस्टर मेकिंग स्पर्धेला प्रतिसाद मिळाला नाही तर वकृत्व स्पर्धेत ११ विद्यार्थ्यांनी भाग घेतला. स्पर्धेचा निकाल - १) रंजनी कृष्णन् (प्रथम क्रमांक) २) कृष्णा कामथ (द्वितीय क्रमांक) ३) प्रिती महाजन (तृतीय क्रमांक) वकृत्व स्पर्धा मराठी आणि इंग्रजी भाषेमधून घेण्यात आली.
- ४) बॉम्बे काउन्सिल ऑफ अँकेडेमिशियन अँन्ड प्रोफेशनल्स यांनी 'Prevention of Rising Crime in Indian Society and Preventive Detention Laws' या विषयावरीती विद्यापीठाच्या कॉन्हकेकेशन हॉलमध्ये परिसंवादाचे आयोजन केले होते. आमचे काही विद्यार्थी उपस्थित होते.
- ५) २६ जानेवारी २०१३ रोजी राज्यस्तरीय नानी पालखीवाला वकृत्व स्पर्धेत विधी महाविद्यालयाचे विद्यार्थी श्री. जयेश गोखले-तृतीय वर्ष विधी यांनी द्वितीय पारितोषिक मिळविले. "The Recent Handling of the Facebook cases by the Police & the Need for Reforms."

या विषयावर भाषण केले. रोख रक्कम, प्रशस्तिपत्रक आणि पुस्तके त्यांना बक्षिस म्हणून मिळाले.

- ६) ससेक्स विद्यापीठामध्ये ए.ल. ए.ल. ए.म. अभ्यासक्रम- ३० जानेवारी २०१३ रोजी रोशनी शहा यांनी ससेक्स विद्यापीठामध्ये ए.ल.ए.ल.ए.म. अभ्यासक्रमामध्ये प्रवेश घेण्यासंदर्भात विद्यार्थ्यांना मार्गदर्शन केले.
- ७) आपल्या महाविद्यालयातील क्रिकेटची टीम मुंबई विद्यापीठाने आयोजित केलेल्या क्रीडा स्पर्धेमध्ये ४ जानेवारी २०१३ या तारखेस सहभागी झाली.



८) St. Wilfred Law College, Panvel येथे दि. ९ जाने. २०१३ आयोजित अभिरूप न्यायालय स्पर्धेमध्ये आपल्या महाविद्यालयातील कु. विप्लवी सोनालकर (II-L.L.B.) आणि कु. अलिशा बुर्डे (II-L.L.B.) यांनी सहभाग घेतला.

९) दि. ३१ जाने. २०१३ रोजी के. सी. लॉ कॉलेज ने आयोजित केलेल्या Client Counselling स्पर्धेमध्ये आपल्या महाविद्यालयातील श्री. सौगत हजरा (III L.L.B.) व कु. अलिशा बुर्डे (II L.L.B.) यांनी भाग घेतला.

फेब्रुवारी २०१३

वक्तृत्व स्पर्धा विजेते

१. वैशाली पाटील (I.L.L.B.) - प्रथम क्रमांक

२. मोहन सूर्यवंशी (I.L.L.B.) - द्वितीय क्रमांक

३. गणेश आचार्य (I.L.L.B.) - तृतीय क्रमांक

२) दि. १७ व १८ फेब्रु. २०१३ रोजी लोकनेते व्यंकटराव हिरे महाविद्यालय नाशिक यांच्या वतीने राष्ट्रीय आंतर महाविद्यालयीन वादविवाद स्पर्धा "Rising Numbers of Criminals in Parliament & legislative Assemblies is disastrous for democracy" या विषयावर होती. या स्पर्धेमध्ये आपल्या महाविद्यालयातील कु. कृष्णा कामथ आणि कु. रंजनी कृष्णन प्रथम वर्ष एल. एल.बी. या विद्यार्थ्यांनी सहभाग घेतला.

३) आपल्या महाविद्यालयातील प्रा. मिथून बनसोडे यांनी न्यूलॉ कॉलेज पुणे येथे आयोजित केलेल्या UGC पुरस्कृत सेमिनारमध्ये Electrol Reforms : Issues & challenges या विषयावर दि. २३ फेब्रु. २०१३ रोजी पेपर सादर केला.

४) न्यूलॉ कॉलेज मुंबई यांनी दि. २५ फेब्रु. २०१३ रोजी आयोजित केलेल्या अनुराग गायन स्पर्धा यामध्ये आपल्या महाविद्यालयातील कु. मधुरा देशपांडे यांनी सहभाग नोंदविला.

मार्च २०२३

१. प्रात्याक्षिक परीक्षा

दि. १ मार्च आणि दि. ४ ते ६ मार्च २०१३ दरम्यान विधी महाविद्यालयातील प्रथम, द्वितीय आणि तृतीय वर्षातील विद्यार्थ्यांच्या प्रात्यक्षिक परीक्षा घेण्यात आल्या. या परीक्षेचे निकाल दि. २० मार्च २०१३ रोजी जाहीर करण्यात आले. सदर परीक्षेत नापास आणि गैरहजर विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी दि. २३, २५ आणि २६ मार्च रोजी पुन्हा प्रात्यक्षिक परीक्षा घेण्यात आल्या. पुन्हा घेण्यात आलेल्या परीक्षेचा निकाल दि. २८ मार्च २०१३ रोजी जाहीर करण्यात आला.

२. दि. २ मार्च रोजी मुंबई विद्यापीठाने आणि महाराष्ट्र अन्डर प्रिविलेज्ड टिचर्स असोसिएशन यांनी शाहीर अमरशेख सभागृहामध्ये "Guidelines for Implementation of Roster" या विषयावरती कार्यशाळेचे आयोजन केले होते. डॉ. पी. एस. मीना आ. ए. एस.एडी. चीफ सेक्रेटरी GAD, महाराष्ट्र सरकार यांनी मार्गदर्शन केले. प्रभारी प्राचार्या श्रीविद्या जयकुमार आणि कनिष्ठ लिपिक सौ. रंजन करंदीकर यांनी या कार्यशाळेत सहभाग नोंदविला.
३. दि. ८ मार्च २०१३ रोजी Consultation on Anti-Rape Laws & Policy या विषयावर परिसंवादाचे आयोजन मुंबई विद्यापीठातील कॉनव्होकेशन हॉलमध्ये करण्यात आले होते. विधी विभाग आणि ग्लोबल व्हीजन इंडिया फाऊंडेशन यांचे संयुक्त विद्यमाने या कार्यक्रमाचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. सदर कार्यक्रमास सौ. श्रीविद्या जयकुमार उपस्थित होत्या. या कार्यक्रमाचे उद्द्वाघाटन मुख्य न्यायाधीश मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय यांनी केले.



४. डॉ. व्ही. एन. बेडेकर वादविवाद स्पर्धा

दि. ९ मार्च २०१३ रोजी दरवर्षीप्रमाने डॉ. व्ही.एन. बेडेकर वादविवाद स्पर्धेचे आयोजन करण्यात आले होते. या स्पर्धेचे उद्घाटन माजी न्यायाधीश एस. एस. देशमुख यांनी केले. तसेच परीक्षक म्हणून निवृत्त न्यायाधीश श्री. शिर्के आणि श्री. राणे यांनी स्पर्धकांचे मूल्यमापन केले.

Topics -

- 1) Hindu Marriage Act 1955 should be amended to specifically exclude suppression\misrepresentation of caste as a ground for nullity of marriage.
- 2) Public Inquiry Commissions are just waste of public money.
- 3) Criminal law amendment ordinance 2013 can achieve its avowed object.

Prize Winners -

प्रथम पारितोषिक उत्कृष्ट संघ - ठाणे विधी महाविद्यालय

१) कृष्णा कामथ २) रंजनी कृष्णन

द्वितीय पारितोषिक - के. सी. लॉ. कॉलेज

१) हरेंद्रपाल राणावत २) देवेंद्र दवे

तृतीय पारितोषिक - प्रवीण गांधी लॉ कॉलेज

१) बेनजद इराणी २) श्रद्धा मंधाना

उत्कृष्ट वक्ते - प्रथम - कृष्णा कामथ - ठाणे विधी महाविद्यालय

द्वितीय - रंजनी कृष्णन - ठाणे विधी महाविद्यालय

तृतीय - हरेंद्रपाल राणावत - के. सी. लॉ. कॉलेज

५. सांस्कृतिक महोत्सव : उत्तरं

दि. १५, १६ मार्च २०१३ रोजी विधी महाविद्यालयाचा सांस्कृतिक महोत्सव 'उतुंग' आयोजित करण्यात आला होता. यामध्ये क्रीडा व कला विषयक विविध स्पर्धांचे आयोजन करण्यात आले.

६. वार्षिक पारितोषिक वितरण समारंभ

दि. १७ मार्च २०१३ रोजी वार्षिक पारितोषिक वितरण समारंभ पार पडला. या कार्यक्रमासाठी प्रमुख पाहुणे सन्माननीय श्री. अनिल जोशी न्यायाधीश मुंबई उच्च न्यायालय हे उपस्थित होते. गुणवंत विद्यार्थ्यांचा सत्कार श्री. जोशी सर यांचे हस्ते करण्यात आला.

श्री. एस. व्ही. करंदीकर, ज्येष्ठ सदस्य व्ही. पी. एम. हे कार्यक्रमाचे अध्यक्ष होते. त्यांच्या भाषणामध्ये त्यांनी विद्यार्थ्यांना गांभीर्याने अभ्यास करण्याचा आणि ग्रंथालय व वर्गातील शिक्षणाचा उपयोग करण्याचा सल्ला दिला. प्रभारी प्राचार्या सौ. श्रीविद्या जयकुमार यांनी उपस्थितांचे स्वागत केले. प्रा. विनोद वाघ यांनी आभार प्रदर्शन केले. सर्व कार्यक्रमाचे संचालन संकेत लेले आणि कृष्णा कामथ या दोन विद्यार्थ्यांनी केले.

Address of Honourable Justice Shri A.R. Joshi

Honourable Justice Shri. A. R. Joshi was impressed with the infrastructure of the college & the performance of the students. He specially appreciated Mrs. Sridevi Iyer who secured 67.5% and topped the University in merit in the final year LL.B. exams.

Honourable Justice Shri. A. R. Joshi in his address to the students recalled his days in college in the very same Thane Law College as student of Law. He vividly recounted how a Perry Mason novel by Erle Stanley Gardner transformed him from a lab analyst to a lawyer & then a judge. He affectionately advised the students to know their goal and realize that everything is within them. He emphasised on being good human beings in the first place. Justice A. R. Joshi showed anguish over increase in crimes by young



offenders. He felt the need of parents spending quality time with their children. He reminded the students of the mantra to success: "**Determination, Dedication & Discipline**". His simplicity, brilliance and affection greatly inspired all in the hall.

७. दि. २४ मार्च २०१३ रोजी श्री. निरंजन डावखरे एम.एल.सी. आणि समन्वय प्रतिष्ठान यांनी Youth and Competitive Examinations for Public Services या विषयावरती चर्चासित्राचे आयोजन एन. के. टी. कॉलेज, ठाणे येथे केले होते. प्रभारी प्राचार्य श्रीविद्या जयकुमार यांना भारतीय संविधानावरती भाषण देण्यासाठी बोलविण्यात आले होते.
८. दि. ३० मार्च २०१३ रोजी विधी महाविद्यालयात शिक्षकेतर कर्मचाऱ्यांच्या भरतीसाठी मुलाखती घेण्यात आल्या. त्यामधून ग्रंथालय परिचर पदासाठी १ एस.सी व १ एस.टी. अशा दोन उमेदवारांची नेमणूक करण्यात आली.
९. दि. ३० मार्च २०१३ रोजी मुंबई विद्यापीठातील विधी विभागाने आयोजित केलेल्या एम.सी. छागला लेक्चर सिरीजमधे सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाचे माजी न्यायाधीश श्री. काटजू यांनी Ancient India Jurisprudence & Modern Jurisprudence या विषयावर व्याख्यान दिले. द्वितीय वर्ष विधीच्या विद्यार्थ्यांबरोबर प्रा. मिथुन बनसोडे यांनी या कार्यक्रमात सहभाग नोंदविला.

एप्रिल २०१३

ग्रंथालयात नविन भरती

अनुसुचित जातीसाठी असलेल्या ग्रंथालय परिचर पदावर श्री. वामन दादा कारंडे यांची पदोन्ती करण्यात आली. ते कामावर दि. १ एप्रिल २०१३ रोजी रुजू झाले. तसेच श्री. संतोष इंग्रे यांची अनुसुचित जमाती वर्गामधून ग्रंथालय परिचर या पदासाठी निवड करण्यात आली. ते कामावर दि. १५ एप्रिल २०१३ रोजी रुजू झाले.

सराव परिक्षा

Semester II, IV, VI च्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी दि. १, २, ३, ४ एप्रिल २०१३ रोजी सराव परिक्षा घेण्यात आली. विद्यार्थ्यांना याचा उपयोग विद्यापीठाची परिक्षा देताना व्हावा हा या मागचा उद्देश होता. प्रत्येक पेपर नंतर विद्यार्थ्यांबरोबर उत्तरास आवश्यक असणाऱ्या बाबीविषयी चर्चा करण्यात आली. तसेच उत्तर कसे लिहावे, त्यात आवश्यक असणारे मुद्दे या बाबत मार्गदर्शन करण्यात आले.

प्रात्यक्षिक सराव परिक्षा

प्रात्यक्षिक परिक्षेत नापास झालेल्या पहिल्या, दुसऱ्या आणि तिसऱ्या वर्षांच्या विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी परत परिक्षा घेण्यात आली. ही परिक्षा ५ एप्रिल आणि ६ एप्रिल २०१३ रोजी घेण्यात आली आणि याचा निकाल हा ८ एप्रिल २०१३ रोजी लावण्यात आला.

प्रभारी प्राचार्य श्रीमती श्रीविद्या जयकुमार ह्यांनी आपल्या Ph.D संदर्भातील Course Work पूर्ण केला. सत्र Course Work मध्ये सादरीकरण याचा समावेश होता. १०० गुण असलेल्या शोध निबंधाचे शीर्षक

"A Study of the Effectiveness of the Remedies under Consumer Protection Act, 1986-A Consumer Rights Perspectives."

“ग्राहक संरक्षण कायदा १९८६ अंतर्गत उपाय योजलांच्या प्रभावी कार्यक्षमतेचा अभ्यास-ग्राहकाच्या अधिकारांच्या दृष्टीकोनातून”

विद्यापीठ परिक्षा - दूरशिक्षण विभाग आणि विधी च्या परिक्षा

आमचे महाविद्यालय द्वितीय वर्ष वाणिज्य या परिक्षेसाठी दि. १ ते ९ एप्रिल २०१३ या कालावधीसाठी परिक्षा केंद्र होते. विधी (LLB) च्या परिक्षा १० एप्रिल पासून ८ मे पर्यंत होत्या.

विद्यापीठाचा केंद्रीय तपासणी कार्यक्रम

विधी परिक्षेच्या केंद्रीय तपासणी कार्यक्रम हा दि. १५.४.२०१३ रोजी पासून चालू झाला. तसेच हा कार्यक्रम मे २०१३ पर्यंत चालू राहण्याची शक्यता आहे.

