



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

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Recognised u/s (2)(F) & (12)(B) of UGC
Permanent Affiliation by Shivaji University, Kolhapur
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I/C Principal

Dr. Sopan D. Jadhav

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Founder

Dr. Patangrao Kadam

M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.

Ref.No.: BV/NLCK /

Date:

Key Indicator 2.3. Teaching Learning Process

2.3.1. Student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning, peer learning, team teaching, case law method and problem-solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experiences.

With the correct teaching strategies, teachers can make the classroom a fun and effective place where students may acquire critical intellectual and social skills that will benefit them for the rest of their lives. In our college teachers use various teaching methods for teaching the learning process. The college provides all the facilities for the teachers for the implementation of this teaching learning process. Teacher and students have good interaction due to these different teaching methods.

The following student centric methods were used by the teachers for enhancing learning experiences.

Sr.No.	Teaching Methods used by the teachers
1	Lecture Method
2	Group Discussion Method
3	Participative Learning Method



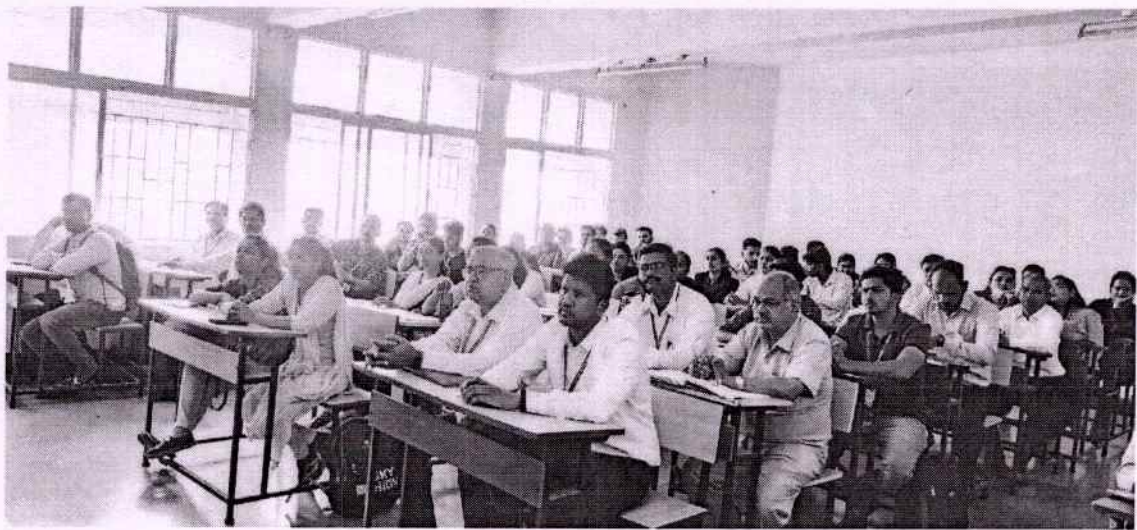
4	Case Study Method
5	Seminar Method
6	Guest Lecture Method
7	Problem Solving Method
8	Experiential Learning Method
9	Peer Learning Method.
10	Formative Assessment Method

1.LECTURE METHOD

The lecture format is a conventional method of organizing instruction in the classroom, where lecturers present material while students listen. Instructors guide a class by discussing, illustrating, and modeling a subject. Students are able to observe, listen, take notes, and replicate the teacher's demonstrations while the teacher is speaking. Although this is a well-known and beneficial strategy, educators can modify it to fit various learning contexts.




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New Law College
Kolhapur.



2.GROUP DISCUSSION METHOD

Group conversations enhance long-term memory and foster a deeper comprehension of a subject. By including them in the learning process, group conversations can also help participants pay attention and stay focused. Instructors can also receive feedback on participant comprehension through group discussions. In Bharati Vidyapeeth's, New Law College, Kolhapur teachers always used Group Discussion Method of teaching.



Group Discussion Report

Date :- 15th Oct, 2022

Faculty Co-ordinator :- Deepa Kalambalkar (mam)

Student Co-ordinator :- Miss. Priti Devardekar

Participated students :- Asmitulla, Sejal, Ketaki, Atharv, Dhruv, Varshani, Vaishnavi, Siddhi and Priti etc.

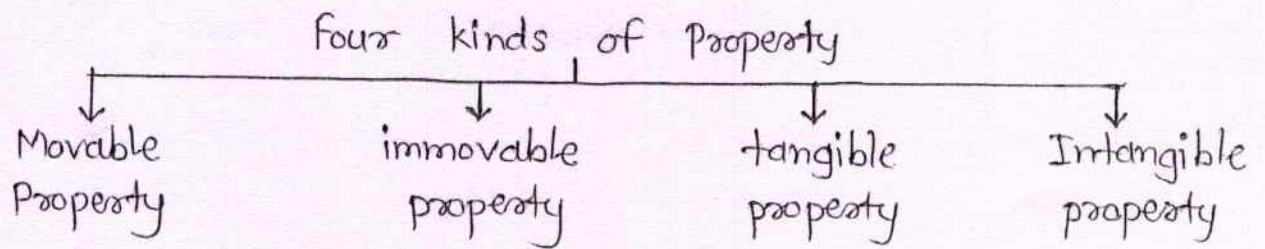
On 28th October, 2022 our first group discussion was conducted on the topic of "What is property?" and "What are the kinds of property?" At the beginning of the session everybody expressing their opinion then discussion picked up the pace and the purpose of the discussion, which was to encourage students to speak up and boost their confidence, was fulfilled.

The discussion was between 10 students. We all discussed various points of property and understood the opinions of each other. We discussed points like :

What is property ?

- 1) Anything which has some value.
- 2) Property must be in legal manner
- 3) Property must give something in return
- 4) It contains rights and liabilities
- 5) Its object is legal right
- 6) It must be for legal use
- 7) It can be tangible or intangible
- 8) It may be absolute or conditional
- 9) It must be in circulation
- 10) It is a thing





1) Movable Property :- Move from one place to another, This property cannot affect legal aspect, It is also tangible property, Delivery of possession, It doesn't need a surface of land.

2) Immovable Property :- fixed to land, Not moves from one place to another, It is above, upon and under the land, e.g- window, trees, buildings, groundwater, Minerals etc.

3) Tangible Property :- Which we seen and touched.

4) Intangible Property :- Which we unseen and can't touched.

Lastly we tried to draw attention of the students to summarise and conclude the group discussion highlighting all the important points discussed by all the participants.



Dalvi vaasharani
 Pre law -IV
 v. Dalvi

Group Discussion

An inter-class group discussion was been conducted on sept 28, 2022. The questions were what is property? and what are the kinds of property? Everyone equally participated in the discussion. Various points were flashed in the discussion which gave revision of the topic and a boost to the personality development and interaction between students and teacher.

Q1) What is property?

- Anything which has some value.
- It consists of rights and liabilities
- It must be in circulation.
- Property must be in legal manner
- Property must give something in return
- Its object is legal right
- It must be for legal use
- It can be tangible or intangible
- It must be a thing
- It may be absolute or conditional

Q2) Kinds of property :-

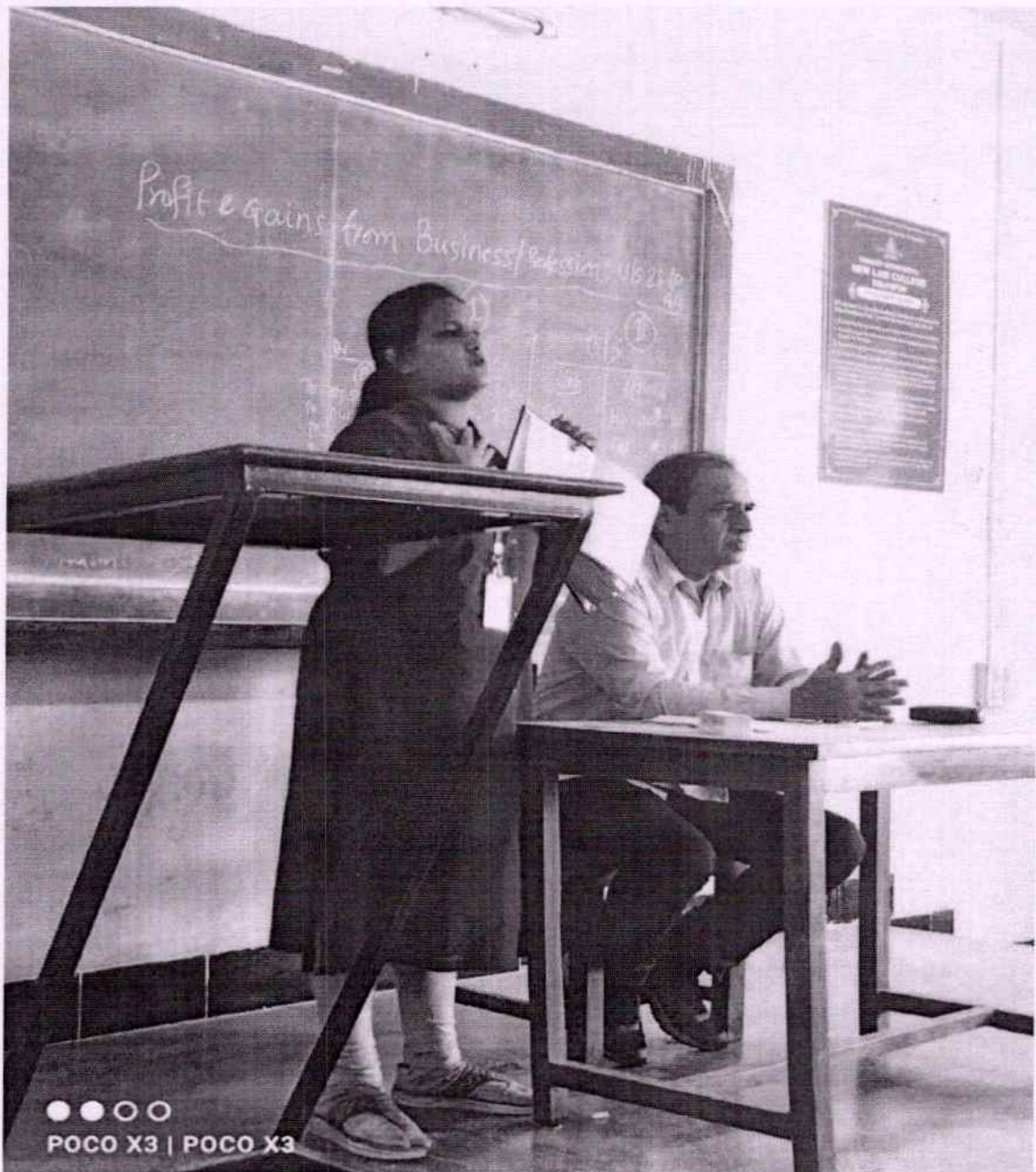
a) Movable property :-

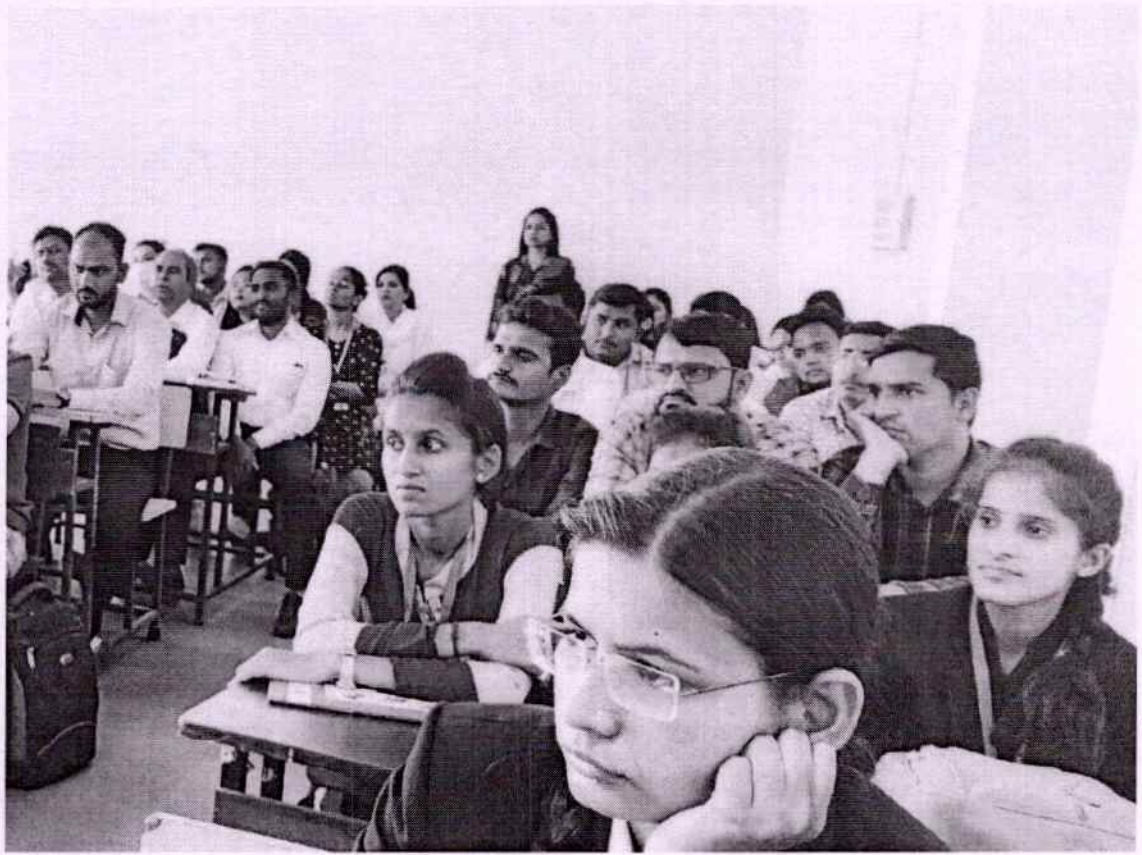
- Transfer of this property cannot affect its legal aspect.
- It is a tangible property
- move from one place to another.
- Delivery of possession

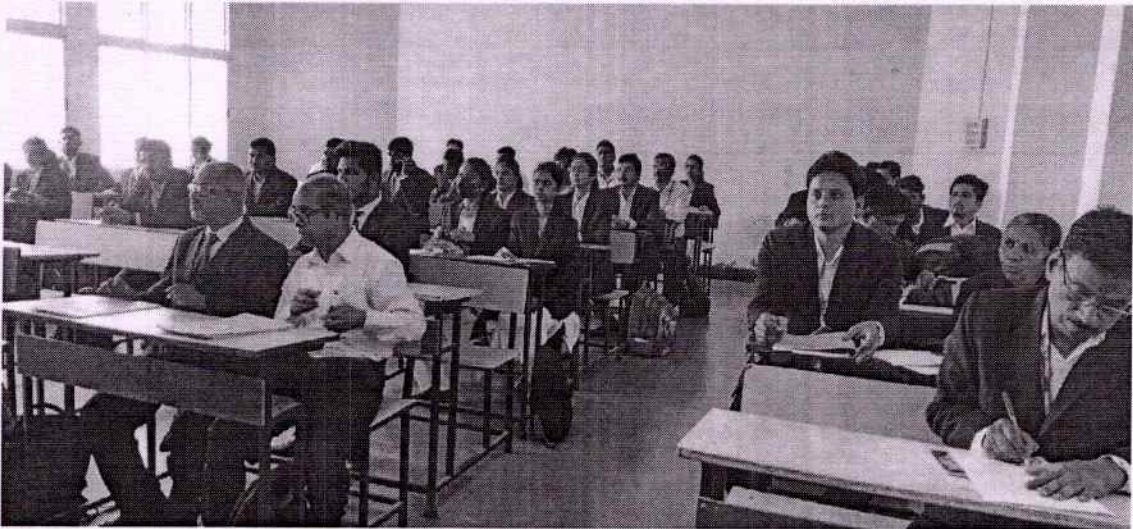


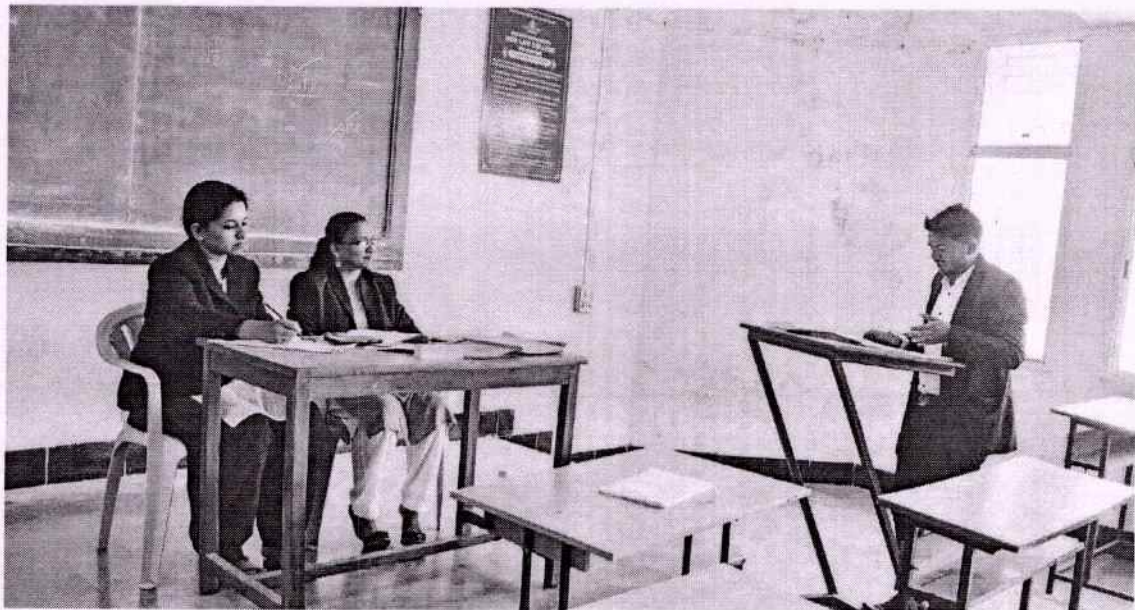
3. PARTICIPATIVE LEARNING METHOD

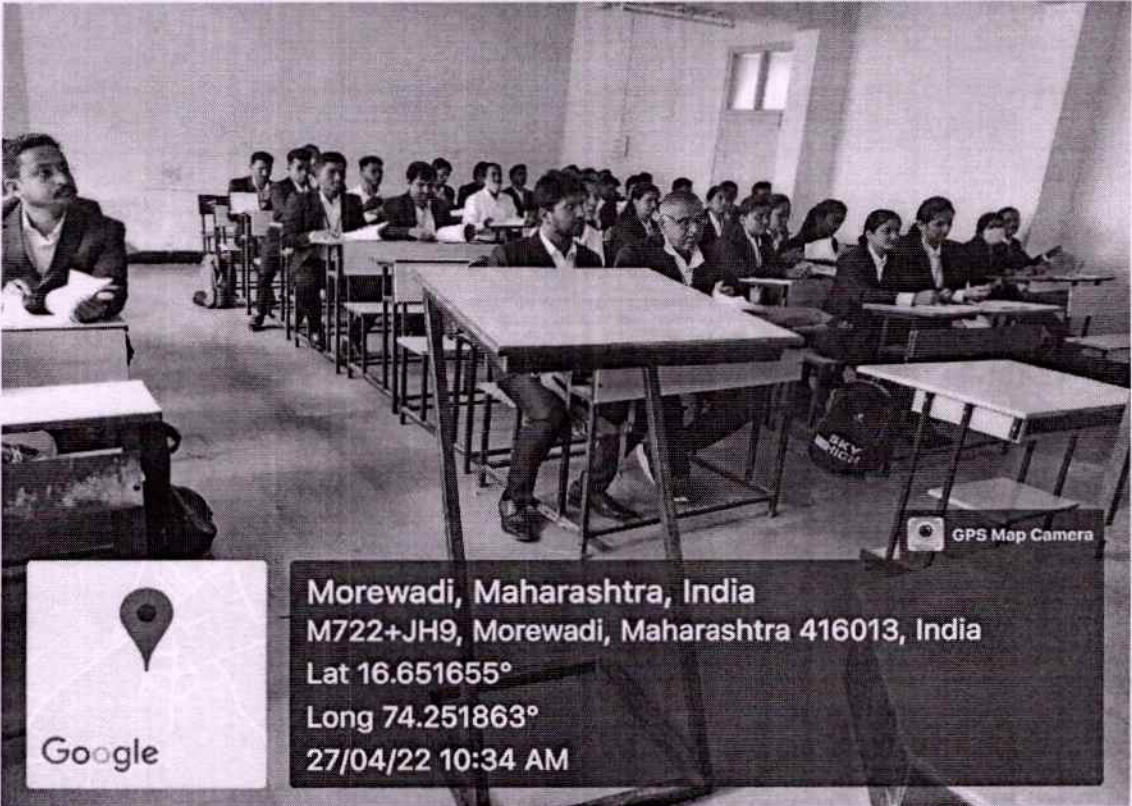
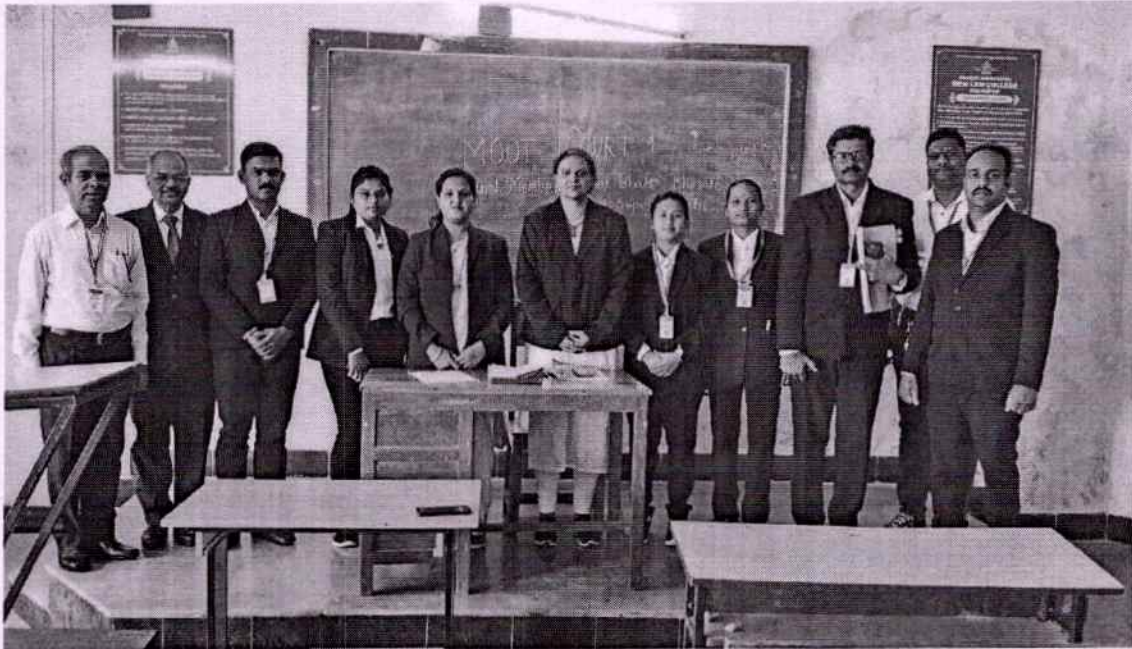
The classroom can be set up using the Participatory Learning Technique (PLT), which encourages students to lead peer-based learning activities. Learning is essentially student-centered in this sense since it is concentrated on boosting student participation.











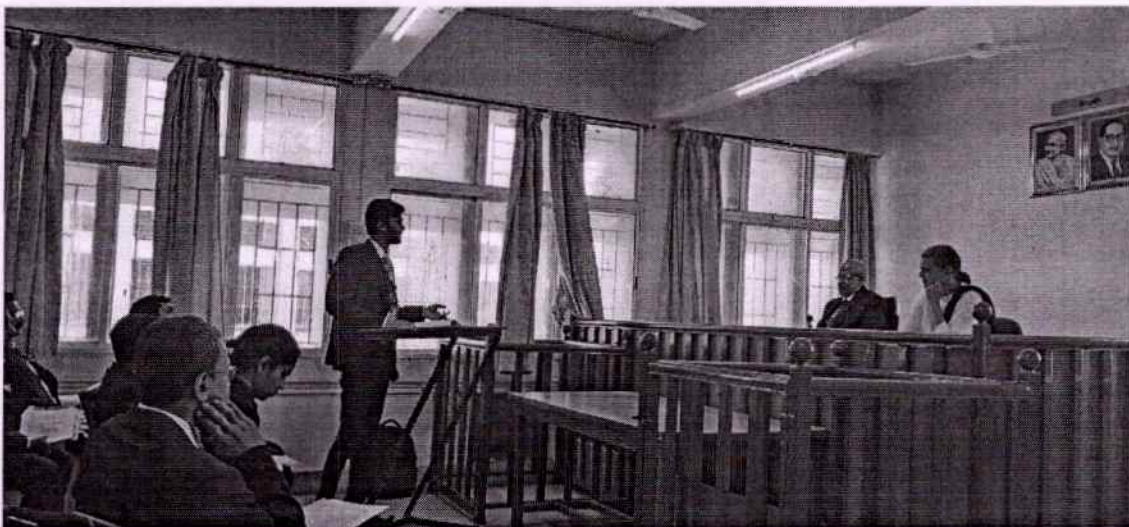
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Lat 16.651655°
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GPS Map Camera



4. CASE STUDY METHOD

Case studies are a teaching strategy that refers to given scenarios based on events that students watch, evaluate, document, put into practice, draw conclusions from, summarize, or suggest. Case studies are made and employed as a means of analysis and discourse.



Case Name :-

Keshwanand Bharti

V/s

State of Kerala

Background of Keshwanand Bharti Case :-

In Keshwanand Bharti case 1973, the Supreme Court redefined the relationship betⁿ the judiciary, executive and legislature and set limits on the amendments that can be made in Constitution. Since 1961, Keshwananda Bharti has served as the seer of the Edneer Mutt in Kerala's Kasaragod region.

In 1970, he challenged Kerala's land reforms legislation, which imposed constraints on religious property management. The case was brought under Article 26 of the constitution which protects the right of religious organisations to administer their property without intervention from the govt.

24th Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1971 -

Parliament has a power to amend any part of the constitution.

25th Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1972 -

removed right to property as a fundamental right.

Facts :-

In February 1970 Swami, Kesavananda Bharti, senior plaintiff and head of "Edneer mutt" - a Hindu mutt situated in Edneer, a village in Kasaragod district of Kerala, challenged the Kerala govt's attempts, under two state land reform acts, to impose restrictions on the management of its property. Although the state invoked its authority under Article 24, Indian jurist, Narabhoj Palkhivala,



convinced Swami into filling his petition under Article 26, concerning the right to manage religiously owned property without govt. interference.

Even though the hearings consumed five months, the outcome would profoundly affect India's democratic processes. The case had been heard for 68 days, the arguments commencing on October 31, 1972 and ending on March 23, 1973.

Judgment :-

The Supreme Court reviewed the decision in *Golaknath v. State of Punjab*, and considered the validity of the 24th, 25th, 26th & 29th amendments. The case was heard by the largest ever Constitution Bench of 13 Judges. The bench gave eleven separate judgements, which agreed on some points and differed on others. Nanabhai Palkhivala, assisted by fail Nariman, presented the case against the govt. in both cases.

Reference :-

<https://www.slideshare.net/kiran-varma20/keshwanand-bharati-case>



Nmore.
Nandini More

Family Law

Name - Tanaya Atul Chendk
Class - Pre Law - III
Coordinator's name - Dipa
Karmalkar
Mam.

Case Law -

1) Kesavananda Bharati V/s. State of Kerala

Introduction -

Keshavananda Bharati is a landmark case and the decision taken by the Supreme Court outlined the basic structure doctrine of the Constitution. The decision which was given by the bench in Keshvananda Bharati's case was very unique and thoughtful. The judgement was of 700 pages which included a solution for both Parliament's right to amend laws and citizen's right to protect their Fundamental Rights.

The Bench came up with Doctrine of Basic Structure in order to protect the interests of both citizens of India and the Parliament. The Bench through this solution solved the questions which were left unanswered in Golaknath's case.

This case overruled the decision given in the case of Golaknath V state of Punjab case by putting a restriction on the Parliament's right to amend the Constitution.

The Doctrine of Basic Structure was introduced to ensure that the amendments do not take away the rights of the citizens which were guaranteed to them by the Fundamental Rights.



Facts / Summary of Facts -

Keshvananda Bharati was the chief of Edneer Mutt which is a religious sect in Kasaragod district of Kerala. Keshvananda Bharti had certain pieces of land in the sect which were owned by him in his name. The state government of Kerala introduced the Land Reforms Amendment Act, 1969. According to the act, the government was entitled to acquire some of the sect's land of which Keshvananda Bharti was the chief.

On 21st March 1970, Keshvananda Bharti moved to Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution for enforcement of his rights which guaranteed under Article 25 (Right to practice and propagate religion), Article 26 (Right to manage religious affairs), Article 14 (Right to equality), Article 19(1) (freedom to acquire property), Article 31 (Compulsory Acquisition of Property). When the petition was still under consideration by the court, the Kerala Government introduced another act i.e. Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1971.



Final Judgement/
Supreme Court Held - that the Parliament is empowered to amend Fundamental rights for giving effect to Directive Principle of State Policy. Directive Principles prescribe the goals to be achieved and the fundamental rights lay down the means by which that goal is to be achieved. Therefore, Directive Principles will get upper hand.



Case:-

Keshwanand Bharti

v/s

State of Kerala

Background of Keshwanand Bharti Case:-

In Keshwanand Bharti case 1973, the Supreme court redefined the relationship between the judiciary, executive and legislature and set limits on the amendments that can be made in constitution. Since 1961, Keshwanand Bharti has served as the seer of the Edneer in Kerala's Kasaragod religion.

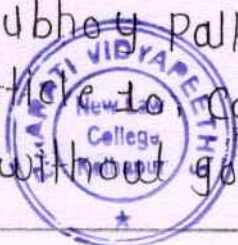
● In 1970, he challenged Kerala's land reforms legislation, which imposed constraints on religions property management. The case was brought under Article 26 of the constitution which protects the right of religions organisations to administer their property without intervention, from the govt. 24th constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1971 -

Parliament has a power to amend any part of constitution
25th constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1972 -

removed right to ~~protection~~ property as a fundamental right.

Facts of the case:-

In February 1970 Swami Kesavananda Bharti, senior plaintiff and head of "Edneer Multi" a Hindu situated in Edneer, a village in Kasaragod district of Kerala, challenged the Kerala govt's attempts, under two state land reform acts, to impose restrictions on the management of its property. Although the state invoked its authority under Article 21, a noted Indian jurist, Narayana Palkhivala, convinced Swami into filing his petition under Article 26, concerning the right to manage religiously owned property without govt. interference.



Even though the hearings consumed five months the outcome would profoundly affect India's democratic process. The case had been heard for 68 days, the argument commencing on October 31, 1972 and ending on March 23, 1973.

Judgment of the case:-

The Supreme Court reviewed the decision in *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab*, and considered the validity of the 24th, 25th, 26th and 29th amendments. The case was heard by the largest ever constitution bench of 13 Judges. The bench gave eleven separate judgements, which agreed on some points and differed on others. Nanabhoy Palkhivala, assisted by Fali Nariman presented the case against the government in both cases.

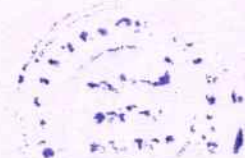
Reference:- <https://www.slideshare.net/kinanvarma20/kesavanda-bharti-case>.

<https://prepp.in/news>.



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Case Name :-

Keshvanand Bharti

v/s

State of Kerala.

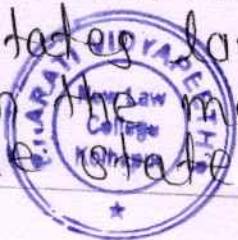
Background of case :-

In Keshvanand Bharti case 1973, the Supreme Court redefined the relationship between the judiciary, executive & legislative and set limits on the amendments that can be made in constitution. Since 1961, Keshvanand Bharti has served as the seer of the Edneer Mutt in Kerala Kasaragod region. In 1970, he challenged Kerala land reform legislation, which imposed constraints on religious property management. The case was brought under Article 28 of the constitution which protects the right of religious organisation to administer their property without intervention from the govt. 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 - Parliament has power to amend any part of the constitution.

25th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1972 - removed right to property as a fundamental right.

Facts of case :-

In February 1970 Swami Keshvanand Bharti, senior plaintiff and head of "Edneer Mutt" a Hindu Mutt situated in Edneer, a village in Kasaragod district of Kerala, challenged the Kerala govt's attempts under 2 States land reform acts, to impose restriction on the management of its property. Although the state invoked its authority under



Article 21, a noted Indian jurist, Nanabhoy Palkhiwala, convinced Swami into filing his petition under Article 20 concerning the right to manage religiously owned property without government interference.

Even though the hearings consumed five months the outcome would profoundly affect India's democratic processes. The case had been heard for 68 days the arguments commencing on October 31, 1972 and ending on March 23, 1973.

Judgement:

The Supreme Court reviewed the decision in *Golaknath vs State of Punjab*, and considered the validity of the 24th, 25th, 26th & 29th amendments. The case was heard by the largest ever constitution bench of 13 Judges. The bench gave eleven separate Judgements, which agreed on some points and differed on others. Nanabhoy Palkhiwala, assisted by fail Nariman, presented the case against the govt. in both cases.

References:

- i) <https://www.slideshare.net/KiranVarma20/Keshvanand-Bharti-case>
- ii) <https://youtube/yciofHhidjA>. (Priya Jain)



Ramble
Priyanka K. Ramble

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

* Keshwanand Bharati case.

A-26 freedom to manage religious affairs

Freedom to manage religious affairs subject to public order, morality and healthy, every religious domination or any section the shall have right.

a) To establish and maintain institution for religious and charitable purpose.

b) To manage its own affairs in matter of religion

c) To own and acquire movable and immovable property and

d) to administer such property in accordance with law.

* Keshwananda Bharati was the head of the Edneer mutt in Kasargod district of Kerala since 1901

Law challenged under A-32, A-25 and A-26, A-19(1)(f) and A-31.

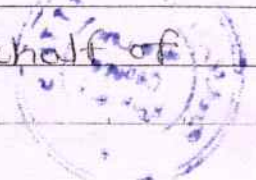
* Parliament Response to I.C. Golaknath.

24th Amendment (1971): every amendment which is made under article 368 will be taken as an exception under Article 13.

25th amendment (1971): curtailed the fundamental right to property.

29th amendment (1972): Putting Kerala land reforms act in 9th schedule.

Pattabirada contemior on behalf of
Petitioner



Parliament cannot amend the constitution
24th and 25th constitutional amendments
violated the fundamental Right which was
provided under Article 19(1)(f)

A-26 breached, as the mutt has
complete right over the property.

* Respondent's contention

There is supremacy of parliament
hence parliament has the power to amend the
constitution unlimitedly.

State has to fulfill its socio economic
obligations and hence such amendments by
state are there to meet constitutional objectives.

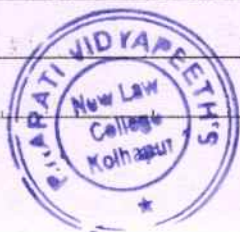
A-13 Judge Bench was set up by the
Supreme Court, the biggest so far and the
case was heard over 68 working days spread
over six months.

The Bench gave 11 separate judgments.
The agreed disagreed on many issues but a
majority judgment of seven judges was stitched
together.

by then chief justice to India S. M.
Sikari on the eve of his retirement.

However the basic structure doctrine
which was evolved in the conclusions of the
opinion written by one judge Justice H. R. Khanna

* The 7:6 verdict on 24th April 1973
Amendment 25th and 29th were



were upheld

Also court can review 9th schedule laws if they violate fundamental rights

* Court overruled IC Golaknath.

The constitutional Bench in Kesavananda Bharati case ruled by 7:6 verdict the parliament could ~~to~~ amend any part of the constitution so long as it did not alter or amend the basic structure or essential features of the constitution.

a) In its majority ruling, the court held that fundamental rights cannot be taken away by amending them.

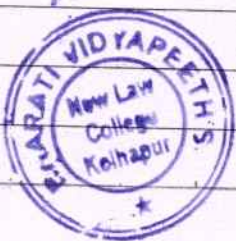
b) While the court said that Parliament has vast powers to amend the constitution, it drew the line by observing that certain parts are so integral and intrinsic to the Constitution that even Parliament cannot touch it.

c) However, despite the ruling that Parliament cannot breach fundamental rights, the court upheld the amendment that removed the fundamental right to property.

d) The court ruled that in spirit, the amendment would not violate the "basic structure" of the constitution.

e) Kesavananda Bharati, in fact, lost the case. But as many legal scholars point out the government did not win the case either.

Youtube - Study IQ - IAS



CASE SUMMARY

1) Kesavananda Bharti and others versus state of Kerala is certainly one of the leading cases in the Constitutional history of India or if not the most important judgement of post-independent India and is popularly known as the Fundamental Rights case.

2) It is rightly said that the judgement in the instant case brought an end to the conflict between the executive and the judiciary and proved to be a saviour of the democratic system and set up in the country. The resultant judgement in the case was a hard fought legal battle between the two Constitutional stalwarts and legal luminaries. Namely N.A. Palkhivala (who represented petitioners) and H.M. Seeravi (who represented the state of Kerala). The hearing in the case took place for sixty-eight long days and finally, a voluminous 703-Page judgement was pronounced on 24th April 1973.

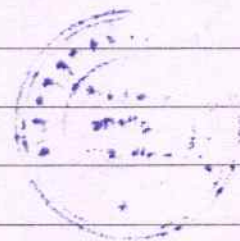
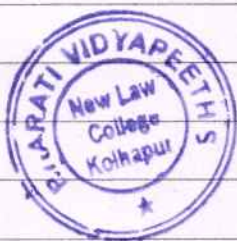


• CONTENTIONS OF THE PETITIONERS.

- 1) petitioners contended that the parliament can't amend the Constitution in a manner they want as their power to do this is limited. The parliament cannot make an amendment to the Constitution to change its basic structure as was set forth by Justice Mudholkar in the Sajjan Singh v State of Rajasthan case.
- 2) They argued that the 24th and 25th Constitutional Amendments were violative of the fundamental right provided in Article 19(1)(f).

• CONTENTIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS

- 1) The state said that the parliament's supremacy is the India legal system's basic structure is and hence, it has boundless power to amend the Constitution. The respondents stressed that in order to fulfill its socioeconomic obligations the unlimited power of the parliament to amend the Constitution must be upheld.



• The Seven Judges on whose opinion the decision was taken were -

- ① Justice S.M. Sikri
- ② Justice Hegde
- ③ Justice A.K. Mukherja.
- ④ Justice A.N. Grover.
- ⑤ Justice P. Jagmohan Reddy.
- ⑥ Justice J.M. Shelat
- ⑦ Justice H.R. Khanna.

