



Navjeevan Education Society's

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE

ID No. PU / NS / LAW / 057 / 1999

Shivshakti Chowk (Near Trimurti Chowk), CIDCO- 4, Nashik- 422 008.



NAV-JUSTICE 2020-21

Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University ◀

Approved by Govt. of Maharashtra ◀

Recognized by Bar Council of India ◀

Grant - in - Aid by Govt. of Maharashtra ◀

NAAC recredited "B" Grade ◀

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E-mail : nav.lawcollege@gmail.com | Website : www.navjeevanlawcollege.com



Navjeevan Education Society's
NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE
(Estd - 1999)

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Shivshakti Chowk, 4th Scheme, CIDCO, Nashik-8

NAV-JUSTICE

2020 - 2021

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Prof. Swapnil Pawar

M.A. (Political Science), SET



EDITORIAL

The outbreak of the Corona virus disease (COVID-19) created a global health crisis of hardship impact on the living of the People in everyday lives. The safety measure to contain the spread of virus requires Social and Physical distancing.

Despite all the hardship uncertainty brought by the pandemic. The Navjeevan Education Society's Navjeevan Law College in the course of frontiers published the college Magazine '**NAV-JUSTICE**'

During the pandemic classroom teaching changed into the Digital Literacy and teaching skill allow you to find use and create info online in an useful way and everyone opted this method, They were able to use technology safely and it help to avoid its dangers from the COVID-19.

The Digital teaching initiative the potential to generate more excitement around for the students and it boosts student engagement. All sort of curriculum activities were conducted through the process of digital i.e. by the way of webinar, online classes, online examinations and other literacy programme though the pandemic restricted to work from home, technology made it easy access to each and every one, reached to every nook and corner. Hope this pandemic end shows the new rising sun in the field of education.

I express gratitude to Hon. Bade sir and Hon. Bade Madam for heartening to publish our college magazine '**NAV-JUSTICE**'

I appreciate the editorial board, teaching staff, non-teaching staff, visiting staff and beloved students for their contribution.

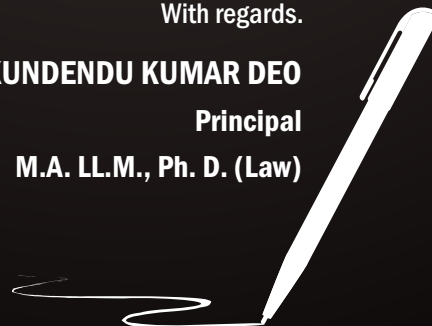
I salute to each and every person for their benefaction.

With regards.

DR. KUNDENDU KUMAR DEO

Principal

M.A. LL.M., Ph. D. (Law)





" To offer to society Makers and Upholders of Law Installing the Virtues of Integrity, Loyalty and Social Values "



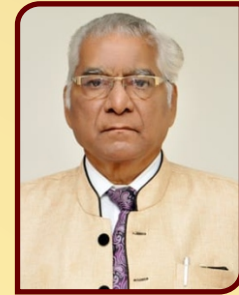


Dear Navjeevan Eagles of Law Studies
With tears in one eye for the great loss of
humanity by covid 19, we have to keep courage,
confidence, and hope in other eye to bring
paradigm shift in this situation. Savitribai Phule
Pune University's Navjeevan Law College and
their all students will proceed with the same spirit
of which we are quite sure.

Navjeevan Institute; I feel, must be generators of
excellence. We must aim at turning out integrated
personalities. Let us take oath to remove sloppiness
and lethargy which prevail in our society by this
pandemic, and will fight hard to regain the standards
of decorum and discipline, of dignity and decency at an
earliest by sincere efforts of all of us.
God bless you all

Ever Yours..

Subhash G. Deshmukh (Bade Sir)
Managing Trustee
Navjeevan Education Society



Subhash G. Deshmukh
Managing Trustee
Navjeevan Education Society



Vijaya S. Deshmukh
Chairperson
Navjeevan Education Society

Vijaya S. Deshmukh (Bade Madam)
Chairperson
Navjeevan Education Society





- OUR INSPIRING FIGURES -



Adv. Daulatrao Ghumare

Sr. Advocate
& Founder Inspirator
in Establishment of NLC



Adv. K. K. Ghuge

Sr. Advocate
& Ex. Chairman, Bar Council
of Maharashtra & Goa



Dr. Sunita Adhav

Chairman,
Board of Studies Law Faculty
Savitribai Phule Pune University



Hon. Shri. Vijay Kale

Secretary,
Navjeevan Education Society,
Nashik





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- NON TEACHING STAFF -



Principal Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo with Non Teaching Staff