University Exams Nov. 2012

Top Ten

First LL.B. (Ist Sem)

1	Ramchandrani Reshma G.	257
2	Dighe Poorva Sanjeev	255
3	Dongre Prashant Baban	253
4	Saraf Swati Girish	244
5	Bal Tembe Swati B.	243
6	Haria Priyanka N.	231
7	Kakade Reshma S.	230
8	Borlikar Kaveri Sanjay	229
8	Lohia Priyanka Gajanan	229
9	Ganatra Jayesh Kiritkumar	228
10	Sharma Tripti Mahesh	227

Second LL.B. (IIIrd Sem)

1	Kharkar Pauravi Umakant	250
2	Marchant Nitin Sultanali	241
3	Almedia Avilene Sinclair	238
4	Dineshkumar Xavier Dhas	233
4	Doifode Rupesh Ramesh	233
4	Kandarkar Kshitija Abhijeet	233
4	Ninawe Atul Gangadhar	233
5	Baval Rupa Arvind	232
6	Naik Sheetal Ganesh	231
6	Sawant Shaila Abaji	231
7	Gureshi Nazmeen Mohd. Ekram	230
8	Khanolkar Akshata Anand	229
8	Khosla Rashmi Rajesh	229
9	Lonkar Sampada C.	228
10	Doshi Pooja Prafulchandra	227

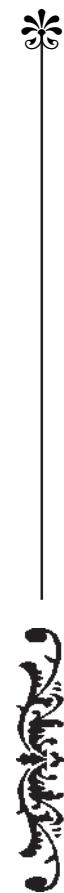
Third LL.B. (Vth Sem)

1	Gokhale Jayesh Gopal	245	8	Akolkar Rupali S.	224
2	Mishra Aditya Ramesh	238	8	Kulkarni Narayan M.	224
3	Shah Manali N.	232	9	Kand Sayalee P.	223
3	Tupe Priya Mahesh	232	10	Patwardhan Pallavi B.	222
4	Parwani Bharat H.	230			
5	Ghosh Kalpita K.	229			
6	Jajvalya Raghavan	227			
7	Mirashi Priya Tanaji	226			
7	Mohite Sanjay R.	226			

Congratulations!

Vidhijna 2012 - 2013





College Toppers!

First LL.B. – April 2012

1	Dubey Trishala S.
2	Baval Rupa A.
3	Kharkar Pauravi U.
3	Salunke Prakash S.
4	Doifode Rupesh R.
5	Sawant Shaila A.
6	Durando Kathryn A.
7	Naik Sheetal G.
8	Merchant Nitin S.
8	Panjwani Nisha D.
9	Doshi Pooja P.
10	Kandarkar Kshitija A.

Second LL.B. – April 2012

1	Gokhale Jayesh G.
2	Ghosh Kaplita K.
3	Joglekar Prathamesh S.
4	Jaivalya Raghavan
5	Vishwakarma Dipti S.
6	Sorte Trunal P.
7	Hanchate Deepali C.
8	Asinkar Dipali D.
8	Senghani Miral M.
9	Kand Sayalee P.
10	Bhinde Sanket T.

Third LL.B. – April 2012

1	Iyer Sridevi K.
2	Koli Archana K.
3	Hajirnis Pranjali M.
4	Gargatge Gouri A.
5	Iyer Priya P.
5	Bhagchandani Girish R.
6	Pakkath Sreena S.
7	Gangawane Nilesh S.
8	Vyas Karishma J.
9	Shendye Nikita P.
10	Shah Manish G.
10	Bhagwat Shilpa V.
10	Joshi Rohit D.



Congratulations!





Academic Prizes 2011 – 2012

List Of Students Securing Top Positions At Law Exams Held In April 2012



1. Following Endowment Prizes are awarded to **Mrs. Iyer Sridevi** for having stood **FIRST** at **THIRD LL.B** Exam. Held in April, 2012. (540/800)
 - i) Late Shri Gunakar Joshi cash prize of Rs. 150/-
 - ii) Late Shri Viju Natekar cash prize of Rs. 45/-

Also awarded **Medal with Merit Certificate**

Mrs. Sridevi Iyer was awarded four Gold Medals & the following prizes for being topper in **LL.B by merit**:

1. **The Late Advocate S. A. Keluskar Prize**
2. **The Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship**
3. **The Late Shri. Noshirwan H. Jhabvala memorial Cash Prize**
4. **The J. I. Mehta Endowment Prize**

In the convocation ceremony of University held on 30th December 2012 she received medals & prizes at the hands of **Honorable Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri Prithviraj Chavan** in the ceremony presided over by his Excellency, **The president of India, Shri Pranab Mukherji**.



2013

Vidhijna 2012 - 2013



2. **Ms. Koli Archana Kalpak** Stood **Second at Third LL.B.** Exam. held in April 2012
(488/800) **Medal with Merit Certificate**
3. **Ms. Hajirnis Pranali Milind** Stood **Third at Third LL.B.** Exam held in April 2012
(459/800) **Medal with Merit Certificate**
4. **Late Shri Viju Natekar** endowment prize of Rs. 45/- to **Ms. Jagdhane Kanchan Gajanan**
Having stood **First at Third LL.B.** Exam. held in April 2012 from amongst the **backward class students** (444/800).
5. **Miss Gargate Gauri Ashok** has been awarded a **late Shri B. S. Bagade Cash prize of Rs. 200/-** for having secured highest marks in 'Law of Evidence' (65/100) at **Third Year LL.B exam. April 2012**.
6. **Mr. Gokhale Jayesh Gopal** Stood **First at Second LL.B.** Exam. held in April, 2012
(496/800) **Medal with Merit Certificate**
7. **Miss Ghosh Kalpita K.** Stood **First at Second LL.B.** Exam. held in April 2012
(471/800) **Medal with Merit Certificate**
8. **Mr. Joglekar Prathamesh S.** Stood **Second at Second LL.B. Exam.** held in April 2012
(466/800) **Medal with Merit Certificate**
9. **Ms. Dubey Trishala S.** Stood **First at First LL.B.** Exam. held in April 2012
(491/800) **Medal with Merit Certificate**
10. **Ms. Baval Rupa Arvind** Stood **Second at First LL.B.** Exam. held in April, 2012
(480/800) **Medal with Merit Certificate**
11. **Ms. Lonkar Sampada C.** Stood **Third at First LL.B.** Exam. held in April 2012
(466/800) **Medal with Merit Certificate**
12. **Ms. Kandarkar Kshitija Abhijeet & Ms. Sawant Shaila Abaji** has been awarded a **late Shri B.S. Bagade Cash Prize of Rs. 200/-** for having secured highest marks in 'Constitutional Law' (62/100) at **First year LL.B. exam, April 2012**.
13. "Shri. Damodar Vinayak Pendse" Prize for Best Disciplined student during the Academic year 2011-2012 has been awarded to -

1. Mr. Anand Mahabal Shetty & Ms. Pooja Prafulchandra Doshi	I.LL.B.
2. Ms. Kalpita Ghosh & Mr. Saugat Hazira	II - LL.B
3. Mr. Shah Manish Gunsen & Mr. Bhushan Dnyandev Mhatre	III - LL.B.





Best Disciplined Student Award

"**Shri. Damodar Vinayak Pendse**" Prize for Best Disciplined student during the Academic year 2011-2012 has been awarded to -

1. Mr. Anand Shetty & Ms. Pooja Doshi	I.LL.B.
2. Ms. Kalpita Ghosh & Mr. Saugat Hazjra	II - LL.B
3. Mr. Manish Shah & Mr. Bhushan Mhatre	III - LL.B.

Legal Aid Cell

A legal Aid clinic has been established in our college on 11th March 2008. Under this clinic we have organised different programmes at various places in Thane. Our students have also participated in number of events & camps.

On 6th January 2012, as per the provision of Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 & legal services rules 2010, we started providing free legal services to the poor & needy person. On every Friday & Saturday between 4 to 6 pm. Prof. Vinod H. Wagh is appointed as incharge of the clinic.

In the year 2012-13 we received less response as we had not reached to the needy people. In order to get good response, in the month of September 2012 we published news about the legal aid cell in different news papers. Then after we started receiving good response from the poor & needy people. To maintain their records & to verify whether they really need legal aid because of their poverty, we have started taking their undertaking.

In 2012 & 2013 different people have approached us for seeking advice on different issues. 70% of these cases were concerned with domestic matters.

Some students & their parents have also approached us. Some students showed their interest in working with cell. Our teaching staff have also helped the legal aid cell.

Cultural Programme Report

The Cultural Event held on 15th and 16th March 2013, named 'Uttung 2013', had following events.

15th March 2013

1. Treasure Hunt	2. Citation Hunt
3. Spell Check	4. Antakshari for staff

16th March 2013

1. Rangoli	2. Mahendi
3. Singing	4. Talent Hunt
5. Antakshari	





Vidhijna 2012 - 2013



Volunteers

1. Jayesh Tikhe	III rd Year LLB	8. Priyanka Lahane	II nd Year LLB
2. Sayali Apte	III rd Year LLB	9. Sanket Lele	II nd Year LLB
3. Anita Marathe	III rd Year LLB	10. Mandar Bamble	II nd Year LLB
4. Madhura Sathe	III rd Year LLB	11. Suchitra Sabale	II nd Year LLB
5. Pranalee Pawar	III rd Year LLB	12. Sushant Panchal	III rd Year LLB
6. Chetan Patil	II nd Year LLB	13. Jagruti Nigut	III rd Year LLB
7. Pooja Doshi	II nd Year LLB	14. Kranti Abhange	II nd Year LLB

Special Thanks

1. Mayank Akole	2. Amol Pansare
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Winners of Events

1. Treasure Hunt :

Winner :

1. Madhura Sathe	III rd Year LLB	2. Pranalee Pawar	III rd Year LLB
3. Chetan Patil	II nd Year LLB		

2. Citation Hunt

1st Place

1. Rohit Sharma	1 st Year LLB	2. Devakinandan Singh	1 st Year LLB
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2nd Place

1. Rupesh Shinde	III rd Year LLB	2. Suman Trivedi
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3. Spell Check

Winner

1. Sayyad Nusrat Jahan	2. Snehalata Kolte
------------------------	--------------------

4. Rangoli

1 st Place	Saroj Patil	II nd Year LLB
2 nd Place	Manasi Vichare	II nd Year LLB
3 rd Place	Ganesh Acharya	

5. Singing

1 st Place	Madhura Deshpande	
2 nd Place	Sonam Tiwari	III rd Year LLB
3 rd Place	Anand Shetty	II nd Year LLB
Consolation Prize	Krishna Kamath	1 st Year LLB
Consolation Prize	Sanket Lele	II nd Year LLB





■ Cultural Programme ■

سیدھیجنہا 2012 - 2013
Vidhijna





Shoot put (Girls)

First : Amruta Sarovkar Second : Saroj Patil

Shot put (Boys)

First : Omkar Thakur Second : Ajit Zankar

Discus throw (Boys)

First : Samadhan Kashid Second : Prathamesh Mhatre

Discus throw (Girls)

First : Saroj Patil Second : Kranti Abhange

Long Jump (Boys)

First : Omkar Thakur Second : Ajit Zankar

Second : Samadhan Kashid

Long Jump (Girls)

First : Shweta Vaity Second : Mansi Vichare

Running (Boys)

First : Ajit Zankar Second : Omkar Thakur

Running (Girls)

First : Kranti Abhange Second : Mansi Vichare

Chess (Boys)

First : Sulesh Karnik Second : Christen George

Second : Nitin Mhatre

Chess (Girls)

First : Sayli Apte Second : Alka Mane

Full Cricket

First : 3rd year Boys

1. captain : Prathmesh Mhatre 2. Sopan Shingole

3. Sagar Patil 4. Mahesh Tembe

5. Hemant Hadawale 6. Yogesh Bhoir

7. Omkar Thakur 8. Rushit Thakur

9. Sumit Kelkar 10. Pramod Doke

Second : 2nd year boys





Vidhijna 2012 - 2013



Kabbadi (Boys)

First : 3rd year Boys

1. Captain: Sagar Patil	2. Prathamesh Mhatre
3. Sopan Shingole	4. Prakash Bangode
5. Hemant Hadawale	6. Yogesh Bhoir
7. Srikrishna Chaudari	

Second : 2nd year boys

Intra College Competitions

Freshers' Debate

1st Prize- Ranjani Krishnan & Mrs. Swati Baltembe

2nd Prize- Vikash Kumar

3rd Prize- Devki Nandhan Singh & Mohini Sawla

Consolation Prize - Harshwardhan Khambete

Ujwala Arote

Vikas Ambetkar

Freshers' Moot Court

1st Prize - Devki Nandhan Singh

2nd Prize - Reshma Kakade 3rd Prize - Vaishali Patil

Constitution Day Competitions - Elocution

1st Prize - Ranjani Krishnan 2nd Prize - Krishna Kamath 3rd Prize - Preeti Mahajan

'My Constitution - My Knowledge' Written Exam

Topper - Santosh Giri, II LLB

Marathi Divas - Elocution

1st Prize - Vaishali Patil 2nd Prize - Anil Suryavanshi 3rd Prize - Ganesh Acharya

Marathi Naipunya Chachani Spardha (Written)

1st Prize - Mohan Nimbalkar 2nd Prize - Santosh Giri 3rd Prize - Vaishali Patil

Hindi Divas - "Extempore Speaking"

1st Prize - Vikash Kumar 2nd Prize - Preeti Mahajan 3rd Prize - Rohit Sharma

English Essay Writing

1st Prize - Ranjani Krishnan 2nd Prize - Shruti S. 3rd Prize - Venkatesh Kadam

Speak-up: Youth Against Sexual Harrasment

1st Prize-Ranjani Krishnan 2nd Prize-Krishna Kamath



Inter Collegiate Competitions 2012-13

Sr.No.	Name of Competition	Date	Organised by	Place	Participation	Prize
1.	Vivekanand Elocution Competition - 2012	30 th Oct. 2012	Vivekanand Vichar Kendra, Pune	Pune	Nil	-
2.	Adv. D. T. Jaibhave Memorial State level Moot-Trial & Judgement writing	22 nd & 23 rd Sept. 2012	N.B.T. Law College Nashik	Nashik	-	-
3.	D. M. Harish - Memorial Inter-Collegiate Elocution competition - 2012	15 th Sep. 2012	G. J. Advani Law College Bandra, Mumbai	Mumbai	-	-
4.	VI TH State Level Moot Court competition (2012-13)	28 th & 30 th Sep. 2012	Dr. Ambedkar College of Law Nagpur	Nagpur	-	-
5.	3 rd Dada Nari Gursahani Law College, Ulhasnagar	1 st Sep. 2012	N. G. Law College Ulhasnagar	Ulhasnagar	Ms. Viplavi Sonaikar Ms. Amruta Burde(II LLB)	1st Prize (Law quiz)
6.	1 st RLC Essay writing & SMS writing competition	31 st Aug. 2012	Rizvi Law College, Bandra, Mumbai	Mumbai	Ms. Ranjani Krishnan	-
7.	Client Counseling competition	6 th Oct. 2012	K. C. Law College, Mumbai	Mumbai	-	-
8.	VIII TH D. M. Harish National Essay writing competition	30 th Nov. 2012	K. C. Law College, Mumbai	Mumbai	-	-
9.	Kai. Murnal Heghete Memorial State level Inter collegiate Elocution competition	18 th Aug. 2012	Navnirman college of Arts, Commerce & Science, Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	-	-
10.	VI-Inter College Moot Court Competition	6 th Oct. 2012	Dr. D.Y. Patil College of Law	Navi Mumbai	1.Devkinandan Singh-II LLB 2.Snehal Kumar Gaikwad-II LLB 3.Rohit Sharma-I LLB	Best Researcher Rohit Sharma
11.	ANURAAG - 2013 Singing Competition	15 th Feb 2013	New Law College	Mumbai	Ms. Madhura Deshpande-I LLB	-