• The six judges who dissented were -

- ① Justice A.N. Ray
- ② Justice D.G. Palekar.
- ③ Justice K.K. Mathew
- ④ Justice M.H. Beg.
- ⑤ Justice S.M. Dwivedi
- ⑥ Justice Y.V. Chandrachud.

" This case came to be known as the 'Kesavanandi Bharti Case'. This case is known as 'Landmark Judgement' in the Indian judiciary.



CONCLUSION

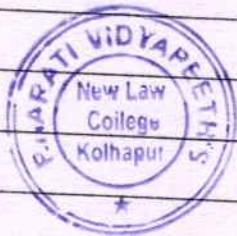
- Restriction placed on power to amend otherwise absolute power would lead to dictatorship. Essential to uphold democratic values. Nothing can take away the power of judicial review by Court.
- The case is also known as the fundamental Rights case. The court in a 7-6 decision asserted its rights to strike down amendment to the Constitution that were in violation of the fundamental architecture of the Constitution.
- The landmark judgment was delivered on 24th April 1973 by a razor-thin majority of 7:6 wherein the ~~majority~~ majority held that any provision of the Indian Constitution can be amended by the Parliament in order to fulfill its socio-economic obligations that were guaranteed to the citizen as given in the Preamble, provided that such amendment did not change the Constitution's basic structure. The minority, however in their dissenting opinion were wary of giving the Parliament unlimited amending power.



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH
NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

Name - Anuradha Vijay Athavale.
L.L.B - I.

Sub - Kesavananda Bharati & others vs
the state of Kerala.



Introduction :

Kesavananda Bharati vs the State of Kerala is one of the landmark cases related to the Indian Constitution and is popularly known as the case of the fundamental rights.

Kesavananda Bharati & others vs the State of Kerala is the longest case in India, & its proceedings were held for 68 days, and more than 100 cases were cited in the proceedings. Moreover to know what is right or wrong, the constitution of more than 70 countries were compared.

Background of Kesavananda Bharati & others vs the State of Kerala :

The Indian constitution came into existence, all the citizens came to know about their fundamental rights and realised that equality is also a fundamental right.

At the time, the resources & means of production were available only to limited people, and the state realised that this was not correct. Therefore, in the same way, the State of Kerala started to work upon this issue.

The state government of Kerala brought the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963, to combat the land laws such as the zamindari system, land ownership and tenancy laws to improve the social and economic condition of the state.

Now, this land reform Act restricted the property rights of the citizens. So, while using this Act, the



state government acquired the land of Edneer Mutt located in Edneer, Kasaragod district, Kerala, India. Due to this takeover, the earnings of the Mutt diminished, and they started facing problems in managing the work of the Mutt.

Therefore, this acquisition was challenged by the head of Mutt, Shri Kesavananda Bharati, & he filled a writ petition in the Supreme Court challenging & opposing the Land Reform Act of 1963.

He added that these Land Reform Acts violate the fundamental rights given under Article 14, 19(1)(f), 25, 26 of the Indian Constitution. Shri Kesavananda Bharati believed that owning and managing land is a fundamental right of an individual & must be given protection under the Constitution.

Furthermore, at that time, certain other such cases were also there before the court. In those cases, it was seen that the Parliament & Supreme Court were struggling due to amendment powers given to the Parliament by the Indian Constitution.

Parliament believed that Article 368 of the Indian Constitution gives unlimited power to the Parliament to amend the Constitution. Still, Supreme Court does not agree with this statement. In contrast, in the case of Golaknath vs the State of Punjab, the Supreme Court has imposed various restrictions on the amending powers of the Parliament with respect to the Indian Constitution.



After that, the parliament came up with the 24th, 25th & 29th Amendment Acts to remove those restrictions.

Issues Raised in the Kesavananda Bharati case:

After understanding the background of the case, let us learn about the two major issues raised in the Kesavananda Bharati case:

- ① Does the parliament have the power to amend the fundamental rights?
- ② To what extent does the parliament have the power to amend the fundamental rights.

Arguments:

These are the major arguments made by the petitioner & the respondent in these cases.

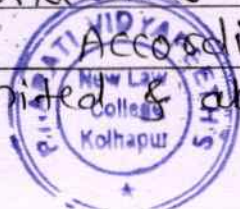
Petitioner's Arguments: The first contention made by the petitioner was that the power given to the parliament to amend the constitution under Article 368 is not absolute, and instead, this power is restricted.

Therefore, the parliament cannot amend any part of the constitution by its own wish.

Fundamental rights are enacted to protect the freedom of its citizens, whereas the provisions brought by 24th and 25th Amendment Act impose restrictions on the fundamental rights, which are not correct.

Respondent's Arguments:

According to respondents, the parliament has unlimited & absolute power to amend the constitution.



and every state government is responsible for improving its social & economic conditions. Therefore, the powers of Parliament shall not be restricted.

The respondent further added that the parliament has the right to impose restrictions on some fundamental rights of its citizens, such as freedom of speech & expression & the right to form an association.

Judgement :

In these case, a bench of 13 Judges was constituted, & the judgment was given the majority of 7:6. The decision given within the case of Golaknath vs the state of Punjab was overruled, which stated that the parliament could not amend the constitution. Moreover, the 24th Amendment Act, which states that the parliament can amend any constitutional provision was held to be valid.

The supreme court also held that the parliament has absolute power to amend the constitution under Article 368.

Now, while answering the second issue, the court held that the parliament can amend the constitution but cannot interfere with the basic features of the Indian constitution. This is known as the Basic Structure Doctrine. Moreover, in Kesavanand Bharati & others vs the state of Kerala, the 25th & 29th Amendment was held valid and stated that if any ^{part} of



the laws added in the 9th schedule violets the constitutions basic features, then such laws can go for judicial review.

Moreover on 24th April 1973, this Judgement introduced the basic judgement introduced the Basic structure Doctrine, and there is no exhaustive list that these things can be treated as the constitutions basic features & more features can also be added to this list in the coming future.

The things that can be treated as the constitution's basic features as per the Kesavananda Bharati are;

- Supremacy of the constitution
- unity & sovereignty of India
- Democratic & republican forms of government
- federal character of the constitution.
- Secular character of the constitution.
- Separation of powers.
- Individual freedom.

Conclusion: Kesavananda Bharati was a landmark case which played a significant role in shaping up the Indian polity & constitutionalism for a better future.



केशवानंद भारती खटला.

Ratil Komal

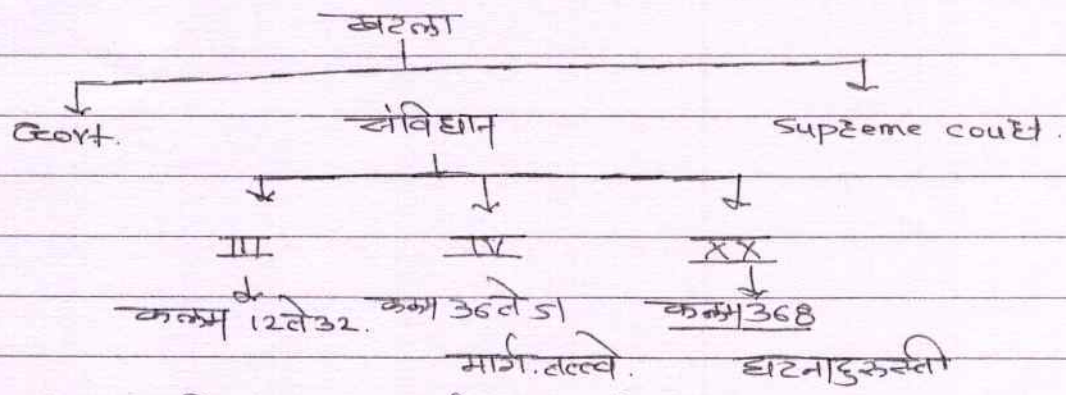
A) केशवानंद भारती केस निर्णय

B) संविधानाची मुलभुलखंडचना.

संबंधित केस 1971 मध्ये केरळ उच्च न्यायालयाला लढली गेली. अपिल करून सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाला मांडण्यात आली. या केसच्या निर्णयासाठी सर्वान मोठे म्हणजे 13 जज्जुज्जुचे अंती ठरवण्यात आले होते.

ही फक्त 2 वर्षांची केस नसून यामुळे अनेक घटनादुरुस्त्या तरतुदी, खटले समाविष्ट करण्यात आले. संविधान निर्मितीपासून, जरी 26 Jan 1950 ला राज्यघटना लागू आली असली तरी तरतुदी करून काही वाद, मतभेद होते, त्याचे निराकरण केशवानंदी भारती खटल्यादरम्यान करण्यात आले. उदा. कलम 31, 39b, 39c.

44 वी घटनादुरुस्ती - 1978 - कलम 31 - संपत्तीचा अधिकार काढून टाकला
कलम 39b, c - संपत्तीचे समान वाटप.



केशवानंद भारती खटला - निर्णय → सर्वोच्च न्यायालय :-

“संसद राज्यघटनेतील कोणत्याही भाग बदलू शकते पण राज्यघटनेची मुलभुल चौकट, पॅरिफेरेट्ये बदलण्याचा अधिकार संसदेला नाही.”

* पहिली घटना दु. - 18 June 1951 - पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू, - पंतप्रधान पदी.

कलम 31(1) :- कोणत्याही व्यक्तीची संपत्ती ही कायद्याशिवाय अधिग्रहित करता येणार नाही.

कलम 31(2) :- संपत्ती फक्त लोकाहेलासाठी

दुरुस्ती - प्रुमी लुधारणा कायद्याविरोधात न्यायालयाला जाता

आणि अनुसुची वुचा समावेश करण्यात आला.

अनुसुची वु :- कोणत्याही कायदा (केंद्र/राज्य) ने जर या अनुसुची



मध्ये समाविष्ट केला वर त्या कायद्यावर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय काहीही करू शकणार नाही तसेच न्यायिक पुनर्विनिर्माण होणार नाही.

दुरुस्ती 2:- कलम 15 मध्ये 15(4) नवीन समाविष्ट केले. - समाजातील वंचित घटकांसाठी आरक्षणालाही तटबुद्धी करणाऱ्याची मुभा - समानतेचा हक्क - कलम 14 ते 18.

* भूसुधारणा कायदा - शंकर प्रसाद अटला - 1951 vs केंद्र सरकार.
जमिनीच्या वाटपावरून वाद होते.

कलम 13 आणि कलम 368 यांच्या परस्पर संबंधावर युक्तीवाद आला.

कलम 13

कलम 368

1) राज्य कोणताच कायदा मुलभूत हक्कांच्या विरोधात बनवणार नाही.
2) कायदा - कायमस्वरूपी व तालपुरते.
अध्यादेश, आदेश, नियम, रुढी,
सूचना.

1) सामान्य कायदा - ताच्या बहुमताने
2) घटनादुरुस्ती कायदा - ताचे ना -
तसेच उपाध्येत सदस्यांच्या 2/3 जा -
50% राज्यांचे बहुमत

या शंकर प्रसाद अटल्याचा निकाल सरकारच्या बाजूने देण्यात आला

* 17 वी घटनादुरुस्ती - पं. नेहरू - पंतप्रधान

काही राज्यांनी संमत केलेले भूसुधारणा कायदे अनुसूची 1 मध्ये समावेश करण्यात आले. - लज्जनसिंग अटला. - निर्णय - सरकारच्या बाजूने.

* गोलखनाथ अटला; पंजाबमधील 2 बंधू. - भूसुधारणा कायद्याविरोधात

या कायद्याने थोडा फक्त 30-30 फुट जमीन मिळणार होती, जी जास्त मिळणे अपेक्षित होत.

॥ न्यायाधीशांचे अंतर्गत न्यायस्थान आले होते.

निर्णय - 6:5 गोलखनाथ बंधूंच्या बाजूने.

- कलम 368 हा कलम 13 अंतर्गतच ठेवण्यात आला.

संसद राज्यघटनेतील दुरुस्ती करून मुलभूत हक्कावर बंधने आणू शकत नाही.

* 1971 च्या विवडणुकांमध्ये 352 जागा, इंदिरा गांधी पंतप्रधानपदी विराजमान.

पुढील घटनादुरुस्तीचा फक्त पडणाल आला.

घटनादुरुस्ती जाऊ घटनादुरुस्ती इंदिरा गांधी पंतप्रधानपदी करण्यात आल्या.



घटनादुरुस्त्या 24, 25, 26, 27 आणि 28.
 ↓ ↓
 गोलखनाथ खटला, कलम 291 + 362 रद्द.
 कलम 13 मध्ये 4 भाग. संख्यानिकांची वतने संद.
 कलम 368 मध्ये 3 भाग. 366(2) - संख्यानिका/राज्याची वाक्याचा बदलली.

* 29 वी घटनादुरुस्ती :-
 केरळ सुसुधारणा कायद्याचा (1963) अनुसुची पु. मध्ये समावेश.

केरळमध्ये झंबुद्वीपाद सरकारने जमिन सुधारणा कायद्यातर्गत अनेक मठांकडे असलेली शेकडो पुकर जमीन सरकार जमा करण्याचा प्रयत्न सुरु केला असता कासारगोड लियल 'इदानीर' मठ (शंकराचार्य केशवानंद भारती) कडे असलेली हजारो पुकर जमीन सरकारला देण्यास भारती यांनी विरोध केला होता.

त्यांनी केरळ सरकारच्या कायद्यांना रुख न्यायालयात आव्हान दिले. सरकार अशी जमिन आपल्या ताब्यात घेऊ शकत नाही, असा दावा करत घटनेतील घटनादुरुस्ती 24, 25 व 29 चा आधार घेतला.
 ↓ L
 गोलखनाथ खटला. TGI - S. P. सिक्की.
 - नानी पान्डीवाला

या केशवानंद भारती खटल्याचा निर्णय देण्यासाठी संबंधित घटनात्मक प्रश्न असल्याचे कारण देव '13 न्यायाधिशोचे स्वतंत्र व स्वतंत्र' मोठे वंडपीठ स्थापन केले. 7:6 या मताने सरकारच्या काजूनने ऐतिहासिक निर्णय देण्यात आला.

सरकारच्या काजूनने मत दिलेले न्यायाधिश. विरोधी मत देणारे न्यायाधिश.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) पुस. पुम. सीक्की | 1) न्या. पु. पुन. रे. |
| 2) न्या. पुस. हेगडे | 2) न्या. डी. जी. पान्डीकर. |
| 3) न्या. पु. के. मुखरेजा | 3) न्या. के. के. मेश्रूम |
| 4) न्या. जे. पुम. शेळाल | 4) न्या. पुम. पुच. वेग. |
| 5) न्या. पु. पुन. गोवर | 5) न्या. पुस. पुन. त्रिवेदी. |
| 6) न्या. पी. जगनमोहन रेड्डी | 6) न्या. व्हाय. के. चंपूचूड |
| 7) न्या. पुच. आर. अन्ना. | |



सरकारच्या बाजूने जरी निर्णय देला असला तरी,

“संसदेला राज्यघटनेत बदल करण्याचे अधिकार आहेत पण राज्यघटनेच्या मूल चौकटीला, ढाच्याला हाकका लावण्याचा अधिकार संसदेला नाही.”

तसेच,

गोलखनाथ खरला - कलम 13 & 368 वेगवेगळे आहेत तरी पण मूल संरचनेला हाकका लावता येणार नाही.

म्हणजे काय? हे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय वेळेवेळी सांगत जाईल. उदा. सार्वभौमत्व, सरनामा, धर्मनिरपेक्ष वल्लव इ.

-1981 - वामनराव खरला - परिशिष्ट 9 - न्यायालयीन पुनर्विलोकन होणार. 24 April 1973 - केशवानंद भारती निकालानंतर .

6 Sep 2020 - केशवानंद भारती यांचा मृत्यू.



Constitutional Law - I

Class:- Prae Law - III

Co-ordinator - Mis. Deepa Karmalkar.

Name:- Pingale Sakshi Vishvas

Date:- 18/10/2022

Case:-

A.K. Gopalan

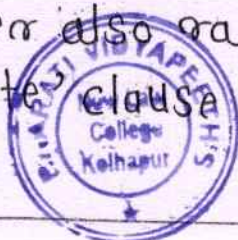
v/s

State of Madras.

The case of AK Gopalan v/s state of madras presented an opportunity for the Indian judiciary to broaden its interpretation of the constitution's fundamental Right. This is the first case that the Supreme Court has heard where many provisions from the chapter on fundamental rights of the Indian Constitution have been examined. In this situation, the key articles 19, 21, and 22 were addressed. This article explains the A.K. Gopalan v/s state of Madras, 1950 case.

Background of Case:-

- i] A.K. Gopalan v/s state of Madras is a major case in Indian Constitutional Law.
- ii] This lawsuit is primarily concerned with the basic rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution, including Articles 19, 21 and 22.
- iii] A.K. Gopalan was a communist leader who was imprisoned in Madras under the Preventive Detention Law in 1950.
- iv] He challenged his detention through a writ of Habeas Corpus under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution.
- v] The petitioner also raised the issue of the 'procedure defined by statute' clause in the Indian Constitution.

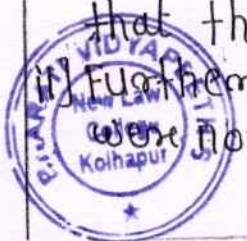


Facts of the Case :-

- i] A.K. Gopalan was held under the 1950 Preventive Detention Act. According to his claim, he has been imprisoned since 1947 without being tried.
- ii] He was held accountable under the criminal statutes that had been repealed.
- iii] On March 1, 1950 the Madras Govt. issued an order while he was still imprisoned.
- iv] He claimed that natural justice standards were not followed in his case and that he was not given a fair hearing.
- v] Mr. Gopalan then filed a case under Article 32 (1) of the Indian Constitution under habeas corpus writ against the order imposed under Sec. 3 (1) of the Prevention and Detention Act, 1950.
- vi] He claimed that the order issued under the Prevention and Detention Act violated his fundamental rights under Indian Constitution Article 14, 19 and 21.
- vii] He further alleged that the order imposed against him was made with malice in mind.
- viii] He further contended that the phrase "procedure" established by Law" in Article 21 refers to due process of law.
- ix] In his case, the legal procedure was not followed, resulting in a breach of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
- x] In this case, various concerns were raised, including whether the Prevention and Detention Act of 1950 violated Articles 19 and 21 of the Indian Constitution.
- xi] Second, is there any link between Article 19 and 21 of the Constitution, and if so, is his natural justice infringed or not?

Judgement of the Case :-

- i] The Supreme Court examined the parties' arguments and concluded that there is no relationship between Article 21 and 19 of the Constitution.
- ii] Furthermore, the Court determined that the norms of natural justice were not breached in this case.



- iii] The court also found that if the state takes away a person's liberty in accordance with the legal system. i.e. if the detention was done legally, it cannot be stated that it breaches the requirement of Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Indian constitution
- iv] Mr. Gopalan's writ petition was eventually rejected by the court.
- v] The AK Gopalan v/s state of Madras case is a watershed moment in Indian legal history.
- vi] Using the doctrine of severability, the supreme court deemed section 14 unconstitutional and breaches basic rights.
- vii] The court supported the notion of legal procedure and stated that the due process clause and international human rights treaties apply in Indian courts.

Reference :- <https://prepp.in/news/e-492-a-k-gopalan-v-s-state-of-madras-1950-Indian-Polity-notes#detail>.



S.V. Pingle
Sakshi.V. Pingle



Case Law -

2) A.K. Gopalan V/s. State of Madras
Introduction -

In the AK Gopalan Vs. State of Madras case, the Court ruled that Article 21 of the Constitution did not require Indian Court's applying a due process of law standards. Hence the Court upheld the validity of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, excluding Section 14, which provided that the grounds of detention communicated to the detainee or any representation made by him against the grounds cannot be discussed disclosed in the court of law.

Facts -

A.K. Gopalan a communist leader had been under detention since December 1947, under ordinary criminal law.

The convictions were set aside. While he was in Madras Jail, dated March 1, 1950, he was served with an order under Section 3(1) of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950.

The provision enabled the Central Government or the State Government to



detain someone in order to avoid them from acting in any manner that challenges or violates the national defence, foreign, foreign relations, national security, state security, public order, or the maintenance of essential supplies and services.

In the matter of A K Gopalan V/s State of Madras, AIR SC 27, the petition was made by AK Gopalan under Article 32(1) of the Constitution of India. A writ of habeas corpus was filed against his detention under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950.

AK Gopalan was a communist leader and under detention since December 1947, as imprisonment under ordinary criminal law, he was convicted and sentenced.

However, these convictions were overruled by the Court, and hence when A.K. Gopalan was served upon an order by the State or Central Government, made under Section 3(1) of the particular act, which gave upon the State & Central Government.

Later he challenged the legitimacy of the order under the Act on the grounds that the Act violates the Fundamental Rights as the provisions contradict Article 13, 19 & 21, and the Provisions Act 4 of 1950 does not comply of Article 22 of the Indian



Constitution.

AK Gopalan also stated that the order issued was mala fide.

Decision/ Final Judgement -

AK Gopalan judgement was contended by a bench of six judges where the major and primary opinion in the matter was that Article 21 which covered procedure established by law would simply mean to be established by the state.

The term Law is intended upon, and it is confined to hold that it would provide a wide understanding of reading it within rules prescribed of natural justice as the implication of natural justice leaving them formerly undefined. This verdict moves forward from the notion of law and morals which are nuclear.

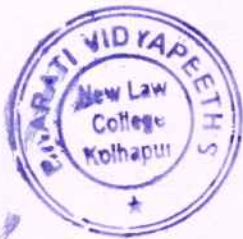
Professor Hart said that there is a bond between law and morals but there is no interdependence among them. The court in the matter overemphasized this notion via interpretation that there is a specific standard set for law which is the formulation through legislation and legitimizes it.

The court well quoted that law was meant to be that is, a law in the abstract



sense of principles of natural justice, and not as "rex" that is, enacted law. The true form of legitimacy for any law is the recognition of the principles of natural justice. Though all six judges gave a different understanding of the same.

However, the vast majority held that Section 14 of the Act, which restrained disclosure of the grounds of detention, was unconstitutional. Justice Fazal Ali wrote a dissenting judgement.



Constitutional Law

Date :- 18/01/2022

Class :- Pre Law III

Co-ordinator :- Miss. Deepa. Karmalkar.

Name of student :- More Nandini Krushnat

Name of Case :-

A.K. Gopalan

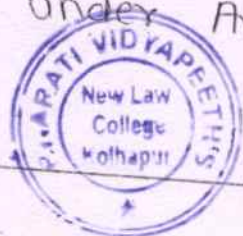
V/s

State of Madras

The case of AK Gopalan v/s State of Madras presented an opportunity for the Indian judiciary to broaden its interpretation of the Constitution's Fundamental Rights. This is the first case that the Supreme Court has heard where many provisions from the Chapter on Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution have been examined. In this situation, the key items 19, 21, and 22 were addressed. This articles explains the A.K. Gopalan v/s State of Madras, 1950 case.

Background of Case :-

- 1) A.K. Gopalan Vs. State of Madras is a major case in Indian constitutional law.
- 2) This lawsuit is primarily concerned with the basic rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution, including Articles 19, 21, and 22.
- 3) A.K. Gopalan was a Communist leader who was imprisoned in Madras under the Preventive Detention Law in 1950.
- 4) He challenged his detention through a writ of Habeas Corpus under Article 32 of the Indian constitution,



5) The petitioner also raised the issue of the 'procedure defined by statute' clause in the Indian Constitution:

Facts of the Case :-

- 1) A.K. Gopalan was held under the 1950 Preventive Detention Act. According to his claim, he has been imprisoned since 1947 without being tried.
- 2) He was held accountable under the criminal statutes that had been repealed.
- 3) On March 4, 1950, the Madras Govt. issued an order while he was still imprisoned.
- 4) He claimed that natural justice standards were not followed in his case and that he was not given a fair hearing.
- 5) Mr. Gopalan then filed a case under Article 32 (+) of the Indian constitution under habeas corpus writ against the order imposed under sec. 3 (+) of the Prevention and Detention Act, 1950.
- 6) He claimed that the order issued under the Prevention and Detention Act violated his fundamental rights under Indian Constitution Articles 14, 19 & 21.
- 7) He further alleged that the order imposed against him was made with malice in mind.
- 8) He further contended that the phrase "procedure established by law" in Article 21 refers to due process of law.
- 9) In his case, the legal procedure was not followed, resulting in a breach of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
- 10) In this case, various concerns were punished, including whether the Prevention and Detention Act of 1950 violated Articles 14, 19, and 21 of the Indian Constitution.



1) Second, is there any link betⁿ Articles 19 and 21 of the constitution, and just, is his natural justice infringed or not?

Judgement :-

- 1) The Supreme Court examined the parties arguments and concluded that there is no relationship between Articles 21 and 19 of the Constitution.
- 2) Furthermore, the court determined that the norms of natural justice were not breached in this case.
- 3) The court also found that if the state takes away a person's liberty in accordance with the legal system i.e., if the detention was done legally, it cannot be stated that it breaches the requirements of Articles 14, 19, and 21 of the Indian constitution.
- 4) Mr. Gopalan's writ petition was eventually rejected by the court.
- 5) The AK Gopalan vs. The state of Madras case is a watershed moment in Indian legal history.
- 6) Using the doctrine of severability, the Supreme Court deemed Section 14 unconstitutional and breaches basic rights.
- 7) The court supported the notion of legal procedure and stated that the due process clause and international human rights treaties apply in Indian courts.

Reference :-

<https://prepp.in/news/e-492-a-k-gopalan-v-s-state-of-madras-1950-Indian-Polity-notes#detail>



Namre
Nandini More.

Constitutional Law

Date : 18/01/2022

class : Pre Law III

Teacher name : Mis. Deepa Karmalkar (mam)

student name : Kamble priyanka krushnat

Name of case :

A. K. Gopalan

v/s

state of Madras

The case of A.K. Gopalan v/s state of Madras presented an opportunity for the Indian judiciary to broaden its interpretation of the constitution fundamental right. This is the 1st case that the supreme court has heard where many provisions from the chapter on fundamental right of the Indian constitution have been examined. In this situation, the key items 19, 21 and 22, were addressed. This article explains the A.K. Gopalan v/s state of Madras, 1950 case.

Background of case :

- 1) A.K. Gopalan v/s state of Madras is a major case in Indian constitutional law.
- 2) This law suit is primarily concerned with the basic rights guaranteed by the Indian constitution, including Articles 19, 21 and 22.
- 3) A.K. Gopalan was a communist leader who was



imprisoned in Madras under the preventive Detention Law in 1950.

- 4) He challenged his detention through a writ of Habeas corpus under Article 32 of the Indian constitution.
- 5) The petitioner also raised the issue of the 'procedure defined by statute' clause in the Indian constitution.

Facts of the case :-

- 1) A.K. Gopalan was held under the 1950 preventive Detention Act. According to his claim, he has been imprisoned since 1947 without being tried.
- 2) He was held accountable under the criminal statutes that had been repealed.
- 3) On, March 1, 1950, the Madras Govt. issued an order while he was still imprisoned.
- 4) He claimed that natural justice standards were not followed in his case and that he was not given a fair hearing.
- 5) Mr. Gopalan then filed a case under Articles 32(1) of the Indian constitution under habeas corpus writ against the order imposed under sec. 3(1) of the Prevention and Detention Act, 1950.
- 6) He claimed that the order issued under the Prevention and Detention Act violated his fundamental right under Indian constitution Articles 14, 19, & 21.
- 7) He further alleged that the order imposed against him was made with malice ~~in~~ in mind.
- 8) He further contended that the phrase "procedure established by law" in Article 21 refers to due process of law.
- 9) In his case, the legal procedure was not followed resulting in a breach of Article 21 of the



Indian constitution.

10) In this case, various concerns were punished, including whether the Prevention and Detention Act of 1950 violated Articles 14, 19, and 21 of the Indian constitution.

11) second, is there any link betⁿ Articles 19 & 21 of the constitution, and last, is his natural justice infringed or not?

Judgement :-

1) The Supreme court examined the parties arguments and concluded that there is no relationship betⁿ Articles 21 and 19 of the constitution.

2) Furthermore, the court determined that the norms of natural justice were not breached in this case.

3) The court also found that if the state takes away a person's liberty in accordance with the legal system i.e. if the detention was done legally, it cannot be stated that it breaches the requirements of Articles 14, 19, and 21 of the Indian constitution.

4) Mr. Gopalan's writ petition was eventually rejected by the court.

5) The A.K. Gopalan v/s The state of Madras case is a watershed moment in Indian legal history.

> Using the doctrine of severability, the Supreme court deemed sec. 14 Unconstitutional and breaches basic rights

The court supported the notion of legal procedure and stated that the due process clause and international human rights treaties apply in Indian courts.

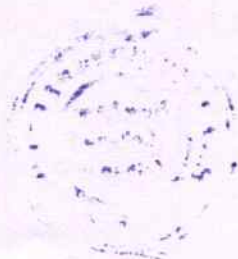


References :

- i) <https://www.slideshare.net/KiranVarma20> A.K. gopalan
- ii) <https://prepp.in/news/e-492-a-k-gopalan-vs-state-of-Madras-1950-indian-polity-notes#detail>.
- iii) <https://youtube.be/yciofHhidjA>. Law planet.



Ramble
priyanka. K. kamble



* Identification of parties -

Petitioner - Keshavnanda Bharti and others

Respondent - state of Kerala.

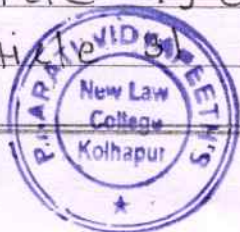
Bench - S.M. Sikri, K.S. Hegde, A.K. Mukherjee, J.M. Shelat, A.N. Grover, P. Jaganmohan Reddy, H.R. Khanna, A.N. Ray, K.K. Mathew, M.H. Beg, S.N. Dwivedi and Y.V. Chandrachud

~~Case~~ Summary

INTRODUCTION

Keshavnanda Bharti was the chief pontiff of the Edneer mutt, a monastic religious institution located in Kasaragod district, Kerala. Bharti has some land in the mutt which he owned. The Kerala state government passed the Land Reforms Amendment Act in 1969. As per this Act, the government could acquire some of the lands that belonged to the mutt. In March 1970, Bharti moved the Supreme Court (under section 32 of the Constitution) to enforce the rights that were guaranteed to him under.

1. Article 25 - Right to practice and propagate religion.
2. Article 26 - Right to manage religious affairs.
3. Article 14 - Right to equality.
4. Article 19(1)(f) - Freedom to acquire property.
5. Article 30 - Compulsory acquisition of property.



BHARATI VIDYAEETH'S
NEW LAW COLLEGE,
KOLHAPUR

• Pritika Tashwant Kotwal roll No - 27
LL.B - I

• Topic

KESAVANANDA BHARATI V
STATE OF KERALA

• Report .



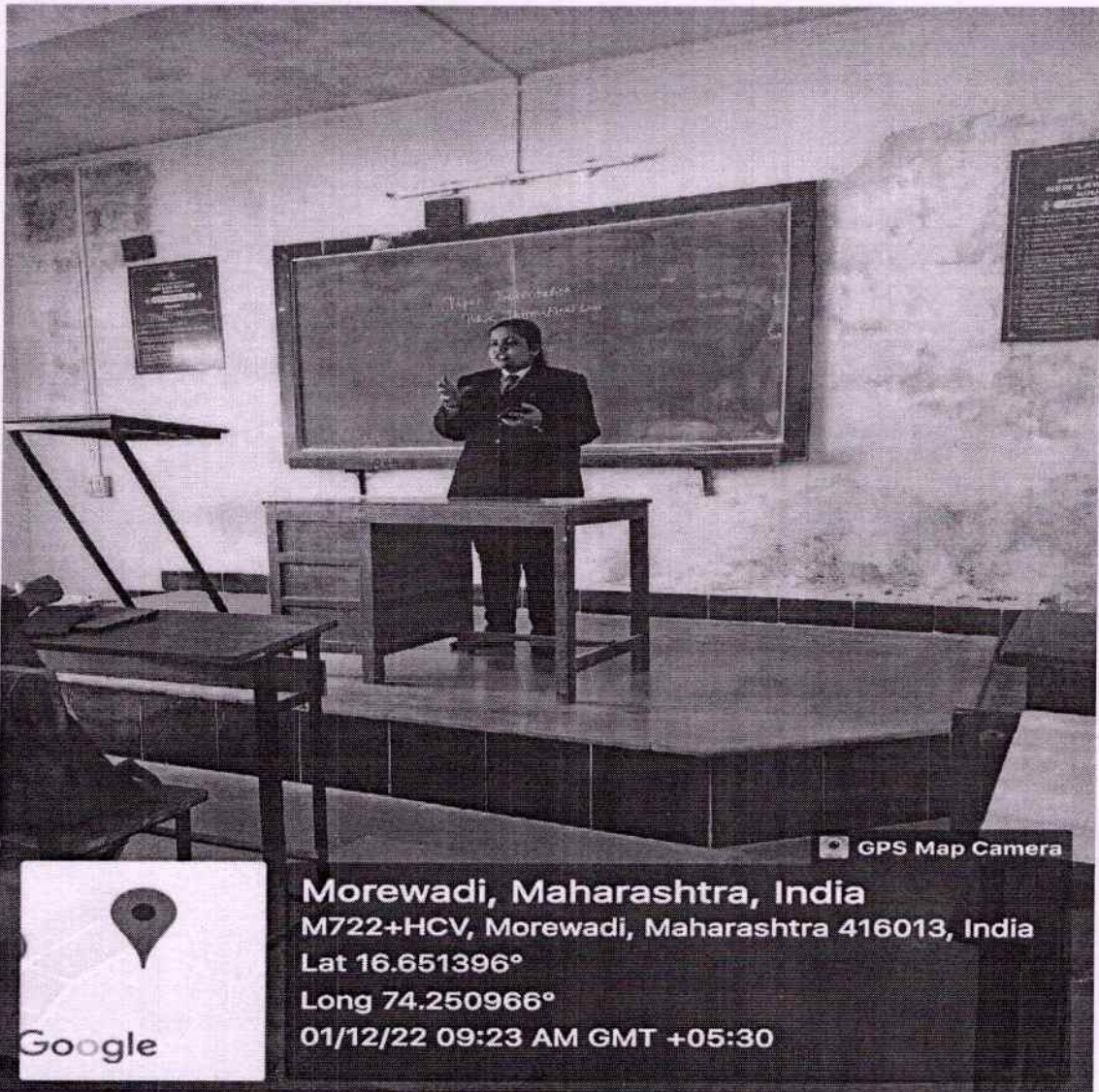
The Kerala State government enacted another law, the Kerala Land Reforms Act 1971, even as the petition was under the Court's consideration.

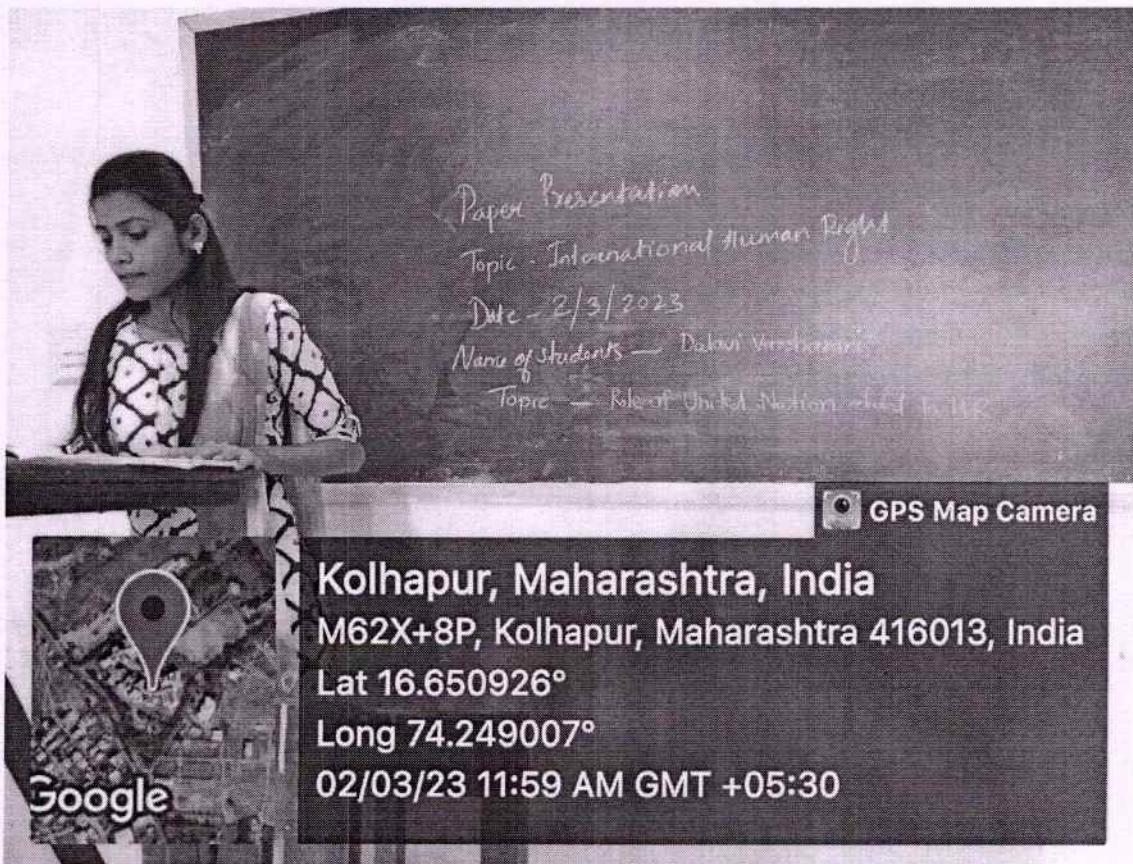
The contentions made by the petitioners brought to fore the validity of various amendments that were thought in by the parliament to nullify the effects of Golaknath v State of Punjab. The petitioners challenged, in particular, three Constitutional amendments - 24th Amendment, 25th Amendment and 29th Amendment and their validity.



5. SEMINAR METHOD

The most cutting-edge and contemporary approach to instruction is the seminar technique. A seminar is a sophisticated group strategy that is frequently employed in higher education. This method of training entails setting up an environment in which a group of people can engage in facilitated discussion about a certain subject.