- VISITING STAFF -



Principal Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo with Visiting Staff





Faculty

Teaching Faculty 01

Non-Teaching Faculty 02

Visiting Faculty 03

Committee's 2020-21

COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE 04

ANTI-RAGGING COMMITTEE 05

अंतर्गत महिला तक्रार निवारण समिती 06

SCREENING COMMITTEE 07

LIBRARY ADVISORY COMMITTEE 08

RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMITTEE 09

EMPLOYMENT COUNSELING COMMITTEE 10

ADMISSION COMMITTEE 11

UNFAIR MEANS REDRESSAL COMMITTEE 12

API / IQAC COMMITTEE 13

विद्यार्थी विकास कक्ष 14

Various Cell Functioning 15

Charges / Responsibilities 16





Mentor - Mentee	17
Class wise Top 3 Rankers	18
Annual Report	20
Student's Articles...	
1. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR) IN MEDIA LAW - Jyoti Chaudhary	23
2. You can Lawfully Rape her if She is Your Wife (?) - Asmita Rupwate	25
3. A Tribute to Corona Warriors	26
4. Cyber Security for Health Care Data in India - Dr. Sameer Chandratre	27
5. Violence Against Women - Ishwary Jadhav	29
6. Women Empowerment - Kiran Kshatriya	37
7. C.A.A. 2019 - Amin Mohamed A. Khan	43
8. Marathi Articles अस्मिता..- मदन भिमराव रूपवते गाडी विकताय ?? ही काळजी घ्या..- राहुल बाबुलाल मोरे	49
9. Future of Crypto Currency in India - Meenakshi Jadhav	51





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CIDCO, Nashik - 422 008.

FACULTY 2020 - 21

Principal

Prin. Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo

MA, LL.M, PH.D. (Law)

TEACHING STAFF FULL TIME

Sr. No.	Name of the staff	Qualification	Designation
1	Mr. Makarand S. Pande	B.Sc., LL.M., NET	Asstt. Professor
2.	Smt. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar	B.A., LL.M., NET	Asstt. Professor
3.	Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar	B.S.L., LL.M., Ph.D., NET, SET, DIPR, DADR, DBL, DCL, CCIFMJ, CCIHR	Asstt. Professor
4.	Mr. Samir N. Chavan	M.Sc., B.Ed., LL.M., SET (Law)	Asstt. Professor
5.	Mrs. Shalini S. Ghumare	B.S.L., LL.M., NET, DLL & LW., M.A. (Pol. Science), DCL	Asstt. Professor (AD - HOC)
6.	Mr. Swapnil Pawar	M.A. (Political Science), SET	Asstt. Professor (AD - HOC)
7.	Mrs. Mangal A. Patil	B.S.L. LL.B., M.Lib. & I.Sc., NET DLL, & LW, M.A. (Pol. Sci.)	Librarian



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Sr. No.	Name of the staff	Qualification	Designation
1	Mr. Anil P. Deshmukh	M.A., M.Lib, GDC&A	Head Clerk
2	Mr. Mahendra V. Vinchurkar	B.A., MSW	Sr. Clerk
3	Smt. Alka R. Sonawane	M.A., MS-CIT, Typing Eng., Mar.	Jr. Clerk
4	Mr. Atul A. Umbarkar	B.A.	Lib. Attendee
5	Mr. Vishwas C. Shelake	HSC, ATD, AM	Peon
6	Mr. Ganshyam G. Kamble	HSC, ATD, AM	Peon
7	Mr. Arun S. Kirve	SSC	Peon
8	Mr. Harshal B. Anerao (Non-Grant)	B.A., G.D.C. & A.	Accountant
9	Mr. Gajanan B. Lohe (Non-Grant)	HSC	Peon



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VISITING FACULTY 2020 - 21

Sr. No.	Name of the staff	Qualification
1	Adv. B. S. Shinde	M.Com., LL.M.
2	Mr. B. Y. Pagar	M.Com., ICWA
3	Adv. Sujata Ozarkar	B.S.L., LL.M. DLL&LW, SET
4	Mr. Jeevan S. Wagh	M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil (ECO)
5	Miss. Meenakshi M. Jadhav	B.S.L., LL.M., SET
6	Mrs. Indrayani R. Gunjal	M.A. B.S.L., LL.B., LL.M., DLL & LW
7	Mrs. Kirti Shinde	B.S.L., LL.M.
8	Mr. Vijay D. Subhedar	B.A., LL.M., NET, DLL&LW
9	Mr. Kiran M. Kshatriya	M.A., M.Com., LL.M., D.T.L., DCIPR, G.D.C. & A.
10	Mrs. Asawari S. Sathe	B.S.L., LL.M., DLL & LW, D.C.L., M.A. (History)
11	Smt. Vaishnavi D. Kokane (Baste)	M.A. (Eng.), B.Ed., LL.B.