12.	Law Tryst - 2013	23 rd , 24 th Feb 2013	J. C. College of Law	Mumbai
13.	भारतीय मराठी अभ्यास परिषदेचे २४ वे अधिकेशन	१८, १९ जाने. २०१३	का. स. वाणी मराठी प्रगत अध्ययन संस्था थुळे	थुळे
14.	Jt. P.B. Gajendra Gadkar Memorial State level Moot Court Competition	23 rd Feb 2013	Ismailsaheb Mulla Law College, Satara	Satara
15.	XIII National Moot Court Competition - 2013	23 rd , 24 th Feb 2013	M. P. Law College Aurangabad	Aurangabad
16.	III National Power Point Presentation Contest-2013	22 nd Feb 2013	M. P. Law College	Aurangabad
17.	Lokmanya Tilak National Appellate Moot court Competition	1 st , 2 nd Feb 2013	D.E.S. Law College, Pune	Pune
18.	Mushaira Competition-2013	30 th , 31 st Jan & 1 st Feb 2013	GAAZ Institute Mumbra, Thane	Thane
19.	Judgement writing Competition	31 st Jan 2012	Dr. Padmasingh Patil Pratishthan	Pune
20.	7 th National Annual IIPS IP Moot Court Competition	23 rd , 24 th Feb 2013	SVKM'S NMIMS Mumbai	Mumbai
21.	कोकण विभागीय आंतर-महाविद्यालयीन वक्तृत्व स्पर्धा	१६ जाने २०१३	सार्व. गणेशोस्व द्रृष्ट, रोहा	रोहा
22.	5 th State level Elocution Competition - 2013	19 th Jan 2013	MMM'S Shankarrao Chavan Law College Pune	Pune



23.	Iuvenum Fest	19 th Jan 2013	PES Law College Dadar	Dadar Mumbai	-	-
24.	Prelude-Inter Collegiate Competition	24 th Jan 2013	SVKM'S Pravin Gandhi Law College, Mumbai	Vile Parle Mumbai	-	-
25.	Inter-Collegiate Client Counselling Competition	31 st Jan 2013	K. C. Law College Mumbai	Mumbai	Mr. Saugat Hazara - III LLB Ms. Alisha Burde - II LLB	-
26.	The Inter College Moot Court Competition	9 th Feb 2013	St. Wilfred's College of Law	Panvel	Ms. Viplavi Sonalkar - II LLB Ms. Alisha Burde - II LLB	-
27.	Research Odyssey on Live in Relations	9 th Feb 2013	N. G. Law College Ulhasnagar	Ulhasnagar	-	-
28.	Dr. Annasaheb Bendale Memorial 8 National Moot Court Competition 2013	9 th -10 th Feb 2013	KCESS S.S. Manivar Law College, Jalgaon	Jalgaon	-	-
29.	Inter Collegiate State Level Elocution Competition 2013	4 th -5 th Feb 2013	New Law College Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	-	-
30.	Vidhi Kiran 2013 (Parliamentary debate Moot Court, Elocution)	8 th -10 th Feb 2013	G. J. Advani Law College	Mumbai	-	-
31.	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आंतर महाविद्यालयीन राज्यस्तरीय वक्तृता समर्थी - २०१३	१० जाने २०१३	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर कला, विज्ञान, वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, रायगड	रायगड	-	-
32.	Abhay- 2013 Inter Collegiate Competition	9 th March 2013	A.S.K's Rajarshi Shahu College of Law, Vikhroli	Mumbai	-	-
33.	NLSIU-H.M.Seervai Gold Medal Essay Competition in Constitutional Law 2013		National Law School of India University Bangalore	Bangalore	-	-

Seminars & Conferences (2012-13)

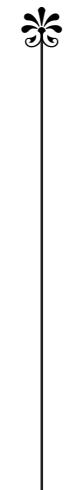


Vidhijna 2012 - 2013



Date	Seminar	Organiser	Paper Presentation	Participation
8 th Sept. 2012	"Shiksha Evam Vidya (Education and Knowledge)	Divine India Youth Association	-	Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar
13 th Sept. 2012	Seminar on Judicial Reforms	Law Dept. University of Mumbai.	-	Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar
13 th Sept. 2012 & 1 st Oct. 2012	National Seminar on Consumer Protection & welfare in Global Economy sector - 2012	Akola Law College, Akola	Consumer Protection Models & Consumer Protection Act, 1986	Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar
Dec - Jan 2013	7 Days Workshop on Research Methodology	Dept. of Law University of Pune	-	Mr. Mithun Bansode
15 th Dec. 2012	Problem of Jammu & Kashmir	VPM's Joshi Bedekar College, Thane	-	Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar Mr. Mithun Bansode
5 th Jan. 2013	Seminar on Prevention of rising crime in Indian society & Preventive Detention Laws	Bombay Council of Academicians & Professionals.	-	Four Students
23 rd Feb. 2013	National Seminar on Electoral Reforms: Issues & Challenges	New Law College Pune	Electoral Reforms in the Domain of Criminalisation	Mr. Mithun Bansode
8 th March	Seminar Consultation on Anti-rape Laws	Dept. of Law University of Mumbai	-	Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar
30 th March	Justice M. C. Chagla lecture by Justice Markandeya Katju (SCI) on Ancient & Modern Jurisprudence	Dept. of Law University of Mumbai	-	Mr. Mithun Bansode & Students
4 th May 2013	Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar Endowment lecture by Justice Altamas Kabir (CTI) on Role of Directive Principles in Social Transformation	Dept. of Law University of Mumbai	-	Mr. Mithun Bansode Mrs. Ranjan Joshi Mrs. Sunitha K. K. and Students





Preparatory Exams

Time Table, I Term : November 2012 (Timing - 6.00 pm to 9.00 pm)

DATE	FIRST LL.B.	SECOND LL.B.	THIRD LL.B.
05.11.2012	Labour Law	Ad. Law	C.P.C.
06.11.2012	Contract – I	Family II	Cr. P.C.
07.11.2012	Law of Torts	Property Law	IOS
08.11.2012	LL.& LW	Co. Law	PIL & HR

Time Table, II Term : April 2013 (Timing - 6.00 pm to 9.00 pm)

DATE	FIRST LL.B.	SECOND LL.B.	THIRD LL.B.
01-04-2013	Crimes	Contract II	ACADR
02-04-2013	Constitution	Land Laws	Evidence
03-04-2013	Environment	Jurisprudence	Banking / Law & Medicine
04-04-2013	Family - I	Criminology	IPR / Insurance

Practical Training - 2012-2013

I LL.B. (Paper I)

Students were given the programme sheet for the year at the time of Admission. The following Special Lectures were arranged :-

Date	Teacher Incharge (Division wise)	Topic Details
1. 18 th Jan, 21 st Jan, 22 nd Jan 2013	Ms. Manisha Wagh - A Ms. Hetal Meischeri - B,E Mr. Mithun Bansode - 'C' Mrs. Dikshita Gupte - D	Bar Council of India / State Bar Council - Powers Functions, Duties
2. 22 nd Jan, 23 rd Jan, 29 th Jan 2013	Ms. Manisha Wagh - A Ms. Hetal Meischeri - B Mr. Mithun Bansode - C Mrs. Dikshita Gupte - D Ms. Hetal Meischeri - E	Contempt of Court

Panel Discussion

As part of Practical Training Programme for students a "Panel Discussion" was organised as follows :





Vidhijna 2012 - 2013



Date	Panel Members
6th Feb 2013	Prof. Paranjape - Duty towards court Prof. Payak - Duty towards client Prof. Jalisatgi - Right to Practice.

Time - 5.45 to 8.30 p.m.

These special programmes were in addition to regular classes on Mondays & Tuesdays during 4.30 to 5.30 p.m.

Project :- The students were required to

1. Prepare a report on their visit to Court.
2. Draft - a) Consumer Complaint.
b) Notice to tenant by owner.
3. Prepare Notes on following :-
a) Right to information Act, 2005
b) Right to Education Act, 2010
C) Original Judgement of Mumbai High court or Supreme Court of India.

Assignment of Marks & Examination

Project : 30 Marks, Written Exam. - 70 Marks

Date of Exam - 1st March 2013 - 11 am to 1.30 pm.

Viva During - 1st Feb to 28th Feb 2013 Time: 4.30 to 5.30 pm.

Re examination was also held for failing students on 23 rd March and 5th April 2013.

Students were supplied with study material & list of references. A small booklet on Advocates Act. was prepared in Marathi by teachers & they were also distributed to the students.

- Report by Professor Incharge Mr. Mithun Bansode

II LL.B. (Paper II)

As a part of syllabus, practical training is a compulsory subject for II LLB. In the beginning of the year Students were given programme & project of the practical training.

Lectures on various topics were conducted in both III & IV semester on every Wednesday & Thursday during 4.30 To 5.30.

All the topics, such as Lok adalat, para-legal training, Legal and Client interviewing and counselling, negotiation, use of computer, PIL research & case comment were lectured by the practical in-charge Prof. Vinod H. Wagh.

Students were asked to draft are PIL on any issue. They were also asked to bring a case of High Court or supreme court & comment on it. Twice the students have published their articles & various updates, news of law in wallpaper & made it open for all students in library.



The Students, as a pool of practical training project exercise visited Lok Adalat at Thane & different court such as High court Thane District court and other courts.

The viva or the students were taken during 1st January to 31st January 2013 written exam was held on 1st March 2013.

Project : The students were required to draft

1. Application for seeking parole
2. Application for conversion of Agricultural land into NA.
3. Agreement or sale
4. Adoption deed.
5. Report on Lok Adalat visit.
6. Report on police station visit.

Assessment :

Project : 30 Marks

Written Exam : 70 Marks

Students were supplied with study material (English/Marathi) compiled by our teachers.

Examinations

The written examination was conducted on 1st March '13 - 2.30 - 5 pm and results were declared on 20th March 2013. Re-examinations for failing students were conducted on 23rd and 5th April 2013.

- Report by Professor Incharge Mr. Vinod Wagh

III LL.B.

There are two papers of practical training for the III year LLB (Final year) student as prescribed by the Bar Council of India.

Paper III	Drafting of Conveyances & Pleadings (100 marks)			
Paper IV	Moot Court, Court visits etc. (100 marks)			
Total No. of students	M	F	Total	Ex-Students
	115	131	246	07

Batches Notification

At the time of admission into III year, the students were given notice in writing about the practical training requirements in the various components. The students were provided with file & papers for submission of their reports. The students were put into batches with a teacher incharge. They were to report to the same teacher for every component. Close monitoring & guidance was thus facilitated. The following were the batches :



Division Roll No.	Teacher	Division Roll No.	Teacher
A 1-40	Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar	A 40-60 B 1-20	Mr. Vinod Wagh
B 21-40 & ex-students	Mr. Payak	B 41-60	Mr. Paranjape
C 1-20	Ms. Hetal Meisheri	C 21-40	Ms. Manisha M. Wagh
C 41-60	Mr. Ambar Joshi	D 1-20	Mr. Manoj Bhatt
D 21-40	Mr. Badri Ganesh	D 41-66	Ms. Vidya Gaikwad

Regular and Special lectures

For practical training there were regular lectures from August during the first period 4.30 - 5.30 p.m. on Mondays and Tuesdays Guidance in the drafting assignments, court visits, advocates office visit and moot courts were given during these periods. Special emphasis on daily cause lists of courts, hierarchy of courts, trial proceeding including examination of witnesses was given. Drafting of not only pleadings & conveyances but also drafting of affidavits in lieu of examination in chief, submission of statement of list of witnesses etc., was done. Students were shown, FIR, notices, affidavits and complaints so that they familiarise with the basic knowledge.

These regular lecture periods were utilized to also teach about arguments in courts through moot court exercises. Students were trained to appreciate the factual matrix of case, framing issues and research for the moot courts.

Special Lectures - The following special lectures were organized inviting experienced members of the bar in addition to the regular faculty members -

Date	Timing	Topic	Resource Persons
17 Dec	6-9	Conveyances	Mr. Payak S. M. Mr. Paranjpe S. G. Mr. Ambar Joshi Mr. Ganesh Badri
18, 19 Dec.	6-9	Criminal Pleading	Mr. Ambar Joshi Mr. Manoj Bhatt Mr. Bharat Khanna Mrs. Gladys Pereira
20, 21 Dec.	6-9	Writs	Mr. Ambar Joshi Mr. Ganesh Sovani Mr. Manoj Bhatt Mr. Bharat Khanna



2 Jan.	6-9	Criminal Pleadings	Mr. Payak S. M. Mr. Paranjpe S. G. Mr. Amber Joshi Mr. Bharat Khanna
3 Jan.	6-9	Matrimonial Pleadings	Mr. Amber Joshi Mrs. Sumitha Kaprekar Mr. Bharat Khanna
5 Jan	6-9	Appeal, Review, Revision	Mr. F. N. Kazi Mr. Manoj Bhatt

Exams and Re-exams

01.03.13	6-9 pm	Written examination (45 marks) also. File submission of drafting exercises (45 marks)
07.01.13	5.30-9 pm	Moot Court Exam I (10 marks)
04.03.13	"	" II (10 marks)
05.03.13	"	" III (10 marks)
06.03.13	5.30-9 pm	Viva (20 marks : 10+10) and Report on Court Visit (30 marks) and Report on Advocates Office Visit (30 marks)

Students had been advised to visit courts & observe trial proceedings - both civil & criminal. Throughout the year visits were going on in batches in various courts in Thane, Mumbai, Kalyan, Bhiwandi & Nashik. Students were advised to visit Advocates Offices and also to do internship with advocates.

Black & white formal dressing was made compulsory for moot court exams and court visits. A model moot court presentation was arranged. The following students argued -

Mr. Jayesh Gokhale } and Ms. Rupali Akolkar }
Mr. Bharat Parwani } Ms. Harshala }

Results were declared on 20th March 2013. Re-exams were conducted for the failing students on 23rd, 25th and 26th March 2013 and results were declared on 28th March 2013. On 25th, special coaching in moot courts was given to students who failed in moot courts. A second re-exam was conducted on 5th and 6th April 2013 & results declared on 8th April 2013.

- Report by Professor Incharge Mrs. Srividhya Jayakumar



Library Report 2012-2013

"A capacity and taste for reading gives access to whatever has already been discovered by others."

- Abraham Lincoln

A library is a treasure-house of knowledge. A well-stocked library is an asset to the college. Keeping this in a mind we keep adding books to our Library collection. Details of Library collection as follows:

COLLECTION:

Prior	Books	Journals	Bound Volumes	CD
	22766	24	2816	39
Additions	198	2	113	02
Total	22964	26	2929	41

This year we have started subscribing two new journals 'Law Profile and Indian Bar Review. Indian Bar Review (back Volumes) since 1983 is now made available in the Library.

BOOK BANK SERVICE:

	No. of Sets available	No. of students used the facility
F.Y.LLB	30	18
S.Y.LLB	30	07
T.Y.LLB	30	08

USERS:

All the students and staff of the college are entitled to be a member of the Library apart from that we also offer membership to outsiders. Till date we have total 97 outsiders as our members.

ADDITIONAL LIBRARY CARD:

The top ten students of our college in University Exams are provided with additional Library card.

BOOKS DONATION:

Mrs. Sanjeevani Jadhav, wife of late Honourable Judge Shri.S.K.Jadhav, donated his collection of 93 Reference books with some bare acts and Journal issues to our Library. Our thankful acknowledgement to Mrs.Sanjeevani Jadhav.