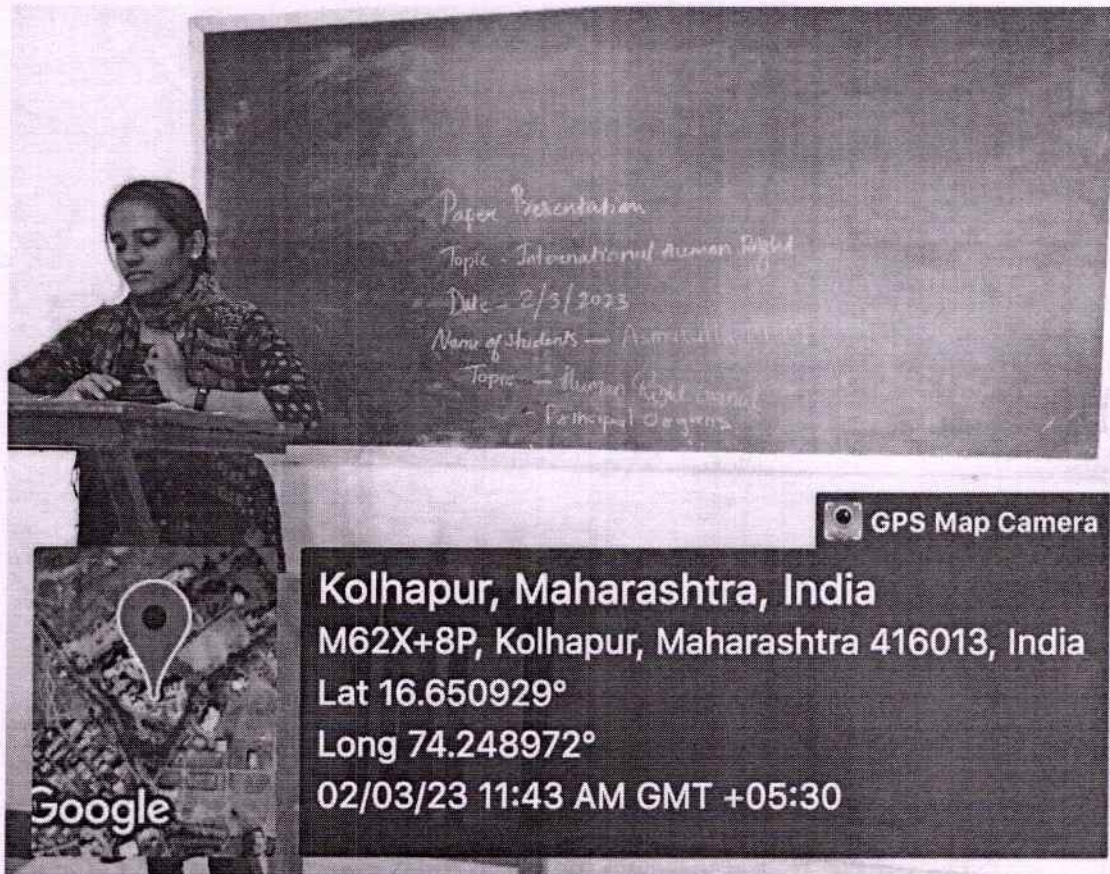


Paper Presentation
Topic - International Human Right
Date - 2/3/2023
Name of Students - Dakshi Vindhanis
Topic - Role of United Nation - India Bill

GPS Map Camera



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M62X+8P, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416013, India
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Long 74.249007°
02/03/23 11:59 AM GMT +05:30



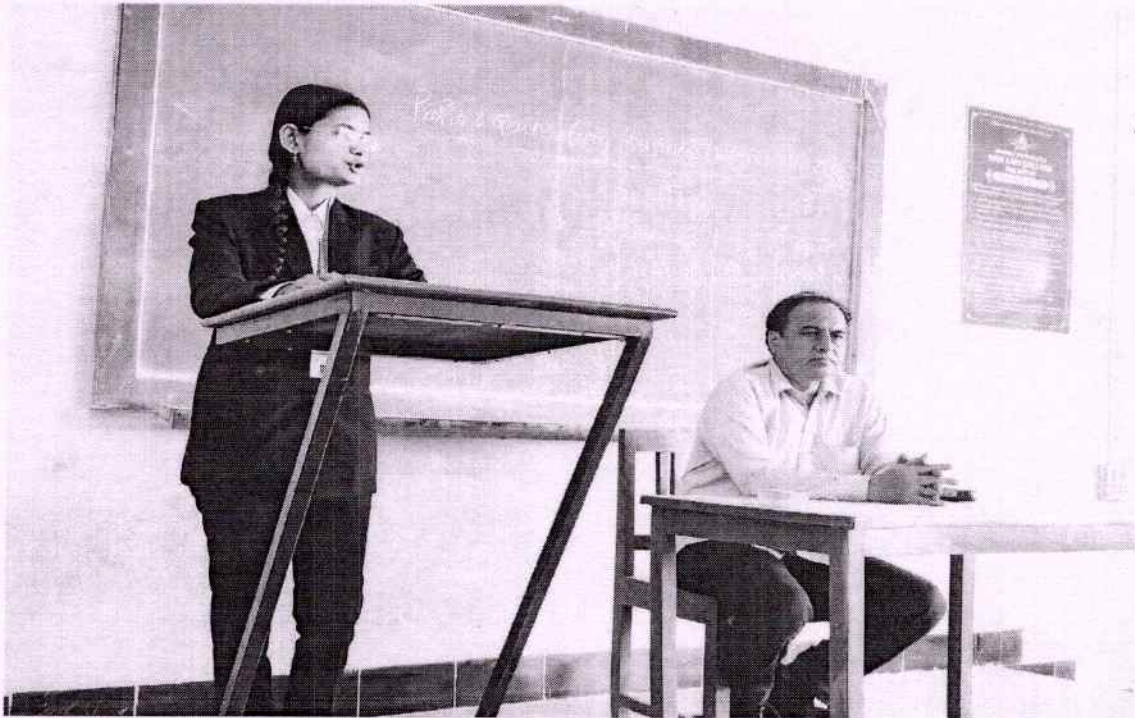
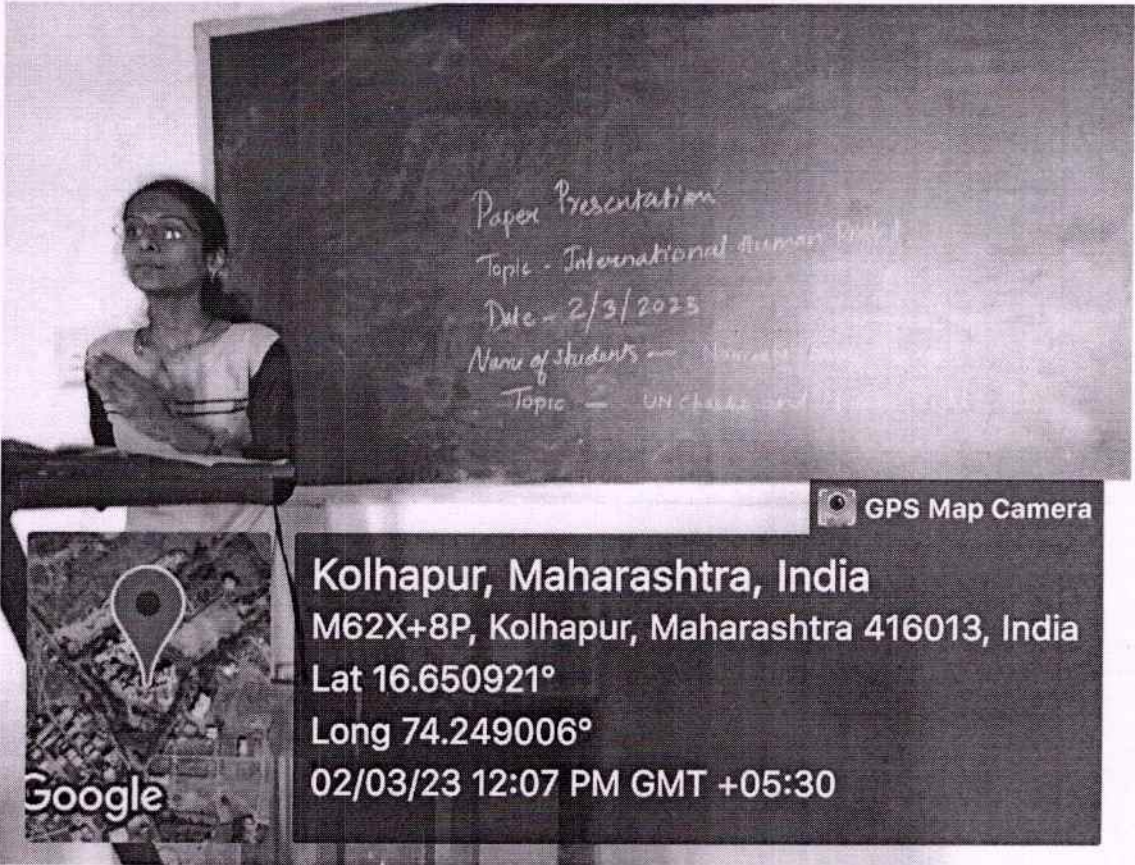
Paper Presentation
Topic - International Human Right
Date - 2/3/2023
Name of Students - Anuradha...
Topic - Human Right Council - Principal Organs

GPS Map Camera



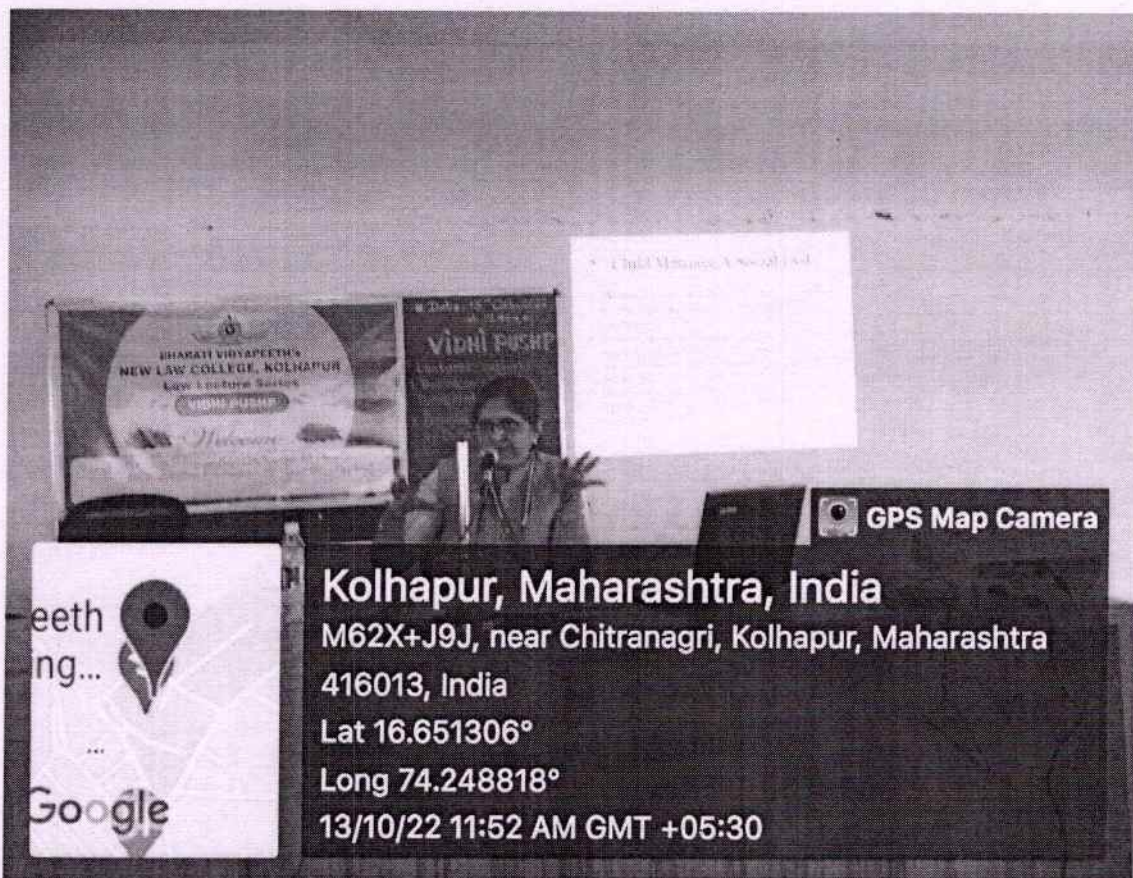
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Long 74.248972°
02/03/23 11:43 AM GMT +05:30





6. GUEST LECTURE METHOD

A guest lecture is usually included in a single course; the lecture topic should be pertinent to the course's objectives and contents, and the course's students are the intended audience but additional students and/or teaching members may be invited as well.



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE,
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GUEST LECTURE-1

UNDER

"LAW LECTURE SERIES"



PROGRAMME CHART



Welcome- Dr. P.B. Chavate
(I/C Principal, BV's New Law College, Kolhapur)

Introduction of the Chief Guest – Miss. Deepa Karambalkar (Assistant Professor)

Felicitation Of The Guest - Dr. P.B. Chavate (I/C Principal)

Guest's Address- Dr. Rayadurgam Narayana
(Principal, Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur)

Topic - Nature of Law, Its Importance and application

Vote Of Thanks- Mr. Narendra Shinde (Assistant Professor)

Compering By - Dr. Chandrani Bagadi (Assistant Professor)

VENUE- Seminar Hall

DATE- 22/09/2022

TIME- 10:30 a.m.



B.V.N.L.C/189/2022-23 dated 21/09/22.

To,
Hon'ble Dr. Rayadurgam Narayana
Principal, Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.

Subject- Invitation to deliver a lecture as Resource Person under Law Lecture Series

Respected Sir,

In connection with above referred subject I take this opportunity to invite you as a Resource Person to deliver lecture under Law Lecture Series to our students on the topic of "Nature of Law, Its Importance and application" in our college on Thursday, 22nd September, 2022 at 10.30 am.

We will be grateful to you in case you honour this invitation. I therefore request you to kindly accept this invitation & oblige.

Thanking you & looking forward for your positive reply.

Yours sincerely

Carate

H/C PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College
Kolhapur



B.V.N.L.C/189/2022-23 dated 21/09/22.

To,
Hon'ble Dr. Rayadurgam Narayana
Principal, Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.

Subject- Invitation to deliver a lecture as Resource Person under Law Lecture Series

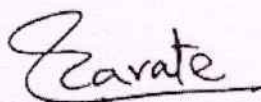
Respected Sir,

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Thanking you & looking forward for your positive reply.

Yours sincerely


I/C PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College
Kolhapur



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BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE,
KOLHAPUR
&
INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL
ORGANISED

GUEST LECTURE-1

UNDER
"LAW LECTURE SERIES"

Date- 22/09/2022

SR NO	NAME OF STUDENTS (FULL NAME) / BENEFICIARIES OF PROGRAMME	CLASS	SIGNATURE
1	Nazneen shahnavaj Mulla	LLB-I	Nazmulla
2	Jai Aviraj Gawali	LLB-I	Jalatre
3	Gitanjali Popat kurne	Pre law-I	Kur
4	Vidhi Krishna Powar	Pre law-I	Ru
5	Patil. Rutuja. Rajaram.	Pre Law-IV	Patil
6	Patil Manasi Subhash	Pre law-IV	MSPatil
7	Patil Jayanti Dattatraya	Pre law-V	SaijoshiP
8	Pawat Tejashree Madhav	Pre Law-VI	Suvar
9	madhuri subhash Pawaskar.	L.L.B II	MH
10	Harshala Pratapsinh Chhatge.	L.L.B.III	Chhatge
11	Susmita Vijay Devardkar	Pre-law-II	Dev
12	Nikita Nishchal Kamble	LLB-III	Kamble
13	Juveriya Janki Bagwan	LLB - III	JBagwan
14	Pooja vishal khot.	Pre Law IV	P.V. Khot.
15	Sakshi Vishvas Pingale	Pre Law III	S.V. Pingale
16	Priyanka Krushnat Kamble	Pre Law-III	Kamble
17	Nikhita Balu khot.	Pre law III	Nkhot
18	Dnyanada Jayesh Inamdar	L.L.B. III	Inamdar
19	Darshana Suresh Kalamkar.	L.L.B.III	Kalamkar
20	Tanaya Atul Chendke.	Pre Law III	Chendke
21	Soniya sunil patil	Pre Law III	Soniya
22	shital Laxman Bhandare	Pre Law III	Shital



23	Siddhi Yuvraj Patil	Pre Law IV	Patil
24	Sejal Vinayak Desai	Pre Law IV	Desai
25	Rutuja Balasa Sathe	Pre Law IV	Pathe
26	Dalavi vaashirani Vitthal	Pre Law IV	v.v. Dalavi
27	Aarti Sanjay Shelake	Pre Law IV	Shelake
28	Sana Mehrali Makandae	Pre Law IV	Makandae
29	Sahani Krati Doney	Pre Law IV	Kokakade
30	Ketki Kishor Bode.	Pre Law IV	K.K. Bode.
31	Revati Rakesh Patil	Pre Law III	Patil
32	Bhagyashri Balasa Nilankar.	L.L.B. I	B. Nilankar.
33	Snehal Lalasaheb chopade.	L.L.B. I	S. Chopade.
34	Shivani parshuram pawar	L.L.B. I	Pawar
35	Jaishali Bhalchandra Gurev.	L.L.B. II	Gurev.
36	Vichare Pratiksha Natha	Pre Law V	Natha
37	Rajput Ravika Jitas	Pre Law V	Rajput
38	Chougale Vaishnavi Namdev	Pre Law V	v.N. Chougale
39	Dnyaneshwari Bajirav. Patil	Pre Law I	Patil
40	Trompti Chandrakant Gaykward	Pre Law I	F. Gaykward
41	Sanika Sanjay Yadav	Pre Law I	Yadav
42	Rushali Balasaheb shinde	Pre Law I	Shinde
43	Prity sudhakat shisode	Pre Law I	P.S. Shisode
44	utkasha Udhav Kore	Pre Law III	Kore
45	Anaha Muxad Kazi	Pre Law III	Anaha
46	Nikita Sunder Jadhav	Pre Law III	Nikita
47	Pratidnya Vijay Naik	Pre Law III	Naik
48	Sanjana sadashiv Jambhale	Pre Law III	Jambhale
49	Amruta Sunil Angaj	Pre Law III	Angaj
50	Jambhavi Mahesh Joshi	Pre Law III	Joshi
51	Vaishnavi Vivekanand Patil	Pre Law III	Patil
52	Mehboob Hussien Bhaladar	Pre Law III	Bhaladar
53	Sudhanshu Vilas More	Pre Law III	More
54	Kalash Umesh Khadke	Pre Law III	Khadke
55	Amir Mirasab Pendhari	Pre Law III	Pendhari
56	Chintan Bajrang Nivale	Pre Law III	Nivale

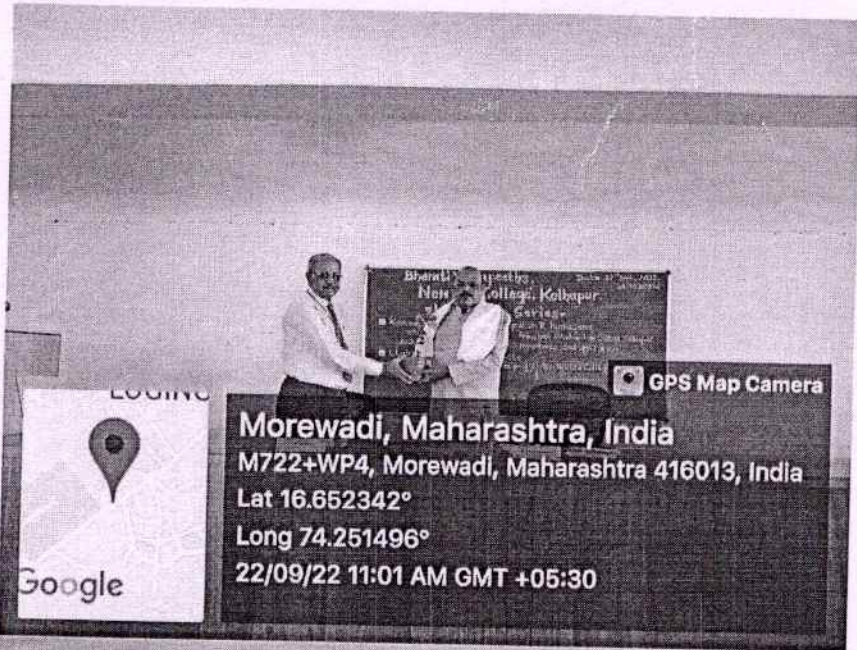


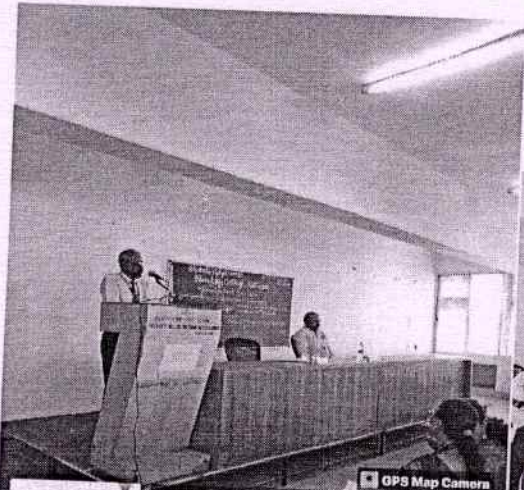
57	Shailendra Pandit	LLB-III	Shailendra
58	Bhanudas Shivram Suryawanshi	LLB-III	Bhanu
59	Patil Ganesh Pandurang	LLB-III	Ganesh
60	Gawade Anant Ramkrishna	LLB-III	Gawade
61	Arun Shankar Yadav	LLB-III	Arun
62	Vikramsingh Balasaheb Patil	LLB-III	Vikram
63	महा मन्मथी पटेल	LLB-III	Mahamathi
64	शशिंत अक	LLB-III	Shashant
65	Ashish Balasaheb Charan	LLB-III	Ashish
66	Anant Ramesh Suryawanshi	LLB-III	Anant
67	Arshad Anulla Hassan	LLB-III	Arshad
68	Rajendra Kumar Balaram Stele	III LLB	Rajendra
69	Govind Suresh Sawale	III LLB	Sawale
70	Salvi Yajnath Phad	LLB-III	Salvi
71	Madhuri Madhukar Gaikwad	LLB-III	Madhuri
72	Adity A. Madhe	LLB-III	Adity
73	Ulkar A. Yadav	LLB-III	Ulkar
74	Tejas C. Dalvi	LLB-III	Tejas
75	Aniruddh D. Patil	LLB-III	Aniruddh
76	Yogesh Ranjana Shamrao Pawar	Pre-law-V	Yogesh
77	Pragatya Pramod Shete	Pre-sth	Pragatya
78	Namrata Jaysing Sawant	Pre-V	Namrata
79	Saloni Arun Pawar	Pre-I	Saloni
80	Mukta Makarand Deshpande	Pre-I	M.M. Deshpande
81	Tejaswini Keshav Pandav	LLB-III	Tejaswini
82	Avinash Popat Jangate	Pre-I	Avinash
83	Siddhesh Narrahari Patil	Pre-I	Siddhesh
84	Juned Yusuf Shaikh	Pre-I	Juned
85	Avinash Jangay Mane	Pre-I	Avinash
86	Nikita Jitendra Salunkhe	Pre-I	Nikita
87	Madhurima Dilip Mahite	Pre-I	Madhurima
88	Khade Dheeraj Bapurao	LLB-I	Khade
89	Jugdande Sanjay Shivkant	Pre-III	Jugdande
90	Mhaishale Atiq Ur Rehman	L.L.B. III	Mhaishale



91	Maehindra Vishwas Sawant	LLB-III.	
92	Sagar Suchakam Bolaitkar	LLB I	
93	Borkute Harshal Dhamraj	LLB I	
94	Suryavanshi Bhushan Parshuram	LLB-I	
95	Baheti Kanhaiya Rameshwars	LLB-I	
96	Nihal Raju Wadkar	LLB-I	
97	Kalyan Vitthal Dubal	LLB-I	
98	Pritam Prakash Gurav	LLB-I	
99	Dharmvanti Nivras Kkade	LLB-I Pre IV	
100	Aditya Deepak Suryawanshi	Pre Law III	
101	Soheb Azad Killekor	Pre Law III	
102	Vibhakar Vidhyadhar Joshi	Pre Law III	V.V. Joshi
103	Abhinav Bajirao Patil	Pre Law III	
104	Rushikesh Vitthal Magdum.	Pre Law III	
105	Aiman Imshad Chau	Pre Law I	
106	Pooja Vishnu Aldar	Pre Law I	
107	Priya Ananda Hankare	Pre Law I	
108	Satej Subhash Patil	Pre Law I	
109	Ganatesh Rajendra Sutar	Pre Law I	
110	Tejas Arvind Khomane	Pre Law I	T.S.K
111	Sahik Shripad Sardesai	LLB-I St	
112	Purth Jaiprakash Ramnand	LLB-I	
113	Dheeraj Vinayak Kharat	LLB-I	
114	Kedar Vijay Bhosale	Pre Law III	PRINCIPAL
115)	Gaurav Prasad Kambale	Pre IV	
116)	Niranjana Deepak Mali	" "	
117)	Satyajit Suresh Patil	" "	
118)	Ruturaj Ravindra Ulpe	" "	
119)	Kiran Sahaji Sid	" "	
120)	Omkar Vijay Kokate	Pre V	
121)	Vaibhav Ravasahab Patil	Pre V	
122)	Satjeet tanaji Swami	" "	
123)	Yogesh Ravasahab	" "	
124)	Rakshit Shrinivas Patil	Pre I	
125)	Udayraj Georapade	Pre I	







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GPS Map Camera

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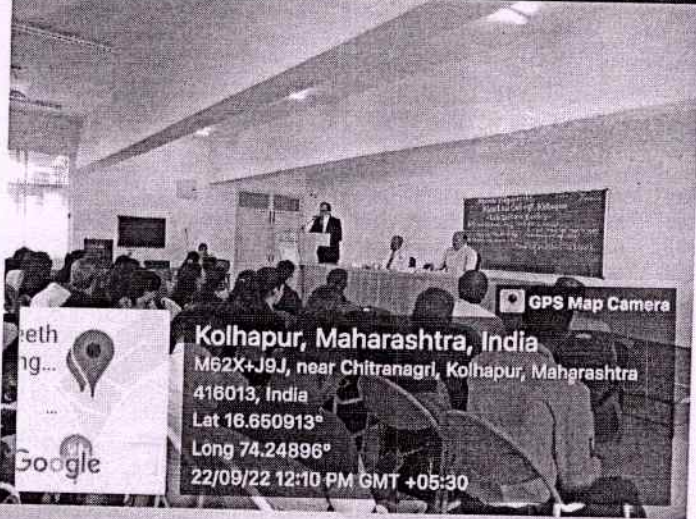
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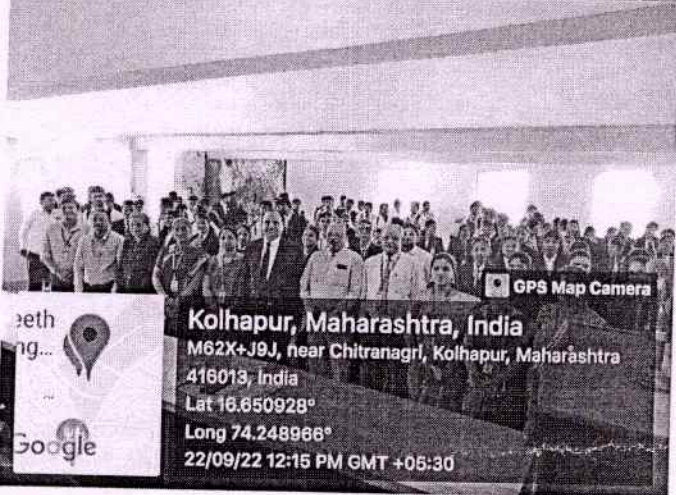




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Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India
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416013, India
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B.V.N.L.C. / 190 dated 22/09/2022.

To,
Hon'ble Dr. Rayadurgam Narayana
Principal, Shahaji Law College,
Kolhapur.

Respected Sir,

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to you for honoring our invitation as a Resource Person under Law Lecture Series conducted on **Thursday 22nd September, 2022 at 10.30 am** for our Students on the topic of **"Nature of Law, Its Importance and application"**. My students were enlightened with your guidance and continuous showering of knowledge.

I, personally and on behalf of my college, once again thank you for making today's workshop more graceful. With the hope of same kind response from you in future, I once again thank you.

Your's Sincerely



Rawate
H/O PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College
Kolhapur

**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE,
KOLHAPUR
&
INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL
ORGANISED**

Guest Lecture- 2 &3

Important Notice

Date 10/10/2022

All the students are hereby informed that Guest Lecture-2 & Lecture 3 under Law Lecture Series will be conducted on 13/10/2022 at 10:30 AM. Attendance in uniform is compulsory to all.

Subject- -

- 1) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace.
- 2) Preamble of the Constitution of India.

PRINCIPAL



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GUEST LECTURE-2 AND 3

UNDER

**"LAW LECTURE SERIES"
VIDHI PUSHPA**

✦ **PROGRAMME CHART** ✦

Welcome	- Dr. P.B. Chavate (I/C Principal, BV's New Law College, Kolhapur)
Introduction of the Guest	- Mr. Tejas Dalvi (LL.B.III)
Guest	- Dr. Pooja P. Narwadkar (I/C Principal, B.V.'S, New Law College, Sangli)
Felicitation Of The Guest -	Dr. P.B. Chavate (I/C Principal)
Introduction of the Guest	- Miss. Sana Makandar (Pre Law IV)
Guest	- Mr. Amit A. More (I/C Principal, P.D.P'S Law College, Phaltan)
Felicitation Of The Guest -	Dr. P.B. Chavate (I/C Principal)
Guest's Address-	1) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace. 2) Preamble of the Constitution of India.
Vote Of Thanks-	Miss. Madhavi Gaikwad (LL.B.III)
Compering By -	Mr. Atiq Mhaishale. (LL.B.III)
Co – Ordinators -	Asst. Prof. B.S. Bhosale and D.D. Karambalkar

Date - 13/10/2022

Venue- Seminar Hall

Time - 10:30 a.m.



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE,
KOLHAPUR
&
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GUEST LECTURE - 2

UNDER
"LAW LECTURE SERIES"

VIDHI PUSHPA

Date- 13/11/2022

Time - 10.30 a.m.

SR NO	NAME OF STUDENTS (FULL NAME) / BENEFICIARIES OF PROGRAMME	CLASS	SIGNATURE
1	Asmatulla M Makandar	Pre IV	M
2	Tejas C. Dalvi	LLB-III	T Dalvi
3	Atik M. Mhaishah	LLB III	Atik
4	Nazneen. Shahnaraj Mulla	LLB-I	Nazmulla
5	Madhavi Madhukar Coaikwad	LLB-III	Madhvi
6	Sayali Sandeep Gadkar	LLB-III	Sgadkar
7	Additya A Madne	LLB III	Adne
8	Balaji Uajnarsh Phel	LLB III	Balaji
9	Darshang Suresh Kalamkar.	LLB III	Darshang
10	Inamdar Dnyanada Jayesh	LLB III	Inamdar
11	Patil Supriya Santosh	LLB III	Patil
12	Kamble Priyanka Koushnat	Pre III	Kamble
13	Naik Pratikdnya Vijay	Pre III	P.V. Naik
14	Patil Jayanti Dattatraya	Pre Law V	Jayanti P
15	Farene Shivani Namder	Pre Law V	SFB
16	Kesarkar Vaishnavi Amol	Pre Law IV	Kesarkar
17	Patil Siddhi Yuvaraj	Pre Law IV	Patil
18	Jadhav Pranjal Pratap	Pre Law IV	Pranjal
19	Radha Deepak Dalvi	Pre law I	Radha
20	Vidhi Krishna Pawar	Pre Law I	Vidhi
21	Dalvi Vaashraani Vitthal	Pre law IV	V.Dalvi



22	Poonam Jitendrakumar Patil	Pre law I	Poonam
23	Sejal Mahesh shinde	Pre law I	Sejal
24	Sakshi Arun Bhitoye	Pre law-I	Bhitoye
25	Shivani Shivaji Kamble	Pre Law I	Shani
26	Priya Ananda Hankare.	Pre Law I	Ananda
27	Aiman Tashad Chaus	Pre Law I	Aiman
28	Pooja Vishnu Aldar	Pre law-I	Pooja
29	Rohini Dattatray Bhogale	LLB-I	Rohini
30	Pranksha Sachin Bhalale.	LLB-I.	Pranksha
31	Rohini Anandrao Lagure.	LLB-I	Rohini
32	Jadhav vaishnavi Namdev	LLB-I	Jadhav
33	Jai Aniraj Gawali	LLB-I	Jai
34	Mukta Makarand Deshpande	Pre Law-I	M.M. Deshpande
35	Saloni Arun Poojar	Pre Law-I	Saloni
36	Vaishnavee Vishal kulkarni	Pre law II	Vaishnavee
37	Khadija Kasim Mulla	Pre law II	Khadija
38	Preeti Rajan chithis	Pre law II	Preeti
39	सिद्धि हतवती पुरी	L.L.B III	सिद्धि
40	Shede Rajendrakumar Beliram	III LLB.	Shede
41	CHAVAN ASHISH BALASAHEB	LLB-III	Ashish
42	Majasi Anshad A	LLB III	Majasi
43	Anam & Yash	LLB-III	Anam
44	Anant Anand Sunjavanshi	LLB III	Anant
45	Patil Ganesh Pandurang	LLB-III	Patil
46	Bhanudas Shivram Suryawanshi	LLB III	Bhanudas
47	Kharat Dheeraj Vinayak	LLB-I	Dheeraj
48	Nikam Kuldip Vishnu	LLB-I	Nikam
49	Pujari Sandip Digambar	LLB-I	Pujari
50	Sid Kieran Shahaji	Pre IV	Sid
51	Akshay R Joshi	Pre IV	Akshay
52	Gawade Amrut Ramkrishna	LLB-III	Gawade
53	Gayatri prasad Deshpande.	pre Law III	Gayatri
54	Parth Pravin Sawant	Pre law I	Parth
55	Rahul Bhagwan Butar	Pre-law I	Rahul



56	Maachindra Vishwas Sawant	LLB-III	Sawant
57	Avinraj Sanjay Mane	Pre-Law-I	Mane
58	Siddhesh Narahari Patil	Pre Law-I	Patil
59	Bhavyajeet vitthal Kolekar	Pre law-I	Kolekar
60	Suyash Vijay Kumbale	Pre law-I	Kumbale
61	Vaishnav Vishwas Singham	Pre Law I	Singham
62	Avinash Popat Jansette	pre-Law-I	Jansette
63	Tuned Yusuf Shaikh	Pre-law I	Shaikh
64	Madhurima Dilip Mohite	Pre-law-I	Mohite
65	Nikita Jitendra Salunkhe	Pre-law-I	Nikita Salunkhe
66	Anuradha Bajirao Kolekar	Pre Law-I	Kolekar
67	Bhagyashri Balaram Milankar	LL.B. I	Milankar
68	Powar Shivani Parshuram	LL.B. I	Powar
69	Kamble Mansi Vinayak	Pre 4th	Kamble
70	Dongale Valsha Vijay	LLB I	Dongale
71	Amodh Ramchandra Morbale	Pre law I	Morbale
72	Maheeb Bixappa Chuncharam	Pre law I	Chuncharam
73	Kalyan Vitthal Dubal	LLB-I	Dubal
74	Nitai Eajiv Wadke	LLB-I	Wadke
75	Sagar Sudhakar Balaiakar	LLB-I	Balaiakar
76	Burth Jaiprakash Ramanand	LLB-I	Ramanand
77	Khade Dheeraj Bapurao	LLB-I	Khade
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BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE,
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ORGANISED

GUEST LECTURE - 3

UNDER
"LAW LECTURE SERIES"

VIDHI PUSHPA

Date- 13/11/2022

Time - 11.30 a.m.

SR NO	NAME OF STUDENTS (FULL NAME) / BENEFICIARIES OF PROGRAMME	CLASS	SIGNATURE
1	Anunt Rausahab Suryawanshi	LLB III	SUNAD
2	Arun Shankar Yadav	LLB-III	[Signature]
3	Arshad A. Hajari	LLB III	[Signature]
4	Ashish B. Charan	LLB-III	[Signature]
5	Shede Rajendra Kumar Shede	III LLB.	[Signature]
6	हंदार मानसिंगा परिते	L.L.B. III	[Signature] 13/11/2022
7	Prayakta Pramod Shete	Pre Law 5th	[Signature]
8	Susmita Vijay Devardekar	Pre Law IV	[Signature]
9	Nikita Nishchal Kamble	LLB - III	[Signature]
10	Bhamburde Shivram Suryawanshi	LLB-III	[Signature]
11	Vikaa Anu Yadav	LLB-III	[Signature]
12	Patil Ganesh Pandurang	LLB-III	[Signature]
13	Kharat Dheeraj Vinayak	LLB-I	[Signature]
14	Nikam Kuldip Vishnu	LLB - I	[Signature]
15	Puyari Sandip Digambar	LLB - I	[Signature]
16	Sid Kiron Shahaji	Pre II	[Signature]
17	Atharva R. Sonar	Pre IV	[Signature]
18	Gawade Amrut Ramkishnu	LLB III	[Signature]
19	Gayatri prasad Deshpande	pre law III	[Signature]
20	Parth Pravin Sawant	pre law I	[Signature]



21	Rahul Bhagwan Sutar	Pre-law 1 st	Bhagwan
22	Maalindra Vishwas Sawant	LLB-III	Sawant
23	Arinraj Sanjay Mane	Pre-law-I	Mane
24	Siddhesh Narahari Patil	Pre-law-I	Patil
25	Bhavyajeet Vitthal Kolekar	Pre-law-I	BK
26	Suyash Vijay Kamble	Pre-law-I	Suyash
27	Vaishnav Vishwas Singhan	Pre-law-I	Vaishnav
28	Prakash Bhagwan Kamble	Pre-law-I	Kamble
29	Arinash Popat Jansate	Pre-law-I	Arinash
30	Juned Yusuf Shaikh	Pre-law-I	Juned
31	Madhurima Dilip Mohite	Pre-law-I	Madhurima
32	Nikita Titendra Salunkhe	Pre-law-I	Nikita Salunkhe
33	Anuradha Rajeevan Kolekar	Pre-law-I	Anuradha
34	Bhagyashri Balaso Nilankar	LLB-I	Bhagyashri
35	Pooja Shivdhi Parshuram	LLB-I	Pooja
36	Mansi Vinayak Kamble	Pre-4 th	Mansi
37	Donadare Varsha Vijay	LLB-I	Donadare
38	Amodh Ramchandra Morebale	Pre-law-I	Amodh
39	Mahesh Bhirappa Churchanus	Pre-law-I	Mahesh
40	Omkar Vijay Karkate	Pre-law-V	Omkar
41	Kalyan Vitthal Dubal	LLB-I	Kalyan
42	Nihal Raju Wadare	LLB-I	Nihal
43	Sagar Sudhakar Balakkar	LLB-I	Sagar
44	Prath Jaiprakash Ramchand	LLB-I	Prath
45	Khade Dheeraj Bapurao	LLB-I	Khade
46	Jolly J. Bhutelo	Pre-law-II	Jolly
47	Vivek B. Patil	Pre-law-V	Vivek
48	Satyajeet T. Surami	Pre-law-V	Satyajeet
49	Prathmesh D. Patil	Pre-law-V	Prathmesh
50	Jadhav Sushil Chidanand	Pre-law-V	Jadhav
51	Prithviraj Shivaji Sawant	LLB-I	Prithviraj
52	Prithviraj Shivaji Sawant	LLB-I	Prithviraj
53	Bhushan Parshuram Surjavanishi	LLB-I	Bhushan
54	Kankhya Raheti	LLB-I	Kankhya



55	Bhanudas Shiram Suryawanshi	LLB III	Shir
56	Patil Geanesh Pandurang	LLB III	Geanesh
57	Khorat Dheeraj Vinayak	LLB-I	Shir
58	Nikam Kuldip Vishnu	LLB-I	Shir
59	Pujari Sandip Digambar	LLB-I	Pujari
60	Sid Kisan Shahaji	Pre IV	Shahaji
61	Akshay R. Sonar	Pre IV	Sonar/Akshay
62	Tejas C. Dalvi	LLB-IV	Dalvi
63	Ahijir-m-mhaishale	LLB-III	Ahijir
64	Sayali Sandeep Gadkar	LLB III	Sandeep
65	Budaji V. Phad	LLB III	Phad
66	Subodh S. Shielke	LLB III	Shielke
67	Priyanka K. Kamble	Pre III	Kamble
68	Pratidnya V. Naik	Pre III	P. V. Naik
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**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE,
KOLHAPUR
&
INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL
ORGANISED**

GUEST LECTURE-2 AND 3

UNDER

**“LAW LECTURE SERIES”
VIDHI PUSHPA**

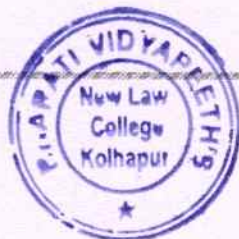
✦ **PROGRAMME CHART** ✦

Welcome	- Dr. P.B. Chavate (I/C Principal, BV's New Law College, Kolhapur)
Introduction of the Guest	- Mr. Tejas Dalvi (LL.B.III)
Guest	- Dr. Pooja P. Narwadkar (I/C Principal, B.V.'S, New Law College, Sangli)
Felicitation Of The Guest -	Dr. P.B. Chavate (I/C Principal)
Introduction of the Guest	- Miss. Sana Makandar (Pre Law IV)
Guest	- Mr. Amit A. More (I/C Principal, P.D.P'S Law College, Phaltan)
Felicitation Of The Guest -	Dr. P.B. Chavate (I/C Principal)
Guest's Address-	1) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace. 2) Preamble of the Constitution of India.
Vote Of Thanks-	Miss. Madhavi Gaikwad (LL.B.III)
Compering By -	Mr. Atiq Mhaishale. (LL.B.III)
Co – Ordinators -	Asst. Prof. B.S. Bhosale and D.D. Karambalkar

Date - 13/10/2022

Venue- Seminar Hall

Time - 10:30 a.m.