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COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE 2020-21

Constituted according to section 97(1) of the Maharashtra Public University Act, 2016

1	Shri. Subhash G. Deshmukh	Managing Trustee (NES)	Chairperson
2	Shri. Vijay Kale	Secretary (NES)	Member
3	Smt. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar	Assistant Professor, NLC	H.O.D.
4	Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar	Assistant Professor, NLC	Member
5	Mr. Samir N. Chavan	Assistant Professor, NLC	Member
6	Mrs. Mangal A. Patil	Librarian, NLC	Member
7	Mr. Anil P. Deshmukh	Head Clerk, NLC	Member
8	Dr. Raosaheb Shinde	Ex. Prin. Kalwan College, Co-ordinator, S.P.P.U. Nashik Sub Center	Member
9	Mr. Gorakh Pagar	Vice President, Maharashtra Grape Producer Asso., Nashik	Member
10	Mr. Mukteshwar P. Munshettiwar	Joint Secretary, National Social Asso. for Blind, Maharashtra	Member
11	Mr. Makarand S. Pande	Asst. Professor & IOAC & NAAC Co-ordinator, NLC	Member
12	Mr. Kishor R. Patil	Student Representative	Member
13	Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo	Principal, Navjeevan Law College, Nashik	Member Secretary



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CIDCO, Nashik - 422 008.

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3	Shri. Ganrsh Jagdale (Media Representative)	Member
4	Shri. Pravin Ahire (NGO Representative)	Member
5	Adv. B. S. Shinde	Member (Local Resident)
6	Adv. Kulkarni	Member (Parent / Guardian)
7	Dr. Shahista Inamdar	Member (Teaching Staff)
8	Shri. A. P. Deshmukh	Member (Non-Teaching Staff)
9	Kunal Kshirsagar	Member (Student Representative)
10	Ms. Sabiha Pathan	Member (Student Representative)



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अंतर्गत महिला तक्रार निवारण समिती 2020-21

As per "Vishakha" Guidelines

ICC Designation	Name	Mobile
Presiding Officer	Smt. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar	7776868428
Faculty Member 1	Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar	8446541984
Faculty Member 2	Smt. Mangal A. Patil	7887741006
Non Teaching Member 1	Mr. M. U. Vinchurkar	8888829688
Non Teaching Member 2	Smt. Alka R. Sonawane	9403512780
Student	Priyanka Oswal	9175922116
Student	Deepti Shinde	8999664069
Student	Shrikrishna Deshpande	7387442580
External Member (NGO, etc)	Adv. Ashwini Avhad	Member



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SCREENING COMMITTEE 2020 - 21

(As per U.G.C. letter No. D.O. No. 91-2/2014 (GS) / Dtd. 3rd Aug. 2015)

1	Principal Dr. K. K. Deo	Chairperson
2	Prof. M. S. Pande	Member
3	Prof. P. P. Sawarkar	Member
4	Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar	Member
5	Prof. S. N. Chavan	Member
6	Mr. Sameer Mahajan	Student Council
7	Miss. Rucha Kulkarni	Ladies Representative



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LIBRARY ADVISORY COMMITTEE 2020 - 21

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3	Prof. M.S. Pande	Member
4	Dr. S. S. Inamdar	Member
5	Mr. A. P. Deshmukh	Non-Teaching Representative
6	Mr. M. V. Vinchurkar	Non-Teaching Representative
7	Shital Vaidya	Student Representative



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RIGHT TO INFORMATION COMMITTEE

(As per Right to Information Act 2005)