- Ms. Sheetal Autade
Librarian

Vidhijna 2012 - 2013



University Examination at Our Centre

Time Table of Nov. / Dec. 2012 Law Examination

Date	MORNING SESSION			EVENING SESSION			MORNING SESSION			Date
	SEM - I	SEM - II	SEM - III	SEM - IV	SEM - V	SEM - VI	SEM - V	SEM - VI	SEM - V	
27/11/2012	-	Crimes	-	Jurisprudence	-	-	-	-	ACADR	27/11/2012
29/11/2012	Labour Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29/11/2012
30/11/2012	-	-	Administrative Law	-	C.P.C.	-	-	-	-	30/11/2012
1/12/2012	-	Constitutional Law	-	Contract -II	-	-	-	-	Evidence	1/12/2012
3/12/2012	Contract -I	-	Family - II	-	Cr.P.C.	-	-	-	-	3/12/2012
4/12/2012	-	Family-I	-	Land Law	-	-	-	-	-	4/12/2012
5/12/2012	Torts	-	Property Law	-	Interpretation of Statutes	-	-	-	-	5/12/2012
7/12/2012	-	Environmental Law	-	Criminology/Taxation/Bankruptcy	-	-	-	-	Insurance	7/12/2012
8/12/2012	Legal Language	-	Company Law	-	Public Int. Law & H. R.	-	-	-	-	8/12/2012
10/12/2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Intellectual Property Law	10/12/2012
11/12/2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Women Children & Law	11/12/2012
12/12/2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Law and Medicine	12/12/2012
13/12/2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Conflict of Law	13/12/2012

Time Table of April / May, 2013 Law Examination

Date	MORNING SESSION		EVENING SESSION		MORNING SESSION		Date
	SEM - I	SEM - II	SEM - III	SEM - IV	SEM - V	SEM- VI	
	11.00 TO 2.00		3.00 TO 6.00		11.00 TO 2.00		
10/4/2013	Labour Law	-	Administrative Law	-	C.P.C.	-	10/4/2013
12/4/2013	Contract - I	-	Family Law II	-	Cr.P.C.	-	12/4/2013
15/4/2013	Torts	-	Transfer of Property	-	Interpretation of Statutes	-	15/4/2013
17/4/2013	Legal Language	-	Company Law	-	Public Int. Law & H. R.	-	17/4/2013
22/4/2013	-	Crimes	-	Jurisprudence	-	ACADR	22/4/2013
26/4/2013	-	Family-I	-	Land Law	-	Banking & Nego. Inst. Act	26/4/2013
29/4/2013	-	Environmental Law	-	Criminology/Taxation/Bankruptcy	-	Insurance	29/4/2013
2/5/2013	-	Constitutional	-	-	-	Intellectual Property Law	2/5/2013
3/5/2013	-	-	-	-	-	Women Children & Law	3/5/2013
4/5/2013	-	-	-	-	-	Law and Medicine	4/5/2013
6/5/2013	-	-	-	-	-	Conflict of Law	6/5/2013
7/5/2013	-	-	-	Contract - II	-	-	7/5/2013
8/5/2013	-	-	-	-	-	Evidence	8/5/2013



Recent Controversy about the Police Handling of Cyber Law Offences

Mr. Jayesh Gopal Gokhale
III LLB Student

In Communist Party of India v Bharath Kumar, the Supreme Court had held way back in 1997 that there cannot be any right to call or enforce a “Bandh” which interferes with the fundamental freedoms of other citizens apart from causing national loss. Thus a “Bandh” whether called expressly or impliedly is illegal ! That is the law of the land. Surprisingly, two girls recently discovered that protesting a bandh is also “illegal”.

The police officers under political pressure were clueless and probably turned to God for assistance and Eureka! The girl’s name happened to be Shaheen Dhadha – so section 295A was applied as “religious feelings” may have been hurt. And yes the comments were posted on Internet, so naturally the IT Act was applied as well.

If Shaheen Dhadha can be arrested for hurting “religious feelings”, then by this bizarre and irrational logic, I Jayesh Gokhale cannot even have an argument with my good friends Zafeer Alam and Joe D’Souza.

S.295-A. read as follows : Deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs. – Whoever, with deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of any class of [citizens of India], [by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise], insults or attempts to insult the religion or the religious beliefs of that class, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to [three years], or with fine, or with both.

Later 295A was replaced with 505(2) for creating or promoting hatred, ill-will or enmity between classes.

S.505. reads : Statements conducing to public mischief [(1) Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report, -

- (a) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier, [sailor or airman] in the Army, [Navy or Air Force] [of India] to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such]; or
- (b) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section or the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquility; or
- (c) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to [three years], or with fine, or with both.

(2) Statements creating or promoting enmity, hatred or ill-will between classes. – Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement or report containing rumour or alarming news with intent to create or promote, or which is likely to create or promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, shall be punished with



imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(3) Offence under sub-section(2) committed in place of worship, etc. – Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-section (2) in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.]

Exception. – It does not amount to an offence, within the meaning of this section, when the person making, publishing or circulating any such statement, rumour or report, has reasonable grounds for believing that such statement, rumour or report is true and makes, publishes or circulates it [in good faith and] without any such intent as aforeside.]

This section is equally irrelevant as nobody has been able to point out the two classes involved.

Applying the IT Act every now and then seems to have become an obsession with our police. As per statistics of National Crime Records Bureau, in 2011 alone 1,791 cases have been registered under the IT Act. But, if we look at convictions, the number is a shocking 7! Need I say more?

Let us also analyze Section 66A of the IT Act which has been applied. S.66A. Punishment for sending offensive messages through communication service, etc..- Any person who sends, by means of a computer resource or a communication device, -

- (a) Any information that is grossly offensive or has menacing character; or
- (b) any information which he knows to be false, but for the purpose of

causing annoyance, inconvenience, danger, obstruction, insult, injury, criminal intimidation, enmity, hatred, or ill will, persistently makes by making use of such computer resource or a communication device.

- (c) any electronic mail or electronic mail message for the purpose of causing annoyance or inconvenience or to deceive or to mislead the addressee or recipient about the origin of such messages.

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine.

Explanation: For the purposes of this section, terms “Electronic mail” and “Electronic Mail Message” means a message or information created or transmitted or received on a computer, computer system, computer resource or communication device including attachments in text, image, audio, video and any other electronic record, which may be transmitted with the message.

Sub Clause (a) concerns any information that is grossly offensive or has menacing character. Protesting a shutdown should ideally neither offend nor threaten anyone. So to a mind possessing common sense, sub clause a should not apply. Sub clause (b) does not apply since information is true. Sub Clause (c) applies in case of annoyance, inconvenience, deception or in case it is misleading. Now as far as deception and misleading are concerned they do not apply in the present case and as far as annoyance and inconvenience is concerned it is in fact the girls and public at large who were annoyed and inconvenienced by the overall shutdown in the city.

The actions of the police authorities are also a blatant violation of section 46(4)



of Criminal Procedure Code which provides that no woman shall be arrested after sunset and before sunrise.

Section 46(4). CrPC reads as under –

46. Arrest how made. –

- (1) In making an arrest the police officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.
- (2) If such person forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, or attempts to evade the arrest, such police officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.
- (3) Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death or with imprisonment for life.
- (4) Save in exceptional circumstances, no woman shall be arrested after sunset and before sunrise, and where such exceptional circumstances exist, the woman police officer shall, be making a written report, obtain the prior permission of the Judicial Magistrate of the first class within whose local jurisdiction the offence is committed or the arrest is to be made.

The arrest of the friend Reenu Srinivasan is amusing to say the least and irritating and frustrating to say it more. There can be a thousand interpretations that can be applied to the act of liking a facebook post. It may range very widely from – “Hey it’s a nice joke” to “I agree with your opinion” to “I completely endorse your point of view and am willing to die for your cause”. How can the police decide the degree of synchronization of the minds of the two

girls on the issue by just a single click on the like button?

The Government has to realize that everyone cannot be Mahatma Gandhi or Anna Hazare and protest in their fashion. The Internet is the only medium available to the common man to vent his anger against the establishment as other media are out of his reach. Naturally when he gets the medium he may tend to go overboard. Hence as such the laws should be more lenient when it comes to freedom of speech and expression which has been guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) of Constitution of India, even if the case may fall outside the sphere of those rights. Article 19(2) enables the state to impose reasonable restrictions on the grounds of

- a) Sovereignty and integrity of India
- b) Security of the State
- c) “Friendly relations with foreign states
- d) Public Order
- e) Decency or morality
- f) Contempt of court
- g) Defamation and
- h) Incitement to an offence

Having said that, the youth of today also needs to realize that the Internet is not a microphone attached with immunity to say absolutely anything. All rules of social behavior apply to comments on the Internet as well and one must use a certain degree of common sense before posting any material. One thumb rule that may be followed is that only such comments may be posted which the person has courage to say it in front of 10 people. And hence even the laws must distinguish between identified comments and anonymous comments.

Democracy implies ideological tolerance – While you may not agree to everything what I might have to say, but please respect my right to say it.

Electoral Reforms:

Issues and Challenges in the domain of Criminalization

By Asst. Prof. Mr. Mithun Bansode

Free and Fair Election is a mandate given by our Constitution for a Parliamentary Democracy. The word 'Democracy' coined in the preamble can be realized if we have the conduct of free, fair and effective election process in our system. Only free and fair elections to the various legislative bodies in the country can guarantee the growth of a democratic polity¹

In India, election is always a gigantic exercise because the country is the biggest democracy in the world; millions of electorates go to polls to elect members for House of People, State Legislative bodies and Legislatures of the Union Territories. In *Kihoto Hollohan*² Court emphasized that, democracy is a basic feature of the Constitution and election conducted at regular prescribed intervals is essential to the democratic system envisaged in the Constitution. So it is current requirement and need to protect and sustain the purity of electoral process. For that it would be better to assess the electoral process its legislation and issues and challenges for its reforms. Several Committees like **Goswami committee, Gupta Committee, Vohra Committee, Law commission of India- 1999, Election Commission of India-2004** verified the issue of electoral reform. They suggested the solution for the same, but still some vacuum has been left under the gamut of Constitutional mandate of election and

under the other statutes like Representation of Peoples Act.

Electoral Reforms and Criminalization :

This becomes dire need to analyze the process of election to protect the democracy. This paper tries to reveal the issues and challenges in election reforms in India in relation with Criminalization of politics. This issue is very basic it needs to be corrected at the earliest so that to some extent we can save not only system of election but also the democracy from being criminalized.

During the period of election it has become very often to read the news that, 'Particular candidate contesting election has 200 criminal cases against him. An MLA is now contesting as an independent while he is still serving a life term in jail. He was convicted in a kidnapping case but an appeal has been entered in the High Court this kind of story has now become very familiar to citizens.' It is shameful for the world's biggest democracy that these criminals who have many cases of Murder, rape and decoit they are sitting in a forum of law making i.e. parliament and state legislatures. According to CBI report to the Vohra Committee, "all over India crime syndicates have become a law unto themselves, even in the smaller towns and ruler areas muscle man becomes the order of the day." And the reflection of this can be found not only in election to House

¹M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Butterworths and Wadhawa, Reprint 2012, p.872

²AIR 1993 SC 1535

of people or State Legislature but even in at the ground level of corporation elections.³ The nexus between the criminal gangs, police, bureaucracy and politicians has come out clearly in various parts of the country⁴. To curb this element of criminalization law proves to be very short.

Legal Mandate for De-Criminalization Under Section 8 of RPA,1951:

Existing Legal provision provided in **Section -8 of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951**⁵, which provides disqualification on conviction for certain offences.

1. Sub-section (1) of section 8 provides disqualification for a person who had committed and convicted for the

offences mentioned in this section for **six years from the date of conviction**.

2. Sub-section (2) offences mentioned in this subsection if attracted the sentence of imprisonment for not less than six months, then person shall be disqualified from the date of such conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of **six years since his release**.
3. Sub-section (3) provides offences other than specified in subsection (1) and (2), for which sentence is more than two years, person convicted for such offence shall be disqualified from the date of conviction and shall

³Sakal Times – Tuesday , Feb.21,2012 After Pune Municipal Corporation election in sutatwadi, Supporter of independent Candidate attacked on the supporter of NCP candidate who wins the seat from pashan.

⁴National Commission To Review The Working of the Constitution, Review of Election Law, Processes and Reform Options, 2001

⁵Disqualification on conviction for certain offences – (1) A person convicted of an offence punishable under – (a) Section 153_A (offence of promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language etc; and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony) or section 171-E (offence of bribery) or Section 171-F (Offence of Undue influence or personation at the election) or sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of Section 376 or Section 376-A or Section 376-B or Section 376-C or Section 376-D(offences relating to rape) or section 198-A (offence of cruelty towards a woman by husband or relative of a husband) or Sub-section (2) or Sub-section (3) of section 505 (offence of making statement creating or promoting enmity, hatred or ill -will between classes or offence relating to such statement in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies) of the Indian Penal Code or (b) the protection of civil rights Act, 1955 which provides punishment for the preaching and practice of untouchability and for the enforcement of any disability arising there from or (c) Section 11 (offences of importing or exporting prohibited goods) of the Customs Act,1962 or, (d) Sections 10 to 12 (offence of being a member of an association declared unlawful, offence relating to dealing with funds of an unlawful association or offence relating to contravention of an order made in respect of a notified place) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (e) the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 1973 or (f) the Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic Substances Act,1985 or (g) Section 3 and section 4 of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (prevention) Act, 1987or (h) Section 7 of the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse)Act ,1988 or (i) Section 25(offence of promoting enmity between classes in connection with the election) or Section 135 (offence of removal of ballot -papers from polling stations) or section 135-A(offence of booth capturing) or clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 136 (offence of fraudulently defacing or fraudulently destroying any nomination paper) of this Act, or (j) Section 6 (offence of conversion of a place of worship) of the places of worship (special provisions) Act,1991 or (k) Section 2 (offence of insulting the Indian National Flag or the Constitution of India or section 3 (offence of preventing singing of national anthem) of the prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 or (l) the Commission of Sati (prevention) Act,1987,or (m) the prevention of corruption Act, 1988 or (n) the prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 Section 8 (2) – A person convicted for the contravention of – (a) prevention of hoarding or profiteering or (b) any law relating to the adulteration of food or drugs, or (c) any provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961



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be continue to be disqualified for further period of **six years since his release.**

4. Sub-section 4 provides that disqualification take into effect in case of member of parliament or state legislature until 3 months elapsed from date of conviction or if within that period an appeal or application for revision is brought in respect of the conviction or the sentence, until that appeal or application is disposed of by the court.

Issues and Suggested Reform Under Section 8:

- This provision needs to be amended at the earliest. Offences mentioned in Sub-section (1) of Section 8 except the offence of rape, provides punishment of less than three years in Indian Penal Code. And proposed candidates they are directly committing offences like extortion, kidnapping, murder whether they entitled to hold position in government? In 1950 politicians were considered as pioneers of good governance. That was the moral content of that society. So the legislature of that time not even think that in future politics will be criminalized with this motion, this could be the reason of insertion of specific offences in Section 8(1).
- Disqualification of candidate should be attracted for every offence committed by the candidate, or otherwise to fulfill the objectives of the section 8 of the RPA, 1951 the punishment provided in related statutes (e.g. Indian Penal Code) mentioned in section 8 should be enhanced.

- In this section there is need to include other grave offences of person, property and election etc with enhanced punishment. For that in this Representation of Peoples Act one Schedule should be provided for enhanced punishment for the offences referred in section 8 of RPA on the ground of public interest to disqualify the proposed candidate for election or member of state legislature or parliament.
- **The Election Commission of 2004⁶** proposed on this issue that, disqualification for criminal offences is provided for in section 8 of the RPA, 1951 a person is disqualified from contesting election only on the conviction by the court of law. It means this provision sets in motion after the decision of court. There have been several instances of persons charged with serious and heinous crimes like murder, rape, dacoity etc. As a result in mean time during even pending trial person contested and elected with majority. But this leads to undesirable and unethical situation. That a person who is law breaker becomes the law maker.

For that the commission proposed that the law should be amended to provide that any person who is accused of an offence punishable by imprisonment for five years or more should be disqualified from contesting election even when the trial is pending in which charges have been framed against him by a competent court. But this bar on a candidate might be used against the innocent persons for that there is need of establishment of special court of election commission to

⁶Report of Election commission of India,2004



determine the qualification of candidate who have criminal antecedents and these courts will determine the cases summarily which will not affect the actual cases of court. There may be possibility that cases of false charges would be raised. Such situations can be dealt by imposing time frame on the cases filed prior to six months of election alone would lead to disqualification and not otherwise.

- **Sub-section (4) of Section 8** says that disqualification take into effect in case of member of parliament or state legislature until 3 months elapsed from date of conviction or if within that period an appeal or application for revision is brought in respect of the conviction or the sentence, until that appeal or application is disposed of by the court.