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PRINCIPAL



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE,
KOLHAPUR
&
INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL
ORGANISED**

Important Notice

Date 23/11/2022

All the students are hereby informed that there will be celebration of Constitution Day on 26th November 2022 at 11:00AM . It is mandatory for all students to attend the same in uniform.

PRINCIPAL



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE,
KOLHAPUR
&
INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL**

CELEBRATES

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

10th DECEMBER 2022

DIGNITY, FREEDOM AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

PROGRAMME CHART

- WELCOME** - ASST.PROF. ADITI A.DESAI
- INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS -** HON. DR. PRAFULL B. CHAVATE
- FLECITATON OF GUEST -** BY- HON. DR. PRAFULL B. CHAVATE
- INTRODUCTION OF GUEST-** ASST. PROF. ADITI A.DESAI
- SPEECH ON HUMAN RIGHTS-** ASST. PROF. MISS. DEEPA D. KARAMBALKAR

'DIGNITY, FREEDOM AND JUSTICE FOR ALL'

INTRODUCTION OF CHIEF GUEST- ASST. PROF. RAVINDRA KARAPE

ADDRESS BY CHIEF GUEST- AGP SURYAKANT MIRJE
(JAYSINGPUR, KURUNDWAD COURT)

"HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM"

- VOTE OF THANKS -** ASST. PROF. RAVINDRA KARAPE
- COMPERING BY -** Dr CHANDRANI S. BAGADI
- ORGANISED BY -** IQAC CELL, STAFF AND STUDENTS

DAY AND DATE - SATURDAY, 10TH DECEMBER, 2022

TIME - 10.00 A.M.

VENUE - SEMINAR HALL 4th FLOOR





BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Founder
Dr. Patangrao Kadam
M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.

Accredited by NAAC With 'A' Grade
Recognised u/s (2)(F) & (12)(B) of UGC
Permanent Affiliation by Shivaji University, Kolhapur
Near Chitranagari, (MS), Kolhapur-416013
Tel.: 0231-2621244/ 2621246, Fax : 0231-2621244

I/c Principal
Dr. Prafull B. Chavate
B.Sc., B.A., D.B.M., LL.M., SET., Ph.D.

Website : <http://nlckolhapur.bharatividyaapeeth.edu> E-mail : bnlck@gmail.com

Ref.No.: BV/NLCK / 299 / 2022 - 23

Date: 8/12/2022

To,
Shri Suryakant Mirje
AGP Jaysingpur, Kurundwad Court

Subject- Invitation to deliver a lecture as Chief Guest on the occasion on Human Rights Day

Respected Sir,

In connection with above referred subject I take this opportunity to invite you as a Chief Guest to deliver lecture on the occasion on Human Rights Day to our students on the topic of "Human Rights and Criminal Justice System" in our college on Saturday ,10th December, 2022 at 10.30 am.

We will be grateful to you in case you honour this invitation. I therefore request you to kindly accept this invitation & oblige.

Thanking you & looking forward for your positive reply.

2022
Shri Suryakant Mirje
10/12/2022



Yours sincerely

Chavate

I/C PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College
Kolhapur.



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR**

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Founder

Dr. Patangrao Kadam

M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.

I/c Principal

Dr. Prafull B. Chavate

B.Sc., B.A., D.B.M., LL.M., SET., Ph.D.

Ref.No.: BV/NLCK / 299 / 2022-23

Date: 8/12/2022

To,

Miss. Deepa Karambalkar

(Assistant Professor),

Bharati Vidyapeeth New Law College,
Kolhapur

Subject- Invitation to deliver a lecture on the occasion on "Human Rights Day"

Respected Madam,

In connection with above referred subject I take this opportunity to invite you to deliver guest lecture on the occasion on Human Rights Day for students on the topic of "**Dignity, Freedom and Justice for all**" in our college on **Saturday ,10th December, 2022 at 10.30 am.**

We will be grateful to you in case you honour this invitation. I therefore request you to kindly accept this invitation & oblige.

Thanking you & looking forward for your positive reply.

Received
D. Karambalkar
10/12/2022



Yours sincerely

Chavate

I/C PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College
Kolhapur.

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE,
KOLHAPUR
&
INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL
ORGANISED

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY 2022

DIGNITY, FREEDOM AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

Date- 10/12/2022

Time- 10:00 a.m.

SR NO	NAME OF STUDENTS (FULL NAME) / BENEFICIARIES OF PROGRAMME	CLASS	SIGNATURE
1	Jayanti Dattatraya Patil	Pre law V	Jayanti Patil
2	Sanjana Bhanu Singh Pardal	Pre law V	Bhanu Singh
3	Madhavi madhukar Gokhale	LLB III	Madhavi
4	Shirani Namdar faren	Pre V	Shirani
5	Susmita Vijay Devardekar	Pre law V	Susmita
6	Nikita Nishchal Kamble	LLB III	Nikita
7	Khadija Kasim Mulla	Pre law V	Khadija
8	Saharaj Kati Dancy	pre law IV	Saharaj
9	Rasika Vilas Rajput.	Pre law V	Rasika
10	Simran Santosh More	Pre law V	Simran
11	Mansi Suresh Sutar	Pre law V	Mansi
12	Namrata Jaysing Sawant	Pre law V	Namrata
13	Pratiksha Pramod shete	Pre Law V	Pratiksha
14	Amruta Anandrao Kumbhar.	L.L.B. III	Amruta
15	Abig Vr Rehman m. mhaishale	L.L.B. III	Abig
16	Dhavale Onkar Subhash	L.L.B. III	Dhavale
17	Somyawshi Anant Rausale	LLB III	Somyawshi
18	Omkar Vijay Kokate	Pre Law V	Omkar
19	Satyajeet Tanaji swami	Pre Law V	Satyajeet
20	vivek Babasaheb Patil	Pre Law V	Vivek
21	Ramkumar chandrakant Koli	Pre Law V	Ramkumar



22	Vaibhav Ravasabeh Patil	Pre Law IV	IV Patil
23	Prathmesh Dnyander Patil	Pre Law IV	Patil
24	Gaurav Rajendra Pawar	Pre Law IV	Patil
25	Rutvik Rajiv Gavali	Pre Law IV	Gavali
26	Yogesh Shamrao Pawar	Pre Law IV	Shamrao
27	Vishnu Shankar Adat	L.L.B. - III	- Adat
28	Dheeraj Vinayak Kharat	LLB-I	Kharat
29	Suraj Ramesh Mohite	LLB-III	Mohite
30	Amyut Ramkrishna Gawade	LLB-III	Gawade
31	Sourabh Kadam	LLB-III	S. Kadam
32	Ramesh D. Mutnale	LLB III	Mutnale
33	Ruturaj A. Mane	L. LB III	Mane
34	Abhishek R. Chougale	Pre Law IV th	Chougale
35	Salih K. Mullani	Pre Law IV th	Mullani
36	Ranindra Patil	LLB III	Patil
37	Nikhil Tiwari	LLB. III	Tiwari
38	Shalendra M. Pandit	LLB. III	Shalendra
39	Patil Ganesh Pandurang	LLB-III	Patil
40	Santosh Mohan Kadam	LLB III	Kadam
41	Bhanudas Shivram Suryawanshi	LLB-III	Suryawanshi
42	Swapnil V. Kadam	LLB-III	Kadam
43	Supriya Santosh Patil	LLB III	Patil
44	Govind S. Shinde	LLB III	Shinde
45	Shedde R. B.	- u -	Shedde
46	K. R. Patil	Patil	Patil
47	Ashish B. Chavan	LLB. III	Chavan
48	Anshad A. Hajari	LLB III	Hajari
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BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
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Founder

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I/c Principal

Dr. Prafull B. Chavate

B.Sc., B.A., D.B.M., LL.M., SET., Ph.D.

Ref.No.: BV/NLCK / 300 / 2022 - 23

Date: 10 / 12 / 2022

To,

Shri Suryakant Mirje

AGP Jaysingpur, Kurundwad Court

Respected Sir,

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to you for honoring our invitation as a Chief Guest on the occasion of Human Rights Day conducted on **Saturday 10th December, 2022 at 10.30 am** for our Students on the topic of "**Human Rights and Criminal Justice System**". My students were enlightened with your guidance and continuous showering of knowledge.

I, personally and on behalf of my college, once again thank you for making today's workshop more graceful. With the hope of same kind response from you in future, I once again thank you.

received

Suryakant Mirje
10/12/2022



Your's Sincerely

Chavate

I/C PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College
Kolhapur.



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR**

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Dr. Prafull B. Chavate
B.Sc., B.A., D.B.M., LL.M., SET., Ph.D.

Website : <http://nlckolhapur.bharativedyapeeth.edu> E-mail : bvnlck@gmail.com

Ref.No.: BV/NLCK/3001 2022-23

Date: 10/12/2022

To,
Miss. Deepa Karambalkar
(Assistant Professor),
Bharati Vidyapeeth New Law College,
Kolhapur

Respected Sir,

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to you for honoring our invitation as a Chief Guest on the occasion of Human Rights Day conducted on **Saturday 10th December, 2022 at 10.30 am** for our Students on the topic of "**Human Rights and Criminal Justice System**". My students were enlightened with your guidance and continuous showering of knowledge.

I, personally and on behalf of my college, once again thank you for making today's workshop more graceful. With the hope of same kind response from you in future, I once again thank you.

Your's Sincerely

I/C PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College
Kolhapur.

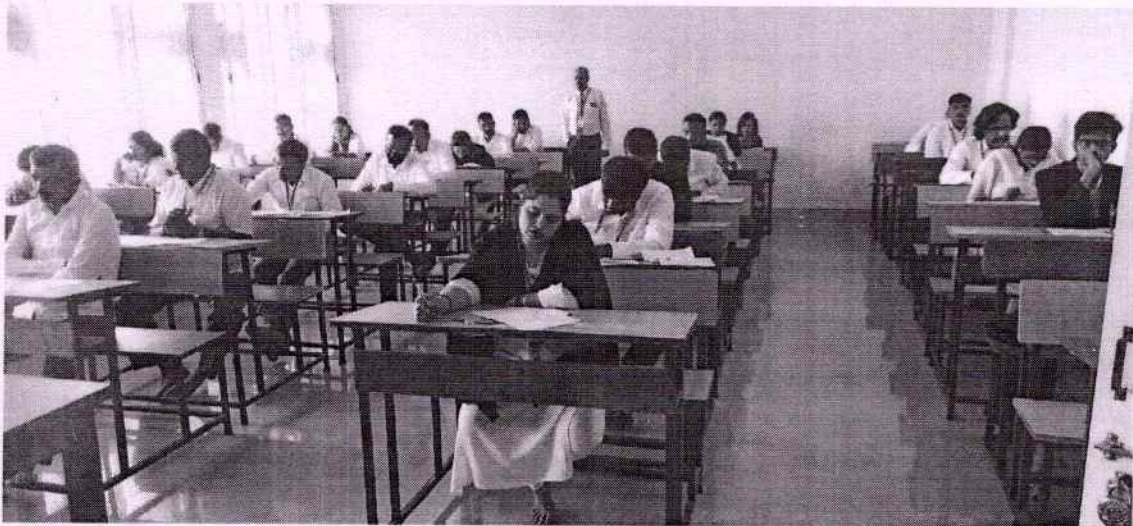
Received

10/12/2022



7) PROBLEM SOLVING METHOD

One approach of education that uses the scientific method of information search is problem solving. It involves making decisions based on logic and past information. Skinner defines problem resolution as the process of getting beyond obstacles that seem to get in the way.



8. EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING METHOD

Learning by doing is a practice known as experiential learning. Students are better able to relate concepts and information acquired in the classroom to actual circumstances when they are involved in practical activities and reflection.



" मरिमान शिकाणतुन समाज परिवर्तन "

भारती विद्यापीठ
न्यू लॉ कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

जिल्हा अ. सायबलगाव
प. जी. सी. अँड ११५६ अंतर्गत २(एक) आणि १२ (बी) अंतर्गत प्राच्यता
निसर्ग तालुक्यात शिकारी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर
पि. अ. न. ५०५/२३८, इको पार्क बंगला, कोल्हापूर ४१५०१२
Tel.: 0231-2621244/2621246, Fax : 0231-2621244
Website: <http://nckolhapur.bharativedyapeeth.edu> E-mail: bnckc@gmail.com

संस्थापक
डॉ. धनंजयराव फडके

प्राची प्रधान
डॉ. प्रमिल व. वाळुंटे

दि. - 12/11/2022

को. - 215/2021-22

To,
The Judge,
Co-operative Court No.1,
Kolhapur.

Subject: - Regarding information relating to our law college student participation for Mediation Awareness Programme.

Respected Sir,

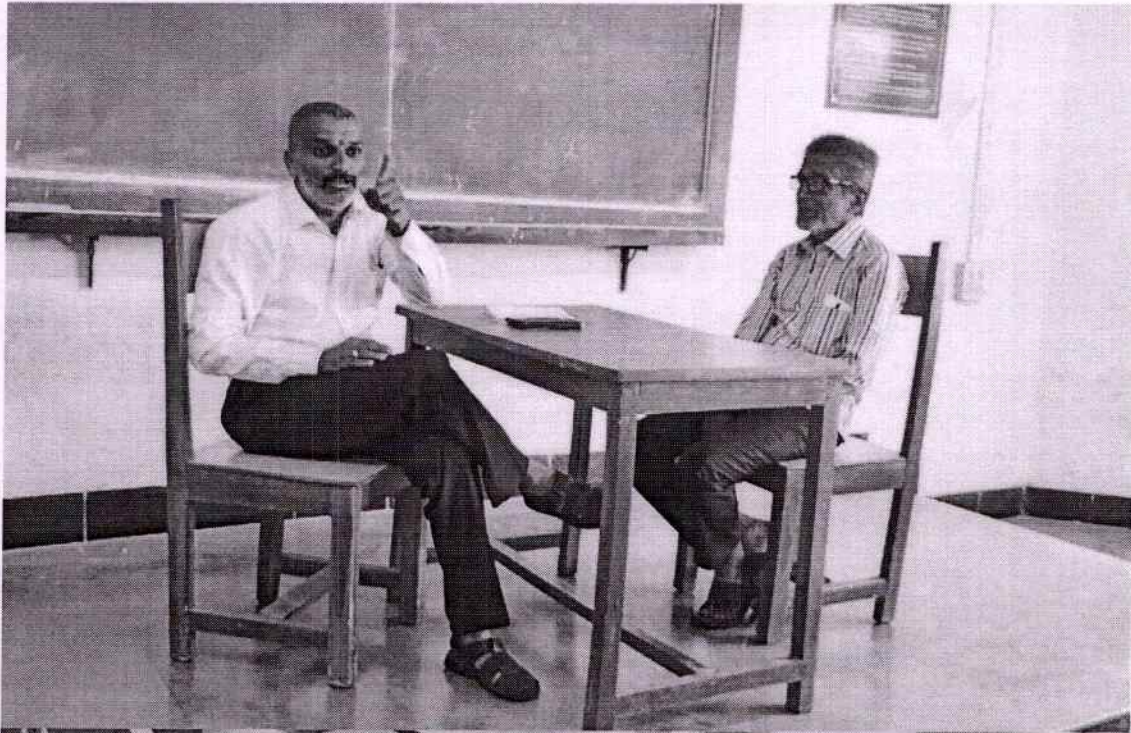
With reference to above captioned subject we are attaching herewith the List of our college Student participation for Mediation Awareness Programme to be conducted on Saturday 15/1/2022.

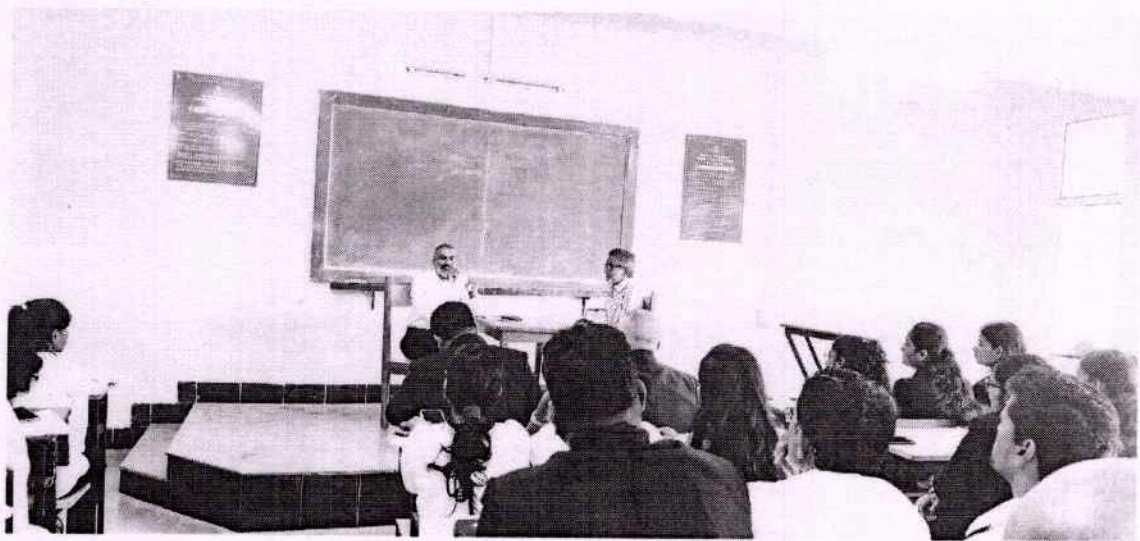
Sr. No.	Name of the Students	Class
1	Mr. Bamudas Shivram Suryawanshi	LL.B.II
2	Mr. Suraj Ramesh Mohite	LL.B.II
3	Miss. Madhuri Subhash Pawaskar	LL.B.II
4	Miss. Shilpa Chandrakant Hegale.	LL.B.II
5	Mr. Ganesh Pandurang Patil	LL.B.II
6	Mr. Yogesh Shamras Pawar	PRE LAW IV
7	Mr. Rajendrakumar Baliram Shede	LL.B.II
8	Miss. Rasika Rajput	PRE LAW IV
9	Miss. Varshnavi Chougale	PRE LAW IV
10	Mr. Vaibhav Patil	PRE LAW IV
11	Mr. Satyajit Swami	PRE LAW IV
12	Miss. Snehal Sangale	PRE LAW IV
13	Misc. Jyoti Mali	PRE LAW IV

Thanking you in anticipation.

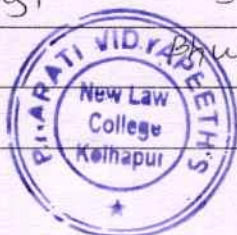
Yours faithfully,
[Signature]
for
H.C. PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College
Kolhapur.







- 1) Rasika. Jadhav
- 2) Jaee. Pai.
- 3) Omkar. Chavhan
- 4) Balaji. Phad / LL.B. III
- 5) Tejaswini. Patil / LLB III 7083340441
- 6) Preeti Chitnis / PRE V
- 7) Yashkumar. Patil.
- 8) Vaishavi Chaugule / Pre V
- 9) Nishu Sridant Maheshy L. L. B. III
- 10) Viswadev Shukheshy L. L. B. III
- 11) Chandrashekhar Chavan L. L. B. III
- 12) Ganesh Kumbhar L. L. B. III
- 13) Anushka Patil LLB-III 7350556164
- 14) Tejay Dahi LLB-IV 9373002709
- 15) Sushma Madhale LLB-IV
- 16) Mandar Patil LLB-IV
- 17) Sayali Gadkar LLB-IV
- 18) Madhavi Gaikwad LLB-IV
- 19) Shreyas Mishra LLB-IV
- 20) Bhanudas Suryawanshi LLB III 7709802626
- 21) Nikita Kamble LLB-III 8626076563
22. Susmita Vijay Devardkar Pre-law V 9307761155
23. Supriya Patil LLB-III 9145241551
24. Bhanudas Suryawanshi LLB III 7709802626
- 25 Dr Hemantji Ramesh Walke LLB III 9158189401
- 26 Molite Mangal Deshpande LLB III 8381093957
- 27 Dheeraj Vinayak Kharat LLB-II 9850344769
- 28 Maheendra Vishwas Sawant LLB III
- 29) Rasika Raj Patil Pre-V
- 30) Manasi Sutar Pre V
- 31) Jilly Khatelo Pre V



32	Patil Vaibhav Ravasahel	Pre Law V	9325605097
33	Pandhari Mahammadyaseen	Pre Law V	8806058477
34	Desai Sana AbdulAziz	Pre Law V	7499309928
35	Yadav Arun Shankar	L.L.B. III	9371757677
36	PATIL RAVINDRA SHRIPATI	LLB-III	9673777000
37	Rudraj. A. Mane	LLB-III	9921459999
38	Ramesh Patil	LLB III	96807072021
39	Yadav U. A	LLB III	9130053549
40	Khadija - n. mulla	Pre law Vth	907576783
41	Hegade Shilpa Chandrakant	LLB III	853075371
42	Yagy Ishwari	Pre Law	9921255515
43	Mansi Sutar	Pre law V	9689511577
44	Vaishnavi Kulkarni	Pre law V	7499109914
45	Vaibhav Kadamkar	Pre law V	9579709798
46	Sachin Koravi	Pre law V	7756828032
47	Gauri Kutage	Pre law V	7775064117
48	Simran more	Pre law V	9689511577
49	Sushil C. Jadhav	Pre law V	9112447296
50	Yogesh Shamrao Pawar	Pre law V	942003330
51	Rakshalekha Balrajshna Nikam	Pre-law V	988106947
52	Rupali Vishwas Patil	Pre-law V	9373254699
53	Suresh Sajeem Patil	" "	7798557074
54	Paeth Sachin Miteshkar	LLB III	
55			
56			
57			
58			
59			
60			



Pre law IV Lok Adalat. 11/2/2023

- 1) Rasika Jadhav
- 2) Jai Pate
- 3) omkar chavhan
- 4) Yashkumar Patil.

Other classes

- 1) Balaji Phad. LL.B. III
- 2) J. Tejaswini Pandaw. "
- 3) Nitin Shrikant Mahekar
- 4) Virendra Shahekar
- 5) Chandrashekhar Kumbhar Chavhan
- 6) Ganesh Kumbhar.
- 7) Anushka Patil
- 8) Tejas Dalvi
- 9) Sushma Madhale
- 10) Mandar Patil
- 11) Sayali Gadkar
- 12) Madhavi Graykwaad.
- 13) Shraeyas
- 14) Bharudas Suryavashi
- 15) Nikita Kamble.
- 16) Supriya Patil
- 17) Hemangi Wallke
- 18) Mangal Mohite
- 19) Dheeraj Kharat Machindra Sawant
- 20) Ravindra Patil
- 21) Rutuja Mepe
- 22) Ramesh Patil
- 23) Yaelav. U.A.
- 24) Shilpa Hegde.



Lok Adalat

LCB - II

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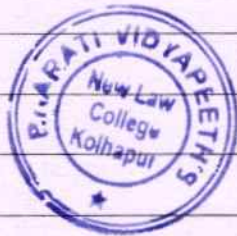
Date 14/2/23

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Harshal Phansaj Borkute | S. Phansaj |
| 2 | Bhushan Parshuram Suryavanshi | B. Suryavanshi |
| 3 | Gajanan Jaywantrao Patil | G. Patil |
| 4 | Shivani Parshuram Poojar | S. Poojar |
| 5 | Nihal A. Raju Wadas | N. Wadas |
| 6 | Oonkar Bhikaji Nalage | O. Nalage |
| 7 | Mahesh Gondkar | M. Gondkar |
| 8 | Anil (Natha) Patil | A. Patil |
| 9 | Khade Dheeraj Bapurao | K. Bapurao |
| 10 | Mahesh Vasanttrao Salokhe | M. Salokhe |
| 11 | Bhagatshree Balaso Milanekar. | B. Milanekar |
| 12 | Varsha Vijay Dongare. | V. Dongare |
| 13 | Bhogale Rohini Pottatraya | B. Pottatraya |
| 14 | Jace Avindaj Gawali | J. Gawali |
| 15 | Vaishnavi Namdev Tadhar | V. Tadhar |
| 16 | Prithviraj S. Sawant | P. Sawant |
| 17 | Sagar Sudhakar Bolaitkar | S. Bolaitkar |
| 18 | Vijaykumar Vasant Kadam | V. Kadam |
| 19 | Pritam Prakesh Gurav | P. Gurav |
| 20 | Snehal Chopade | S. Chopade |
| 21 | Rohini Lagare | R. Lagare |
| 22 | Akanksha. Bhosale. | A. Bhosale |
| 23 | Kataware Avadhut Sambhaji | K. Sambhaji |
| 24 | Archana Vilas Dongare | A. Dongare |
| 25 | Mithulesh Mohan Puh | M. Puh |
| 26 | Dheeraj v. Kharat | D. Kharat |



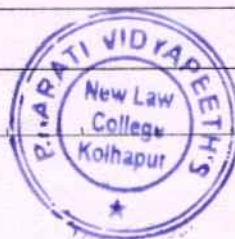
U

No	Name	Singh
1	Omkar B. Sutar	Om
2	Sudhir P Ingde	Ingde
3.	Barage Yogesh N	Ingde
4.	Karansinh S. Bhosale	Bhosale
5.	Sharad A. Bizardar	Bizardar
6.	Uvais Dimohammed Shaikh	Shaikh
7.	Raja Dilawar Shaikh	Shaikh
8.	Sameena S. Nadaf	Saminadaf
9.	Alfiya S. Mulla	Mulla
10.	Subani Shakira Inamdar	Inamdar
11	Praship D. Ingale	Praship
12	Nitesh C. Galstane	Nitesh
13	Awehe Prashet Dilip	Dilip
14	Nalwa Appa Naode	Naode
12	Suyash Nagesh Gaitkward	Gaitkward
13	Tushara Tukarram Patil	Patil
14	gopal patil	gopal
15]	Siddesh S. Mahajan	Mahajan



LL.B-I

Akalesha pandurang chhatre	@Mhatre
Reshma Dhanaji Kamble	Pandurang
Aishwarya Vijaysingh Rayput	A.P.
yagita Balasa Kadam	BKadam
Dipali Hambirao Patil	DHPatil
Anuradha Mahesh Patil	Patil
Geeta A. Kulkarni	Patil
Sagar Nagesh Mendagule	Mendagule
Ramohandru Pandurang Patil	RamPatil
Rohit Jaysing Patil	Patil
Uvais Dimohammad Shaikh	Shaikh
Kante Vitthal Vmakant	Kante
Vivek Ganaji Kamble	Kamble
Manjur Khadke	Khadke
Bhushansinh Sambhaji mane	Mane
Puja Revankar	Revankar
Shekhal G. Tharave	Tharave
Poojaleta Shankar Kamble	Kamble
Tejaswini Rangrao Kamble	Kamble
Sweeti Sanjay Patil	Patil
Pritika Yashwant Kotwal	Kotwal
Madhuri Manuti Nesurkar	Nesurkar
Sweeti Tanaji Patil	Patil
Vijwala D. Jadhav	Jadhav
Rohini A. Mali	Mali
Priyanka U. Patil	Patil
Anuradha Vijay Athavale	Athavale
Aishwarya Suresh Bhokare	Bhokare
Neha Sambhaji Patil	Patil



sr.No.	Name of students	class.	Mobile No. class.
1.	Shede Rajendra Kumar Baliram.	LL.B III	9823013926
2.	Suryavanshi bhanudas, Shivram	LL.B III	7709802626
3)	Kokate Omkar Vijay	Pre V	7448204348
4)	Patil Vivek Babasaheb	Pre V	70761199
	Shete Prajakta Pramod		
5)	Ganrade Amrut Ramkrushna	LL.B III	907532621
6)	Patil Vikramsingh Balasaheb	LL.B III	758891934
7)	Parvar Yogesh Shamrao	Pre V	9420033300
8)	Charan Ashish Balasaheb	LL.B III	960702449
9)	Yadav Arun Shankar	LL.B III	937175767
10)	Swami Satyjit Tanaji	Pre V	9284474165
11)	Hazari Arshad Amahulla	LL.B III	914286878
12)	Patil Ganesh Pandurang	LL.B III	724909899
13)	Mahaishale A		
13)	Mhaishale Atiq us Rehman	LL.B III	9975042
14)	Tejas chetan Dalvi	LL.B III	937300
15)	Balaji Phad Yajinath	"	9168117951
15)	Suraj Mohite Ramrath	LL.B III	9096878
17)	Subodh Shirke Sudhakar.	"	897503440
18)	Macchindra Sawant Vihwal.	"	95839726



Sr.No.	Name of students	class	Mobile No
1)	shete Prajakta Pramod.	pre V	738776760
2)	sawant Namrata Jaysing	pre V	9767458
3)	Madhavi Madhukar Gaikwad.	pre V LL-B III	74988096
4)	Dnyanada Jayesh Dhamda.	LL-B III	976646
5)	Rakshalekha Balkrishna Nikam.	pre IV	9881069
6)	Prajakta Ratnakar Mali	pre V	914522
7)	Supriya Sanjosh Patil.	LL-B III	9742
8)	Madhuri J. Pawshal	LL-B III	982215
	Subhash		9878

8177960078



Name:

Roll No: Class :- Date :-

Subjet :-

I Love My India
Page NO. _____
DATE / /

Lok Adalat

11/2/2023.

ST. NO	Name of student	Mobile No.
1	Muskan Musa Shaikh	7887302365
2	Asmatulla (Sana) Meharali Makandar	8177894507
3	Sejal Vinayak Desai	7666685754
4	Ketaki Kishor Bade	7499908753
5	Sahani Kpti Dersay	9359953025
6	Kukade Gayatri Babasaheb	7400159936
7	Patil Rutuja Rajakam	9064311929
8	Kadam Ashwini Kishor	7498242761
9	Khade Dhanvantari Nivas	9921227780
10	Atharva Sonar. (Rajesh)	7666204337
11	Satyajit Patil (Suresh)	8080151771
12	Nirajan Mali (Dipal)	7219802544
13	Kiran Sid (Shabaji)	8208378484
14	Priti Devardkar (Shripati)	91307630681750
15	Suroj Desai. (Krishna)	8459293366



“ गतिमान शिक्षणानुन समाज परिवर्तन ”



भारती विद्यापीठ

न्यू लॉ कॉलेज, कोल्हापूर

नेक 'अ' मान्यताप्राप्त

यु. जी. सी. अॅक्ट १९५६ अंतर्गत २(एफ) आणि १२ (बी) अंतर्गत मान्यता

निरंतर संलग्निकरण शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर

चिन्ननगरी जवळ, कोल्हापूर-४१६०१३

Tel.: 0231-2621244/ 2621246, Fax : 0231-2621244

Website : <http://nlckolhapur.bharatividyaapeeth.edu> E-mail : bnlck@gmail.com

प्रभारी प्राचार्य

डॉ. प्रफुल ब. चव्हाटे

बी. एस्सी., एल. एल. ए., सेट, पीएच. डी.

संस्थापक

डॉ. पतंगराव कदम

एम. ए. एल.एल. बी. पीएच. डी.

संदर्भ - भा. वि. न्यू. लॉ कॉ. 145/2022-23

दिनांक- 26/4/2023

To,

The Secretary,

District Legal Services Authority,

Kolhapur.

Subject: - Regarding participation of our students in Lok Adalat scheduled on Sunday, 30th April 2023 as Volunteers.

Reference: - Your letter No. DLSA/Lok Nyayalaya /364/2023 dated 13/4/2023.

Respected Sir,

In connection with the above referred subject it gives me great pleasure to inform you that following students are ready to participate and work as the volunteers in the Lok - Adalat scheduled on, Sunday , 30th April 2023

Thank you in anticipation.

Encl- List of Students Volunteers



Your's faithfully

Chavate

H/O PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth
New Law College
Kolhapur

List of Students Volunteers

Sr.No.	Name of the student	Class	Mobile No.
1	Sawant Paithivraj Shivaji	LLB II	9975748648
2	Baheti Kanhaya Rameshwar	LLB II	9518515595
3	Bagal Asmita Sanjay	Pre Law III	9325855749
4	Kamble Priyanka Krushnat	Pre Law III	7350772669
5	Sankpal Sanskruti Shrikant	Pre Law III	7507512010
6	Pingale Sakshi Vishwas	Pre Law III	8623051489
7	More Nandani Krishnat	Pre Law III	7559235744
8	Khot Nikita Balu	Pre Law III	7666870898
9	Janhavi Mahesh Joshi	Pre Law III	8459725798
10	Patil Vaishavni Vivekanand	Pre Law III	7083336050
11	Sonar. Athawa. Rajesh	Pre Law III	7666204337
12	Jadhav. Digvijay Pratapsinh	Pre Law III	7517310353
13	Suryawanshi Bhanudas Shivram.	LLB III	7709802626
14	Patil Ganesh Pandurang.	LLB III	9782973362
15	Patil Supriya Santosh.	LLB III	9145241551



Your's faithfully

Zavate

I/C PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College
Kolhapur

	<p>जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर</p> <p>जिल्हा व सत्र न्यायालय इमारत, दुसरा मजला कसबा बावडा रोड, कोल्हापूर ४१६ ००३.</p> <p>ई-मेल — dlsa.dc.klp@gmail.com फोन नंबर ०२३१-२५४१२९५</p> <p>प्रितम पाटील, सचिव, जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर तथा दिवाणी न्यायाधीश व. स्तर, कोल्हापूर</p>	
---	--	---

जावक क्र. 364/२०२३
जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण,
कोल्हापूर.
दिनांक : १३/०४/२०२३

प्रति,
मा. प्राचार्य,
न्यु लॉ कॉलेज,
कोल्हापूर.


विषय :- दिनांक ३०/०४/२०२३ इ. रोजीच्या लोक
न्यायालयाबाबत.

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयांस अनुसरून आपणांस कळविणेत येते की, रविवार
दिनांक ३०/०४/२०२३ इ. रोजी राष्ट्रीय लोकअदालतीचे आयोजन मा. जिल्हा व
सत्र न्यायालय, कोल्हापूर येथे करणेत आलेले आहे.

सबब सदर लोक अदालतीच्या पूर्वतयारीसाठी आपले कॉलेजचे
विधी स्वयंसेवक १५ विद्यार्थ्यांची आवश्यकता आहे. तरी सदर विद्यार्थ्यांची नावे व
मोबाईल नंबर या कार्यालयांस कळविणेत यावे.

आपला विश्वासू,


(प्रितम पाटील)

सचिव,
जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण,
कोल्हापूर



Carate
15/4/2023

To
Ms. NAK & BSB

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.
Inward No. 346
Date. 15.4.2023

	<p>जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर जिल्हा व सत्र न्यायालय इमारत, दुसरा मजला कसबा बावडा रोड, कोल्हापूर ४१६ ००३. ई-मेल :- dlsa.dc.klp@gmail.com फोन नंबर ०२३१-२५४१२९५ प्रितम पाटील, सचिव, जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर तथा दिवाणी न्यायाधीश व. स्तर, कोल्हापूर</p>	
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जावक क्र. 364/२०२३
जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण,
कोल्हापूर.
दिनांक : १३/०४/२०२३

प्रति,
मा. प्राचार्य,
न्यु लॉ कॉलेज,
कोल्हापूर.


विषय :- दिनांक ३०/०४/२०२३ इ. रोजीच्या लोक
न्यायालयाबाबत.

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयांस अनुसरून आपणांस कळविणेत येते की, रविवार
दिनांक ३०/०४/२०२३ इ. रोजी राष्ट्रीय लोकअदालतीचे आयोजन मा. जिल्हा व
सत्र न्यायालय, कोल्हापूर येथे करणेत आलेले आहे.

सबब सदर लोक अदालतीच्या पूर्वतयारीसाठी आपले कॉलेजचे
विधी स्वयंसेवक १५ विद्यार्थ्यांची आवश्यकता आहे. तरी सदर विद्यार्थ्यांची नावे व
मोबाईल नंबर या कार्यालयांस कळविणेत यावे.

आपला विश्वासू,


(प्रितम पाटील)

सचिव,
जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण,
कोल्हापूर





जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर

जिल्हा व सत्र न्यायालय इमारत, दुसरा मजला

कसबा बावडा रोड, कोल्हापूर ४१६ ००३.

ई-मेल :- dlsa.dc.klp@gmail.com फोन नंबर ०२३१-२५४१२९५

प्रितम पाटील, सचिव.

जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर तथा दिवाणी न्यायाधीश व. सदर, कोल्हापूर



जि.वि.स.प्रा./लोकन्यायालय/जा. क./१२६/२०२३

दिनांक : ०१/०२/२०२३

प्रति,

मा. प्राचार्य,
न्यू लॉ कॉलेज,
कोल्हापूर.

विषय : दिनांक ११/०२/२०२३ इ. रोजीच्या लोक
न्यायालयाबाबत.

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयास अनुसरून आपणांस कळविणेत येते की, शनिवार
दिनांक ११/०२/२०२३ इ. रोजी राष्ट्रीय लोकअदालतीचे आयोजन मा. जिल्हा व
सत्र न्यायालय, कोल्हापूर येथे करणेत आलेले आहे.

सबब सदर लोक अदालतीच्या पूर्वतयारीसाठी आपले कॉलेजचे
विधी स्वयंसेवक १५ विद्यार्थ्यांची आवश्यकता आहे. तरी सदर विद्यार्थ्यांची नावे व
मोबाईल नंबर या कार्यालयांस कळविणेत यावे.

आपला विश्वासू.



(प्रितम पाटील)

सचिव,

जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण,
कोल्हापूर

BV nlc/25/2022-23 dated 11/11/2022

To,
The Secretary,
District Legal Services Authority,
Kolhapur.

Subject: - Regarding participation of our students as Volunteers in Lok Adalat scheduled on
Saturday, 12th Nov, 2022.

Reference: - Your letter No. DLSA/Lok Nyayalaya /1365/2022 dated 7/11/2022.

Respected Sir,

In connection with the above referred subject it gives me great pleasure to inform you that following students are ready to participate and work as the volunteers in the Lok – adalat scheduled on Saturday, 12th Nov, 2022.

Sr.No.	Name of the student	Class	Mobile No.
1	Mr.Kiran Shahaji Sid	Pre Law IV	8208378484
2	Mr.Niranjan Dipak Mali.	Pre Law IV	7219802544
3	Miss. Ketki Kishoer Bade	Pre Law IV	7499908753
4	Miss.Asamatulla Meharali Makandar	Pre Law IV	8177894507
5	Miss. Sejal Vinayak Desai.	Pre Law IV	7666685754
6	Miss. Soraj Krishna Desai	Pre Law IV	9049735273
7	Miss. Rutaja Rajaram Patil	Pre Law IV	9067311929
8	Miss. Manasi Shubhas Patil	Pre Law IV	7743964837
9	Miss. Mizba Raju Gazabarwadi	Pre Law IV	9850622068
10	Miss. Gayatri Babashaeb Kukade	Pre Law IV	7400153336

Thanking you in anticipation.

o/c

Received on 12/11/22
TH
D.D.



Yours faithfully,
I/C PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College
Kolhapur



जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर

जिल्हा व सत्र न्यायालय इमारत, दुसरा मजला
कसबा बावडा रोड, कोल्हापूर ४१६ ००३.

ई-मेल :- dlsa.dc.klp@gmail.com फोन नंबर ०२३२-२५४१३५५

प्रिंम पाटील, सचिव.

जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण, कोल्हापूर तथा दिवाणी न्यायाधीश व सत्र, कोल्हापूर



जि.वि.स.प्रा. / लोकन्यायालय / जा. क. १२६ / २०२३

दिनांक : ०१/०२/२०२३

प्रति,

मा. प्राचार्य,
न्यू लॉ कॉलेज,
कोल्हापूर.

**विषय : दिनांक ११/०२/२०२३ इ. रोजीच्या लोक
न्यायालयाबाबत.**

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयास अनुसरून आपणांस कळविणेत येते की, शनिवार
दिनांक ११/०२/२०२३ इ. रोजी राष्ट्रीय लोकअदालतीचे आयोजन मा. जिल्हा व
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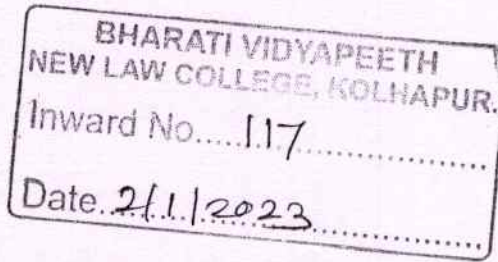
आपला विश्वासू,

(प्रिंम पाटील)

सचिव.

जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण,
कोल्हापूर

Savate
2/2/23



to
Ms. NAK



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR**

Accredited by NAAC With 'A' Grade

Recognised u/s (2)(F) & (12)(B) of UGC

Permanent Affiliation by Shivaji University, Kolhapur

R. S. No. : 697/2A, Opposite Info Park, Kolhapur-416012

Tel.: 0231-2621244/ 2621246, Fax : 0231-2621244

Website : <http://nlckolhapur.bharativedyapeeth.edu> E-mail : bnlck@gmail.com

Founder
Dr. Patangrao Kadam

M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.

I/c Principal
Dr. Prafull B. Chavate

B.Sc., B.A., D.B.M., LL.M., SET., Ph.D.

Ref.No.: BV/NLCK/1375/1/2022-23

Date: 03/02/2023

To,
The Secretary,
District Legal Services Authority, Kolhapur.

Subject – Regarding participation of our students as Volunteers in Lok Adalat scheduled on Saturday, 11th February, 2023.

Reference – Your letter No. DLSA/Lok Nyayalaya / 126 /2023 dated 01/02/2023.

Respected Sir,

In connection with the above referred subject , it gives me great pleasure to inform you that following students are ready to participate and work as the Volunteers in the Lok-Adalat scheduled on Saturday, 11th February, 2023.

Sr. No.	Name of the Student	Class	Mobile No.
1	Miss. Muskan Musa Shaikh	New Law-IV	7887302365
2	Miss. Asmatullah [Sana] Meharalli Makandar	New Law-IV	8177894507
3	Miss. Sejal Vinayak Desai	New Law-IV	7666685754
4	Miss. Ketaki Kishor Bade	New Law-IV	7499908753
5	Miss. Saloni Kirti Devraj	New Law-IV	9359953025
6	Miss. Kukde Gayatri Balasaheb	New Law-IV	7400153336
7	Miss. Patil Rutuja Rajaram	New Law-IV	9067311929
8	Miss. Kadam Ashwini Kishor	New Law-IV	7498242761
9	Miss. Khade Dhanvantari Nivas	New Law-IV	9921227780
10	Mr. Atharva Rajesh Sonar	New Law-IV	7666204337
11	Mr. Satyajit Suresh Patil	New Law-IV	8080151771
12	Mr. Niranjana Dipak Mali	New Law-IV	7219802544
13	Mr. Kiran Shahaji Sid	New Law-IV	8208378484
14	Miss. Priti Shripati Devardekar	New Law-IV	9130681750
15	Miss. Saroj Krishna Desai	New Law-IV	8459293366

Thanking you in anticipation.

Received on dk
11/2/2023
①
DLSA
Kolhapur



Your's faithfully,

Chavate

I/C PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College
Kolhapur



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S
NEW LAW COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

Founder
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Website : <http://nlckolhapur.bharatividyaapeeth.edu> E-mail : bvnck@gmail.com

I/c Principal
Dr. Prafull B. Chavate
B.Sc., B.A., D.B.M., LL.M., SET., Ph.D.

Ref.No.: BV/NLCK/ 375 / 2022-23

Date: 03/02/2023

To,
The Secretary,
District Legal Services Authority, Kolhapur.

Subject – Regarding participation of our students as Volunteers in Lok Adalat scheduled on Saturday, 11th February, 2023.

Reference – Your letter No. DLSA/Lok Nyayalaya / 126 /2023 dated 01/02/2023.

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⑥	Miss. Kukde Gayatri Balasaheb	New Law-IV	7400153336
✓ 7	Miss. Patil Rutuja Rajaram	New Law-IV	9067311929
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9	Miss. Khade Dhanvantari Nivas	New Law-IV	9921227780
✓ 10	Mr. Atharva Rajesh Sonar	New Law-IV	7666204337
11	Mr. Satyajit Suresh Patil	New Law-IV	8080151771
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✓ 13	Mr. Kiran Shahaji Sid	New Law-IV	8208378484
✓ 14	Miss. Priti Shripati Devardekar	New Law-IV	9130681750
✓ 15	Miss. Saroj Krishna Desai	New Law-IV	8459293366

Thanking you in anticipation.

✓ 16 Rutuja Rajaram Patil

9067311929

o/c.

लपाक अंत
जिल्हा विधी सेवा प्राधिकरण
जिल्हा-जयशंकर, कोल्हापूर - ४१६ ००३
दफ्तरी - (०२३१) २५२९२९५



Your's faithfully,
Chavate
I/C PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College
Kolhapur

9. PEER LEARNING METHOD

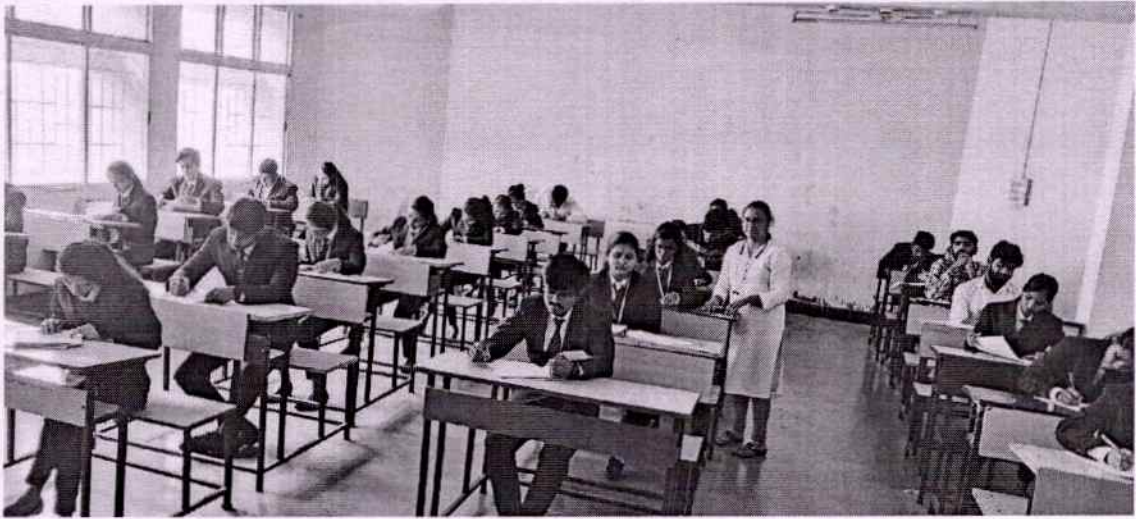
The process of students learning from and with one another is known as peer learning. Typically, peer-to-peer learning partnerships, study groups, student-led seminars, and group work are used as instructional strategies to help with this.

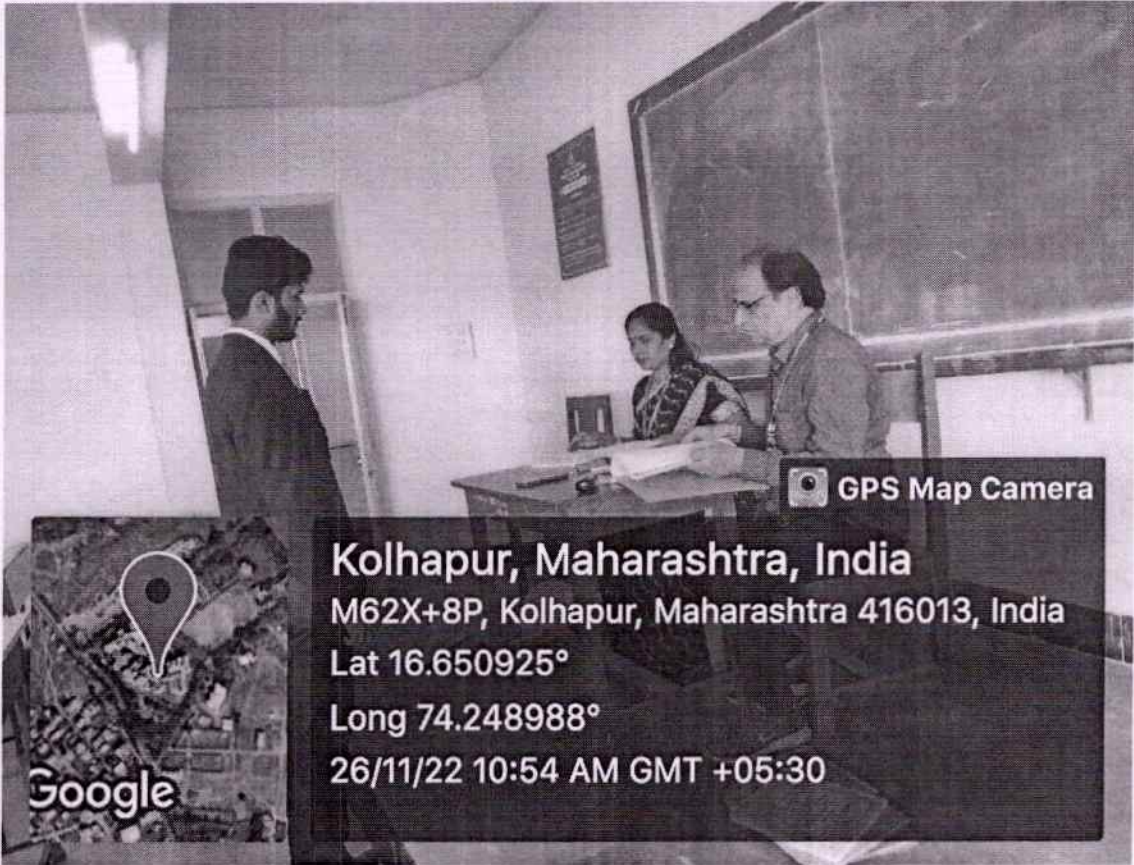


10.FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT METHOD

In order to track a learner's progress in real time, assessments for learning are given during training or learning sessions. It can take many different forms, and occasionally it even combines official and informal evaluation techniques such as point exercises, practice exams, and even brief essays. Our college uses a variety of methods to assess its students, including assignments, tests, and class discussions.







GPS Map Camera

Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India

M62X+8P, Kolhapur, Maharashtra 416013, India

Lat 16.650925°

Long 74.248988°

26/11/22 10:54 AM GMT +05:30

Google



Test no :- II

Q, elaborate Three tier panchayati raj system in connection with the recommendation of balwantray mehta committee.

→ Introduction:-

In the time of Rigveda (1700 BC) evidence suggest that self-government village bodies called 'sabhas' existed. The village panchayati or elected council had large powers, both executive and judicial. Land was distributed by this panchayat which also collected taxes out of the produce & paid the govt's share on behalf of the village councils. There was a larger panchayati or council to supervise and interfere if necessary.

Gram panchayat :-

The lower most tier of panchayati Raj system in the country is the village level panchayati. In several state of the country like A.P, T.N, The gram panchayat in Maharashtra, M.P, Orissa, Punjab of panchayat in Assam, Gujarat & V.P. A panchayat generally caters to a people of about 2000. The members of a g.p are directly elected by the people.



panchayati samiti:-

panchayat samiti is the intermediate tier of the panchayat Raj samiti system. Panchayat samiti is at the taluka level body. In some states of country panchayat samiti has members of names it is called panchayat samiti in A.P. Behira mahara, satta, shetrasamiti, utra pradesh. taluka panchayat in gujrat, anchalik

Z.P ->

Z.P. at the district level is the upper upartment tier of the panchayat samiti Raj. This institution has some directly elected members. whose number differ from state to state as it is also based on people. In paryana there are 10 to 15 elected members, while in maharashtra are 5 to 75 such member members. chairman chairpersons



Name - Pranjakta Pramod Shete.

Test No - 2

sub - political sciences

class - Pre-I - Law.

paper - Local self government.

Ally

Q - 1 Explain tree tier panchayat Raj system in detail with the Recommendation of Balwantrey Mehta Committee

* Synopsis - i) Introduction.

ii) Balwantrey Mehta

iii) 73rd amendment of Indian Constitution

iv) Balwantrey Mehta -

a) Appointment -

b) Recommendation -

c) Ashok Mehta -

v) Panchayat Raj System.

a) Gram Panchayat

b) Panchayat Samiti

c) Zilla Parishad.

vi) Conclusion

i) Introduction -

Dr. Balwantrey Mehta had remarked that the structure of village level is still worker. He is second chief minister. So Panchayat Raj system for the tree structures. It is Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad. So Balwantrey Mehta, is tree tier structure of Panchayat Raj system. It was from the people of Balwantrey Mehta Committee.



ii) Blarantrey Mehata -

Blarantrey Mehata is the second chief minister of social worker, opinionar, he is the three time panchayat Raj system.

iii) 73rd amendmed of indian constiter
tion - India was 73rd amend-
mend 1982. for 40 act 73rd Amen-
mend of the 1958. but also Act.

iv) Balrantly Mehata -
i) appiandment -

ii) Recomadation - is three time stuaher of panchayt Raj system -

i) Gram panchayt level of the villages level.

ii) panchayt samiti level of the Block level.

iii) zilla parishads level of the district level.

he also three time panchayt Raj system.

i) Gram panchayt

ii) panchayt samiti

iii) zilla parishads.



c) Ahok Mehta -

Ahok Mehta is the two tier system of panchayat Raj. but they Blarantay Mehta is the three tier panchayati Raj system of panchayat Raj.

- i) zilla parishds.
- ii) panchayat simiti etc.

r) panchayat Raj system -

Three Stages of panchayate Raj system.

- i) Gram panchayat -
- ii) panchayat samiti
- iii) zilla parishds. etc.

i) Gram panchayat - Gram panchayats system of the village level.

Gram panchayats are sarpanch, Nagar-sevak, and only palika is called Gram panchayat.

ii) panchayat samiti - panchayat samiti system of second system. it is block level.

iii) zilla parishds - zilla parishds system of third system, for district level. all district is the work zilla parishds.



so three times of panchayat Raj system.

vij conclusion -

Blarantny Mehta is the solicitor worker & second chief Minister, opponent. he is three times of panchayat Raj system. i) Gram panchayat ii) panchayat samiti iii) zilla parishads etc. AhoK Mehta was the two times panchayat Raj system. i) zilla parishads ii) panchayat samiti

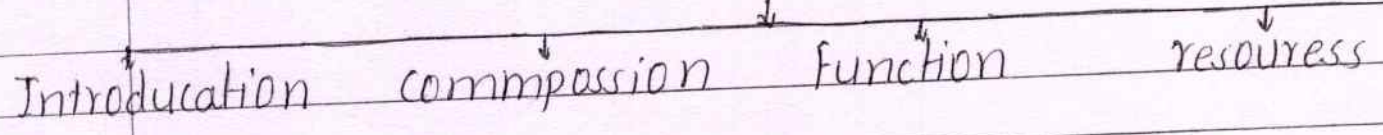


Allays

Q. Explain the commpession, function and resouress of the panchayatsamitti in details.

Ans

Panchayatsamiti



1) Introduction:-

Panchayat samiti is block level. Panchayatsamiti has differs from state to state.

Resouress

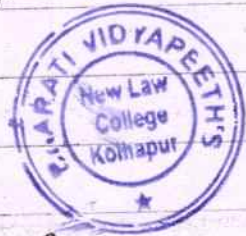
- 1) Income from fees, tax
- 2) Income from aid-in-govt.
- 3)



Name:
 Roll No: Class: Date:
 Subject:

Sr. No. Law of Crimes I. Date - 3/11/2023

Sr No.	Name of student.	Sign
	Law of Evidence	4/11/2023
1.	Harshale. Chhatge	
2.	Sushra. K madhale	
3.	Anushka. Patil	
4.	Rupali Vishwas Patil	
5.	Ratshalekha Balkrishna Wipras	
6.	Khadija Kasim Mulla.	
7.	Tejashree Madhav Pawar.	
8.	Shivani Namder Farane	
9.	Vaishnavi Anol Kesarkar.	
10.	Dhanashri Madhukas Dhonkshre	
11.	Gayatri Sanjay Ghatge	
12.	Jyoti dadaso Meelu	
13.	shruti madhukar Todkar	
14.	Snehal Sunil Sangale.	
15.	Susmita Vijay Devardekar	
16.	Nikita Nishchal Kamble	
17.	Katge Gauri Titendra	
18.	Vaishnavee Vishal kulkarni	
19.	Vaibhav Sudashiv Kudtarkar	
20.	Sakin Raju Koravi	
21.	Preeti Rajun Chitnis	
22.	Sushil Jadhav	



Name:

Roll No:

Date:

Subject:

28. Varsha Krishna Patil 04/01/2022
29. Pragakta Pramod Shete. Pate
30. Supriya Santosh Patil 4-1-23.
31. Jayanti Dattatraya Patil Patil
32. Sangana Bharadwaj Pondekshi Bharadwaj
33. Madhavi Madhukar Garkwad. Madhavi
34. Dhanudas Shriram Suryawanshi. Suryawanshi
35. Shailendra Manasi Pandit. Shailendra
36. Balaji Vajjnath Phad Phad
37. Tejas chetan Dalavi Dalavi
38. ~~Har~~ ~~Har~~ ~~Har~~ ~~Har~~ Har
39. Ashish Balasaheb charan Ashish
40. Govinda S. Shinde Shinde
41. Anant A. Suryawanshi Suryawanshi
42. Shreyas S. Mithrani Mithrani
43. Rajendra Kumar B. Shete Shete
44. Ruturaj S. Gunde Gunde
45. Abhi M. Mhaishale Mhaishale
46. Sandip N. Waingale Waingale
47. Parth S. Mirajkar Mirajkar
48. Hingane Nitin Hingane
49. Gajanan Whaval Whaval



Law of Evidence Unit Test.

4/1/2023

EVIDENCE

1. Kuldeep Sureshtra Kulkarni
2. Sagar Dattatray Kamble
3. Vaibhav Ramesh Patil
4. Tanistq Yuvraj Jadhav.
Shede Rajendra Kumar Baliram
Patil Ganesh Pandurang
5. Yogesh Sham-ao Pawar
- 6) Macchindra Vishwas Sawant
- 8) Prathamesh Dnyandev Patil
- 9) Virek Babasaheb Patil
- 10) Omkar Vijay Kokate.
- 11) Satyajeet Tanaji Swami
- 12) Ramkumar Ch. Koli
- 13) Suraj Ramesh Mohite
- 14) Yashvardhan Ramakant Ayanekar
- 15) Rutvik Rajiv Gavali
- 16) Gaurav Rajender Pawar
- 17) Jolly John Bhutelo

~~Sureshtra~~

~~Kulkarni~~

~~Patil~~

~~Tanistq Jadhav~~

~~Shede~~

~~Patil~~

~~Yogesh~~

~~Macchindra~~

~~Patil~~

~~Patil~~

~~Omkar~~

~~Sat~~

~~Ram~~

~~Suraj~~

~~Yash~~

~~Rutvik~~

~~Gaurav~~

~~Jolly~~



Q. Write the note on Protection of witness

Ans - Introduction →

Witness is one of the important factor in court proceeding. Witness is the who which will change the whole case. The statement of witness is change & affect the proceeding. If the witness is not supported the prosecution then he is called as hostile witness. In such case witness is bribed or threatened he can change his statement.

In such cases which are sensitive & high class cases or high profile cases there will be possibility to pressure the witness. In such case protection of such witness is necessary. Therefore, the Government & also judicial dept passed various orders or resolutions as well as Supreme Court & High Courts gave different orders to protection of witness.

Vulnerable witness —

Vulnerable witness is the witness who are not completed his age of 18 yrs. Means this witnesses are child.



Vulnerable witness are defined by Supreme Court in the case of Bandu Vs. State of Maharashtra. In such case Accused pressurised the victim to change his statement. Hence, victim was not present for cross-examination due to pressure. Hence, she made a vulnerable witness. Therefore Court states about the protection of vulnerable witnesses.

Supreme Court of India in 2017 ordered that in every high court jurisdiction there will be two vulnerable witness rooms ~~will~~ be established for protection of vulnerable witness.

Also High Court of Delhi is also ordered in 2017 that vulnerable witness room is important for fair witnessing of witness.

In such cases the children or the victims ^{below} 18 years are threatened or pressurized by the complainant. Hence, therefore the statement of such witness will be affected. ~~One~~ for the protection of vulnerable witness in the time there are one vulnerable witness room is established in every district.



Therefore, for protection of the witness government also took steps & establish Protection of witness scheme in ~~2010~~ 2018.

Protection of witness scheme 2018 -

The protection of witness scheme are very reliable & helpful to witnesses.

In this scheme government provide protection through police machinery to the sensitive witnesses. The procedure of this protection is run secretly.

For protection of witness police take such measure to provide such facility to such witness such are -

- To provide them security.
- To observe the premise
 - Patrolling in the premise.
 - give victim the emergency number
 - Security cameras will be fix out of the victim's or witness house.
 - Such witness is produce in court with security

Give security to such witness after the recording the statement also.



1. but in proceeding with due permission of the court or consent of both party. ~~Both~~ Such communication ~~is~~ will be recorded in case.

Government Secrets -

Every Government having their secret bureau of information. They have most important & sensitive information. but in such condition Government also want to disclose such part of this information for public interest, ✓

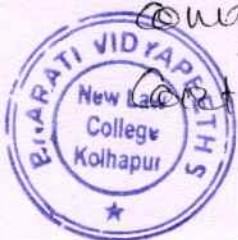


For protection of witness government & also Supreme Court & High Courts take effective measurements. i.e. In the Salman Khan's case the ~~is~~ high profile case & in this case witness is sensitive & therefore he is provide such protections for fair witnessing.

Advantage of Protection of witnesses -

- Due to protection such witnesses are fearlessly statement records. which help to court to get conclude.
- Justice ~~will~~ is given to the victim.
- Fair & clean conclusion is got to the court.
- It is ~~app~~ positively affect on society at large.

But in such cases such witnesses are bribed & they can be hostile witness. Such Hostile witness narrate false story or wrong statement to court. or opposit to prosecution. Hence. The case will not run on merit or injustice may be given to the complainant. Hence, for this purpose govt & court also want to take measurements.



Therefore, witness protection in now a days is spreaded widely & ~~the~~ therefore govt & court is taking various steps or orders by time to time.

Conclusion -

For such fair trial it is necessary to truth & correct statement be recorded. Hence the right judgement will be passed by the court. And for this purpose witness want to be strengthened & fearless. After that the truth was opened before the court & court will give justice to the victim & injured party.



Q. Write the note on Protection of witness

Ans - Introduction →

Witness is one of the important factor in court proceeding. Witness is the who which can change the whole case. The statement of witness is change & affect the proceeding. If the witness is not supported the prosecution then he is called as hostile witness. In such case witness is bribed or threatened he can change his statement.

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It means this witnesses are child.



Vulnerable witness are defined by Supreme Court in the case of Bandu Vs. State of Maharashtra. In such case Accused pressurised the victim to change his statement Hence, victim was not present for cross-examination due to pressure. Hence, she made a vulnerable witness. Therefore Court states about the protection of vulnerable witnesses.

Supreme Court of India in 2017 ordered that in every high court jurisdiction there will be two vulnerable witness rooms ~~will~~ be establish for protection of vulnerable witness.

Also High Court of Delhi is also ordered in 2017 that vulnerable witness room is important for fair witnessing of witness.

In such cases the children or the victims ^{below} 18 years are threatened or pressurized by the complainant. Hence, therefore the statement of such witness will affected. ~~the~~ for the protection of 'vulnerable witness' in the time there are one vulnerable witness room is established in every district.



Therefore, for protection of the witness government also took steps & establish Protection of witness scheme in ~~2010~~ 2018.

Protection of witness scheme 2018 -

The protection of witness scheme are very reliable & helpful to witnesses.

In this scheme government provide protection through police machinery to the sensitive witnesses. The procedure of this protection is run secretly.

For protection of witness police take such measure to provide such facility to such witness such are -

- To provide them security.
- To observe the premise
 - Patrolling in the premise.
 - give ~~address~~ victim the emergency number
 - Security cameras ~~are~~ will be fix out of the victim's or witness house.
 - Such witness is produce in court with ~~of~~ in security

Give security to such witness after the recording the statement also.



17 1/2
25

(1)

Kuldip Kulkarni

LLB III R. No. 43 P...

① What is burden of proof. Explain specific rules of burden of proof.

OR

✓ ① Explain the law relating to competence and compellability of witnesses

② Write any two:

✓ ① Admissory estoppel

② Privileged communication

③ Accomplice

✓ ④ Presumptions under Evidence Act

no. of pages: 1 to 11



(2)

Kuldeep Kulkarni

LLB-III

R. 20.43

Que. 2 Short notes

S.No. 1 Promissory Estoppel:

(I) Introduction

Estoppel in general means when a person represents something to be true, when in fact it is not true and causes another person to act on such belief, then such former person cannot deny the truth of what he has said. This is estoppel in general where the person has already done something. Promissory estoppel is about future promise.

~~(I)~~

(II) Meaning of promissory estoppel:

3 Promissory estoppel is not specifically covered in the Evidence Act unlike estoppel which is specifically covered u/s 115. Promissory estoppel means:

① One party makes some promise to the other party.

② Based on such promise, the other party acts, or alters its position



(3)

Kuldeep Kulkarni

LLB-III - R.20-43

③ Subsequently the promising party takes back or does not keep its promise.

④ In such a situation the promising party is estopped from not following the promise. It has to keep its promise.

③ Example based on case law:

... Industries vs State of U.P. [S.C.]

The Govt. of U.P. made a scheme of 5 years tax incentive if a new industry is established in the backward area of the state of U.P. Accordingly the petitioner established the industry by borrowing huge loans. After 2 years, the Govt. discontinued the tax incentive. The SC. held that the state Govt. was estopped from discontinuing the promised incentive.

However, recently, SC. has ruled that promissory estoppel will not apply in the matters of tax incentive against Govt.



Short note 2

Presumptions under Evidence Act:

I) Meaning of presumption:

When a certain fact can be inferred from other proven facts, then such inferred fact is called presumption by court.

Some presumptions are discretionary and some are mandatory. Some are rebuttable and some are not rebuttable.

II) Kinds of Presumptions:

3/2 These are 3 kinds of presumptions under Evidence Act:

① court may presume certain facts

② court shall presume certain facts

③ court will treat certain facts as conclusive presumption.

The same are explained hereunder:

① May Presume:

These presumptions are discretionary to the court. Court may or may not



⑤

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LLB III R 2023

presume. It is the discretion of the court. If the court presumes, the party against whom the presumption is made can rebut the presumption with evidence.

Example:

If a document is older than 30 years, the court may presume that it is attested.

② Shall presume:

For certain facts, it is mandatory on the part of the court to presume the same. No discretion is available to the court. However, the party against whom the presumption is made can rebut it with evidence.

Example:

In case of dowry death, the court shall presume that the death is caused by harassment for dowry. However, the party can rebut it.

③ conclusive

For certain facts, the court treats the



(6)

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LCR-III R. 20. 43

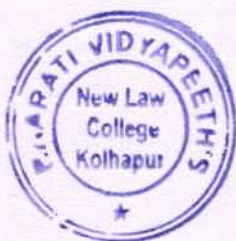
Court has to presume it as conclusive proof. There is neither any discretion to the court nor can the party rebut this presumption.

Example:

If a child is born ~~within~~ during the subsistence of marriage or within 280 days from the end thereof, it is deemed as conclusive proof of the legitimacy of the child.

However, in view of D.N.A. tests now available, this as presumption needs to be reconsidered.

provisions relating to presumptions under burden of proof are expected. No reference has been made



contd.,...

(7)

Kuldeep Kulkarni
LLB-III - P. NO. 43

Que. 1: Explain law relating to competence
and compellability of witnesses:

(I) Introduction:

In trying a case, evidence is of utmost importance, and one major source of evidence is witness. Bentham once said "Witness is ears and eyes of the court". Since the judgment and decision of the court is based, inter-alia, on witness, it is necessary that witness should be competent and the court should have power to compel any witness to give testimony.

The provisions relating to competence and compellability of witness are contained in sec. 118 to 131 of the Evidence Act.

(II) Competence:

Sec. 118 provides that any person is competent to act as witness unless the court considers that the person is



unable to understand questions asked to him or give ~~a~~ rational answers to it because of tender age, extreme age or sickness of body or mind.

Thus, the essential principles relating to competence are:

① Competence is general rule and incompetence is exception. Only specified types of person are incompetent.

② Every person is competent unless treated as incompetent for the following

③ A person is incompetent if:

Ⓐ he cannot understand questions asked to him or

Ⓑ cannot give rational answers.

~~exo~~

④ Such inability may arise from:

- tender age

- extreme age (inability to remember, think rationally etc.)

- disease of body or mind. e.g. lunatic where the lunacy prevents him from understanding the question or giving



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Kuldeep Kulkarni
LCB - III R. 20.43

the answer.

III) Competence of certain categories relevant to sec. 118:

① Child (tender age)

✓ The court may first ask some questions unrelated to the case and if it finds that the child can answer, the court may consider. However, the court keeps in mind that the child can be influenced or taught.

② Lunatic:

✓ If the lunacy does not prevent him from understanding the question or giving the answer, he can be a witness.

IV) Compellibility:

General rule is that any witness who is competent to give testimony can be compelled to do so unless he is specifically excluded.

For certain category of persons, their attendance cannot be enforced, for certain category, it can be done with appropriate permission and for certain



(10)

Kuldeep Kulkarni
LLB - III R. 20. 43

category, some matters cannot be enticed to be stated as evidence. All these are discussed hereunder:

① Foreign ambassadors or sovereigns:

They cannot be compelled. ✓

② Judges of court:

They cannot be compelled in the matters which are tried by them. But for other matters, they can be compelled e.g. last year there was gun firing in Delhi court. Since it was unrelated to the case going on in the court, the judge of the court can be compelled to give testimony in that gun-firing case.

③ Public servants:

They cannot be compelled to disclose un-published official information, or any matter which will endanger public safety or welfare.

④ Source of information by Police / Revenue officer:



A Police officer or revenue officer cannot be compelled to disclose the name of the persons providing information to them.

⑤ Communication during marriage

The communication between wife and husband during the marriage cannot be compelled to be given as testimony.

⑥ Professional communication between legal practitioner and client:

The communication between client and advocate is protected and the same cannot be compelled as to be given as testimony.

⑤ Conclusion:

Any person who can understand questions asked and give rational answers is a competent witness. Anybody lacking this is incompetent. Generally a competent witness can be compelled but

but certain



Unit Test. 2.

30/11/2022.

11:15 AM - 12:15 PM.

Date

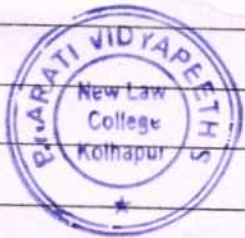
Law of Crimes I.

Roll No.	Name	Sign.
26.	Nikhita Balu Khot	<u>Nikhita</u>
27.	Soheb Azod Killekar	<u>Soheb</u>
28.	Utkoasha Uddhav Kore	<u>Utko</u>
29.	Sanket Sanjay Kumbhar.	<u>Kumbhar</u>
30)	Kadambari Arvind Londhe.	<u>Kadambari</u>
31)	Rushikesh Vitthal Magdum	<u>Magdum</u>
32)	Asavari Ravanindra More	<u>More</u>
33)	Nandini Krushnat More	<u>Nandini</u>
34)	Rajeshwari Tanaji More	<u>More</u>
35)	Sudhanv Vilas More	<u>More</u>
37)	Nikhil Sanjay Naik	<u>Naik</u>
38)	Pratidnya Vijay Naik	<u>Naik</u>
39)	Chintan Bajrang Nivale	<u>Nivale</u>
40)	Shrawani Parasnis Vilas Parasnis	<u>Parasnis</u>
41)	Abhinav Bajirao Patil	<u>Patil</u>
42)	Revati Rakesh Patil	<u>Patil</u>
43)	Soniya Sunil Patil	<u>Patil</u>
45	Vaishnavi Vivekanand Patil	<u>Patil</u>
46	Amir Mirasab Penabari	<u>Amir</u>
47.	Sakshi Vishvas Pingale	<u>S.V. Pingale</u>
48	Rohan Utam Sakat	<u>Sakat</u>
49	Sanika Santosh Sangam	<u>Sangam</u>
50.	Sanstruti Shrikant Sankpal	<u>Sankpal</u>
51.	Aditya Deepak Suryawanshi	<u>Aditya</u>
52.	Satyajit Arvind Shinde	<u>Shinde</u>
53.	yogesh suresh shinde	<u>Shinde</u>
53	menbaab. Hussen. Bhaldar	<u>Bhaldar</u>
16	sanket shrikant Jogadande	<u>Jogadande S.</u>
0.607.	Kedar Vijay Bhasale	<u>Bhasale</u>
18.	Vibhakar Vidyadhar Joshi	<u>Joshi</u>
23	Anahar Murali ali Kazi	<u>Anahar</u>



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|-----|--|-----------------------|
| 24] | Yash Vinayak Kapilleshwar | |
| 25] | Mithil Amol Kadagave | Chhagan |
| 26] | Sonali Shinde | Sonali |
| 27] | Soniya Subhash Sankpal | Soniya |
| 28] | Pradnya Babasaheb Kaghmare | P.B. Kaghmare |
| 29] | Taraya Atul Chendake | (8) Taraya |
| 30] | Jamhavi Mahesh Joshi | Joshi |
| 31] | Priya Raghunath Kamble | Priya |
| 32] | Chavis Prabhakar Hindodi | Chavis |
| 33] | Nikita Sunder Jadhav | Nikita |
| 34] | Kalash Umesh Khandke | Kalash |
| 35] | Niraj Narendra Khobude | Niraj |
| 36] | Sanjana Sadashiv Jambhale | Sanjana |
| 37] | Priyanka Krushnat Kamble | Priyanka |
| 38] | Gayatri Prasad Deshpande | Gayatri |
| 39] | Daeshana Chavan Hinduzao Chavan | Daeshana |
| 40] | Shital Lakman Bhandare | Shital |
| 41] | Asmita Sanjay Bagal | Asmita |
| 42] | Amruta Sunil Angaj | Amruta |
| 43] | Vijaya Ramchandrar Bhingardare (Late 11/12/2020) | Vijaya |
| 44] | Pratiksha Nana Shejul (Late 11/12/2020) | Pratiksha |
| 45] | Shubhangi Mahendra Patule | Shubhangi |

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Name:- mehboob Hussien Bheldar Rollno:- 03

Class:- pre-Law-III Subject:- I.P.C

Date:- 30/11/2022

Q-1) what is meaning, nature and importance of inchoate offences Explain attempt.

Synopsis:-

- Introduction
- Definition
- meaning
- nature and importance
- Attempt
- conclusion

$\frac{10}{25}$

Introduction:-

Inchoate offences refer 'incomplete offences'

In a literal sense, the word inchoate means 'unfinished' or undeveloped these act are not complete offences as

they are performed in the process of the commission of the final crime. It helps or aids in the final crime for offences, they are 2 most essential elements

Means 'Mens Rea & Actus Reus'



Defination:.