FIRST APPELLATE AUTHORITY	SHRI. SUBHASH G. DESHMUKH Managing Trustee, Navjeevan Education Society, Vinchurigaoli, At Post Adgaon, Tal., Dist. Nashik Ph. No. : (0253) 2228422
INFORMATION OFFICER	DR. KUNDENDU KUMAR DEO Principal, Navjeevan Law College, Shivshakti Chowk, CIDCO, Nashik - 8. Ph. No. : (0253) 2372157, 2379751 Mob. : 9579685311
ASSISTANT INFORMATION OFFICER	SHRI. ANIL P. DESHMUKH (SHELKE) Head Clerk, Navjeevan Law College, Shivshakti Chowk, CIDCO, Nashik - 8. Ph. No. : (0253) 2372157, 2379751 Mob. : 8888829691



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2	Prof. M. S. Pande	Member
3	Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar	Member
4	Prof. P. P. Sawarkar	Member
5	Adv. Nagnath Gorwadkar	Member
6	Mr. A. P. Deshmukh	Member
7	Mr. M. U. Vinchurkar	Member



NAV-JUSTICE 2020-2021



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ADMISSION COMMITTEE 2020 - 21

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2	Mr. Makarand S. Pande	Member
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4	Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar	Member
5.	Mr. Samir N. Chavan	Member
6.	Mrs. Mangal A. Patil	Member
7.	Mrs. Shalini S. Ghumare	Member
8.	Mr. Swapnil Pawar	Member



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3	Prof. P. P. Sawarkar	Member
4	Prof. S. N. Chavan	Member



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Mr. Arun Bhalerao	Member (C.F.O. NES)
Prof. P. P. Sawarkar	Member
Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar	Member
Prof. S. N. Chavan	Member
Mr. Vijay Kale	Member (Management Representative)
Mr. B. T. Shelke	Member (Engineer, Nashik)
Dr. Suverna Shinde	Member (External Expert)
Ramu Jadhav	Student Representative
Adv. Babulal Shinde	Member (Alumini)
Adv. K. K. Ghuge	Sr. Advisor - Member
Mr. Anil Deshmukh	Member (Non-Teaching Representative)
Mr. Makarand S. Pande	Member (Co-ordinator)



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सावित्रीबाई फुले पुणे विद्यापीठ विद्यार्थी विकास मंडळ

विद्यार्थी विकास कक्ष २०२०-२१

अ.क्र.	समितीचे सदस्य	पदाचे नाव	सदस्यांची नावे
१	उपप्राचार्य/वरिष्ठ शिक्षक	अध्यक्ष	Prof. M. S. Pande
२	शिक्षक प्रतिनिधी	प्रतिनिधी	Inamdar Shahista Salimkhan
३	शिक्षक प्रतिनिधी (महिला)	प्रतिनिधी	Sawarkar Pradhnya Prabhakar
४	सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता	प्रतिनिधी	Prof. Devyani Farande
५	समुपदेशक	प्रतिनिधी	Mr. Mahendra Vinchurkar
६	विद्यार्थी परिषद पदाधिकारी	प्रतिनिधी	Jaydeep Kalantri
७	विद्यार्थी परिषद पदाधिकारी	प्रतिनिधी	Sneha Yawalekar
८	विद्यार्थी परिषद पदाधिकारी	प्रतिनिधी	Kajol Chandak
९	विद्यार्थी परिषद पदाधिकारी	प्रतिनिधी	Mubin Khan

विद्यार्थी विकास कक्ष २०२० - २१

अ.क्र.	समितीचे सदस्य	पदाचे नाव	सदस्यांची नावे
१	प्राचार्य/संचालक	अध्यक्ष	डॉ. देओ कुंदेंदू कुमार
२	वरिष्ठ अध्यापक	सदस्य	पांडे मकरंद सुधाकर
३	वरिष्ठ अध्यापक	सदस्य	डॉ. इनामदार शाहिस्ता सलीमखान



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VARIOUS CELL FUNCTIONING IN NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK 2020 - 21

I. Legal Awareness Cell :

- 1) Mr. Makrand S. Pande - Co-ordinator
- 2) Dr. S. S. Inamdar - Member
- 3) Mahesh Khedkar - Member Student Representative
- 4) Asmita Rupwate - Member Student Representative

II. Human Rights & Gender Sensitization Cell :

- 1) Dr. S. S. Inamdar - Co-ordinator
- 2) Minakshi Jadhav - Member
- 3) Rozmin Mulla - Member Student Representative
- 4) Vinit Mahajan - Member Student Representative

III. Student Progression Cell :

- 1) Mangal Patil - Co-ordinator
- 2) Shalini Ghumare - Member
- 3) Anjali Ravandalekar - Member Student Representative
- 4) Satyam Yadav - Member Student Representative