This privilege of 3 months for attraction of disqualification for member of parliament is nothing but an instance of destruction of basic tenets of equality. It is arbitrariness Once the lower court convicted the person who is member of parliament or member of state legislature that order should be final one to attract the disqualification. Law should be effected from the date of decision of conviction of member of parliament. If law to enjoy all the privileges to member of parliament during pendency of appeal in higher court then it would be like issuance of license for them to commit crime and be there in the power and exploits the democratic principles of the system. This convicted clause should be amended to the effect that, ***"Disqualification take into effect in case of member of parliament or state***

legislature from the date of decision of the court decided the conviction, though the appeal or application for revision is brought in respect of the conviction or the sentence in Higher Court, the conviction order should be treated as final for disqualification and such person shall cease to be member of parliament or state legislature."

- From the side of legislature there has been half-hearted attempt made because ultimately legislative or law making power in relation with election recognized from parliament or legislature of states. Political parties they use these dada's and goondas in elections so that they will secure some seats in the parliament or in state legislature. *This should mandated to each political party that, if any political party gives ticket for election to the person charged with criminal case such person will disqualify from contesting election and further such party should be derecognized by the election commission.* Such power should given to the election commission. But time and again it was realized that the intention of this legislature is to protect their interests and not the democracy.

Criminal Antecedent in Section 33-A and 33-B of RPA,1951

In relation with the criminal antecedents of the candidates Supreme court in *Union of India v. Association for Democratic Rights*⁷ observed that it is right of voters to access the information guaranteed in Article 19 (1) (a) is equally vital as like right of citizens for the same. This was considered as dynamic judgment delivered by

⁷AIR 2003 SC 2363



Supreme Court which is having the authority of law under Article 141 of the constitution. But The ordinance issued by the President which is known as The **Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance ,2000** made amendment in RPA,1951 which can be seen in the form of Section 33-A and 33-B

In this ordinance the **Section 33-A** provides Right to Information which is recognized as a fundamental right of every citizen to know the past antecedents their proposed candidate. This section obligates to furnish the information as to whether – (1) he is accused of any offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or more in a pending case in which a charge has been framed by the court of competent jurisdiction, (2) he has been convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more.

The Ordinance then adds the following section as **Section 33B** : “Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court or any direction, order or any other instruction issued by the Election Commission, **no candidate shall be liable to disclose or furnish any such information, in respect of his election, which is not required to be disclosed or furnished under this Act or the rules made there under.**” This provision is an illustration of fraud committed by the legislature itself, under the umbrella of the right to privacy. It nullifies the effect of Section 33-A which is unconstitutional

and out of legislative competence. A person who is going to hold public office can not be allowed to undisclosed the information required for public purpose. This ordinance or Amendment was beyond the legislative competence. **Peoples Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India**⁸ emphasized that to disclose the antecedents is the necessity of the day because of statutory provisions of controlling wide spread corrupt practices as repeatedly pointed out by all concerned including various reports of law commission and other committees. The Supreme Court had not made any radical suggestion but even these suggestion are not acceptable to the politicians. So this section 33B which which takes away the judicial competence . This shows that there exists a wide gulf between preaching and practice in today's political arena. This section directly nullifies Article 19 1(a) of the constitution. It is undemocratic and directly strikes at the peoples right to know – a democratic right.⁹ This decision will be known as the milestone for the process of reforms in election. This judicial order nullifies the legislative order of Section 33-B of the Representation of Peoples Act.

(This Paper was presented in National Seminar on Electrol Reforms : Issues and Challenges Organised by New Law College, Pune. On 23rd Feb 2013)

⁸AIR 2003 SC 2408

⁹M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Butterworths and Wadhawa, Nagpur, Reprint 2012, p.896





Bhaya, Nirbhaya and Law

- Mrs Srividhya Jayakumar,
Incharge Principal

Bhiyu nakoos mi thuja paatishi aahe! – Shri Swami Samarth

Fear grips us in many situations. It is believed that many deaths due to snake bites are because of fear than poison. Fear breeds fear; for a person who is trembling with fear anything black is a ghost! Catholic Encyclopedia says that fear is a mental disturbance caused by the perception of instant or future danger.¹ The danger may be real or misconceived. But the fear is real. Terror, dread, horror, fright, panic, alarm, trepidation, apprehension, awe, nightmare, phobia, scare etc are words used everyday all around by almost all people in some situation or other to speak about fear.

Gandhiji, in his autobiography, has written that he was afraid of darkness when he was a child. Also, as an adolescent when he stealthily ate non-vegetarian food, fright did not let him sleep. He feared that a goat was bleating in his stomach. Gandhiji in his debut case before the small causes court gave up due to lack of courage. He wrote ‘... had thus to cross examine the witnesses. I stood up, but my heart sank into my boots. My head was reeling... could think of no question to ask ...I told the agent that I could not conduct the case, ... I hastened from the court..’² Swami Vivekanandha even as a child refused to be afraid. In order to prevent children from gathering around a tree, they were

scared away by telling that there was a ghost on the tree. While all children fled from the place, child Vivekanandha climbed the tree and looked for the ghost. This reflected his thirst for truth. This is a well known incident from his life.

Bhaya is bad. In clinical psychology, phobias of different kinds are considered to be anxiety disorders requiring assistance to overcome. Phobia is an irresistible, irrational and excessive fear of an object or situation which is endured with distress. Dravidian belief describes fear as foolishness. A freedom fighter and tamil poet Subramanya Bharathi by way of commandments for good living said- “ avoid fear; don’t you lose courage”. Rabindranath Tagore’s awesome poem “where the mind is without fear...” is one of world’s greatest thoughts. Fearlessness is considered a virtue.

‘Bhaya’ is one of the nine rasaas in natyasasthra. Religions expect people to be god fearing. ‘Bhaya-bhakthi’ is considered a foundational requirement for spirituality. **Is fear good?** The genius Thiruvalluvar³ who forewarns: “Nothing to lose is no excuse to evil deeds; they will cause you to lose yourself⁴” has devoted one chapter to ‘fear of evil deeds’ in his Thirukkural.⁵ Fear of doing wrongs is seen as a virtue and is very crucial for a society. ‘Law fearing’ people enjoy peace and development for sure??

¹www.newadvent.org

²M K Gandhi, An Autobiography, Navajivan Publishing House, 2005, p 88

³A world renowned tamil poet who lived and wrote 2000 years before.

⁴Verse 205, Thirukkural (of 1330 couplets). English version by J Narayanasamy, Sura Books pvt Ltd.

⁵The tamil work has been translated into many Indian and foreign languages.





If any law is an utter failure or is grossly ineffective, it is described as a paper tiger or a snake without fag! Is it because it has dubious power to instill fear? It is believed that when there is no 'fear of law' crimes escalate unabated and lawlessness becomes the creed! After the 'Nirbhaya incident'⁶ even judges have asked, "Is there no fear of law in this country?!"⁷

Why is law obeyed? Where does the authority of law spring from? How can law's binding force be explained? This great question of jurisprudence has been answered differently by different jurists. Is it the fear of punishment which makes people obey law? John Austin's imperative theory of law making punishment a vital component of the definition of law has invited several criticisms. His theory defining law as the command of the sovereign has been described as the gunman's theory!⁸ Realists perception of law as 'what the judges do', is intellectually stimulating. Oliver Wendell Holmes said: the prophecies of what the courts will do, in fact, and nothing more pretentious are what I mean by law. For so defining, he did not consider the lawyer nor the judge and not even the law abiding citizen but the "bad man". He said what a bad man a man who is anxious to secure his own selfish interests – would want to know is not what the statute book or textbooks say but what courts are likely to do in fact.⁹ True, a law not enforced is as good as 'non ens'. Why fear? Why obey?

What is the object and purpose of law? What is law set to achieve? Law is an institution of society and has definite social purposes. For Salmond, justice, stability and peaceful change are the ends of law. For Roscoe Pound, law as an instrument of social engineering shall erect and maintain a social structure which satisfies maximum of wants with minimum of friction and waste. Does not the Law seem to assure against fear of injury? The law seems to say: Fear not of injuries; am near and even if you go far I shall reach you with my long arms. Law instills and boosts the feeling of security which is the foundation of civilization. The function of law is to eliminate fear of injury! Law in... Fear out!!

The basis of contract law is consent. Consent given due to fear is no consent. A contract vitiated by fear can be avoided.¹⁰ Right to marry and found a family is a human right¹¹. Marriage should be founded upon love and not fear. A marriage so vitiated can be annulled¹². Law of tort recognizes *volenti non fit injuria* as a general defence in actions for torts. *Volens* given under fear is no defence. Also law rejects the defence of *volenti non fit injuria* against heroes who fear not for their lives and limbs but rush to rescue on cries for help. Recognition of private (self) defence seems to protect the fearless who stand up and fight against attack. Self defence is an acclaimed defence under civil and criminal law. Interestingly killing a wild animal in self defence is not hunting

⁶ The gang rape of a medical student in a bus in Delhi in December 2013.

⁷ See, No one has fear of law, says SC judge- The Hindu, www.thehindu.com (26.04.13)

⁸ See Goodhart, Law and the Moral Law, p 20

⁹ See, P J Fitzgerald, Salmond on Jurisprudence, Universal Law Publishing. 12th edition, p 37; Lloyd, Introduction to Jurisprudence, 2nd edition, p 272

¹⁰ S. Indian Contract Act, 1872

¹¹ Article 23 (2), ICCPR

¹² See, S. 12 (1) ©, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; S. 19, Divorce Act, 1869; S.25 (iii), Special Marriage Act, 1954



which is punishable under Wild Life Protection Act, 1972.¹³

The object of penal law is to protect and preserve the sense of security in the people. The deterrent theory of punishment believes that the purpose of punishment is to instill a fear in the mind of criminals and prospective criminals to keep them away from voluntary perversity and criminality. Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.¹⁴ The offences of extortion¹⁵, known in English law as blackmail, are acts putting people in fear of injury to life, body, property, reputation or mind in order to dishonestly deprive persons of property or valuable security¹⁶.

The special statutes to deter terrorists have been frightened away by the human rights activists! TADA & POTA were feared because they could not combat terrorism but could terrorize innocents!! Anti terror laws have invited criticisms in America also. There has been an appeal to the people not to

allow the President to use war on terrorism to rule by fear instead of by law.¹⁷ Intimidation to deter a person from voting or to vote in a particular manner is an offence in the interest of 'free and fair' elections¹⁸. Democracy is too great to let a people's representative to resign without the presiding officer's finding whether the resignation is voluntary and genuine.¹⁹ Secrecy in voting²⁰ is also preserved so that the voter need not fear the consequences of his voting for a particular party or person.

A person apprehending arrest can seek bail²¹. A person who fears invasion of his/her rights can approach the courts for injunction.²² A writ prohibito can forestall jurisdiction excesses by authorities²³. Legal protection of minorities is to allay their fears²⁴. Fear of harassment at the hands of the creditors, may drive a debtor to file an insolvency petition. Creditors fearing fraud of debtors can also invoke the insolvency proceedings against them. Today, women need not fear of sexual harassment at work, thanks to the Supreme Court guidelines.²⁵

Independence of judiciary is the security that the courts decide without 'fear' or favour. Constitutional law and administrative law 'embolden' the 'little man' to fight against the mighty government. Seeking to protect and conserve the environment, environmental

¹³ S.11 (2)

¹⁴ S. 503, IPC,1860 (criminal intimidation)

¹⁵ Ss. 383-389, IPC

¹⁶ S. 30, IPC defines valuable security.

¹⁷ Lewis Seiler and Dan Hamburg, Rule by fear or rule by law, www.sfgate.com (29.04.13)

¹⁸ S. 171 C, IPC, 1860, S. 3 (1) (vii), SCs & STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

¹⁹ See, Articles 101 (2) (b) & 190 (3) (b)

²⁰ Representation of People Act, 1951

²¹ S.438, Cr P C

²² S. 38(3), Specific Relief Act, 1963

²³ Articles 32, 136, 226, 227, COI

²⁴ Articles 29, 30, COI

²⁵ Vishaka v State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997 SC 3011



law relieves us from the fear of deterioration and destruction of the environment and the fear of handing over a barren earth to our future generations. Consumer law deters traders and service providers from exploitative practices. Competition law protects the small businesses from the fear of being crushed by the anti competitive agreements.

Insurance law impresses upon us to translate our fear into action to secure and insure against loss. Putting in place a regime for the protection of the intellectual properties, IP law drives away our fears of infringement of our rights. Information Technology law deters people from abusing the information technology. Endlessly the discourse can be further carried on to constrain one to accept that law atleast minimizes 'fear' even if it does not totally eliminates.

The law is instilling fear to protect people against fears of injury!! The question is: Is the fear instilled adequate and effective? How to tackle the devilish daring? Man claims giant strides of

achievement but none of these strides seek to ensure against lawlessness! Then, now and perhaps tomorrow also, we may have to look upon law as a 'gunman' whether it deters the wrongdoers effectively or not. What is emboldening the criminals who violate law with impunity? Is it that the gun is not real, but toy? Laws by themselves are inadequate without strong institutions for implementation. Flaws in implementation and corruption can be fought only by vigil. 'The price of liberty is eternal vigilance'.

FEAR OF LAW is certainly vital. What is "FEAR OF LAWYERS"?.....?? heard about a phobia of lawyers? There is a phobia 'fearing lawyers' identified and named DIKIGOROSOPHOBIA²⁶. Unbelievable??? May be some people fear lawyers: but do lawyers fear? Shakespeare tried in vain to frighten: The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers.²⁷ Lawyers fear nothing but their own conscience!! Their conscience is LAW!

मनं सुदध तुंज गोस्ट हये पृथ्वी मोलाची
तु चाल पुढे तुला रे गड्या भीती कुणाची !! **



²⁶ www.google.co.in

²⁷ Shakespeare : King Henry VI, Part 2, Act 1 V, Scene 2.

**Thankful acknowledgement to Prof Mrs Janavi Navre for identifying these beautiful lines.



"Rising number of criminals in Parliament and State Legislature is disastrous for democracy"

Ms. Ranjani Krishnan, I LLB

- It is only in India that you can find The telecom minister himself involved in a scam amounting to a loss of nearly 200 Crores, the president of Indian Olympics getting involved in common wealth games scams, people contesting and even winning elections while undergoing sentences in prison.
- 'Democracy' is not entirely unknown to us. Infact , that was the driving force which prompted our freedom struggle. To be understood in the words of sir Winston churchill , It is something like "**little man walking into the little booth with a little pencil, making a little cross on a little bit of paper. No amount of rhetoric or voluminous discussion can possibly diminish the overwhelming importance of that point.**" In short, people are governed by their own elected representatives.
- India adopted democracy as its form of Government with the intention of placing the welfare and wellbeing of its citizens in the highest position by governing them by the laws and regulation framed by their elected representatives.
- The crux in the successful functioning of democracy thus lies in the hands of such elected representatives. i.e in the 'Political System' of the country, which is rightly known as the nervous system of the country
- The Indian political scenario which was earlier glorified by great heroes like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Motilal Nehru, Rajagopalachari, who worked in the interest of the society, purely motivated by the passion to serve people, is now characterized by corrupt people, whose main aim is to churn out as much wealth as possible from the public, enjoy the power of their seats, loot the country & ultimately accomplish their personal self centric goals, without bothering about the purpose for which they were elected.
- We say India was finally freed from the clutches of British rule after 150 years of tremendous struggle & bloodshed...but only to give the reins back in the hands of such blood suckers. So isn't it right to say that India is still struggling for its freedom?
- Why do we find mind boggling income & asset values of many MPs & MLAs? whose money do you think it is?..friends it's our very own hard earned money. Just a few days ago, a petition was filed in the high court-when TDS can be deducted from a common man's salary, then why not from that of an MP or MLA.? Why this special allowance for them.
- One of the main reasons for this pathetic condition is something called as 'criminalisation of politics' which has increased by leaps and bounds in the recent years.
- Politics has now become the most cherished profession for people with criminal records. Over 100 members of our house of parliament & even the



state legislatures have well established criminal antecedents. Many of our elected leaders, with long-pending corruption cases in courts, also become members of the Union or State cabinets with enormous powers to allocate public resources and run public enterprises.