The crimer one law punishes not only completed crimes but also conduct short of completion of a crime. This catogory of uncompleted crimes is often called inchoate offenses.

meaning

Inchoate offences refer to incomplete offences. In a literal sense the word inchoate means unfinished or under developed. These act are not complete offences.

The doctrine of inchoate crimes applies specifically to three crimes within the.

- i) Attempt
- ii) Conspiracy
- iii) Abbetment/Instigation.

In such offences, it is not the main crime for which the person is punished. It is the steps taken in order to commit the crime which is held illegal and hence, punished. Here, the act is not considered as serious as to be committed by the person and that is why the punishment for such offences is not as strict as the deal offences.



Attempt

An attempt has not been defined directly in the Indian penal code 1860. However, Chapter XXII of the IPC mentions the punishment to attempt an offence with imprisonment or life imprisonment as the case may be. For a crime to be committed, there are 4 stages.

- Intention to commit crime.
- Preparation for committing crime.
- Attempt to crime
- Actual commission of the crime.

Thus here we are discussing the third stage i.e. Attempt. In a simple sense it means to direct movement preparation has been done. However actual commission of the crime doesn't take place. Attempt to crime is also an offence.

For instance punishment for murder under IPC section 302 is more strict than punishment for attempt to murder under IPC section 307.



Nature and Importance

A] A person cannot be charged with inchoate offences and the actual crimes at the same time for example.

A person cannot be charged with attempted murder as well as murder. The person can only be charged with one or the other at the same time. However, conspiracy is an exception to this common rule. Accordingly a person can be charged with murder and conspiracy to commit murder at the same

B] To be convicted at an inchoate crime, it must be person that the person to be convicted had the specific intent (mens rea) to commit or contribute to the same crime.

C] Inchoate crime must involve some outward action or a substitution steps in the completion of crime. The person to be convicted should have done some act in furtherance of the crime.

An attempt to commit a crime is an act done with intent to commit that crime and forming part of series of act which would constitute its actual commission if it were not interrupted.



Conclusion.

Thus, many offences are punishable even if the actual crime doesn't take place. These include the attempt, conspiracy and abetment with the change in time, the need to add more subject to inchoate offences is increasing the main reasons for this is to prevent even thought of committing the crime. The concept of such offences was developed in recent times and as time is progressing more and more improvement is being added to criminal jurisprudence for achieving a peaceful society.



Name - Satyajit Suresh Patil.

Sub : Political Science

Class - Pre-1st

Camlin Page

Date 23/11/19

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* Test - V *

Ally

Q. Explain the composition function and resources of Panchayat Samiti.

→ I] Introduction :-

The Panchayat Samiti is the important aspect of democracy. Panchayat Samiti is one of the among the three tier system. Panchayat Samiti is the middle part of three tier system.

Panchayat samiti is the middle aspect of in between gram panchayat and zilla Parishad. Panchayat Samiti performs various functions & plays an important role.

II] * Composition :-

The composition of Panchayat Samiti differs from state to state. In most of the states Panchayat Samiti is elected by the other Samitis or Panch.

The member of Panchayat Samiti is elected from public by the free elections conducted by the state election

commission. The member of Panchayat Samiti keep inform the seniors i.e. to zilla Parishad members about the work of the gram Panchayats of that particular locality.



III] * Reservations for the seats of Panchayat Samiti are as follows:-

① In case of Panchayat Samiti, there is reservation for the seat of Panchayat Samiti.

② There is reservation for the S.C, S.T. other backward and tribal classes.

③ There is also reservation for women.

④ The reservations are stated in the article 334 of the Indian constitution.

IV] * Resources of Panchayat Samiti are as follows:-

1. Charging of taxes:-

Panchayat Samiti have right to charge or they may charge taxes on local people. They may charge taxes like cess tax, levy, octroi tax, etc. The charging of various taxes help the Panchayat Samiti as a way of income.

2. Rent, fees and fines:-

The Panchayat Samiti also get economical help from the rent, fee and taxes fines. The Panchayat Samiti



may charge fee or rent on use of public assets like ~~Att~~ Hall which is build by panchayat samiti or the library which is made by panchayat samiti. Panchayat samiti also have right to collect fine. if there is any illegal activity like damaging public assets.

vi) functions of Panchayat samiti are as follows :-

1. Grants in aid by government :-

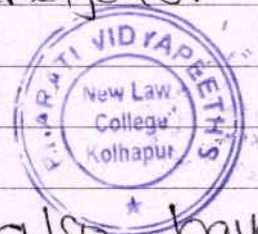
The Panchayat samiti should try to attract the funds from government i.e. grants in aid. The panchayat samiti should expend money properly for the welfare of society. They should not do corruption.

2. Controlling of Gram Panchayats:-

The Panchayat Samiti is the upper apex of the gram panchayats. Panchayat samiti must have to keep watch on gram panchayats. The panchayat samiti is the middle aspect in between the grampanchayat and zilla parishad. Panchayat samiti have rights to suggest the gram panchayats.

3. Municipal functions :-

The Panchayat Samiti also have to



perform various municipal functions. The panchayat samiti have to collect tax from gram panchayat and must have to pay to zilla parishad. The panchayat samiti have numerous such a functions of municipal.

4. Irrigation facility :-

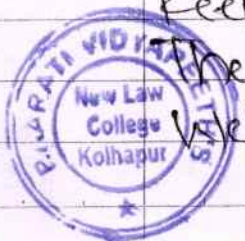
The panchayat samiti get funds from the higher government. Providing the best irrigation facility to the local people is the function of Panchayat samiti. They should command the gram panchayats for the providing of facilities of irrigation and other.

5. Construction of assets :-

By the use of the funds of government the panchayat samiti should construct the social or public assets like construction of libraries, halls and open gyms for the welfare of society. Such properties are the assets of the public.

6. Other functions :-

The Panchayat Samiti's member should try to understand the problems of local people. They should have to keep contact with general public. They are responsible for the social welfare programs.



Name - Mihirun Deepak Patel
Std - PGE 1st
Date - 23/11/2019 Test No: 5
Subject - Political Science

classmate

Date _____
Page _____

All Mary

06
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Q. Explain the composition functions & Rescources of Panchayat samiti

→ Introduction:

Panchayat samiti is the main important type of the three tier system of the Panchayati Raj system. It is intermediate type of the Panchayati Raj system. Panchayat samiti is working for the development of the taluka level. The representatives of every Panchayat samiti are generally elected from the local area public. In state of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar the name is Panchayat samiti and in state of Bengal known as Taluka Panchayat. Taluka Union board is called in state of Karnataka, in state of Haryana it is called as Panchayat Padda. There the Panchayat samiti is working at taluka level and there is ~~some~~ representative elected from general public. In Haryana the one representative for 4000 peoples and in ~~to~~ Punjab one representative for 15000 peoples. In state of Karnataka there is one representative for the 10000 peoples. The representative are elected according to the population of area. The tenure of each representative of all Panchayat samiti is 3 or 5 years. There is some rules for representatives. To the standing for election there is ~~some~~ cast are allowed. *



* composition of panchayat samiti :

Generally representatives of the panchayat samiti are elected from general public of his local area. their political party can support for election to their representative panchayat samiti working for development of area of panchayat samiti. In state of Maharashtra the main representative is known as "sabhapati". It is the intermedialary type of panchayati raj system.

* functions of panchayat samiti :

1) Industrial Development :

Panchayat samiti can develop their area with help of industrial development. It is also working for industrial area for the employment opportunity to the people so industrial development is one of the function of the panchayat samiti.

2) Irrigation facility :

The best irrigation facility can help to develop agricultural and industrial sector. best irrigation facility can develop each and every factor of panchayat samiti so it is one of the important function of panchayat samiti.

Miscellaneous function :

Panchayat samiti have some miscellaneous function. The miscellaneous function



are very important for the development of Panchayat Samiti.

4) Control & supervision on Panchayat Samiti:

For the control and supervision of the Panchayat Samiti there is working elected representative ~~are~~ for the control & supervision over the Panchayat Samiti.

5) Development program:

In functioning of Panchayat Samiti, they have to conduct some development program for the people so it is the function of Panchayat Samiti.

6) Agriculture matter:

The Panchayat Samiti is always involved in the agriculture matter in their area. Agriculture sector is very helpful to the Panchayat Samiti for the development of their Panchayat Samiti & local area.

7) Primary education:

Primary education is the part of basic development of Panchayat Samiti's area. Primary education for every one is one of the important function for ~~part~~ of Panchayat Samiti.

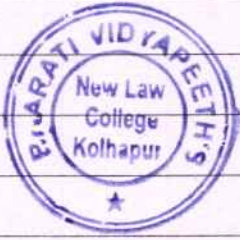


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* ~~What~~ Financial resources for Panchayat Samiti:

1) Heavy & obligatory resources:

2)



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Alloy

Name - varsha vitthal Dalavi

sub - Political science I

Date - 14/11/2019

class - PRE LAW I

, Test No - 3

Ans -

(Gram panchayat)

- Introduction
- The composition of Gram panchayat.
- The features of Gram panchayat.
- The Resources of Grampanchayat.
- Conclusion.

♦ Introduction-

The panchayati Raj is implese the creator of the local self Government at the village, level, state level. They are play also the vital role in rural administration. But at present more and more governments are involve only in banners, in welfare states.

The units of Local self government of Rural area - village panchayat, panchayat samiti and also, zilha parishad.

It is really true sayed by Moorthy -

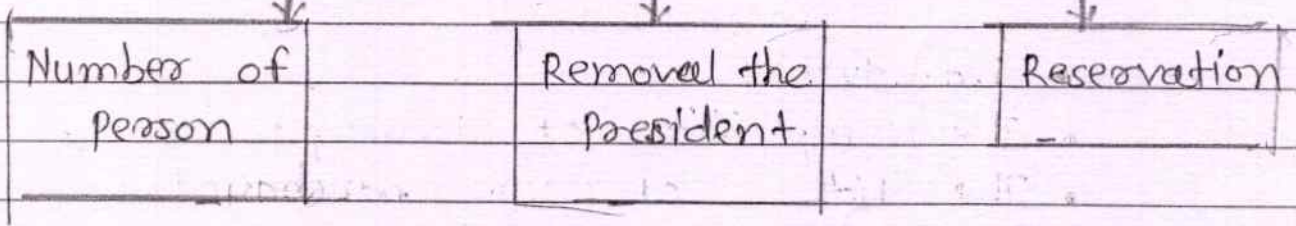
"The perfect democracy buit up only when all peoples are desided to involve in it"

There are three tieds in our Local Government - Grampanchayat, panchayat samiti and zilha parishad.



so that is the first tier - Gram panchayat.

(A) Composition of Grampanchayat



I) Number of person-

The number of Gram panchayat varied of the 5 to 31 persons. An idea about the different members in all different states that - all different members can be formed the form of this table -

Sr No	Name of the state	No of seat from	No of seat to
1	Andhra pradesh	5	17
2	Assam	9	11
3	Maharashtra	7	17
4	Gujrat	9	15
5	Jammu-Kashmir	7	11



al features.

a) The Administrative features are following -

- Construction repair and maintenance like - Road, well, water supply, bridge, etc.
- Development of agriculture.
- Promotion of co-operation.
- Improvement of cattle.
- Prevention of fire.

b) Judicial features -

- An important feature of Gram panchayat is to secure speedy and inexpensive justice to the villagers.
- The panchayat have no powers of imposition on the person. They can only fine up to Ru-1000.
- The Jurisdiction of Nyaypanchayat varies from state to state.

ii) Optional features -

Those are panchayat may or may not features - like -

- Planting and nursing trees on Roadside or other places.
 - Construction and maintenance of dharmshala, rest houses.
 - Construction and maintenance of park, libraries, grounds.
- Looking after the people health and safety.



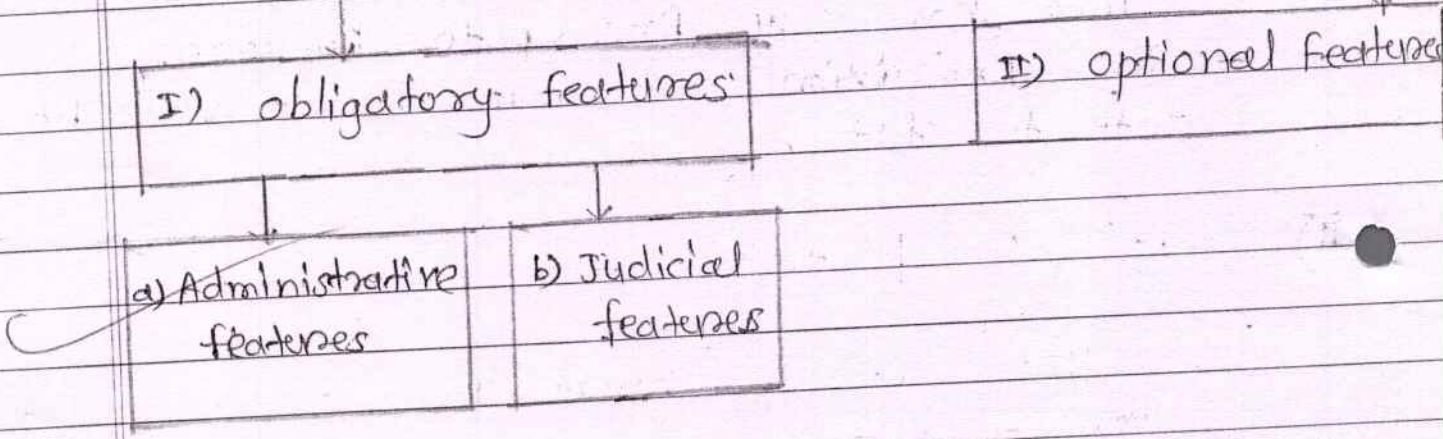
II) Removal of President -

The panchayat president can be removed from his office usually by majority of $\frac{2}{3}$ present and voting also.

III) Reservation -

Several states provide for reservation of specific seats number of seats to women as well as members of scheduled cast and scheduled tribes.

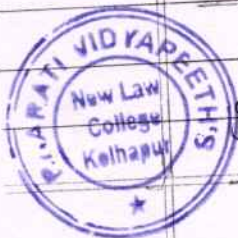
(B) Features of Grampanchayat



These are two types of features of Grampanchayat -

I) obligatory features -

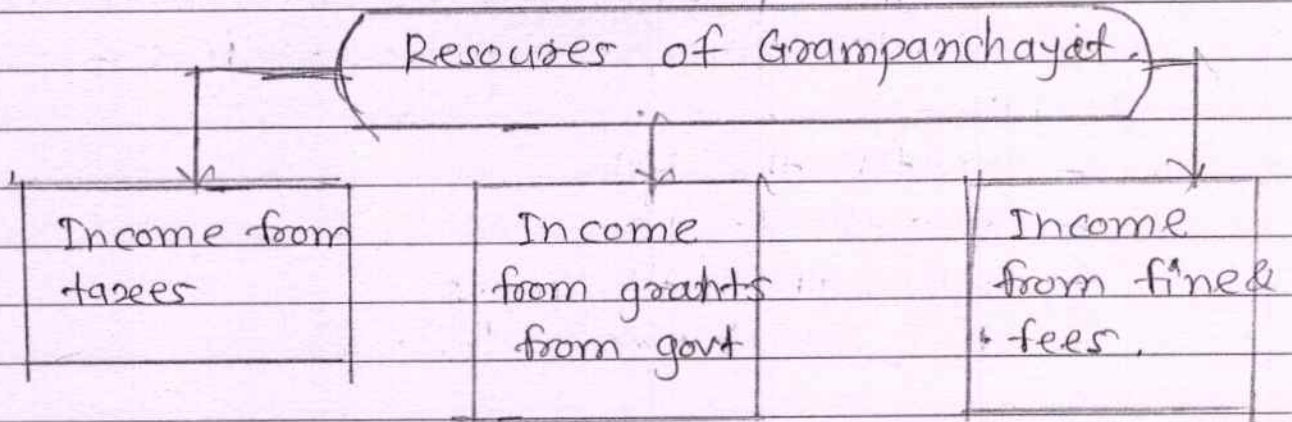
In obligatory features there are two categories in it - Administrative features and judicial



Ally



- Management and control the local peoples festivals,



A) These are three ways to sources of Grampanchayat.

I) Income from Taxes & Levies -

Panchayat also employment the levy in all states, They collect the taxes from the people on this way -

- Fees of shops,
- rate of rest houses,
- in vehicles, land revenue
- water supply and light rate.

II) Income from grant - in - aid from govt -

The panchayat is also receives the grant in - aid from government for meet the expensons what they can not complete.



through the normal taxes and levies.

III) Income from fines and fees -

The panchayat is able to certain the the funds through fines and fees -

like -

- catch the fish
- waste lands
- fine of cattle ponds
- fees of market land

• Conclusion -

The Grampanchayat is headed by the sarapanch, and he also provide the many things to all local people. so, I think, this is the best way to grow our village & also the sarapanch try to support the grassroot level peoples to help for live other peoples, like - provide schools.

- provide water, lights, roads,
- provide shelters, etc.



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→ • Meaning.

It is that branch of government which is that fully operating by grass root level. here the representative of the elected by people participation.

• Definition.

① clerk - According to him local self government is that which deals with the matter of habitants of the administered by the sub-ordinate is local & state government.

② Sidwick - According to him local self government with definite power making rules and regulation of prescribed area of a administration.

③ Finner - According to him local self government is determines and execute the restricted area of a jurisdiction.

④ Hasluck - According to him legally permitted by the adopt variations of the administration.

⑤ pro. Robson - as per his this a body involved territorial non-sovereign committee measure the rights & necessary organisation of the regulates affairs.



(6) Vanka-Ramagya - According to him local self government bodies act on local people and imposing on revenue of the local people by the taxation.

• Significance of local self government

(1) local self institution provides extensive range of service by ^{local} good people for good governance.

(2) governance in implementation leads of policies efficiency of a national and state level.

(3) It leads an ~~economy~~ economy administration.

(4) It develops the spirit of self help and self dependence.

(5) It promotes the spirit among the liberty of local people.

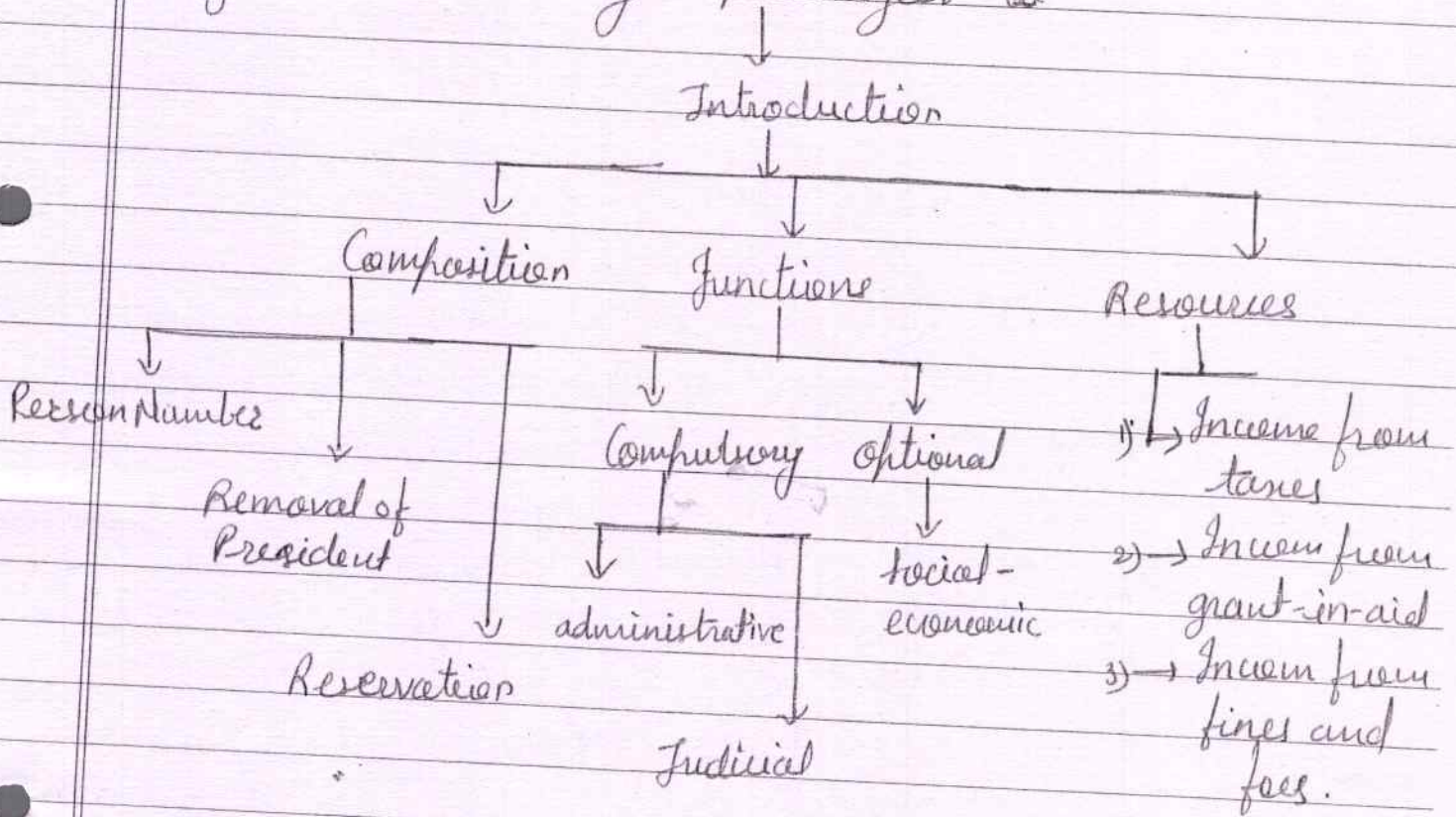
(6) local self government is a effective check on authoritarian tendencies... state level and central level.



12
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Ally
Name: Namadev Pawar
Political Science - I
Pre-law 1st

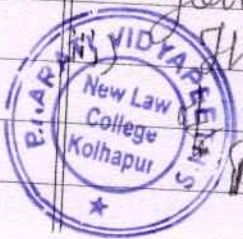
Q1 Synopsis about Grampanchayat



Introduction :-

- i) The Grampanchayat is part of three tier system which of panchayat raj institution which is formed by Balwant Rai Mehta Committee in 1993.
- ii) This is smaller administrative unit at grassroot level of 'gram' which known as Grampanchayat to manage and control the whole local level government.

The grampanchayat has the body of 5 council 5 members which was considered as 'Panch Mukhi Parameshwar' in heart.



- iv) After the royal commission was empowered to decentralisation of power of panchayat to the name places and then in 1907 the establishment of panchayat was built up.
- v) In after independence the government fully focused on the term as 'grampanchayat'.

The composition of grampanchayat :-

a) Panch Numbers and Sarpanch.

i) Introducing this grampanchayat which has body of council of 5 members. but in today's day this numbers are increase from 5 to 31 in various state.

ii) The tenure of grampanchayat also varies from state to state according to geographical area and population in it.

iii) Such states like as Andhra, Odisha and has 3 year tenure of panchayat. The Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal has 4 year tenure of panchayat and Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, U.P has 5 years tenure of panchayat.

iv) This mean that the tenure is also varies from 3 to 5 year from past to upto present condition.

v) The main part of grampanchayat is known as 'Sarpanch' or it also called as Pradhan, Mukhya, Resident varies from state to state.

The Sarpanch are elected in some state by members of council of panchayat. but in some



state it as he is elected through the local mind of people.

b) Removal of President :-

The president of Grampanchayat is removed from his office usually when the majority of two third members of panchayat system disapprove and voting.

c) Reservation :-

In panchayat of various states there is provided the reservation for seat of members for women as well as scheduled cast and scheduled tribe.

Functions of Grampanchayat :-

The panchayat has numerous functions to work but it divided into two parts such as compulsory functions and optional functions.

1] Compulsory function :-

The compulsory function of the panchayat are those functions which panchayat must have to perform and undertake. These compulsory functions are also categorised into two parts such as administrative and judicial functions.

a) Administrative functions :-

Construction, repairing and maintenance of public streets, roads, and other drains, provision for better water supply and for drinking purpose.



- ii) Lighting of the rural localities, public streets, with proper electricity on road side.
- iii) Cleaning of water resources such well, ponds, tanks for better water supply and roads and other public places for better health.
- iv) Conservancy, sanitation and preinhibition and also abatement preinhibition
- v) Regulating the disposal dead bodies, carcasses, and other disposal material.
- vi) Removing obstruction and projection of the public streets and in site not open the private property for enjoyment of public which sites are vested in panchayat.
- vii) Promotion of cooperatives.
- viii) Management of cattle ponds and maintenance of record of cattle farming.
- ix) Registration of birth, death, marriage and others
- x) Inoculation, vaccination for against contagious diseases -

b) Judicial functions :-

- i) The panchayat ~~is~~ perform most important function as to secure speedy and expensive justice of village.
- ii) The panchayat in some states itself acts as court but in some state the Nyaypanchayat is the separate institution for administrative justice.

The jurisdiction of Nyaypanchayat is varies from state to state.

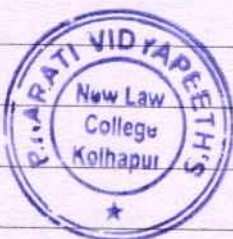


Ally

2) Optional function :-

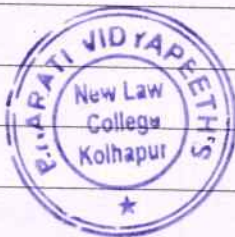
The optional function is social and economic which may or may not be performed by panchayat. It is undertaken by the capacity and financial condition of panchayat.

- i) Planting and nurturing the trees on roadside or other places.
- ii) Construction and maintenance of playground, clubs, libraries and parks, as well reading rooms.
- iii) Construction of dharmshala, garais, rest-houses and slaughter houses.
- iv) Relief in distress
- v) Running community centres
- vi) Reclaiming unhealthy localities.
- vii) Establishment of granaries.
- viii) Promotion of cooperative industries
- ix) Management of public ferries, agriculture and industrial shows and public festivals.
- x) Helping the registration of national status.
- x) Construction and maintenance of houses for panchayat system on administrative level.



Resources of Revenue.

- i) Income from taxes as levy
- ii) Income from grant-in-aid from government.
- iii) Income from fines and fees.
- iv) The gross income from taxes are such as tax on octroi, fees for uses of rest houses, tax on shop, drainage fees and water and electricity rate.
- v) This rate charged only on those areas where panchayat is provided this facilities
- vi) The grant given to panchayat from government are of two types such as recurring and non-recurring.
- vii) The recurring grant is given for certain sum to and also for effective necessary impromen in it.
- viii) The non-recurring grant is given to pancha for the specified to consider the purpose.



13
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Dhanvantari Khade
Pre Law I
Sub-Political Science I
(Local Self Govt)

Q3 Explain the composition, functions and resources of Gram Panchayat in connection with Panchayati Raj Institution.

Ans → A) Synopsis -

I) Introduction

II) Meaning, Definition, Tenure

III) Composition

IV) Functions - Obligatory, Optional

V) Resources

VI) Conclusion

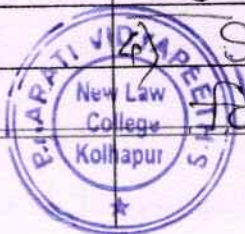
B) Introduction

1) As per the terminology, the Gram Panchayat consists of 5 members from the village, which was considered as "Panchmukhi Parmeshwar" in the past. There were headman, watchman, accountant, village artisans etc. So, grampanchayat is an active association before the advent of british people.

2) Grampanchayat is the base of local self government.

3) It is an elective committee of 5 members.

Some states provide reservation for women in panchayat.



5) Tenure -

Generally, the tenure of Gram Panchayat is 3 to 5 years depending upon geographical area and population of the state.

6) Meaning -

Literally speaking, gram panchayat is a council of 5 but today no. of members are ranging from 5 to 31.

7) Head -

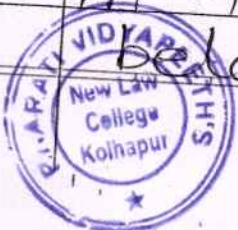
The head of panchayat is called Sarpanch. He also known as Pradhan, Mukhiya, Adhyaksha or President. He may be elected by the members of panchayat among themselves or from the general body of village 'Gram Sabha'.

C) Composition of Gram Panchayat

- 1) In Gram Panchayat, no. of members (panchas) ranging from 5 to 31.
- 2) Gram Panchayats should have 2 women members and a member from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- 3) The no. of members in a panchayat are varies from state to state.

The composition of gram panchayat in few states is explained

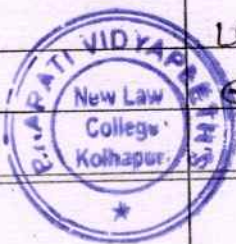
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- 14) Regulation of buildings, shows, shops, entertainment houses, drinks shops, fruits, milk etc.
- 15) Control over offensive trades
- 16) Maintenance of maternity homes
- 17) Maintenance of buildings, ancient and historical monuments
- 18) Lighting of village streets, houses
- 19) Provide public latrines
- 20) Regulation for disposal of dead bodies etc.

II) Optional / Discretionary Functions

- 1) Planting and nursing of trees on road sides and other places
- 2) Relief of distress
- 3) Construction and maintenance of parks, playgrounds, gym, libraries etc.
- 4) Construction and maintenance of dharmshales, rest-houses, public ghats etc.
- 5) Reclaiming unhealthy localities
- 6) Establishment of community centres
- 7) Promotion of co-operative farming
- 8) Promotion of social and moral welfare by eradication of untouchability and corruption etc.



- 1) Provision of water supply for domestic use
- 2) Sanitation
- 3) Land Management
- 4) Construction and maintenance of public streets, drains, tanks etc.
- 5) Cleaning of village streets, drains, public places etc.
- 6) Maintenance of records of cattle
- 7) Construction of cattle and general care of the livestock
- 8) Promotion of cottage industry.
- 9) Promotion of social education.
- 10) Promotion of co-operation
- 11) Welfare of backward classes
- 12) Registration of births, deaths and marriages
- 13) Destruction of stray and mad dogs

I) Obligatory Functions -

Functions of grampanchayat divided into I) Obligatory and II) Optional Functions.

II) Optional Functions -

No.	Name of state	no.	no.
1)	Andhra Pradesh	5	17
2)	Assam	9	11
3)	Maharashtra	7	17
4)	Gujarat	9	15
5)	Jammu & Kashmir	7	11

land revenue.

★ Income of grampanchayat is varies from one state to another.

e.g. ★ Now, grampanchayat have low financial resources.

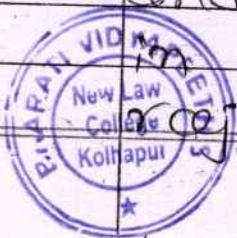
F) Conclusion -

● Gram panchayat is the 1st stage of panchayati raj institutions. It provides civic facilities under its jurisdiction in connection with panchayati raj institutions.

✓ Grampanchayat is also an agent of state government for performance of tasks allotted to it.

● Because of grampanchayat we can get real essence of democracy. According to me, grampanchayat is essential for creating awareness of democratic principles among people.

Finally, from the above points, composition, functions and resources of grampanchayat connection with panchayati institutions is explained.



E) Resources →

Gram panchayat should have following main resources -

- a) Taxes
- b) Grant-in-aids
- c) Fees and Fines

Explanation -

a) Taxes

- 1) Property or house tax
- 2) Land revenue
- 3) Conservancy tax
- 4) Lighting tax
- 5) Water rate
- 6) Taxes on markets, bazars etc.
- 7) Taxes on carts, vehicles, bicycles etc.

b) Grants →

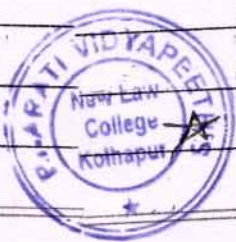
Central and state govt., panchayat samiti and zilla parishad also gives grants to grampanchayat.

c) Fees and Fines

- 1) Fees for registration of animal sold within the local areas
- 2) Fees from slaughter houses

These are the income sources of gram panchayat.

The main sources of income are taxes on property, vehicles, animals and cess on land



Test - 2 - pre law-I

Q Evaluate three tier panchayat raj system in connection with recommendation of Balwant raj Mehta committee.

Introduction :-

→ ~~Balwant raj mehta committee:~~

Three Balwant:

panchayat raj institution. After independent by effort taken by government of state Government & various committees are appointed by the Government of India & this committee future said the foundation of panchayati institution at local level, one of the IMP. committee that was appointed by committee of Government of India is Balwantraj mehta committee & the recommendation of this committee gets highly approach by the central government & the recommendation were brought into practice by central Government of India. which building blocks developing panchayat raj in India.



Balwant rai Mehata committee :-

After independence of India there are so many committees are placed but the Balwantraoi Mehata committee is very effective & important committee of India. This committee was appointed by the Government of India in Jan 1957 to examine the working of the other committee development program and the national service and suggest measures for their better working. The chairman of this committee is Balwant rai G. Mehata. The committee was submitted his report in 1957 of November & recommended the establishment the scheme of democratic decentralization which finally came to be known as Panchayat Raj. The main aim of Panchayat Raj is to settle the local problems.

There are three tiers of Panchayat Raj

① Village Panchayat :

In the structure of Panchayati Raj the village Panchayat is the lowest unit. There is



panchayat for every single village
The population of village is more
important for village panchayat
The village panchayat chiefly consist
of representative elected by the
peoples of the village

② Panchayat Samiti:

The panchayat Samiti
is the second on joint tier of the
panchayati raj. The banwant Rai
Mehata committee report has investigated
the Samiti as a single represent-
-ve & vigorous democratic institution
to take a charge of all aspects
of development in rural areas

③ Zilla parishad:

The Z.P. is stands
for the apex of three tier
panchayat raj system. Generally the
zilla parishad consist of representative
of the panchayat ~~raj~~ Samiti all
the members of the state
legislature & the parliament representing
a part of whole of the district
all district level officers ~~are~~ of medical
public & public health work &
other development departments.



Exiders
26-10-2018

Test - II

Sachin R. Koravi

BVNLCK

std - pae law

Butterfly
PAGE NO. I
DATE

Sub - political sci.

Paper - local self govt.

Q. Elaborate the 3 tier panchayat raj scheme in connection with recommendation of ~~balwantai~~ mehta committee?
bulwanti

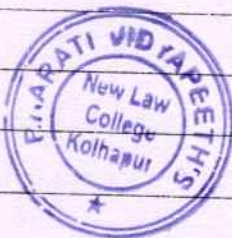
Introduction :-

Gandhi had remarked that democracy can be worked only from the people of every village, this is through panchayat in village.

It is generally accepted that govt. must be decentralized there has to be local govt. to enlist people support and to involve them in local decision making economic development. It can be taken up in consultation with the local people, provide on local resources and local needs.

Local govt. being an extension democracy to the grass root level because the person elected by local people.

In our country, in rural area is known as the panchayat system and the urban area is called it has called municipal corporation. and



* Recommendation :-

The recommendation of the committee were adopted by our National development Council in January 1958 and this set the at the stage for the launching of the panchayat raj Samitee.

- 1) establishment of the a. three tier panchayat
2. emigration panchayat at the village level
- 2) panchayat Samitee at the block level
- 3) zila parishad at the district level.
- 2) The panchayat should be execute body while the zila parishad should be the advisory coordinating and supervisory body.
- 3) All planning and development activities should be interested to these bodies.
- 4) genuine transfer of power and responsibility to these institution.
- 5) All Social and economic development program are to be impureved through these agenise or institution.
- 6) A system should be evolved to effect further dissoulution and dispersal of power.



* appointment :-

Balwantraj mehta committee was a committee appointed by the govt. of india in january 1957 to development programme (1952) and the national extension service (1953) and to suggest.

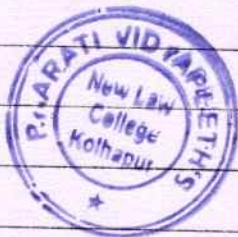
measures of their working the committee was asked examine.

1) The success of community development programme.

2) process of improving economic and social conditions in the rural area

Balwantraj Mehta :-

Balwantraj mehta was the second chief minister of gujarat. He was a freedom fighter, social worker and developer of concept of panchayat raj. He was a solidier in Bardoli satyagraha.



Bharati Vidyapeeth's
New Law College, Kolhapur.
PRE LAW IV SEM VII (ACADEMIC YEAR- 2022-23)
70:30 PATTERN
INTERNAL SUBMISSION AND VIVA -VOCE

Roll No	Name of the Students	EXAM SEAT NO.	PAPER IV Public International Law Paper presentation	marks	Test Sign.
1	Bade Ketki Kishor	K.K.Bade.	Nature of Int. Law		K.K.Bade.
2	Bhandare Prerana Dhiraj	<u>Bhandare</u>	State Succession.		<u>Bhandare</u>
3	Chandane Rushikesh Suresh	Chandane	Def ⁿ of Int. Law.		Chandane
4	Chavan Omkar Sampatrao	<u>Chavan</u>	Historical Development.		<u>Chavan</u>
5	Chavan Samrudhi Satyajit	<u>Chavan</u>	Basis of Int. Law.		<u>Chavan</u>
6	Chittewon Alman Samir	<u>Chittewon</u>	Historical Development Relation bet ⁿ Int. Law & Municipal		<u>Chittewon</u>
7	Chopdar Sandeep Shivaji	Ab			
8	Dalavi Varsharani Vitthal	V.V.Dalavi.	Termination & Reservation of Treaties		V.V.Dalavi.
9	Desai Saroj Krishna	Ab 100 Pattern.			
10	Desai Shejal Vinayak	<u>Sdesai</u>	Int. Legal Personality.		<u>Sdesai</u>
11	Devardekar Priti Shripati	100 Pattern			
12	Gaikwad Vaishnavi Raju	<u>V.Gaikwad</u>	Aliens.		<u>V.Gaikwad</u>
13	Gajbarwadi Mizba Raju	<u>Mizba R.G.</u>	Law of Treaties.		<u>Mizba R.G.</u>
14	Ghodeswar Digvijay Ramchandra	<u>Ghodeswar</u>	Sources of Int. Law.		<u>Ghodeswar</u>
15	Ghorpade Rajvardhan Indrajit	<u>Raj</u>	Termination of Treaties		<u>Raj</u>
16	Jadhav Digvijay Pratapsinh	<u>Pratapsinh</u>	Reservation of Treaties		<u>Pratapsinh</u>
17	Jadhav Pranjali Pratap	<u>Pratapsinh</u>	Aliens.		<u>Pratapsinh</u>
18	Jadhav Rasika Bajirao	<u>Raj</u>	State Jurisdiction		<u>Raj</u>
19	Jadhav Vaibhav Sunil				
20	Kadam Ashwini Kishor	<u>Ab</u>	Nationality.		<u>Ab</u>
21	Kamble Gaurav Pramod	<u>Kamble</u>	Sources of Int. Law.		<u>Kamble</u>



22	Kamble Manasi Vinayak	Khade	Intervention	Khade
23	Khade Dhanvantari Nivas	Khade	Principles of UN	Khade
24	Khot Pooja Vishal	P.V. Khot	Int. Armed conflicts	Ab
25	Kshirsagar Shrikant Jalindar	Shrikant	Statehood	Shrikant
26	Kukade Gayatri Babasaheb	B.K. Kukade	Statelessness	B.K. Kukade
27	Lambore Kaustubh Vijay	K. Lambore	Rights of Alien.	K. Lambore
28	Lokhande Sanjana Ganesh	S. Lokhande	Recognition of states.	S. Lokhande
29	Makandar Asamatulla Meherali	M.	Extradition	M.
30	Malekar Shivam Umesh	Shivam	Asylum	Shivam
31	Mali Niranjana Deepak	N. Mali	Historical Development.	N. Mali
32	Mane Arjun Tatyasaheb	A. Mane	UN & Principal	A. Mane
33	Mhole Komal Ananada	K. Mhole	Treaty - Source of Int. Law.	K. Mhole
34	More Jay Yohan	100P.		
35	Nagaonkar Samarth Pravin	Samarth	Principles of UN.	Samarth
36	Pai Jai Ajit	J. Pai	Principles of UN.	J. Pai
37	Patil Kunal Tanaji	Ab		
38	Patil Mamta Tanaji	M. Patil	Nationality	M. Patil
39	Patil Manasi Subhash	M. Patil	Succession of State	M. Patil
40	Patil Prashant Bajirao			
41	Patil Rutuja Rajaram	R. Patil	State Jurisdiction on Terrorism	R. Patil
42	Patil Satyajit Suresh	S. Patil	Principle of Co-operation	S. Patil
43	Patil Siddhi Yuvraj	S. Patil	State Responsibility	S. Patil
45	Patil Yashkumar Dhananjay	Y.D. Patil	Recognition of State.	Y.D. Patil
46	Patil Yogesh Ravasaheb			
47	Phalake Lisha Vishnu	Phalake	Theories of Int. Law Subjects.	
48	Powar Namrata Namdev	N. Powar	Basis of Int. Law.	N. Powar
49	Sahani Kirti Devraj	K. Sahani	Types of Int. Law	K. Sahani
50	Sathe Rutuja Balaso	B. Sathe	Customs & Usages.	B. Sathe



51	Shaikh Muskan Musa	100 Pattern.	—	—
52	Shelke Arati Sanjay	UAY.	Def'n of Int. Law	UAY
53	Shirgannwar Sanyogita Maruti	SM.	Self Defence	SM. SM.
54	Sid Kiran Shahaji	KS	Formation of Treaty	KS
55	Sonar Atharva Rajesh	SAR	Relationship bet'n Int Law & Municipal	SAR Atharva
56	Ulape Raturaj Ravindra			Peper.
57	Ulape Vaishnavi Pramod	URP	Intervent'n good,	URP
58				
59				
60	Sande Mukesh Vishwasrao	SMV	Purpose & principle of UN.	
61	(80-20 Pattern)			

Indrajit Patil.

Indrit

Basis of International Law

IPD-1



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Tatkhim
5/12/2022

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Name - Ketki Kishor Bade.

Class - Pre Law IV

Roll No - 1

Q Define International Law. Explain Various Sources of International law-

Synopsis -

I] Introduction

II] Definition of International Law

III] Various Sources of International Law

a) Customary Source

b) Treaties

c) General principles

d) Judicial decisions

e) Jurist writings

f) Equity

IV] Conclusion.



I] Introduction -

International law is body of rules who works at International level. The development of International law is since ancient time till today. The basically International laws source is treaties, Conventions, Customary laws etc.

In this question we are going to focus on the some various Sources of the International law.

II] Definition of International Law.

According to Oppenheim "International Law is a body of rules which are binding on states with their enter course."

So basically International law is worked for regulating the peace, security and day to day relations among the states. So. The International law is a Universal law.

III] Sources of International Law -

Article 38 is prescribed the sources of International Law. Which we are going to discussed under this.

a) Customary Source -

Custom means a tradition which



We are going to follow from years. Some laws are derived from this Customary practices. So, Custom is a Oldest Source of an International law.

(i) Elements of a Customary Source

- Duration
- Continuity
- Generalism

• Duration -

Customs are followed since years ago so their is duration of time and the time is main factor in the Customary Practices.

• Continuity -

There must be Continuity in Practices. The Continuity is an essential part of the Customary practices.

• Generalism -

Generalism means the Generally these practices are to be performed. And are the general in many States.



(ii) kinds of Customary law -

There are main two types of Customary law. These are as follows.

- General Law
- Particular Law.

• General Law -

General Law is that kind of law which are followed as custom in many states. General.

• Particular Law -

Particular law is that kind of law which are followed or performed in particular states.

Hence the Customary practices is one of the oldest form of source of International Law.

b) Treaties -

Today International Law's important source is Treaties. Treaties are an agreement between two or more states at International level. There are also two types of treaties.

- General & Particular treaties
- Custom & Treaties.

• General & particular treaties -

Are those treaties which are followed



or signed by many countries in General & Particular treaties are those treaties which are in particular countries. General treaties are applicable to all States & Particular treaties are applicable to only that consented states.

- Customs & treaties.

Are those treaties who derived from customs & now they are treaties.

c) General principles.

General principles is a source of International law. The General principles are those principles which given from an advise to Sovereign states.

d) Judicial decision.

Judicial decision is also a source of law. In case the dispute arise but for that kind of dispute their no law or regulation for that offence then Judiciary interpret it & give advise for law making.

e) Jurist writings

Jurist writings are the source of law. because many jurist did study on law & then they gives theories, opinion on it so, it is also a source of law



f) Equity -

~~At the time of~~ International Equity principle is also a source of law. Because at the time of making laws their must be considered the equity factor. Because laws is equal for all.

IV) Conclusion-

International law is body of rules which are binding on states with their inter. source. Hence we see the some sources of International law. Because In it we are going to focus on custom as a source of law, Treaties, General principles, Judicial decisions, Jurist writings, Equity as a source of law.



Q Short Note

Nationality -

I] Introduction -

Nationality is a relation between state and person. Nationality denotes the state of that person. But still Nationality & citizenship are the different terms to each other.

Now, we are going to focus on the Acquisition & Dissolution of Nationality.

II] Acquisition of Nationality -

Nationality is nothing but a relation between state and that person. So the Acquisition of Nationality is different in different states according to their municipal law. But in General we are going to see Acquisition of Nationality.

1] By Birth -

Birth is an basic mode of acquisition. The territory on which the birth happens that state gives the Nationality.

But in other hand the territory of birth is different than the parents Nationality then parents can give their state nationality to that child.

2) By Naturalist -

Naturalist mode of acquisition of nationality gives their situations where the



Nationality where the acquisition happens.

- Marriage
- Decendant
- Domilies
- Registration.

3) Staying in abroad for long time.

Staying in abroad for long time then that person wants to transfer nationality then he can do by these modes.

4) ^{By} Subjunction -

By subjunction is also can transfer aquisition of nationality happen.

5) Resumption where new acquisition happens.

III] Dissolution of Nationality.

Nationality can acquire ~~but~~ similarly Nationality can be dissolve. Under this circumstances

1) ~~Resumption is the circumstance where nationality can dissolve.~~

1) Duration is over -

At the time of the duration is over then Nationality dissolve

2) Cission - when country cission their Nationality

3) Two Nationalities.



When there is two Nationalities at that time
Nationality dissolves.

IV] Conclusion.

When you have a Nationality of a
State



Unit Test No 1

Date 28/11/2022

Time 9:20 AM-10:10AM

All questions are compulsory. Figures on right denotes marks for each question

I. There will be any two questions of following out of which one is to be attempted – (15 marks each)

1. Define crime. Explain various stages of crime. Discuss which of them are punishable and why?
2. Explain nature and scope of Right of Private defense.
3. Explain nature , concept of crime and distinguish crime and other wrongs.
4. *Ignorantia facit docti excusat, ignorantia legis non excusat.* Explain

II. There will be any four options from amongst following out of which 2 needs to be attempted.

Write Short Notes (any two)----- (5 marks each)

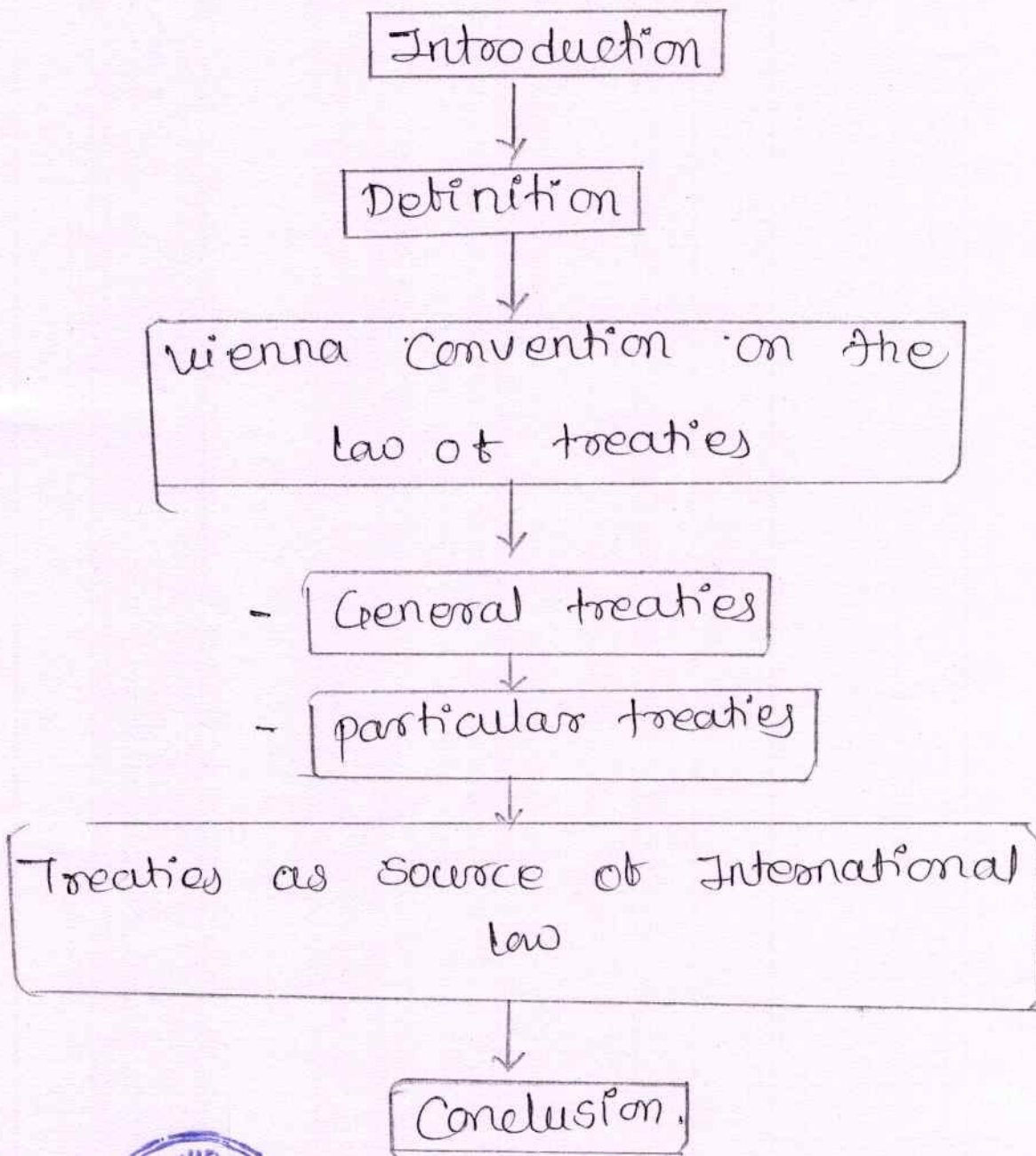
1. Difference between Common intention and common object
2. Wrongful gain and wrongful loss
3. Public servant
4. *Doli capax and doli incapax*
5. Mens rea
6. Necessity as a defence
7. Intoxication as defence
8. Movable property



Topic
21/11/2022

Treaties as Source of International Law

Synopsis :-



Introduction :-

The term treaty means a written agreement by which two or more states or international organizations create or intend to create a relation between themselves operating within the sphere of international law.

The above definition contains two important elements. Firstly, treaties should be in writing. Although classical international law did not prescribe that treaties should always be in writing, it is rare to bind oral agreement between the states.

The Vienna convention on the law of the treaties of 1969 lays down that treaties should be concluded in written form only.

Secondly, parties to a treaty may be either states, or a state and international organization, or international organization.

Thirdly, the purpose of a treaty is to create a relationship between the parties. The relationship may be legal relationship between the parties.

Fourthly, a treaty should operate within the sphere of international law.



Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

(23rd May 1969)

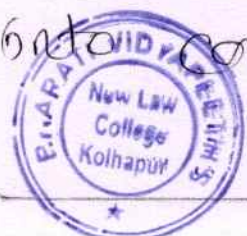
The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT) is the result of two protracted sessions of the 110-Nation Conference and also of the 15 years of preparatory work by the United Nations International Law Commission (ILC).

It is the first key component that has been exercised on the daunting challenge of codifying International Law in accordance with Article 13(2) of the UN Charter.

Definition :-

Treaties are agreements between two or more states or between other subject of International Law by which they create or intend to create a relationship between ~~states~~ themselves.

It has, therefore, become a tendency to transfer customary International Law into conventional Law.



② General and particular Treaties :-

International Court of Justice in accordance with Article 38 of the statute applied 'general' as well as 'particular' treaties when a dispute is brought before it.

General treaties are those wherein most of the states of the world community are parties, and which are open to accession by others. They in course of time, crystallize into rules of universal International Law, which are binding on all the member states of the world community, be they parties to them or not. - Megey Convention - 1899, Geneva Protocol - 1925

particular treaties :-

are generally referred to bilateral treaties, or pluriateral treaties or ordinary treaties wherein number of parties is two or more than two. They are also known as contractual type of treaties or Treaty Contract.

Such treaties create law for two or more states, and therefore they have been distinguished from law-making treaties which create law for most of the states.



These agreements can be in the form of an extradition agreement or a defence pact. [It can also be in the nature of a law that governs specific aspect of foreign relations or serve as the foundation for international organizations.] Law making treaties may be those creating universal rules such as the UN charter or they could also be specifying general rules such as the Vienna convention on the law of treaties. A contractual treaty on the other hand deals with specific issues affecting two or more states.

Treaties essentially refers to contracts between nations. The primary purpose of creating a treaty is to establish legal relationship between parties in order to govern their relationship through a contract. The nature of the treaty device which provides for the rights and obligations of parties constituting part of the treaties, governs the majority of conduct between nations.

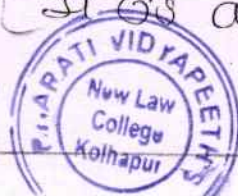


Treaties as a source of International law

Treaties have been around as a concept of International law, since the dawn of time, one of the earliest instances of treaties can be traced back to 2100 BC. wherein an agreement was entered into between the kings of the cities of Umma and Lagash. In Iraq. Through the treaty, they established a specified boundary between the two cities by inscribing the terms on a stone block.

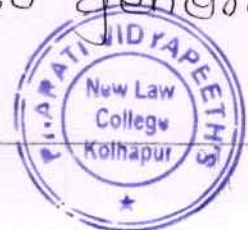
Thus, treaties have always held a prominent place in International law. They are considered as a means to ensure peaceful and amicable relations between different countries by helping international organizations organize, regulate and oversee their affairs. During the earlier days, treaties were mostly contracted through oral means and they were concluded with a ritual in which the participants swore an oath to God, which served as the treaty's binding force.

It is also considered as legally enforceable.



The binding force of treaties has been a source of major controversy. One instance is the landmark ruling of 1905 on the *Nottebohm* case, which triggered arguments with respect to the citing of the Banerott treaties and the pan-American convention of 1906 as the only precedents. The general view is that treaties can be accepted as a source of law. The maxim *paeta tertiis nec nocent* elucidates that if a norm is repeated on a significant number of treaties, it becomes a customary law, similarly, when a major multilateral convention has been in force for a long time its rules get incorporated into the customary international law.

This principle is what requires governments to obey treaties they have ratified, and it is the bedrock of a just system that governs sovereign nations on an equal footing. At same time it also acknowledges that a state may expressly accept the terms of a treaty to which it is not technically a party. They are also generally referred to as persuasive law.]



Conclusion

The concept of treaties has evolved as an essential source of International Law and are held in high regard in the International Justice system which can succeed if they express a high value norms shared by all the International persons signing it. They are considered to be the most powerful and enforceable type of instrument since treaties mostly represent voluntary agreements between the countries that agree to be bound by them.

A combination of customs and treaties considerably covers the shortcomings of any isolated source resulting in a far more effective source of law than its constituents.



Q.2] Write a full note on position of the President of India?

→ Synopsis :-

A] Introduction

B] Position of the President

1] Prior to the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act of 1976
Case Law -

U.N. Rao v/s Indira Gandhi

2] After the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act of 1976

3] 44th Amendment Act 1978

● C] Position of the President of India as compared to the American president

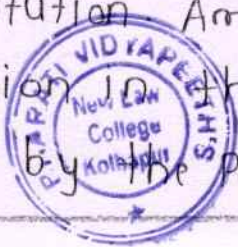
D] Position of the President as compared to the Crown in England

E] conclusion

A] Introduction:-

In the Indian political system, the President holds the most powerful position and acts as the system's nominal executive and constitutional head. He is the active head of the Indian political system but does not attain the power to govern the system and act in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. In the Constitution of India, the specific provisions about the functions, powers and election of the President of India are listed.

The President must exercise powers according to the Constitution Art 53(1) which vests the executive power of the Union in the President. The power may be exercised by the President either directly or through officers



subordinate to him. For this purpose, ministers are deemed to be officers subordinate to him. For this purpose, ministers are deemed to be officers subordinate to him.

B] Position of the President:-

i] Prior to the constitution (42nd Amendment) Act of 1976:-

i] Article 53 (1) says that the executive power of all the union shall be vested in the president and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the constitution.

ii] Originally, Article 74 provided that there shall be a council of ministers with the prime minister at the head, to aid and advise the president in exercise of his functions.

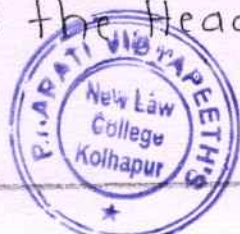
iii] Article 72 (2) says that the question whether any, and if so, what advice was tendered by the minister to the president shall not be inquired into in any court.

iv] Article 75 says that the prime minister shall be appointed by the president and the other ministers shall be appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister.

v] Article 75 (2) says that minister shall hold office during the pleasure of the president.

vi] In the Judges Transfer case, the supreme court has held that through the advice given by the council of ministers to the president can not be inquired into by the courts but the materials on the basis of which such advice is given are not secret and can be scrutinised by the courts.

vii] President is the Head of the state but not of the Executive.



Case Law:-

U. N. Rao vs Indira Gandhi

The supreme court held that even after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha the council of ministers does not cease to hold office. Article 74 (1) is mandatory and, therefore, the president cannot exercise the executive power without aid and advice of the council of ministers. Any exercise of executive power without such aid and advice will be unconstitutional in view of Article 75 (1).

2] After the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976:-

This amendment removes all doubts about the position of the president under the India constitution. It has amended Article 74 of the constitution which makes it clear that the president shall be bound by the advice of the council of ministers. It shall say, "There shall be a council of ministers with the prime minister at the head to aid and advise the president who shall, in exercise of his functions act in accordance with such advice." In view of the constitution 42nd Amendment the president could not play even the role of an advisor or guide.

3] 44th Amendment Act, 1978:-

This amendment has inserted the following provision in clause (1) of Article 74:-

"provided that the president may require the council of ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the president shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration."



This amendment is intended to prevent the recurrence of the situation which arose in 1975 when the president had to sign the Emergency proclamation only on the advice of the then prime minister, Indira Gandhi, without consulting her cabinet colleagues.

c] Position of the President of India as compared to the American President:-

- i] The process of election of president in both these countries is different. In the election of American president the people have more direct and effective participation.
- ii] The president in American is the chief executive head and the administration is vested in him. Indian president is head of the state but not the real head of executive. The real executive head is prime minister.
- iii] The American president holds his office for a period of 4 years after election. Indian president holds his office for a period of 5 years.

d] Position of the President as compared to the crown in England:-

- i] The king in England is a hereditary monarch while the president in India is elected through the not directly by the people but by the people's representatives.
- ii] The king in England for life time whereas the president hold office for a fixed term of 5 years and can also



be selected. He can be removed earlier by impeachment.

E] Conclusion:-

Under the draft constitution the president occupies the same position as the king under the English constitution. He is the head of the state but not of the Executive. He represents the Nation but does not rule the Nation.



Q. Explain in detail powers of the President of India.

- A) Introduction.
- B) President Of India.
- C) Powers of the President.
 - i) Executive Powers
 - ii) Military Powers.
 - iii) Diplomatic Powers.
 - iv) Legislative Powers
 - v) Pardoning Powers.
 - vi) Emergency Powers.
- D) Conclusion.

A) Introduction -

In India, Constitution establishes a Parliamentary form of government as distinguished from the American Presidential type of government. The essence of the Parliamentary type of government is that the head of the state is the constitutional head and the real executive powers are vested in the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister is head of Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of people.

Though the executive power is vested in the President but he exercises this power with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. The members of the council of Ministers are elected by the people and they are members of the legislature.



Various powers and functions that are have been vested in the President of India may be classified under the following heads. The Executive powers, legislative powers, Military powers, Diplomatic powers, judicial powers, financial powers etc.

B) President Of India -

Article 52 of the Constitution says that there shall be President of India. He is the head of the state. The executive power of the Union, Article 53 says, shall be vested in the President and it shall be exercised by him in accordance with the Constitution either directly or through officers subordinate to him.

Article 58 lays down the qualifications which a person must possess for being elected to the office of the President of India. The President of India is elected by an electoral college composed of elected members of both chambers of parliament and elected members of the legislative assemblies of (people's house) of states. Although the President of India is part of Parliament, he does not sit or participate in discussion in either chambers.

Rajyasabha is continuing body, the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha is vested in the President. President approval is necessary to pass a bill by both Houses.



Country. He has power to declare war and peace. The exercise of these powers by the President is 'regulated by law.' The Parliament is empowered to regulate or control the exercise of the military powers by the President. The military power of the President is thus subordinate to his executive power by the President, which is exercisable by him on the advice of the Cabinet.

iii) Diplomatic Powers -

As the head of the State, the President sends and receives Ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives. All treaties and international agreements are negotiated and concluded in the name of the President though subject to ratification by Parliament.

iv) Legislative Powers -

The President of India is a component part of the Union Parliament. In theory he possesses extensive legislative powers. He has power to summon and prorogue the parliament and he can dissolve the Lok Sabha. Article 85(1) however, imposes a restriction on his power. The President is bound to summon Parliament within six months from the last sitting of the former session. If there is conflict between the two houses of Parliament over an ordinary Bill he can call a joint sitting of both houses, to resolve the deadlock (Art. 108)



Every bill passed by both House of Parliament is to be sent to the President for his assent (Article 111). He may give his assent to the Bill or withhold his assent or in the case of a bill other than a money-bill, may return it to the House for reconsideration.

The President has to lay before the parliament the Annual Finance Budget, the report of Auditor-General, the recommendations of the finance commission, Report of the Union Public Service Commission, and Report the Special commission for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes, the report of the Commission of the special officer for linguistic minorities.

V) Ordinance Making Power of the President-

The most important legislative power of the President is his ordinance making power. If at any time, when both houses of Parliament are not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may issue such ordinance as the circumstances appear to him to require. The ordinance issued by him shall have the same force as an Act of Parliament.

Such ordinance, must be laid down before both houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate, at the expiry of six weeks from



From the date of re-assembly of Parliament. An ordinance promulgated under Article 123 is law having the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament. The ordinance-making power has been vested in the President to deal with unforeseen or urgent matters.

vi) Emergency Powers -

Part XVIII (i.e. Article 352 to 360) of the Constitution arms the President with enormous emergency powers. The emergencies envisaged under the Constitution are of three kinds - 1) emergency arising out of war, external aggression or armed rebellion 2) emergency due to failure of constitutional machinery in the state and 3) financial emergency.

In the case of emergency arising out of failure of constitutional machinery in the state of the President may assume the powers vested in the Governor. The President may direct reduction of salaries of any class of state officials, the Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.

v) Conclusion -

vii) Pardonning / Judicial Powers -

The President of India grants, pardons, reprieves or remissions of punishment to any person who has been convicted by court of law. Article 72 of the Indian Constitution, the President is empowered with the power to grant pardons in



the following -

- i) Punishment is for an offence against Union Law.
- ii) Punishment is by a Military court.
- iii) Sentence is that of death.

The decisions involving pardoning and other rights by President are independent of the opinion of the Prime Minister and advice of the cabinet.

D) Conclusion -

The President is given many powers; many of them are not very effective. Also, the President does not play an active role in the affairs of the state and the real executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers, headed by Prime Minister.



Q.1. Explain in detail the powers of president of India.

→ synopsis :-

- A] Introduction
- B] President of India
- C] Powers of the president
 - ① Executive powers
 - ② Military powers
 - ③ Diplomatic powers
 - ④ Legislative powers
 - ⑤ Pardoning powers
 - ⑥ Emergency powers
- D] conclusion

A] Introduction :-

In india, the constitution establishes a parliamentary form of government as distinguished from the american presidential type of government the essence of the parliamentary type of government is that the head of the state is the constitutional head and the real executive powers are vested in the council of ministers. the prime minister is the head of the council of minister the council of ministers is responsible to the house of the people. though the executive power is vested in the president but he exercises this power with the aid and advice of the council of ministers. the members of the council of ministers are all elected by the people and they are member of the legislature. Article 52 of the constitution says that



there shall be a president of india. he is the head of the state. the executive power of the union, article 53 says, shall be vested in the president and it shall be exercised by him in accordance with the constitution either directly or through officers subordinate to him. It has been held in Emperor vs. Sibnath Banerjee. that the expression "officers subordinate to him" includes a minister also.

B) President of India.

The president of the Republic of india is the head of state of india and the commander in-chief of the indian Armed forces.

The president is indirectly elected by an electoral college comprising the parliament of india both houses and the legislative Assemblies of each of india's states and territories who themselves are all directly elected.

i) Election of president :-

The president of india is not directly elected by the people. Art 54 provides that the president shall be elected by an electoral college consisting of

- (a) the elected members of both houses of parliament and
- (b) The elected members of the legislative Assemblies of the states.

ii) Oath by the President :-

According to Art. 60, before entering upon his office, the president has to take an oath or affirmation in the presence of the chief justice of india or in his absence the



senior most judge of the supreme court available.

iii) Qualification :-

Article 58 of the constitution sets the principle qualifications one must meet to be eligible to the office of the president. A president must be,

- 1) a citizen of india
- 2) of 35 years of age or above
- 3) qualified to become a member of the loksabha.

iv) Term of office of the president :-

Article 56 says that the president shall hold office for a term of five years. even after the expiry of his term he shall continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

v) Duty :-

The primary duty of the president is to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law of india.

c] Powers of the president :-

- ① Executive powers :- The constitution has conferred extensive executive powers on the president. The executive power of the union of india is vested in him. He is the head of the indian Republic. All executive functions are executed in the name of the president, authenticated in such manner as may be prescribed by rules to be made by the president (Art 77). He has power to appoint the prime minister and on his advise other Ministers



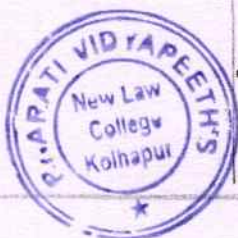
④ Legislative powers:-

The president of india is a component part of the union parliament. In theory he possesses extensive legislative powers. He has powers. He has power to summon and prorogue the parliament and he power. the president is bound to summon parliament within six months from the last sitting of the former session. if there is a conflict between the two houses of parliament over an ordinary bill he can call a joint sitting of the both houses to resolve the deadlock. (Art 108). At the commencement of each session the president addresses either house of parliament or a joint session of a parliament. In his address to joint session of parliament he outlines the general policy and programme of the government. his speech is like that of the king in england and is prepared by the prime minister, he may send message to either houses of parliament (Art. 86)

Every bill passed by both houses of parliament is to be sent to the president for his assent (Art. 111). He may give his assent to the bill, or withhold his assent or in the case of a bill other than a money bill, may return it to the house for reconsideration on the line suggested by him.

i) ordinance-making power of the president - Art 123

The ordinance-making power is exercised by the president on his own satisfaction. the court cannot inquire into the reasons for the subjective satisfaction of the president of reasons.



⑤ Pardoning Power :-

under Article 72 President has power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence (1) by court martial; (2) an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the union extends; or (3) in all cases in which the sentence is one of death.

A pardon completely absolves the offender from all sentences and punishments and disqualifications and places him in the same position as if he had never committed the offence. communication means exchange of one thing for another. In India the pardoning power can be exercised before, during or after trial.

i) clemency power not unbridled.

The power under Art 72 and 161 of the constitution is never intended to be used or utilised by the executive as an unbridled power of reprieve.

In *Maru Ram v/s Union of India*, it has been held that in exercising pardoning power the object and the spirit of sec. 433A of Cr.P.C must be kept in view. the power to pardon is exercised by the president on the advise of the council of the council of the minister.

ii) Pardoning power - subject to judicial review :-

In *Epuru sudhakar v/s Govt. Andhra Pradesh* The supreme court has held that the pardoning powers of the president under Art. 72 and the Governors under Art. 161 is subject to judicial Review.



⑥ Emergency Powers :-

Part XVIII (Art. 352 to 360) of the constitution arms the president with enormous emergency powers. The emergencies envisaged under the constitution are of three kinds

- ① emergency arising out of war, external aggression or armed rebellion
- ② emergency due to failure of constitutional machinery in the state, and
- ③ Financial emergency.

If the president is satisfied that the security of India is threatened by foreign attack, armed rebellion or war (Art. 352(1)) or if either on the receipt of report of the Governor of the state or otherwise he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. (Art. 356(2)) or (Art. 360(1)) he may proclaim an emergency.

In the case of emergency arising out of failure of constitutional machinery in the state the president may assume any of the powers vested in the Governor. The power of state legislature shall be exercised by or under the authority of president.

07 Conclusion :-

In India, the president is called the executive head but he is only a titular head. Even though the president is given many powers, many of them are not very effective for, even if the president sends a bill back to the houses of parliament can resend it without



any modification and the president is bound to give his assent.

Also, the president does not play an active role in the affairs of the state and the real executive power is vested in the council of ministers headed by the prime minister.



Q.1) Write a note on Nature, schools and sources of Hindu Law.

Introduction :-

Hindu Law is mainly a law governing the Hindus. It is based on Custom and Dharma. According to the Hindus, the Hindu Law originated from the Vedas and has divine origin. Hindu Law is a body of rules, customs and usages guiding the ways of life of the Hindus.

Hindu Law is a set of personal laws governing the social conditions of Hindus such as marriage and divorce, adoption, inheritance, minority and guardianship, family matters etc.

There are two schools of thought about Hindu law name, Mitakshara and Dayabhaga. Sources of Hindu Law can be divided into two parts - Ancient and Modern.

So the nature origin, schools and sources of Hindu Law can be discussed as under -

Synopsis :-

- 1) Nature of Hindu Law
- 2) Who is Hindu
- 3) schools of Hindu Law
 - i) Mitakshara school
 - ii) Dayabhaga school



4) Sources of Hindu Law

- i) Ancient source
- ii) Modern source
- 3) Conclusion.

I] Nature of Hindu Law :-

From thousands of years people living in the India have been living their lives by following the guidelines and concepts given in the Vedas. This guidelines have developed into rules followed by the people and enforced by the rules and have thus become law.

In this modern times, the some laws have been codified in the form of several acts of which the important once are - Hindu marriage Act, 1955, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956, Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956, and Hindu Succession Act 1956.

Sir Dinshah F. Mulla's 'Principles of Hindu Law' defined 'Hindu Law' in the following words.

"Wherever the Law of India admit operation of a personal law, the rights and obligations of a Hindu are determined by Hindu Law, i.e. his traditional law subject to the exception provided by statute."

Law as understood by Hindus is a branch of dharma.



2] Who is Hindu :-

A precise definition of Hinduism does not exist. It is impossible to define fixed criteria for determining who is Hindu.

i) Hindu by Religion -

Any person who is Hindu, Muslim, Jain, Christian, Jew, Parsi by religion. Converts and Reconverts are also Hindus.

ii) Hindu by Birth -

A person who is born of Hindu parents is Hindu. If a only one parent is Hindu, the person can be Hindu, he/she has been raised as a Hindu.

iii) Persons who are not Jain, Muslim, Parsi, Jew by religion.

iv) Persons who are not governed by any other religious law will be governed by Hindu law.

3] Schools of Hindu Law :-

School means rules and principles of Hindu Law which are divided into two opinion. It is not codified. There are two schools of Hindu Law - (a) Mitakshara (b) Dayabhaga.



Mitakshara school prevails throughout India except in Bengal. It is a running commentary on the code of Yagnavalkya.

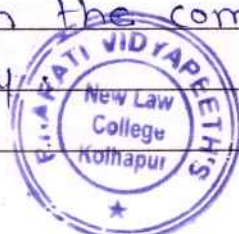
The Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools differed on important issues as regards the rules of inheritance. However, this branch of the law is now codified by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, which has dissolved the difference between the two. Today, the main difference between them is on joint family system.

Mitakshara - Rights in the joint family property is acquired by birth, and as a rule, females have no right of succession to the family property. The right to property passes by survivorship to the other male members of the family.

Dayabhaga - Rights in the joint family property are acquired by inheritance or by will.

The Hindu Succession Act based on the vision provided by the two schools of thought.

Due to the emergence of various commentaries on Smriti and Smrutis, different schools of thoughts arose. The commentary in one part of the country varied from the commentary in the other parts of the country.



Because of these Differences two main schools emerged :-

- i) Mitakshara school
- ii) Dayabhaga school of legal thoughts.

A) Mitakshara school :-

The Mitakshara school exists throughout India except in the state of Bengal and Assam. The Yagnavalkya Smriti was commented on by Vigneshwara under the title Mitakshara. The followers of Mitakshara are grouped together under the Mitakshara school.

Mitakshara school based on the code of Yagnavalkya commented by Vigneshwara, a great thinker and a law maker from Gulbarga, Karnataka. The inheritance is based on the principles the nearest in blood relationship will get the property.

The school followed throughout India except in Bengal state. Sapinda relationship is of blood. The right to Hindu joint family property is by birth. So, a son immediately after birth gets a right to the property.

The system of devolution of property is by survivorship. The share of co-parceners in the joint family property is not definite or ascertainable, as their shares



are fluctuating with births and deaths of the co-parceners. The co-parceners has no absolute right to transfer his share in the joint family property, as his share is not definite or ascertainable.

A women could never become a co-parcener. But, the amendment to Hindu succession Act of 2005, empowered the women to become a co-parcener like a male in ancestral property. A major change enacted due to western influence.

The widow of a deceased co-parcener cannot enforce partition of her husband's share against his brothers.

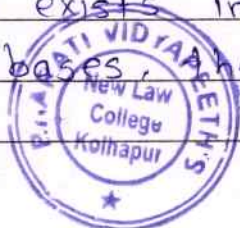
There are four sub-schools under the Mitakshara School:-

i) Dravidian School of thought : (Madras school) -

It exists in South India. In the case of adoption by a widow it has a peculiar custom that the consent of the sapinda was necessary for a valid adoption. (sapinda's - blood relation).

ii) Maharashtra school : (Bombay school of thought) :-

It exists in Bombay (Mumbai), from the above four bases here are two more bases. They



are Vyavakara, Mayukha, Nimaya and Sindhu.

The Bombay school has got an entire work of religious and civils laws.

iii) Banaras school of thought :-

It exists in Orissa and Bihar. This is a modified Mitakshara school.

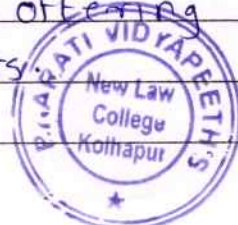
iv) Mithila school of thought :-

It exists in Uttar Pradesh near the Jamuna river areas. Apart from the above schools, there are four more schools which are now existent today. They are Vyavakara, Mayukha, Nimaya and Sindhu school.

B] Dayabhaga school of thought :-

It exists in Bengal and Assam only. The Yagnavalkya Smriti ~~was~~ is commented on by Jimootavahana under the title Dayabhaga. It has no sub-school. It differs from Mitakshara school in many respects.

Dayabhaga school is based on the code of Yagnavalkya commented by Jimootavahana, inheritance is based on the principle of spiritual benefit. It arises by pinda offering i.e. rice ball offering to deceased ancestors.



This school is followed in Bengal state only. Sapinda relation is by pinda offerings.

The right to Hindu joint family property is not by birth but only on the death of the father. The Dayabhaga is of supreme authority in Bengal. The Dayabhaga bears a progressive outlook towards women's property rights. It lets in women as co-parceners along with men and thus exhibits an improvement upon the Mitakshara.

The system of devolution of property is by inheritance. The legal heirs (sons) have definite shares after the death of the father.

Each brother has ownership over a definite fraction of the joint family property and so can transfer his share.

The widow has a right to succeed to husband's share and enforce partition if there are no male descendants.

On the death of the husband the widow becomes a co-parcener with other brothers of the husband. She can enforce partition of her share.



* Sources of Hindu Law :-

Sources of Hindu law can be divided into two parts - Ancient and modern.

A) Ancient Sources :-

Before the codification of Hindu law, the ancient literature was source of the law. These sources can be divided into four categories:

1) Shruti :-

Shruti means "What the heard". It is believed that the rishis and munis had reached the height of spirituality where they were got the knowledge of Vedas. Thus, shrutis include the four vedas -

- I. Rigveda
- II. Samveda
- III. Yajurveda
- IV. Atharvaveda along with their brahmanas.

Vedas primarily contain theories about sacrifices, rituals and customs.

Some people believe that vedas contain no specific laws, while some believe that the laws have to be inferred from the complete text of the Vedas.



Vedas refer to certain rights and duties, forms of marriage, requirement of a son, exclusion of women from inheritance, and partition but these are not very clear cut laws.

During the vedic period, the society was divided into varns and life was divided into ashramas. The concept of karma came into existence during this time. A person will get rewarded as per his karma.

During this period the varna system became quite strong. Since vedas had a divine origin, the society was governed as per the theories given in vedas and they are considered to be the fundamental source of Hindu law. Shrutis basically describe the life of the vedic people.

2] Smritis :-

Smriti means "What is remembered."

With smritis, a systematic study and teaching of Vedas started. Many sages, from time to time, have written down the concepts given in Vedas.

Immediately after the vedic period, a need for the regulation of the society arose. Thus, the



study of vedas and the incorporation of local culture and customs became important. It is believed that many smritis were composed in this period and some were reduced into writing, however, not all are known.

The smritis can be divided into two - Early smritis (Dharmasutras) and Later smritis (Dharmashastras).