- The parliament has many major and key functions to perform like control of public finance, control of the executive impeachment of high constitutional officials. How can we give this important. Duty in the hands of criminals? Isn't this disastrous for democracy? दृष्ट दुर्जनांचि कशी घडे लोक सेवा?
- The scene inside a parliament house or even a legislative assembly is worth watching. That pious place where in the future of a country is determined, is worst than a street fight, with people hurling chappals and abuses at one another. Are these people who don't even respect the sanctity of their seats going to protect our democracy?
- It is a well known fact that politicians use criminals to dominate the election scene in India. What happens over the time is that these elements slowly start gaining power under the umbrella of such corrupt politicians and that is how we have people charged with serious & heinous crimes like kidnapping,,, rape..rioting, framing policies for us. What would be the future of India in the hands of such People?
- One of things to be blamed is the weak judicial system of the country. The Indian judicial system is well known for the pace with which it delivers judgement. The person gets justice usually in his deathbed. Till he is alive all he does is take rounds to the court. & the advantage of this delay, is utilized to the fullest extent by our respected MPs & MLAs. Till the trial is going on, they take the advantage of presumption of innocence, and once convicted, go on appeal.
- In 13th parliamentary polls of 1999, 119 were charged with heinous crimes like rape, kidnapping and rioting.
- Corruption is in the core of politics. Many politicians engage in corruption by using 'Babus'. These babus are not willing to change because of the fear of losing power, lack of sense of duty, insensitivity to the common man's problems and so on.
- There is corruption involved in every small scheme of the government. Right from providing rations to the poor, employment facilities in the rural areas (MGREGS), infact even in employing teachers. What is left of democracy if corruption enters even the field of education? It will merely be " Democracy of the sheep, for the sheep & by the sheep"
- The politicians do not want corruption to be checked for their own selfish needs. All they do is give false promises; The delay in Lokpal bill very well fortifies our suspicion.. But one thing is for sure that the failure of this lokpal bill is definitely a disaster for the democracy.
- The 1993 serial blasts which rocked the financial capital of India from its foundation, revealed a piece of startling information. The Vohra Committee which was appointed to look into the blasts, came out with





deep connections of politicians with organized crime all over India, that it was barred from publication. In fact even the supreme court in its judgement "**Dinesh Trivedi v/s Union of India**" favoured the govt. in barring its publication.

- It will not be right to say that reforms have not been undertaken for improving the situation. The supreme court judgment on 13.3.2003 "**Peoples Union for Civil Liberties v/s Union of India & others**" which gave rise to amending the ECI norms, mandates that all those candidates with cases pending against them or convicted should disclose their convictions. As a result of this, 93 MPs and 10 ministers in Manmohan Singh's ministry came under the scanner on various criminal charges. But again the loop

hole in this norm is that, it merely mandates the disclosures, but does not stop them from contesting the elections.

- After all said and done, the blame ultimately rests on we common people as we are the ones nominating such criminals. But here again, the entire blame cannot rest on us due to the prevalence of malpractices' during voting like purchasing votes, booth capturing & inducing voters. Is this democracy? Where is our right to vote?
- India at present is known as a DEVELOPING country among the other countries of the world. But if the nervous system of the country itself is at fault, wont the country paralyse?

Rising number of criminals in Parliament and Legislative Assembly is not disastrous for democracy

- Krushna Kamat

Is it really true to say that rising number of criminals in parliament and legislative assembly is disastrous for democracy? Absolutely not....when asked to define democracy Macklver observes "democracy is not the way of governing by majority or otherwise, but primarily a way of determining who shall govern. Some democracies which were known as direct democracies existed in the ancient Greek cities where public directly participated in the working of the government. But most of the democracies today including India, are representative democracies where rulers are elected by the people and the

legislature is constituted by elected representatives. According to 'ECI' norms the candidate contesting election has to inform about his criminal antecedents but still if the people elect them, it is simply because they think and trust that the representative they have elected understands their wish and needs in a better way. Democracy does not say anything good or bad it is just a key to safeguard our fundamental rights guaranteed under the constitution. According to me it is not rising number of criminals but rising number of people with criminal charges. Now let us try to understand who is a criminal? Criminal



is one who is convicted of a crime. So is it correct to call an accused a criminal? No not at all. It will be wrong to call an accused a criminal until he is convicted by the highest court. In spite of criminal charges on MLAs and MPs there are so many of them who are working for the betterment of our country.

India is one of the largest democracies and is bound to have a cut throat competition. Rising number of people with criminal charges is an obvious result of political competition and power play. So what are we shouting about? How many of us know that it is so easy to file a criminal allegation against anybody, under CrPC? Under S.154 it is mandatory for a police officer to file an FIR if the offence is cognizable and if it is not done so this will amount to contempt of court and the police officer who rejects to file such FIR will be pulled up.

Just as the relevant qualification for selection in Indian cricket team is not the attainment of any educational degrees but the ability to play cricket well, the relevant qualification for being an MLA or MP is to understand the people, their problems and to represent their interest. Now coming to "Law", a law is a bill before it is passed. It is to be noted that the MCOCA was passed by the Vidhansabha assembly in 1999 with a heavy majority and without much protest. This shows how steadfast our MLAs are against crimes.

An elected representative is actually a part of our society which is having criminal elements in every sector. Criminal elements exist in various sectors like education, medical, sports etc. People with criminal charges may affect the working of the government in some way but in no way it will make our democracy disastrous. Representing the

will of the people in the law corridors will not be affected. If MPs & MLAs fail to respect will of the people, the weapon of "vote" is in our hands. We determine whether we return them to office or we send them home!

Now there is this question that we all need to ask ourselves, Are we really happy with the progress of our country in this 66 years of independence? If the answer is no...what is the reason behind it? Is the reason lying only in the parliament and legislative assembly? Are we as people of this country not responsible?

It is the attitude of people towards government which has to change. We take pride in bunking the poling days and going out for a picnic. Are we as citizens honest too? Are we not causing any harm to our democracy? According to me we are the real criminals. You and me are a greater threat to our democracy. How many of us know why our right to vote is so important? How many of us do regularly pay income tax, sale tax, municipal tax? How many of us do really fear law? Its high time by now that we need to understand our duty towards our country. So let us stop playing this blame game. As rightly said by Mahatma Gandhi, "Man and his deeds are two distinct things the doer and the deeds, good or bad, always deserves respect or pity as the case may be. So lets hate the sin and not the sinner." It is very easy to understand but rarely practiced and that is why the poison of hate is spread through the world.....

In a healthy democracy where right to get elected is cherished, unhealthy competition results in false criminal charges. Let us be wiser to remove the chaff from the grain! Let us not hate all politicians! Let us love & honour our right to vote!



Harnessing the dragon called “Moot Court”

Jayesh Gopal Gokhale
III LL.B. Student

LL. B. is a professional course and hence practical training is an integral part of it. Yes – exams are important – after all you have to pass 24 exams to get the coveted degree, but mere academics without debates and moot courts is like a Mango Mastani without ice cream (those who travel to Pune would know)!

Debates are like a learner’s license to moot courts. From personal experience the author can say that while academics is the foundation, the level of thinking required for a debate is 10 times that of exams and that required for a moot court is 100 times that of a debate!

So the next question would be - How to handle these moot courts? Well, let us first get the basics right – Unless you speak well, the judge is not going to listen to you. If a moot court judge won’t listen to you, best of luck with the real judge (if you happen to go into practice). So first things first – develop your oratory. If you are not good at that art, then pick up some book on developing oratory and get that thing sorted out.

Now that the oratory part is taken care of, we start the game. You would be given a fact sheet which would elaborately contain all the facts of the case. Usually in competitions, such fact sheets are meticulously drafted. However in internal moot courts, it may be given in brief. In competitions, this is your “Bhagwad Gita” – there is no world beyond the fact sheet. However in internal moot courts, sometimes facts may be very brief in which case you may have to assume some facts. But keep in mind that your assumptions cannot be

ultra vires to the given facts.

Once you have the fact sheet, you would be allocated your side – petitioner or respondent. In competitions you have to prepare for both. Once you take a position, you have to put yourselves in the shoes of your client and redraft the facts from his point of view. So the first task that needs to be done in a moot court is drafting the facts from the vantage point of your client. However, these redrafted facts cannot be ultra vires to the fact sheet provided. In fact, a considerable amount of skill may be required to redraft such facts by which the redrafted facts would imply that your client has a strong case.

After the facts have been drafted, the next job is framing of the issues. Issue means any point of fact which needs to be decided either way to give the case a logical conclusion. Examples of issues may be - “Is the contract enforceable in law?” or “Is the act of the accused within parameters of culpable homicide?”. You would hope that all issues are decided to your advantage.

Once issues have been finalized, then you have to justify as to how every issue should be decided in your favor. For this, you have to take recourse of law which would be found in statutes and case laws. Remember – case laws are interpretation of statutes, so unless your case is not based on any statute (e.g. – torts), first take bare acts and text books of the relevant statutes and search for the corresponding section of the statute which applies to your case. Try to logically fit in the sections to your facts and most importantly to your advantage.



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When statute will not completely satisfy your facts, open the books and look for relevant case laws.

It is at this point of time where the real fun begins. If you are really serious to enter a competition, also think as to how the opponent will counter your legal propositions and find answers to his counter strategy and so on. It is a game of chess and you have to think many moves in advance and hope to outsmart your opponent.

After your arguments are done, summarize them for you will not be able to speak out the entire thing in the allotted time. Then prepare a compilation called as "memorial". The memorial primarily consists of Cover Page, Table of Contents, Index of Authorities, Statement of Jurisdiction, Statement of Facts, Statement of Issues, Body of Arguments, Summary of Arguments and your Prayer. Statement of Jurisdiction is important from the point of view of the petitioner as you have to justify to the court that why it has jurisdiction in the matter. Read the given fact sheet carefully and see whether it is a petition, appeal or revision and accordingly draft your statement as per relevant provisions of law. Finally comes the prayer in which you have to pray to the court to grant reliefs. The prayer should be exhaustive of all reliefs sought and the court will not grant you any relief not prayed for.

Now is the time for learning some courtroom manners. Firstly you have to dress in courtroom formals; in competitions that is mandatory. Find out which court you are approaching from your problem statement and accordingly approach the court as "Your Honour" for courts lower to High Courts and "Your Lordship/Ladyship" for High Courts and Supreme Court. Before you enter the

court room, keep your one hand on your chest and bow before the court. The seat of justice is the seat of God and this sanctity has to be maintained. When your name is called, begin preferably with the following line – "May it please your honour/lordship/ladyship! In the matter of XXX v/s YYY, I am the counsel for the plaintiff/petitioner/appellant/respondent/defendant". Thereafter ask for permission to proceed and first highlight the facts which you have redrafted. Thereafter continue with issues, arguments and finally the prayer.

It is possible and probable that the court may interrupt you while you are speaking which is likely to break your rhythm. However you have no choice as you are bound to go as per the directions of the court. If a question is asked and you are unaware of the answer, maintain your composure and try to find a solution for a minute. If you still cannot find a solution, pray for time. It is imperative that under all circumstances you shall approach the court with utmost respect. You may be assertive but shall be polite. In real courts, the conduct of the advocate counts a lot especially in cases where there is a question of discretionary remedy.

Before the moot court begins, you shall be given the memorial of your opponent. Attack the memorial as a true opponent and find out all inconsistencies in the same. Politely point out those inconsistencies when it is your turn to speak. Explain to the court logically how the legal proposition asserted by the opponent does not fit to the facts of the case.

Finally, after a judgment is pronounced (if it is pronounced) and it is in your favor, don't react as if you have won the world cup. Regardless of



whether you lose or win, calmly say “Obliged” and after bowing before the court take your seat. Remember – you are a professional and this is not a personal battle, so you shall also treat your opponent with utmost respect and refer to him as “learned friend” whenever the occasion arises.

This article will only give you a basic idea as to how to approach the moot court, but like life, moot court cannot be taught with books – you have to live it yourselves. So just go out there and enjoy your performance!

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 Should be Amended to Specifically Exclude Suppression / Misrepresentation of Caste as A Ground for Nullity of Marriage

Ms. Ranjani Krishnan, I LL.B. student

In the Bhagwad Gita, Lord Krishna says ‘‘The fourfold caste system (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, vaishyas & sudras) is NOT based on birth, but based on three attributes of people (Aura, Energy and Matter) and the profession carried on by them.

Hence we have,

- Brahmins (Aura dominant) : engaged in writing, teaching, consulting etc.
- Kshatriyas (Energy dominant) : Engaged in managing, leading, controlling & organizing.
- Vaishyas (Matter dominant, supported by energy) : Doing business, trading, banking, etc
- Sudras (matter dominant) : construction, agriculture, etc.

In the absence of proper understanding of the scriptures, the Indian society has inherited a caste system, which has moved away from the logic of these recommendations, which in turn is causing more harm than good to the society.

(source : ‘ Gita for joyful living’).

It is said that ‘Marriages’ are made in heaven, and celebrated on earth. It is a special bond shared between two souls. According to Hinduism, Marriage between two souls stretches beyond one lifetime, and may continue upto atleast seven lifetimes. When a male and female accept each other, the mutual love, desire, respect for each other, the inbuilt bond existing between them, the faith that they would strive to make their marital life a success, is what matters. ‘Caste’ is the last consideration. Because, by that time you have already appreciated the qualities of each other.

When the fundamental law does not accept discrimination on caste and the preamble also enshrines the same, are we still going to speak on this caste...caste...caste...Under Art.51A we have a fundamental duty to uphold & abide by the Constitution of India. Several personal laws, such as hindu law, muslim law, parsi law and so on exist. These are by and large non statutory traditional systems of law, having some affinity with the concerned

religion. Being the ancient systems of law, there are several aspects of this system, which are out of time with the modern time & may even be incompatible with some fundamental rights. In *Madhu Kishwar v/s State of Bihar* (AIR 1996 SC 1864) Justice Ramaswami observed that 'It is essential that the customs repugnant to a constitutional scheme, must always yield place to fundamental rights. (minority view)

When we are speaking that 'caste' itself is of the least consideration in a marriage, then how does the suppression or non suppression of it matter in any way? & merely because the person has suppressed his/her caste, should that amount to nullity? Wont this be a great injustice to the institution of marriage? And even worse, to the individuals?. Infact , no such ground is actually spelt in law. The Hindu Marriage Act only states that suppression of a material fact, is a valid ground for nullity of marriage.

My question is, Is caste a material fact? What is a material fact? It is a fact that would be to a reasonable person, germane to a decision to be made, as distinguished from any trivial detail. After you have mutually accepted each other, respected one anothers qualities, formed a bond with each other, would you still consider caste to be a material fact? Even in this 21st century, when we have advanced so much in all walks of life, why are we still holding on to something as trivial as caste?

The Khap panchayats also in the name of Honour killing, kill the girl who has had an intercaste marriage. It is like Honour for the family, and death for the girl firstly where is 'honour' in killing. Secondly has she committed such a heinous crime by marrying the person of her choice, that she has to pay for it with her life? The couple is discarded by the society, the girl is asked to return to her own family, and if she refuses, both are burnt alive so as to eliminate any police record. If these are the things happening & the law is considering caste as a material fact, aren't we ourselves perpetuating castesim ?

Another aspect is that today's youth don't find caste as something so important, so as to disclose it.I have not lied, nor have i mentioned. Is your love for me going to change with my caste? After having understood so much as to why caste is not a material fact, let us revisit our very old question as to why should the parliamentary intervention as in an amendment be required? The answer to that question is- At present the term material fact is left to judicial interpretation. But judicial precedents do not represent the will of the people, nor social or public interest, & also takes a lot of time. On the other hand, urgent actions to satisfy human needs and wants can be given exactly & peacefully only by legislation. & hence, the amendment.

'We are not myths of the past, or ruins in the jungle. We are people and we want to be respected, not to be victims of intolerance and racism'



Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 Should Not be Amended to Specifically Exclude Suppression/Misrepresentation of Caste as A Ground for Nullity of Marriage

Ms. Krushna Kamat, I LL.B. Student

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 came into force on 18/5/1955. This Act is applicable not only to the hindus in India but also to the hindus who are domiciled in India and living abroad. Before we get into the core of the topic, let us have a brief understanding about the concept of marriage according to the ancient vedic period.

Even in the patriarchal society of rig-vedic hindus, marriage was considered as a sacramental union and it continues to be so even today. According to the shastra, wife is said to be the 'ardhangini' of the husband; a man is said to be incomplete without a woman. A wife is not only a 'ghrihapatni' but also a 'dharmapatni' so it is rightly said in sanskrit that she is **karye shu mantri, karune shu dasi, bhoje shu mata, shayane shu rambha.manana kul kshama daya stree sada gun yukta priya dharma-patni.**

Marriage in ancient times was a union which could not be dissolved, it was only in the following five cases where the sages allowed the dissolution of marriage,

- Husband was missing
- Husband was dead
- Husband had become a ascetic
- Husband is impotent
- Husband is outcaste (Paras Diwan, Hindu Law)

Now according to the modern hindu law or the Hindu Marriage Act, the nullity

of marriage relates to the pre-marriage impediments to marriage. This gives rise to classification of marriage into two types, void marriage and voidable marriage. Void marriage is no marriage; it is void-ab-initio. Where as voidable marriage is perfectly valid and binding until a decree annulling it is passed. The grounds of voidable marriage are the following,

1. Respondents inability to consummate the marriage on account of his/her impotency
2. Respondent's inability to consent or is suffering from mental disorder
3. Concealment of pre marriage pregnancy by the respondent
4. Consent of the petitioner obtained by force or fraud.

'Force' under matrimonial law does not have the same meaning as under Indian S.17 of Contract Act, most important aspect of fraud under matrimonial law is that, it is not every misrepresentation that amounts to fraud for example, the matrimonial columns of our newspapers are full with advertisements that a suitable match is needed for a good looking, submissive girl and in the same way the bridegroom is advertised saying that the boy is well settled ,well educated etc.now if each of this statement turns to be false, can a marriage be avoided? and the answer is no!

In, Purbi v. Basudev the wife alleged that her husband's premarriage boasting

about his high lifestyle induced her to marry him; it was held that this does not amount to fraud. So now a question arises in our mind that which kind of fraud can render the marriage 'voidable'? According to the Marriage Law Act, 1976 the fraud must relate to the ceremony of marriage or to any 'material fact' concerning the respondent. 'Material fact' is the fact that has direct effect on the decision or the legal relationship of the parties. So is suppression of caste not a material fact? Will this fact not affect the marriage fundamentally?

Under public law 'caste' is evil. In personal life, state shall not interfere in the beliefs of people. In case of Bimla Devi v. Shankarlal it was held that suppression of caste is a sufficient ground for nullity of marriage. In spite of we promoting inter-caste marriages under hindu law, inter-religious marriage under special marriage act, why people have to lie about their caste that to in such a holy institution like marriage? Does this not show that people lack respect in our legislature? Inspite of all this, if still somebody commits a fraud with a intention to deceive, fair justice has to be made towards the person so deceived by giving him a right to annul or avoid such marriage.

Many of us might think that it is a constitutional guarantee that no person shall be discriminated on the basis of caste/religion but we have to learn that personal laws are excluded from the ambit of fundamental rights. In, State of Bombay v. Narasu, AIR 1952 Bom 84 Justice Gajendragadkar observed that the framers of the constitution wanted to leave the personal law out side the ambit of fundamental rights so they did not even include the personal laws within the definition of expression "law in force" because they were aware that the personal laws need to be reformed in many material particulars. See also Krishna Singh v. Mathura Ahir, AIR 1980 SC 707; Sarla Mudgal v UOI, (1995) 3 SCC 635, Ahmedabad Women Action Group v UOI, AIR 1997 SC 3614.

Suppression of caste is a fair enough ground of nullity of marriage and there is no need of any amendment for excluding it. **Parties to A marriage must remember that trust in marriage is like a glue, which if not present, the parties to the marriage cannot stick together...**





अश्लील चित्रपटाची पोस्टर्स सार्वजनिक वहानांवरती आणि रस्त्यावरती लावण्याबद्दल निषेध

सौ. स्वाती बाल टेंबे
प्रथम वर्ष, विधि विद्यार्थिनी

अलिकडे काही दिवसांपूर्वी मुंबई महानगरपालिकेच्या प्रशासनाने अश्लील चित्रपटाची पोस्टर्स बेस्ट (BEST) बसेस आणि डेपो या ठिकाणी लावण्यापासून मज्जाव करणारी प्रभावी मोहीम राबविली.

“जिस्म-२” या चित्रपटाच्या पोस्टर्सनी या वादाला सुरुवात झाली. कारण ‘केंद्रीय चित्रपट प्रमाण बोर्ड’ यांनी या चित्रपटाला ‘अ’ प्रमाणपत्र दिले. हा चित्रपट समाजातील सर्व स्तरामधील व्यक्तींनी बघण्यासाठी पात्र नसून फक्त ‘प्रौढ’ व्यक्तीच बघू शकतात असे हे प्रमाणपत्र होते.

त्या पोस्टरवरती एका, अर्धनग स्त्रीने पांढरे भिजलेले अंगवस्त्र अशा पद्धतीने अंगावरती ओढलेले जेणे करून बघणाऱ्यांच्या मनामध्ये अश्लील भाव निर्माण होतील. अशी पोस्टर्स सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी सर्व लोक, मुले, मुली यांच्या दृष्टीस पडतील अशा पद्धतीने लावण्यात आली होती. बसेस असतील, वीजेचे खांब असतील किंवा लहान झोपड्या असतील समाजातील नैतिकतेवर आघात करणारी पोस्टर्स सगळीकडे दिसत होती.

महाराष्ट्र विधिमंडळातील एका सदस्याने या गोष्टीला विरोध केला आणि ही गोष्ट मुंबई महानगरपालिकेच्या प्रशासनाच्या लक्षात आणून दिली. ही सर्व पोस्टर्स अतिशय बीभत्स असून कोणत्याही सुज्ञ नागरिकांच्या भावनांवरती दुष्परिणाम करणारी आहेत असे पालिका प्रशासनाच्या निर्दर्शनास आले.

मुंबई महानगरपालिकेच्या अधिकाऱ्यांनी त्वरित ७५ बसेस २५ बस डेपो तसेच विजेचे खांब, बसखांबे यावरील सर्व अश्लील पोस्टर्स काढून टाकले. मुंबई महानगरपालिका कायदा, १९८८ मधील कलम-६३(K), ६४(३)(C) आणि ३२८ तसेच स्त्रियांचे अश्लील वर्णन (प्रतिबंधक) कायदा १९८६ कलम-३ नुसार मुंबई महापालिकेने वरील कृती प्रभावीपणे आणि तत्परतेने केली.

स्त्रियांचे अश्लीलपणे वर्णन म्हणजे नको त्या पद्धतीने त्यांची शरीररथ्या (Figure) दाखवणे किंवा शरीराचा विशिष्ट

भाग दाखवणे ज्यामधून बीभत्सपणा किंवा औंगळवाणा भाव निर्माण होईल. स्त्रियांचा दर्जा, स्थान कमी किंवा खालच्या स्तरांवरती दाखवून सार्वजनिक नीतीमूळ्ये किंवा नीतीमत्ता यावर आघात होईल या पद्धतीने स्त्रीयांचे वर्णन करणे होय.

अशा प्रकारच्या अश्लील पोस्टर्समुळे स्त्रीचे चारित्र्य हनन तर होतेच पण त्याचबरोबर समाजामध्ये गुन्हेगारी प्रवृत्ती वाढण्यासाठी आणि एकूणच स्त्रियांचे जीवन आणि त्यांची प्रतिष्ठा धोक्यात येण्यासाठी या गोष्टी बच्याचवेळा कारणीभूत ठरतात. कारण कुणा व्यक्तीच्या मनामध्ये अश्लील भाव निर्माण करण्यासाठी ही अशी पोस्टर्स पुरेशी ठरतात. सार्वजनिक ठिकाणी अशा पोस्टर्समुळे रिक्षाचालक, टॅक्सीचालक यांचे लक्ष वेधून घेतल्यामुळे बच्याचवेळा अपघातही होतात.

पोस्टर्स प्रदर्शित करणारे असेही म्हणू शकतात की भारतीय राज्यघटनेत अनुच्छेद १९ (१)(अ) मध्ये अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य प्रत्येक नागरिकास दिले आहे आणि त्यानुसार पोस्टर्स प्रदर्शित करणे हे मूलभूत अधिकारामध्ये येते. पण त्याच संविधानाने अनुच्छेद १९ (२) मध्ये अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्यावर घातलेल्या योग्य निर्बंधानुसार हे स्वातंत्र्य सार्वजनिक हित, नैतिकता आणि सभ्यता यांच्या आधीन राहून उपभोगायचे आहे. त्यामुळे या गोष्टी पोस्टर्स तयार करणाऱ्यांनी लक्षात घेण्याची गरज आज निर्माण झाली आहे.

कदाचित असे समजले जाऊ शकते की, चित्रपटांच्या जाहीराती नियंत्रित करण्याचे काम “चित्रपट परिनिरीक्षण (Censor) बोर्डचे असते. पण खरी परिस्थिती खूपच वेगळी आहे.

सिनेमटोग्राफ कायदा १९५२ यामधील नियम अथवा मार्गदर्शक तत्वे यामध्ये अश्लीलते संबंधी गोष्टीचा समावेश किंवा नियंत्रण यांचा समावेश प्रभावीपणे या कायद्यामध्ये दिसून येत नाही. या गोष्टी अश्लीलतेसंबंधी देशामध्ये असणाऱ्या सर्व समावेशी कायद्यामध्ये आणि प्रामुख्याने भारतीय दंड संहितेच्या कलम-२९२ आणि २९३ यामध्ये दिसून येतात.



भा.द.वि. २९२-२९८ मध्ये अशा प्रकारचे कृत्य म्हणजेच सार्वजनिक आरोग्यास व नैतिकतेस धोका पोहोचविणारे गुन्हे आहेत व ते शिक्षेस पात्र आहेत. तसेच भारतीय गुन्हे प्रक्रिया संहितान्वये अशा प्रकारचे वितरत केलेले साहित्य व साधन दंडाधिकाऱ्याने ओदेश देवून तात्काळ जम केले जावू शकतात. त्याचबरोबर केंद्राने किंवा राज्याने बनविलेल्या अन्य कायद्यामध्ये त्याचा समावेश दिसून येतो. महिलांचे अश्लील वर्णन (प्रतिबंधक) कायदा १९८६ हा कायदा किंवा या कायद्याची अंमलबजावणी विकास विभाग यांच्याकडे आहे. परंतु या संदर्भात कार्यवाही करण्याची जबाबदारी स्थानिक अधिकारी किंवा स्थानिक प्रशासन यांची आहे.

मग हे प्रशासन आपल्या अधिकाराचा कितपत वापर करून यावरती नियंत्रण घालू शकते यासंदर्भात किंवा राज्यांनी किंवा महानगरपालिका किंवा नगर प्रशासन यांनी नियम बनविले आणि पुढे नियम बनवून त्याची अंमलबजावणी किंवा योग्य पद्धतीने केली गेली. कारण अशी पोस्टर्स प्रत्येक राज्यामधील शहर, गाव या ठिकाणी लावलेली दिसतात पण त्यावरती नियंत्रण, निर्बंध दिसून येत नाही.

अशी अश्लील पोस्टर्स सार्वजनिकरित्या प्रदर्शित करण्यावर निषेध आणि निर्बंध घालण्याची गरज आहे. केंद्रीय चित्रपट प्रमाण मंडळ (Censor Board) चित्रपटाला प्रमाणित करताना खात्री देते कि पब्लिसिटी स्क्रीनिंग कमिटीने चित्रपटातील सर्व भाग तपासून पाहिला असून तो सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्यासाठी हानिकारक नाही. याचा उद्देश अश्लीलतेपासून परावृत्त होऊन महिलांची प्रतिष्ठा जोपासणे आणि चित्रपटातील भडक दृष्ये (गुन्हेगारी) टाळणे हा असतो.

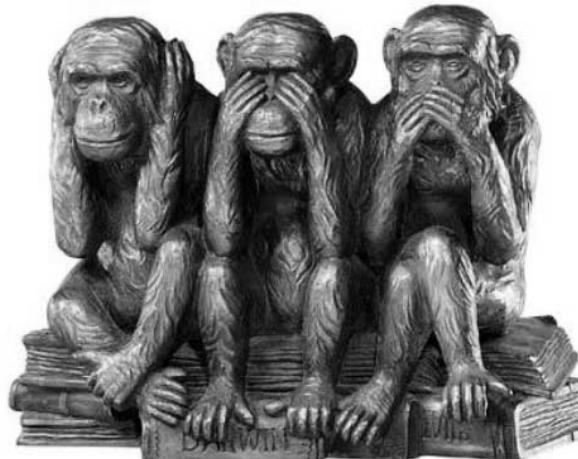
बेस्ट (BEST) ही शासनाची परिवहन सेवा आपल्या बसेस किंवा बस थांबे यावरती उत्पन्न मिळविण्याच्या उद्देशाने जाहिराती लावते. पण यामध्ये बेस्ट असेल किंवा अन्य कोणतेही मंडळ संस्था असेल त्यांनी पोस्टर्स लावू देण्या अगोदर नगर प्रशासन किंवा पब्लिक स्क्रीनिंग कमिटी यांनी पोस्टर्साठी परवानगी दिलेली आहे की नाही किंवा पोस्टर लावण्यासाठी प्रमाणित केले आहे का? याची खात्री करूनच घेतली पाहिजे तरच असे ऑंगळवाणे, लज्जास्पद प्रकार थांबतील.

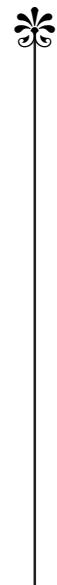
भारतीय राज्यघटनेने सर्व नागरिकांसाठी अनुच्छेद ५१ (A) (C) मध्ये महिलांप्रती किंवा त्यांची प्रतिष्ठा कमी करण्याचा सर्व चालिरीती प्रथा सोडून देण्याचे दायित्व दिले आहे.

अश्लीलतेची व्याख्या ही कालपरत्वे स्थलपरत्वे बदलणारी आहे. फक्त स्त्रियांना अश्लील दाखवणे आणि पुरुषांना न दाखविणे यामधूनही किंवा मग पुरुषांनाच अश्लील दाखविणे यामध्ये मानवी प्रतिष्ठेची हानी होतेच आणि म्हणून अनुच्छेद २१ नुसार कोणत्याही परिस्थीत मानवी प्रतिष्ठेची (Human dignity) हानी होता कामा नये.

भारतीय दंड संहितेनुसार “अश्लीलता” ही लिंगभेद-रहीत असली पाहिजे. पण कदाचित भारतीय समाजव्यवस्थेमध्ये स्त्रिया या भेदभावामध्ये पूर्वीपासून सापडल्यामुळे अशा गोष्टींना आज ही भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेला सामोरं जाव लागत आहे.

अधिक माहिती - सौ. श्रीविद्या जयकुमार
भाषांतर - श्री. मिथुन बंसोदे





डोळे

तिच्या मुक्या डौळ्यांमध्यै
मी हरवली आहे,
तिचे डौळे मला झीपू देत नाही,
अभ्यासही करू देत नाही,
काय झालै आहे मला,
माझीच मला कळत नाही

पाहून तिच्या डौळ्यांत मी स्वतःला
विसरुनीया गैली या जगाला,
अचानक!
ती मला पाहून रवट्याक हसली
आणि तिच्या सुंदर डौळ्यांना पाहून
मला ही कविता सुचली

विनोद अर्जुन हटकर
द्वितीय वर्ष विधी

डोळे

असंरत्य प्रश्न प्रश्नांचा उद्देश !
पण प्रश्नांना समजून घैतात ते 'डौळे' !!

प्रेमाची आषा डयांना सर्वप्रथम उमजतै।
ते डौळे, विरह डयांना कळती ते डौळे !!