The difference is that the Dharmasutras are written in prose, in short maxim (sutras) and the Dharmashastras are composed in poetry (shlokas)

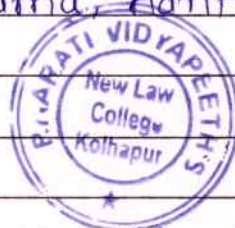
* Dharmasutras :-

The Dharmasutras were written during 800 to 200 BC. It is clear that they were in written prose. They incorporate the teachings of Vedas with local custom. They generally bear the names of their authors and sometime also indicate the shakhas to which they belong.

Some of the important sages whose dharmasutras are known are : Gautama, Harita, Vashistha, and Vishnu.

* Dharmashastras :-

Dharmashastras mostly in poetic form and



were based of Dharamasutras. However, they were a lot more systematic and clear. They dealt with the subject matter in three parts - Achara, Vyavahar, Prayaschitta.

* Manusmriti :-

This is the earliest and most important of all. It is defined the way of life in India. He holds local customs to be most important. He gives importance to the principle of 'danda' which forces everybody to follow the law.

* Yajnavalkya Smriti :-

Though written after Manusmriti, this is a very important smriti. Its language is very direct and clear. It is also a lot more logical. He also gives a lot of importance to customs but hold the king to be below the law.

* Narada Smriti :-

This smriti is well preserved and its complete text is available. This is the only smriti that concentrates only on civil law. This is very logical and precise.



3] Commentaries and digest :-

After Shrutis came the era of commentators and digests. Commentaries means Tika or Bhashya. And Digest means Nibandhs. It covered a period more than thousand years from 7th century to 1800 A.D. In the first part of the period most of the commentaries were written on the smritis but in the later period the works were in the nature of digests.

The evaluation of the different schools of Hindu law has been possible on account of the different commentaries that were written by various authorities. The commentaries and digest written in latter period fulfilled this necessity and assumed greater significance than the smritis, although based on them.

4] Customs :-

Most of the Hindu law is based on customs and practices followed by the people all across the country. Even Smritis have given importance to customs.

In simple sense custom means a uniform behaviour with a belief that it is compulsory to follow such mode of conduct. In another way to say,



a conduct which people feel obligatory to practice. A custom, which is a mode of conduct, arises by the practice initiated by the people in the society.

Types of custom :- Customs are of four types -

1) Local customs :-

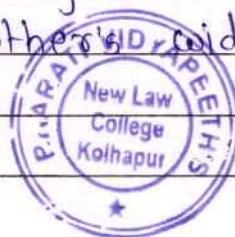
These are the customs that are followed in a given geographical area. In the case of *Subbane vs Nawab*, Privy council observed that a custom gets its force due to the fact that due to its observation for a long time in a locality, it has obtained the force of law.

2) Family customs :-

These are the customs that are followed by a family from a long time. These are applicable to families wherever they live.

3) Cast and Community Customs -

These are the customs that are followed by a particular cast or community. It is binding on the members of that community or caste. For example, most of the law in Panjab belongs to this type. Custom to marry brother's widow among the Jats is also of this type.



B] Modern Sources :-

Hindu Law has been greatly influenced by the British rule. While it might seem that the British brought with them the modern concepts of equity and justice, these concepts existed even in dharmashastras in a different form.

The following are the modern sources of Hindu law :-

1] Judicial Decisions (Precedent) :-

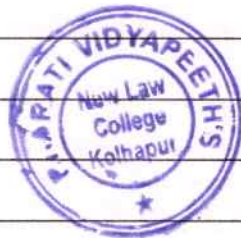
Judicial decisions pronounced by the courts upon the various points have also developed as sources of law.

Now all the important points of Hindu law are found in the law reports. Since the laws propounded by the courts have the effect of superseding the commentaries, they have assumed greater importance. The decisions of Privy Council and Supreme Court are binding on all the courts including High courts. The decisions of the High Court are not binding on any other High Court although they are binding on the courts subordinate thereto.



* Conclusion :-

Hindu Law is a law which considered to be of divine nature as it is believed that it has been developed on the words of god, theories given by god. It is one of the most ancient laws and was written by various rishis. There are various sources of Hindu law.



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Subject- Criminology



synopsis

1) Introduction

2) Meaning of crime

3) Definition

4) concept of criminology

5) Object of criminology

6) Definition of criminology

7) Nature & scope of criminology

a) Theretical or Pure Criminology

b) Practical or Applied criminology

c) Judicial Approach of criminology

1) Nullam crimen sine lege

2) Nulla poena sine lege

8) Whether criminology is a science or not?

9) Importance / significance of criminology

10) Connection between criminology, penology & victimology

11) Conclusion



Q1] Define crime. Explain in detail nature, scope & importance of criminology?

→ 1) Introduction -

Crime is a social phenomenon. Without crime society is not exist till today. Crime is changes from time to time, age to age & community to community. In ordinary language a crime is an unlawful act which is punishable by state or other authority. While every crime violates the law but not every violation of the law counts as a crime. Breaches of private law (torts & breaches of contract) are not automatically punished by the state but there were murder, rape, decoity, etc happened in society it was punishable by law or state. Crime is the intentional commission of an act usually deemed socially harmful or dangerous & specifically defined prohibited & punishable under the criminal law.

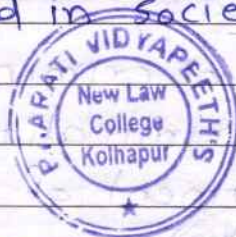
2) Meaning of Crime -

Crime is a antisocial, anti-moral & anti-legal behaviour of person. A crime is a kind of action that is prohibited by the law, it is public wrong which creates social disorder in the society so crime is punished by the sovereign (state) or its subordinates that is police, judiciary etc. Immoral acts, moralities & sacrilege was considered sins which was equivalent to crime. Various crimes in existed in society specially in India.

3) Definition -

1) Kenny.

"Crimes are wrongs, whose sanction is punitive is no way remissible by any private person."



2) William Black stone -

"Crime is an act committed or omitted in violation of public law either forbidding or commanding it."

3) General Definition -

"Crime is wrong which is punished by state"

4) Concept of Criminology - & Meaning -

The term criminology means crime, criminal study in a detail manner & it is a science relating to crime & criminal. It is a study from a sociological viewpoint. Individuals who study criminology are called criminologist. Their works is to study why the crimes are committed, who commits the crime, the root cause of the criminals activity, the impact of the criminal activities in the society & how crimes can be prevented.

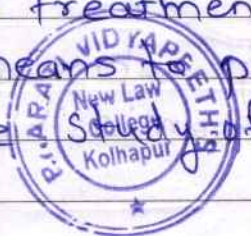
The term criminology derived from latin word 'crimen' which means crime & greek word logia or logos which means teaching. Criminology is a systematic study of criminals & criminals in traditional & scientific manner. The person who is a committ a crime that is called Criminal.

5) Nature, Scope & Importance of Criminology -

1) Object of Criminology -

The main object of eriminology is to discover various causes of criminality & also to deal with the custody & treatment of Criminals. To find out the various means to prevent & control the crime It includes the study of the process of -

a) Making laws



- b) The process of breaking laws
 c) The process of reacting towards breaking of laws

6] Definition

1) Sutherland

"The criminology is a body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon."

2) Eliot & Ho-

"Criminology is a scientific study of crime & its treatment."

In general Criminology is a science relating to crime & criminals.

7] Nature & scope of Criminology -

According to Stephen Hart criminology deals with various angles / legal & psychiatric aspect of biological, medico-psychological or sociological aspects of crime & criminal. It divided into two heads.

1) Theoretical or Pure Criminology -

Prof. W.A Bonger preferred to study theoretical criminology under 5 heads.

a) Criminal & Anthropology -

Criminal is due to mental & physical condition by nature.

b) Criminal sociology -

According to Sutherland theory differential association in society causes to the criminality.

c) Criminal psychology -

Emotional aspect & psychological aspect causes to criminality.



d) Criminal - psycho - Neuro - Pathology -
Mixture of psychology, Neurology & functional aspects of human body cause to the criminality.

e) Penology -
All angle of punishment - this criminality solution is needed for control to crime in our society.

2) Practical or applied criminology -
It includes the study of criminal hygiene & criminal policy which is founded on solid derivative conclusions.

In addition to this the branch of criminology is "Criminalistics" which means police techniques of crime investigation & detection which helps to administration of justice to prosecution & justice to the people.

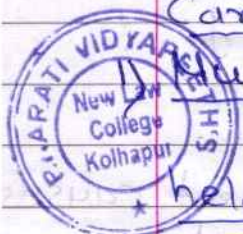
3) Judicial Approach of Criminology -
Criminology is a branch of knowledge is concerned with those particular conducts of human behaviour which are prohibited by the society - to do or not to do

So socio-legal study of criminology is for search causes & try for crime control.

So judicial approach of criminology suggest that an act to become a crime must conform to two Cardinal Principles of criminal liability.

Nullam Crimen Sine lege

which means according to first principle No one is held criminally liable unless he has done an act



which is expressly forbidden under the existing criminal law of the land & has a reprehensible state of mind to do it

2) Nulla Poena Sine lege-

which means according to second principle that no one can be punished for an act unless it is made punishable under the law.

8] Whether Criminology is a Science or not?

There has been a great controversy as to the question that whether criminology is a science or not.

1) Ellanburger (Criminologist)

The first view telling that it is a separate science. According to him Criminology related to medicine, public health, counselling as well as treatment

2) Max Weber-

According to him that criminology is value based theoretical & practical approach relating to the crime & criminal. It totally opposite view from Ellanburger's view.

So Criminology related both views taken into consideration & come to the conclusion that "Criminology is a science but not a pure science, it is social science related to society, sociology & various approaches of criminals."

9] Importance / Significance of Criminology-

1) Criminology is path breaking science relating to the society.

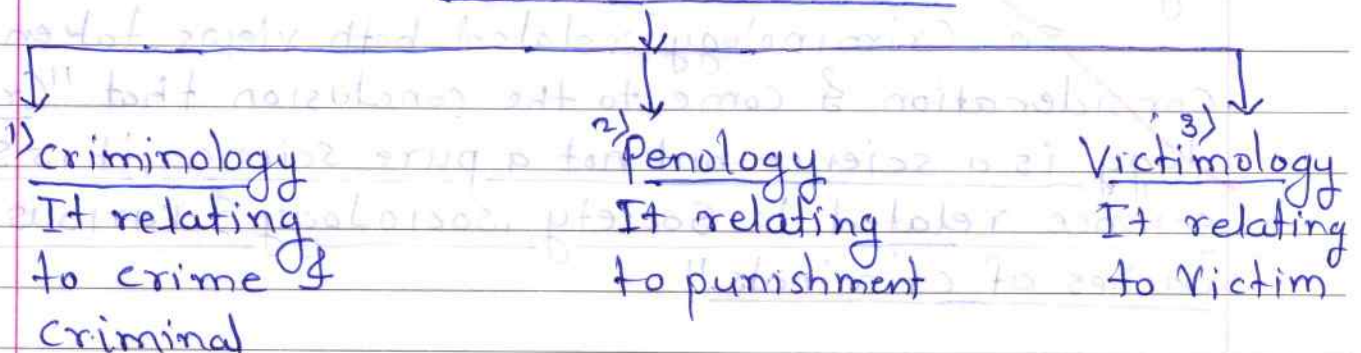
2) Criminology needed to control & irradiate crime in the society.



- 3) To search various causes traditional & modern of crime criminology is needed
- 4) Criminology deals with various angles of crime & criminal as well as sister branches of penology & victimology. For the connection criminology is very important.
- 5) Criminology is a study not only traditional approach but also scientific approach as well as.
- 6) Criminology deals with custody & treatment of criminal.
- 7) To research reformation & peaceful society & crimeless society achieved only through criminology.

10] Connection between Criminology, penology & Victimology.

Criminal Science

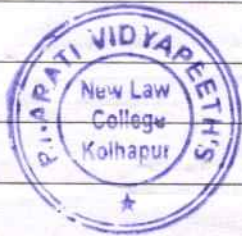


Conclusion

Criminology & criminal psychology are different branches of study under the law of crime.



a huge variation. Criminology is the study of crime and its impact & criminal psychology is the study of the human psycho which influences humans to committ crimes.



Synopsis

1) Introduction

2) Meaning or Concept of Crime

3) Definition

4) Essential Elements of Crime / Characteristics

- a) Guilty Mind
- b) Wrongful Act
- c) Human being
- d) Injury to another person
- e) Punishment

5) Classification of Crime

- a) General classification
- b) Under Indian Penal code (1860)

6) Stages of crime

- a) Intention
- b) preparation
- c) Attempt
- d) Accomplishment

7) Examples of crime

8) Conclusion.



Q2] Define Crime & focus on characteristic & classification of crime &

→ 1) Introduction -

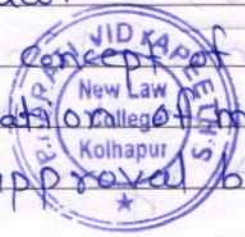
Crime is a social phenomenon, without crime society is not exist till today. In general crime is a social law violation. Crime has existed since the dawn of man's social life. It is regarded anti-social behaviour that a group despises & for which it imposes sanctions. As a result while all activities that do not carry a penalty are sinful, they are not criminal. Some time a criminal may be seen as a sinner but actually it's mentally ill or disturbed person who has been victimised by circumstances. Every country strives to reform & correct criminals & delinquents in order to turn them into good citizens.

2) Meaning or Concept of crime -

Crime has been defined in a variety of ways by the criminologists. "Crime is an act which is forbidden by law of land & for which a penalty is prescribed by law."

Crime is a anti-social, anti-moral & anti-legal behaviour of person. Crime is not just a wrong against an individual but it is also a wrong committed against the society or a public wrong & creates social disorder in the society. It is a case between the wrongdoer & the state, so criminal punished by the state or its subordinate that is police or judiciary. The idea of the need for punishment is a common element to defining crime. However it may also include any action or omission which causes harm to person or property or in any way violates the criminal law.

The concept of crime often, but not necessarily, involves violation of moral codes followed by some level of social disapproval but it is important to recognized the



not all crimes are disapproved of by all people. Various crimes exist in society specially in India.

3] Definition-

1) Kenny -

"Crimes are wrongs whose sanction is punitive & is no way remissible by any private person."

2) Grafalo - (Sociological Definition)

Crimes are those acts which no civilised society can refuse to recognize as criminal & redress by means of punishment.

In general "Crime is wrongful act which is punished by the State."

4] Essential elements of crime / characteristics

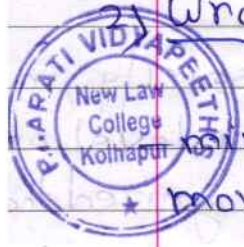
To establish criminal liability, crime can be broken down into elements which a prosecution must prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

1) Guilty Mind - (mens rea)

Famous maxim "Actus Non-Facit Reum Nisi Mens Sit Rea." This maxim divided into two parts. First part that - I means "the guilty mind, a guilty or wrongful purpose a criminal intent, or willfulness all constitute the same thing that's mens rea. Crime wrong motive with guilty intention is necessary to prove criminal liability."

2) Wrongful Act - (Actus reus)

It is the latin term used to describe a criminal activity - that is result of voluntarily bodily movement which is committed by one living person to



Conventional crimes are those traditional, illegal behaviours that most people think of as crime which includes murder, rape, assault, robbery, decoity, theft & burglary. Most crime is conventional crime.

2) Political offences-

Is an offence involving overt acts or omissions which prejudice the interests of the state, its government or the political system-like violation of election law, Both capturing & vote buying etc.

3) Social Crime-

Societal crime that the total number of crimes committed by members of the society-like dowry, sati, untouchability & child marriage etc.

4) Economic offences-

These type of crime which occur during the course of any economic or business activity-like corruption, bribe, unfair trade practices, economic fraud & tax evasion. Economic offences also called as "White Collar Crime".

5) Offences violation of local law & special law-

Special laws are deal with a specific subject enacted by the parliament while local laws those local to a region or a state- Consumer Protection Act 1986 & Drug Addiction Act.

6) Modern Crime-

The new crimes that have emerged in recent years are associated with organized crime-like cyber crime, Racket, drug trafficking, money laundering, computer crime & crime against the environment.



another living person for intention to harm, means a physical activity that harms another person or damages to property which is guilty mind (intention) or illegal omission must take place to do crime.

3) Human Being -

Human being is important & must commit a wrongful act, means any non living things or any animals are not considered in the category of a person or a human being.

example - In Indian penal code if animal cause injury to living person that not make animal liable but the owner is held liable for that injury by animal.

4) Injury to another person -

Injury to another person is necessary. It would be physical or mental. Section-44 of Indian Penal Code, 186 the injury is defined as any harm illegally caused to any person in bodily, mind, reputation or property by another person.

5) Punishment -

Punishment is the way through which an offender can be stopped from doing offences or wrongful act against person or property. It depends upon the gravity of the violation, the seriousness of the crime & its general effect upon public at large. Various types of punishments given by law of land.

5] Classification of crime -

General crimes can be classified in many ways. It can also grouped by subject



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6) Modern Crime-

The new crimes that have emerged in recent years are associated with organized crime-like cyber crime, Rev parties, drug trafficking, money laundering, computer crime

2) Under Indian Penal Code - 1860

The offences under this law are classified as cognizable & non-cognizable which means bailable or non-bailable & by the lowest courts which can try them

1) Offences against person

Assault, rape, battery tends to injure to another person's body so it goes offence under offence against person.

2) Offences against Property

If a crime tends to injure a person by depriving him of property or by damaging property, it can be classified a crime against property.

3) Offences against state

There are some illegal or criminal activities are directed against the existence the state itself. It is serious offences. conspiracy against state, terrorism

4) Offences against women & child

It includes rape, sexual assault, insult to modesty, kidnapping, cruelty by intimate partner or relatives, trafficking, persecution for dowry, etc.

5) Offences against Public

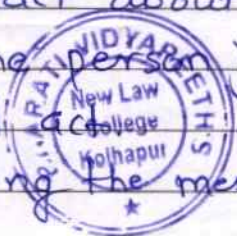
The offences against not only a single person or property but against the society at large - like rioting, unlawful assembly, trespass etc.

G] stages of Crime

1) Intention

This is the first stage of any offence & is known as the mental or psycho stage. In this stage the offender decides the motive & his course or direction towards the offence. The ironical fact about this stage is that the law can not punish the person just for having an intention to do any illegal.

Moreover, being the mental concept, it is very much



difficult to judge if a person possesses any such intention. Just by having an intention will not constitute an offence.

2) Preparation

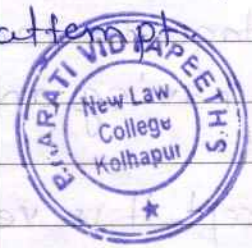
This is second stage of crime, that to arrange the necessary resources for the execution of the intentional criminal act. Intention & preparation alone are not enough to constitute a crime. Preparation is also not punishable because it is not offence actual. In many cases the prosecution fails to prove that the preparations in the question are for the execution of the particular crime.

3) Attempt -

An attempt is a direct movement towards the execution of a crime after the preparation of the plan. According to law, a person is guilty of an attempt to commit an offence if he/she does an act which is more than simply preparatory to the commission of the offence. Moreover a person is guilty of attempting to commit an offence even though the facts are such that the execution of the offence that seems to be impossible.

4) Accomplishment / Commission -

The last stage in the crime is commission of an offence, is its successful completion. If the accused becomes successful in his attempt to commit the crime. He will be guilty of the complete offence. Moreover, if his attempt is unsuccessful he will be guilty of his attempt.



7] Examples -

It include petty theft, simple assault, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, murder. Felonies are serious crimes that the government punishes by death or incarceration in a prison for at least a year. This group includes such crimes like murder, rape & murder, robbery, decoity & murder, burglary etc.

Crime is an act and any behaviour, activity or event that is punishable by law.

8] Conclusion -

Crime is the most central concept in criminology as a result the very nature of the criminological enterprise is tied to & formed around the definition of crime & the political construction of the concept of crime. By choosing to define crime as a violation of the criminal law, criminologists have placed limits on the subject matter in the discipline. The nature of criminology as well as the kind of science it produces is a reflection of the choices criminologists make about the definition & measurement of crime. There is reason to be concerned with the definition of crime because it lacks validity & reliability.

Good checked
Underline the important concepts & examples with the
Add some help of A, B, C, D (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z) etc. only



Q. Who is Hindu? Focus on nature & sources of Hindu Law.

Synopsis -

- A] Introduction
- B] Who is Hindu
- C] Nature of Hindu
- d] Sources of Hindu Law
- e] Meaning of Sources
- f] Conclusion.

A] Introduction -

India is a religious country, Hindu is first majority rank in India. Hindu Religion is so diverse & multifaceted. The word "Hindu" derived by Greek Greek who called the Inhabitants of the Indus valley. The term "Hindu" has no territorial significance. A person who was not muslim, Christain, Parsi or Jew was a Hindu. Hindu's have their separate family laws which is applies to all those person who are Hindus.

B] Who is Hindu :

It is difficult to define the term Hindu in reference to religion. Hindu religion is so diverse & multifaceted but from the point of view of law "Hindu is very wide Community in its ambit the included" The persons to whom Hindu Law applies to all those person who are Hindus. in following three. Categories.



- (a) All those persons who are Hindus, Sikhs, Jains & Buddhists by religion. In this category are also included converts & reconverts to Hinduism, Sikhism, Jainism or Buddhism.
- (b) All those persons who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsis, or Jews, who are domiciled in India & to whom no other law is applicable.
- (c) All those persons who are born of Hindu, Sikh Jain or Buddhist parents (in case only one parent is a Hindu, then the child must be brought up as Hindu). In this category are included both legitimate & illegitimate children of such parents.

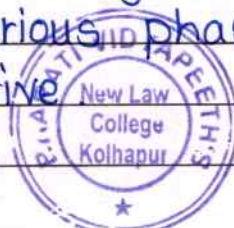
(d) Nature of Hindu Law -

Hindu law is considered to be of divine origin. It proceeds on the theory that Hindu law was having spiritual heights & communication with Supreme power i.e. - God. Hindu law is originated from Dharma. It includes rules, religions, morals, legal, physical, metaphysical things in a wide sense.

Hindu Law is having ancient origin which includes various angles of the customs.

(d) Sources of Hindu Law -

Hindu system of law has the most ancient pedigree system of law. It came into existence long before 4000 - 1000 B.C. Hindu law is about 6000 years old. The study of Sources of Hindu Law is the study of various phases of its development which gave it new drive.



Sources of Hindu Law

Ancient Sources

Shruti Smriti customs Digests & Commentaries

Modern Source

principles of equity justice & Good Conscience
precedent
Legislative

* There is the two-fold classification of the sources of the Hindu law.

- Ancient Source
- Modern Source

A] Ancient Source :

Ancient Source are the source that developed the concept of law in ancient times. It is further classified into four categories.

- Shruti
- Smritis
- Digest & commentaries
- Customs

* Shruti : (vedas)

- The Primary & important source.
- The term Shruti means what has been heard.
- It contains the sacred words of the god. This source is considered to be the most important & essential source of all.



- The word is derived from the root "Shru" which means 'to hear'.
- The synonym of Shrutis is veda. It is derived from the root "vid" meaning 'to know'.
- The term Veda is based on the tradition that they are the repository of all knowledge.
- There are four Vedas -
 - 1) Rig Veda
 - 2) Yajurva Veda
 - 3) Sam veda
 - 4) Atharva Veda
- Each veda has three parts -
 - 1) Sanhita
 - 2) Brahmin
 - 3) Upanishad
- Veda is a voice of God.
- These Vedas contain the sacred & moral knowledge of Hindu of came into existence by before 4000-1000 B.C.

* Custom - Smriti :-

- Next to Vedas Smritis is important source the word Smriti literary means:

"What has been remembered."
- The word Smriti is derived from the root "smri" meaning 'to remember'.
- The basis of the Smritis is Shrutis but they are human works.
- Vedas are direct words of god but smritis are taken from words of Rishis (sages)
- There are two kinds of Smritis
 - 1) Dharmashastras
 - 2) Dharmasutras
- The Manusmriti says about the relations between husband & wife connection with parents as well as 18 titles of ownership & possession.



- There is a further classification of the term Smritis which are as follows.

- Dharma Sutra (Prose)
- Dharma Shastras (Poetry)

* Custom :

- Custom means "Achara or usage."
- According to Manu, "Custom is traditional Practice by the members of the society."
- Custom is a good source of law in an administration of Justice.
- Custom is Valid, reasonable, ancient, continuous, moral & not contra to the Statutory law in force.
- 3 kinds of Customs -
 - 1) local Custom
 - 2) family Custom
 - 3) Caste or Community Custom.

* Digests & Commentaries :

- Digests & Commentaries indirect source because God - Rishis - Smritis → & then people study all this & write digests & give Commentaries in their own understanding & own words.
- The important Commentaries Manu Smriti, Manu Smriti, Mitakshara, Dayabhaga etc.
- This is an analysis of Smriti & Smritis.
- Digests & Commentaries have expanded the scope of Hindu Law.
- It played a very major role in developing the very concept of Hindu Law.
- Dayabhaga & Mitakshara are considered to be two most important commentaries.



B] Modern Sources -

It is further classified into three categories.

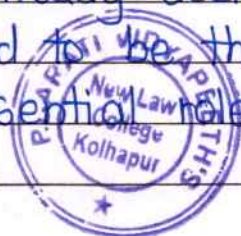
- principles of equity justice & good conscience
- precedent
- Legislation

* Equity, Justice & Good Conscience :

- Justice equity & good conscience is the basic rule of Law.
- equity means every person get the justice.
- Justice include Social, economical, political, personal, public, ext. & so on.
- good conscience means depend upon good moral Condition of the mind
- At the time of even justice judges consider all these things.
- This rule is considered to be the fairest & reasonable option available to person.
- *Kanchava v. girimalappa (1924) 51 A IA 368* : In the instant case, the privy council barred the murderer from inheriting the property of the victim.

* Precedent :-

- Precedent means Judicial decisions are considered to be the most important ingredient of modern sources.
- The doctrine of precedent was established & it was applied in the case resembling the same facts & circumstances of a case already decided.
- The legislation is considered to be the codification of customs which plays an essential role in expanding the concept of Hindu Law.



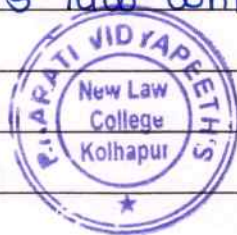
- Legislations are enacted by the parliament.

* Legislation :

- The term legislation is derive from 'Latin' word 'Legislation' 'Legislatum' which means Law making power.
- according to Salmond legislation is important. Source of Law.
- Various laws & Codification of hindu laws.
- The legislation is considered to be the most important Source of Hindu Law.
- It is considered as a base for the growth of Hindu law in the modern world.
- It has been stated that in order to meet the new conditions of the society it became a necessity to its development.

Conclusion :

Hindu law is a Law which is considered to be of divine nature as it is believed that it has been developed on the words of god, theories given by god. It is one of the most ancient laws & was written by various rishis. There are various Sources of Hindu Law. & Hindu Law is a law which is considered to be of divine nature as it is believed that it has been developed on the words of god, theories given by god. It is important to study the Sources of law because in every personal legal system only that rule is law which has place in its Sources.





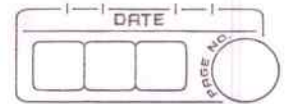
Que. Define Crime. Explain in detail nature, scope and importance of criminology.

Ans. Introduction:

- It is a myth to think of a crimeless society. In fact there can be no society without the problem of crime and criminals.
- Crime is changes from time to time, age to age and community to community as well as place to place.
- The concept of crime is essentially concerned with the social order.
- The problem of crime control essentially involves the need for a study of the forces operating behind the incidence of crime and a variety of co-related factors influencing the personality of the offender. This has eventually led to the development of modern criminology.
- The purpose of study of criminology branch of knowledge is to analyse different aspects of crime and devise effective measures for treatment of criminals to bring about their resocialisation and rehabilitation.

I) Concept of Crime:

- The sense of mutual respect and trust for the rights of others regulates the conduct of the members of society inter se.
- Although there are few who, for some reason or the other, deviate from this normal behavioural pattern and associate themselves with anti-social elements.
- This imposes an obligation on the state to maintain normalcy in society.
- For this, state performs through the instrumentality of law.
- The conducts which are prohibited by the law in force



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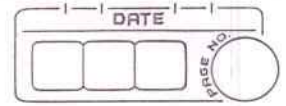
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at a given time and place are known as wrongful acts or crimes whereas those which are permissible under the law are treated as lawful.

- The wrongdoer committing crime is punished for his guilt.

II) Definition of Crime :

- Many writers have defined 'crime' as an anti-social, immoral or sinful behaviour.

- According to the legal definition, 'crime' is any form of conduct which is declared to be socially harmful in a state and forbidden by law under pain of punishment.

- According to Tappan, crime is an intentional act in violation of criminal law committed without any defence and penalised by the law as misdemeanour.

- According to Cross and Jones, crime is a legal wrong the remedy for which is punishment of the offender at the instance of the state.

- John Gillin considers crime as an offence against the law of the land.

- According to Blackstone, "a crime is a violation of the 'public rights and duties' due to the whole community."

- Raffaello Garofalo rejected the judicial concept of crime and preferred sociological one and stated that crime is an act which offends the basic sentiments of 'pity' and 'probity'.

- On the basis of these definitions, it may be stated that a crime has three main attributes, namely —

a) it is a harm brought about by some anti-social act of a person, which the state desires to prevent;

the preventive means taken by the State is in the form of punishment and



c) the legal proceedings for determining the guilt of the accused, are governed by the rules of criminal law procedure contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure and the law of evidence.

III) Types of Crime

i) Predatory Crime: It is the one in which the exploitation of the victim is so conspicuous that entire society react to it and the entire benefit is enjoyed by the perpetrator without any kind of service to the victim. e.g. theft, dacoity, extortion, pick-pocketing etc.

ii) Inchoate Crime: It is committed by doing an act with the purpose of affecting some other crime. These inchoate crimes come under the IPC namely, attempt, abetment and criminal conspiracy.

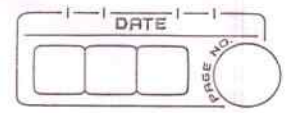
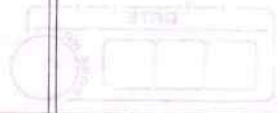
iii) Hate Crime: It is an offence which manifests evidence of prejudice based on race, religion, ethnicity, disability or sexual orientation. Its emphasis is on group and not the individual identity of the victim.

iv) Crime without a Victim: The legality or illegality of ~~states~~ this crime is depends mostly upon the morality and economic interests of the community. e.g. drunkenness, and related offences, sale and use of prohibited substances, begging

IV) Classification of Crimes

- There are variety of crimes violent personal crimes, property crimes, political crimes, occupational crimes, public order crimes, sexual crimes etc.

- These may be categorised into three main heads, namely,
 a) offences falling under Code of Criminal Procedure;
 b) offences under IPC and c) offences under local or special laws or enactments.



- Some writers classified crimes into —
- a) Legal or traditional crimes - such as theft, robbery, dacoit
 - b) Political offences - which are motivated politically or committed in violation of the election law.
 - c) Economic crimes - It includes white collar offences such as tax evasion, smuggling, prostitution, gambling etc.
 - d) Social crimes - which are committed under social legislation such as Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955, Juvenile Justice Act 2000, SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. et
 - e) Cyber crimes - These are computer generated crime or where a computer software is itself a target of a crime.

Classification of offences under I.P.C.

- The classification is generally based according to their gravity or atrocity. In English law there are two broad categories, namely ~~felonies~~ felonies and misdemeanors. The felonies are more serious crimes ~~and~~ whereas misdemeanors are less serious and often punishable with fines or confinement in local prison.

- Under the IPC, offences have been classified into seven broad categories. They are —

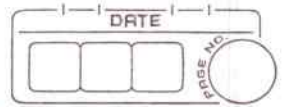
1. Offences against person
2. Offences against property
3. Offences relating to documents
4. Offences affecting mental order
5. Offences against public tranquillity
6. Offences against state
7. Offences relating to public servants.

↳ This classification seems to be more rational.

IV) Characteristics of Crime

There are certain characteristics of a crime which make an





unlawful act or omission punishable under the law of the land.

The main characteristics of a crime are as follows —

1) External consequences: Crime always have a harmful impact on society. The harm must have been actually caused. Mere intention to cause harm does not constitute a crime.

2) The harm must be specifically outlawed. For instance, in relation is not a criminal conduct as there is no law to outlaw it.

3) An act (Actus Reus): There should be an act or omission to constitute a crime. Intention or mens-rea alone shall not constitute a crime unless it is followed by some external act.

4) Mens-rea or guilty mind - It may be direct or implied. It is an intention to act in the prescribed fashion. The motive should be taken into consideration at the sentencing stage and not at the time of deciding the question of mens-rea.

5) Prohibited act: The act should be prohibited under the existing penal law.

6) There must be causal relation between the voluntary misconduct and the resulting harm.

→ Punishment: The act in order to constitute a crime shall not only be prohibited by the law but should also be punishable by the state.

— Jarame Hall also agrees that these are seven inter-related characteristics of a crime, namely, (1) harm (2) harm must be outlawed (3) conduct (4) mens-rea (criminal intent),

(5) concurrence of mens-rea and conduct, (6) causal relation between conduct and harm and (7) punishment.

— These are, however, certain exceptions to this generalisation and these may be offences for which mens-rea may, not be

an essential element. for example offences like adulteration traffic violations may be punishable regardless of mens rea or intention of the offender.

I) Criminology: Introduction

- The problem of crime control essentially involves the need for a study of the forces operating behind the incidence of crime and a variety of correlated factors influencing the personality of the offender. This has led to the development of modern criminology.
- The purpose of study of this branch is to analyse different aspects of crime and devise effective measures for treatment of criminals to bring about their resocialisation and rehabilitation in the community.
- Thus criminology as a branch of knowledge has a practical utility insofar as it aims at bringing about the welfare of community as a whole.
- The modern clinical methods and the reformatory measures such as probation, parole, open prisons and other correctional institutions are essentially an outcome of intensive criminological researches during the 20th century.

II) Definition of Criminology

- According to Coleman and Norris, criminology is the analysis of the nature of crime, the perpetrators of crime, the causes of crime, the formulation of criminal laws and law enforcement, and the ways that crime can be controlled.
- Donald Taft preferred a simplistic definition and observed that it includes a scientific analysis and observation of crime and criminals. He pointed out that the development of criminology has been much later than that of penology.
- According to Sutherland, criminology is the "body of knowledge



regarding delinquency and crime as a social phenomena and it includes within it, the process of making law, breaking laws, and of reacting toward the break of laws. So he comes out with a more comprehensive definition

- Etymologically, criminology is the "scientific study of the nature, extent, causes and control of criminal behaviour."

III) Objective of Criminology

- The primary object of criminology is to study the sequence of law making, law-breaking and reaction to law-breaking from the point of view of efficacy of law as a measure of crime control.

- The ultimate objective is "to curb criminality within the human being by effective administration of criminal justice and not the humanity within the criminal."

IV) Nature and scope of Criminology

- Criminology deals with the legal psychiatric aspect or the medico-psychological, biological, pedagogical or socio-logical aspect of criminality and the factors related therewith.

- It, therefore, follows that criminology and criminal policy are interdependent and mutually support one another. Thus, Criminology seeks to study the phenomena of criminality in its entirety.

- The science of criminology may further be split into two, namely, (1) theoretical or pure criminology; and (2) applied or practical criminology.

(1) Theoretical or pure criminology

↳ Prof W.A. Bonger preferred to study theoretical criminology under the following sub-heads —

(a) Criminal anthropology: It explains criminal behaviour in terms of physical characteristics of the offender and

emphasised that criminals were different physically from normal persons and possessed inferior physical characteristics.

b) Criminal sociology: It is based on Sutherland's theory of 'differential association' which explains criminal behaviour as a process of learning through association with other criminals.

c) Criminal psychology: It seeks to correlate criminality to emotional aspect of human nature.

d) Criminal psycho-neuro-pathology: It attributes criminality to functional deviations and mental conflicts in the personality of the offender. These factors include frustration, anxiety, inferiority complex etc.

f) Penology: It concerns itself with the various aspects of punishment and penal policies.

(2) Applied or practical criminology:

- It includes the study of criminal hygiene and criminal policy which is founded on solid derivative conclusions.

Besides these two, there is yet another branch of criminology called "criminalistics" which connotes the police-techniques of crime investigation and detection.

- It provides very useful material for study and understanding of criminal justice administration from the point of view of field officers.

Judicial approach of criminology.

- It suggests that an act to become a crime must conform to two cardinal principles of criminal liability, namely —

i) Nullum crimen sine lege and (ii) Nulla poena sine lege.

➤ The first principle suggests that, no one is held criminally liable unless he has done an act which is expressly forbidden under the existing criminal law of the land and has a reprehensible state of mind to do it.

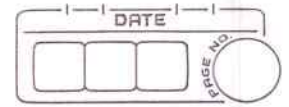
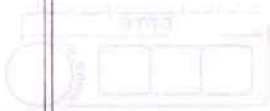
ii) According to second principle, no one can be punished for an act unless it is made punishable under the law.

v) Importance of Criminology:

- The science of criminology aims at taking up case to case study of different crimes and suggest measures so as to infuse the feeling of mutual confidence, respect and cooperation among the offenders.
- The psychological apprehension about insecurity of life, liberty and property of the people led to the need for study of criminal science.
- The main aspect of criminology is its concern for crime and criminals. Most criminologists agree that every criminal is corrigible if offered adequate opportunities through treatment methods.
- Donald Taft said that, the study of criminology offers a background for profession and an opportunity for social work.
- Criminology seeks to create conditions conducive to social solidarity inasmuch as it tries to point out what behaviours are obnoxious and anti-social.
- With the advance of scientific knowledge and technology the complexities of life have multiplied. This in turn, has led criminal law administrators to devise new methods and techniques to tackle these problems through intensive scientific researches.

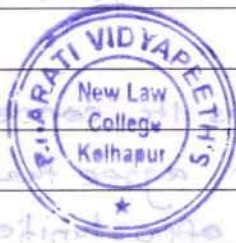
VI) Conclusion:

- The 'crime' can be defined as an unlawful act which is an offence against the public and the perpetrator of that act is liable to legal punishment.
- From above we can say that 'criminology' is a socio-legal study which seeks to discover the causes of



... criminality and suggests remedies to reduce crimes.

And the ultimate object of criminology is to render a crime-free society as far as possible with a view to attaining social harmony.



The main object of criminology is to study the causes and consequences of crime and to suggest appropriate remedies to prevent and control crime.

Donald Toff said that the study of criminology offers a background for profession and an opportunity for social workers. Criminology seeks to create conditions conducive to social solidarity inasmuch as it tries to point out what behavior is socially and anti-social. With the advance of scientific knowledge and technology the complexities of life have multiplied. This in turn has led criminal law administrators to devise new methods and techniques to tackle these problems through intensive scientific research.

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