सारा आसमंत डयात सामावला आहे।
ते एका भूर्तिमंत सुंदरीचे डौळे !!

डयाला त्रृतु कळती, आर्द्धव कळती
ते डौळे, डयांना सारा आकाश शौधती ते डौळे!

'याची देही याची डौळा' डै अलुभवती
ती आपल्या कोंदणात साठवून ठेवती डौळा !!

प्रेमाची चाकीरी भौदून आकाशाला नवसणी
घालती ती डौळा !!

म्हणूनच 'गैत्रदान महा दान' असै म्हणतात
तैच रवै! मित्रांनीं तुम्ही जग पाहिलत आता
डयांनी नाही पाहिल त्यांना तर संधी द्या !!

संतोष गिरी
द्वितीय वर्ष विधी

मराठी

मराठी हा बाणा आमचा
मराठी आहे ताकद आमची
मराठी मध्यून जीवन जगण्यास
आनंद वाटती कीव्यानं कौटी ...

वैशाली पाटील
प्रथम विधी





डोळे

सर्व प्रथम हळ्वार उमेलतात

असै तै नाजूक डौळै ॥

संपूर्ण विश्व पाहतात है

सुंदर डौळै ॥

दुःखात अश्रू नाकतात

आनंदा प्रसंगी आनंदाश्रू

ठाकतात, हैच डौळै ॥

न बौलता दैनवील खूप काही

सांगुन जातात कधीही शांत

असणारे है डौळै ॥

डोळे

ओसंडतै डौळ्यामधून प्रैम जैवहा

ओसंडतात डौळ्यामधून अश्रू जैवहा

दीन्हीचा अर्थ एक असतै

उरावरच ओङ्ग आपण थोडं हलक करतै !

डौळ्यांची आषा डौळ्यांना कळतै

अश्रूची आषा भनाला कळतै

दीघांच भीलन जैवहा घडतै

जीवनाला नवी कात तैव्हाच मिळतै.

मोहन निंबाळकर

प्रथम वर्ष विधी

डोळे

मर्स्तकाच्या वरणी लीन दीन तरै

आनंद किंवा दुःखात अिजून जाणारे जणूङारे

जगाचा चैहरा दिसतौ ह्यांच्या सहारे

पण कुरुपता दिसताच मिटतात की बिचारे

प्रैम, संग, लौश दिसतं ह्यांच्या किनारे

ह्यांच्यातूनच वाहतात अभिमानाचे वरै

भनातली आवणा निसटतै ह्यांच्याच धारै

मग असौत लहानसै किंवा सुरकुतलैलै चैहरै

उयांच्याकडे असै है दिव्य तै आहैत

नशिवदान

पण उयांच्या ठाई नाही है

.....

..... उयांच्यासाठी करा नैत्रदान

संकेत लेले

द्वितीय वर्ष विधी

Vidhijna 2012 - 2013





प्रथम वर्ष विधी विद्यार्थ्यांची 'ठाणे जिल्हा कारागृहास शैक्षणिक भेट' - अहवाल

- श्री. अनिल सूर्यवंशी, प्रथम वर्ष, विधी विद्यार्थी

आदरणीय प्राचार्या सौ. श्रीविद्या जयकुमार आणि प्राध्यापक श्री. वैद्य सर यांच्या मार्गदर्शनाने दिनांक २३/०३/२०१३ रोजी 'प्रथम वर्ष' विधी विद्यार्थ्यांनी दुपारी १२.०० वाजता 'ठाणे मध्यवर्ती कारागृहास भेट दिली. तो दिवस शहीद दिवस होता. देशाकरिता शहीद झालेल्या क्रांतीकारकांना अभिवादन व श्रद्धांजली अर्पित करण्याचा अशाच क्रांतीकारकांना अभिवादन करण्याकरिता व शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र भेट म्हणून आम्ही सर्व जण ठाणे मध्यवर्ती कारागृहास गेलो होतो. त्या भेटीचा वृत्तांत खालील प्रमाणे

कारागृहाचा इतिहास :

कारागृहाचा इतिहास फार मोठा आहे. पोर्टुगीजांनी सन १७८२ मध्ये हा किल्ला बांधला त्या वेळेस त्यांनी ठाणे शहरास 'डी - तेना' हे नाव ठेवले होते. इंग्रजांनी या किल्ल्यावर आक्रमण केले. त्यानंतर 'मराठ्यानी' हा किल्ला जिकून घेतला तर पुन्हा इंग्रजांनी या किल्ल्यावर आक्रमण केले. या किल्ल्याचे अंतर्गत बांधकाम केले यामध्ये त्यांनी डन्जन (कोठडी), अंडासेल कैद्यांकरिता बांधले. या देशावर त्यांची हुक्मत असताना याच कारागृहात इ.स.वी सन १९१० मध्ये त्यांनी आपले क्रांतीकारक अनंत कान्हेरे, कर्वे, देशपांडे यांना वर्धस्तंभावर नेवून फाशी दिली होती. अशा ऐतिहासिक वास्तू आम्ही सर्वांनी प्रवेश केला होता.

तुरंग अधिकारी श्री. एम. एच मिंड, श्री. भोकरे, श्री. गोविंद पाटील साहेब आम्हां सर्वांना माहिती देत होते. मुख्य दरवाज्यातच एक कार्यालय व त्यांच्या समोर नवीन येणाऱ्या कैद्यांची तसेच पोलिस शिपाई यांची नोंद ठेवणारे एक आवक - जावक रजिस्टर ठेवलेले होते त्यामध्ये प्रत्येक नोंद करीत होते.

प्रवेशद्वारा बाहेर एक फलख होता त्यावर पुढील प्रमाणे नोंदी होत्या.

कच्चे कैदी (व्याधीन)	पक्के कैदी (सिधोष बंदी)	स्थानबद्ध कैदी	परदेशी कैदी	पोटा	एकूण	ला. पट्टी
एकूण	एकूण	एकूण	एकूण	एकूण		
१८४५	१८५	०३	३०९	०२	२३४४	१८

वेगवेगळे विभक्त कक्षांची पाहणी :

आम्ही सर्व जण डाव्या बाजूने एक - एक 'विभक्त' कक्ष पहावयास सुरु केले होते. आमच्या सोबत श्री. मिंड व श्री. पाटील साहेब प्रत्येक कक्षाची माहिती देत होते.

एक 'विभक्त कक्ष' पहिला जो सर्व बाजूने बंदिस्त होता या कक्षामध्ये खास कैदी म्हणजे दहशतवादी कृत्य करणारे कैदी ठेवण्यात येतात. इंग्रजाच्या काळात बांधण्यात आलेला अंडा सेल ही सुरक्षितेच्या कारणास्तव बाहेरून पाहता आला त्या शेजारी 'काला पानी यार्ड देखील बघितला यानंतर एका मोठ्या यार्ड मध्ये गेलो त्या यार्डात उजव्या बाजूला सलग १२ कोठड्या होत्या याला सेल देखिल म्हणत. प्रत्येक सेल मध्ये चार ते पाच कैदी कोंडलेले होते. त्यातील बहुतेक कैदी बांग्लादेशी कैदी होते.

सांस्कृतिक बंदिस्त हॉल किंवा सभागृह : लोखंडी उंच उंच गजांनी बांधलेला 'सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमाचा हॉल' पाहिला. कैद्यांच्या मनोरंजना करिता त्याचा वापर होत होता.

कैद्यांचे स्वंयपाक गृह : कैद्यांच्या रोजच्या जेवणाकरीता जेवण तयार होणारे भले मोठे स्वंयपाक गृह आम्ही पाहिले. त्यात एकाच वेळी २५ ते ३० पोळ्या कशा बनविल्या जातात तसेच कैद्यांचे जेवण कसे बनते ते पहावयास मिळाले.



कारागृहात दिला जाणारा आहार



	कच्चे	शिजवून	सकाळ	दुपार
न्यायालयीन बंदी	१५० ग्रॅम	४०० ग्रॅम	२०० ग्रॅम	२०० ग्रॅम
शिक्षा झालेले बंदी	२०० ग्रॅम	५०० ग्रॅम	२५० ग्रॅम	२५० ग्रॅम

	गहू पीठ	ओला गोळा	सकाळ
न्यायालयीन बंदी	३०० ग्रॅम	४५० ग्रॅम २ चपाती	२ चपाती १७० ते १८० ग्रॅम
शिक्षा झालेले बंदी	३५० ग्रॅम	५२५ ग्रॅम ३ चपाती	३ चपाती
	डाळ मसूर भाजी - दूधी, बटाटा, कांदा, टॉमेटो		

वरील सर्व आहार ग्रॅम नुसार आहे की नाही तपासूनच मग ते कैद्याना दिले जाते

दिशा संगणक प्रशिक्षण केंद्र : या कारागृहात आम्हांला संगणक प्रशिक्षण केंद्र आढळून आले होते.

व्हिडिओ कॉन्फरन्सी सुविधा : अमेरिका व इतर प्रगर देशांची आधुनिक खटला चालवण्यासाची पद्धती प्रथमत : ठाण्यातील या कारागृहात सुरु करण्यात आली होती आणि मुख्य म्हणजे या सुविधाचे उद्घाटन आमच्या सोबत असणारे आदरणीय प्राध्यापक श्री. वैद्य सर यांच्या हस्ते झाले हे ऐकून आम्हां सर्वांना आनंद झाला.

व्हिडिओ कॉन्फरन्सी म्हणजे कैद्यावर कारागृहातच त्याला ठेवून न्यायालयात खटला चालविता येतो.

न्यायाधिश महाराज व त्याचे वकिल त्याच्याशी स्क्रीनवर संवाद साधू शकतात. त्यालासुद्धा न्यायालयातील सर्व घटना कारागृहातच दिसतात. यामुळे कैद्यांना नेण्याचा व परत आणणे यातील वेळ कमी झाला.

कापड गोदाम : नवीन कैद्यांकरिता कपडे व जुने कैदी ज्यांची शिक्षा पूर्ण झाली त्यांचे कपडे जमा करून घेणे, याचे गोदाम पाहिले या गोदामाबाहेर एका पाटीवर एक संदेश होता.

“कारागार से अब बाहर जाना है।
लौटके फिर से वापस नहीं आना है।
बदला ना लो। बदलकर दिखाओ।”

विभक्त कक्ष क्र. ३ : हा कक्ष जे पोलिस अधिकारी कर्मचारी यांच्यावर आरोप पत्र ठेवून ज्यांना वेगवेगळ्या शिक्षा झालेल्या आहेत त्याचा हा आहे. या कक्षात सुप्रसिद्ध चकमक विशेष पोलिस अधिकारी श्री. प्रदीप शर्मा याना ठेवण्यात आले होते.

वधस्तंभ

आम्ही सर्व जणांनी तो वधस्तंभ पाहिला होता. ज्या स्तंभावर इंग्रजांचा या देशात अमल असतांना ज्या क्रांतीकारकांना सन १९१० मध्ये फाशी देण्यात आली होती. त्या क्रांतीकारकांचे नाव होते क्रांतीकारक अनंत कान्हेरे, कर्वे, देशपांडे. या वधस्तंभाकडे जाण्याकरीता आम्ही एका छोट्याशा दरवाजातून आत शिरलो. उंच भागाकडे आम्ही सर्व वधस्तंभाकडे गेलो. अधिक्षक श्री. मिंडे साहेबांनी वधस्तंभाची माहीती दिली.

देशाकरता जे लढले ते अमर हुतात्मे झाले

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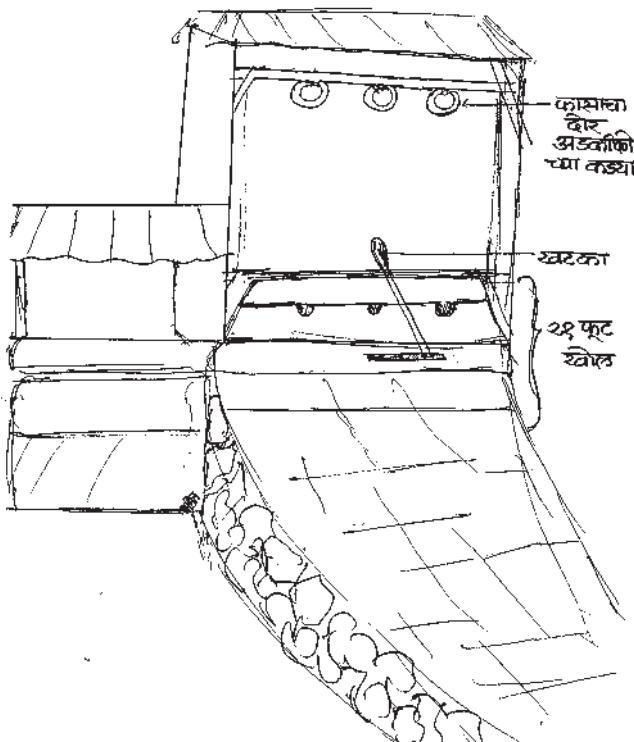


त्यांचे हे बलिदान, देशाकरीता समर्पणाची त्यांची ती भावना, तो इतिहास जणू डोळचासमोर उभा राहीला. देशाबद्दल जाज्वल्य अभिमान असणाऱ्या, देशाकरीता हसत हसत फासावर जाणाऱ्या त्या तीन क्रांतीकारकांना आम्ही मनोमनी श्रद्धांजली अर्पित करून पुढे निघालो होतो. त्या वधसंभाची आकृती पुढील प्रमाणे

संज ६६३०

वैष्णवी

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कैद्यांचे हॉस्पिटल : कारागृहातच कैद्यांकरिता हॉस्पिटल होते. ज्या ठिकाणी आजारी कैद्यांची 'सुश्रुषा' केली जात होती. त्यांच्याकरीता 'समुपेदशान' केंद्रसुद्धा पाहिले.

'कारखाना विभाग' कार्यालय : रिकाम्या हाताना काम देण्याकरिता 'उद्योग व व्यवसायाचे मार्गदर्शन' कारागृहात केले जाते. असा 'कारखाना विभाग' आम्ही पाहिला. राकट हातांनी सुंदर लाकडाच्या प्रतीकृती उदा. बैलगाडी, विमान, इतर अनेक वस्तू पाहिल्या.

बेकरी व फरसाण विभाग : शहरातील हॉस्पिटल, इतर कारागृह व संस्थानांकरीता बेकरीचे पदार्थ सर्व या ठिकाणी कैदी उत्तम प्रकारे बनवित होते.

भेटीची सांगता व आभार प्रदर्शन : सर्व कारागृह पाहून आम्ही मुख्य दरवाज्याजवळ आलो व आजच्या म्हणजेच त्या दिवसाच्या भेटीची सांगता झाली होती. सर्व कर्मचारी, सहाय्यक तुरुंग अधिकारी व मुख्य अधिकारी श्री. मिंडे साहेब यांचे आभार श्री. अनिल सूर्यवंशी यांनी मानले. तसेच आम्हांला मार्गदर्शन करणारे श्री. वैद्य सर व आमचा मित्र कु. समाधान काशीद ज्याने सरांसोबत तुरुंग भेटीच्या व्यवस्थेत उस्फूर्त सहभाग घेवून आयोजन केले त्याचे ही मनपूर्वक आभार मानण्यात आले होते.

विधी महाविद्यालयाचे व प्राचार्य श्रीमती विद्या जयकुमार मँडमचे ही आभार मानण्यात आले होते.

मुख्य तुरुंग अधिकारी यांची जाता जाता भेट : मुख्य तुरुंग अधिकारी श्री. यु. टी. पवार साहेबांची त्यांच्या कक्षात जावून भेट घेतली होती. त्यावेळेस त्यांनी आम्हांला पुढील वाटचालीसाठी शुभेच्छा दिल्या होत्या व हे ही सांगितले होते की हा विधी व्यवसाय करीत असताना सामाजिक ऋण, जाणीव यांची जाण ठेवून समाज कल्याण व गोर गरिबांना मोफत न्याय मिळवून देण्याकरीता झाटावे.