IV. IPR Cell :

- 1) Samir N. Chavan - Co-ordinator
- 2) Kiran Kshatriya - Member
- 3) Rahul Shinde - Member Student Representative
- 4) Mousmi Choudhary - Member Student Representative





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VARIOUS CELL FUNCTIONING IN NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK 2020 - 21

V. Consumer Rights Cell :

- 1) Prof. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar - Co-ordinator
- 2) Prof. Samir N. Chavan - Member
- 3) Sandip Bamb - Member Student Representative
- 4) Priyanka Thakare - Member Student Representative

CHARGES / RESPONSIBILITIES 2020 - 21

1. Makarand S. Pande - Legal Aid, NAAC, AISHE, Sr. Supervisor,
Virtual Lecture Series Co-coordinator
2. Pradhnya P. Sawarkar - Seminar Co-ordinator, Webinar Co-ordinator, CAP Asst. Director,
Jail Visit Incharge, Registrar, Sub-Registrar Office Visit, Attendance Incharge,
3. Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar - Academic & Research Co-ordinator, Time Table Incharge, Studnet
Development Officer, Visit Incharge (Supreme Court / High Court / Forensic Lab)
Training & Placement Cell Officer, Student Election Officer, Editor Nav Justice,
Virtual Lecture Series Co-ordinator
4. Samir N. Chavan - Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Moot-Court Incharge,
Director - Sports & Physical Education, Incharge - All competitions, Guest Lecture,
Blood Donation, Court Visit, MOU, Co-ordinator Competitive Exams Cell
5. Mrs. Mangal A. Patil - CEO, Cultural Celebration
6. Mrs. Shalini Ghumre - NSS, Police Station Visit
7. Swapnil Pawar - Website updation & Jayanti Celebration



NAV-JUSTICE 2020-2021



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- MENTOR - MENTEE -

MENTOR - MENTEE B.A. LL.B. - I :

Sem I : Prof. S. D. Pawar

Sem II : Prof. S. D. Pawar

MENTOR - MENTEE B.A. LL.B. - II :

Sem III : Mr. Jeevan S. Wagh

Sem IV : Mr. Jeevan S. Wagh

MENTOR - MENTEE B.A. LL.B. - III :

Sem V : Prof. Shalini S. Ghumare

Sem VI : Prof. Meenakshi Jadhav

MENTOR - MENTEE LL.B. - I :

Sem I : Div. A : Dr. S. S. Inamdar

Sem I : Div. B : Prof. M. S. Pande

MENTOR - MENTEE LL.B. - I :

Sem II : Div. A : Prof. S. N. Chavan

Sem II : Div. B : Prof. P. P. Sawarkar

MENTOR - MENTEE LL.B. - II :

Sem III : Dr. S. S. Inamdar

MENTOR - MENTEE B.A. LL.B. - IV :

Sem VII : Dr. S. S. Inamdar

MENTOR - MENTEE LL.B. - III :

Sem IV : Prof. M. S. Pande

MENTOR - MENTEE B.A. LL.B. - V :

Sem VIII : Prof. M. S. Pande

MENTOR - MENTEE LL.B. - III :

Sem V : Prof. P. P. Sawarkar

MENTOR - MENTEE B.A. LL.B. - V :

Sem IX : Prof. P. P. Sawarkar

MENTOR - MENTEE LL.B. - III :

Sem VI : Prof. S. N. Chavan

MENTOR - MENTEE B.A. LL.B. - V :

Sem X : Prof. S. N. Chavan



NAV-JUSTICE 2020-2021



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK



Navjeevan Education Society's
NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE
CIDCO, Nashik - 422 008.

Academic Year 2019 - 2020

Top 3 Rankers Class- wise April 2020 Examination

LL.B-III

Rank	Name of the Student	Marks
1	Yugandhara Salunkhe	797/1000 (79.7%)
2	Aditya C. Ghuge	793/1000 (79.3%)
3	Omnanarayan Tripathi	768/1000 (76.8%)

Academic Year 2019 - 2020

Top 3 Rankers Class- wise April 2020 Examination

B.A. LL.B. - V

Rank	Name of the Student	Marks
1	Shital Vithal Shelke	566/900 (62.88%)
2	Neeta W. Dipake	557/900 (61.88%)
3	Prashant G. Gandhake	525/900 (58.33%)



NAV-JUSTICE 2020-2021



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK



Navjeevan Education Society's
NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE
CIDCO, Nashik - 422 008.

Academic Year 2019 - 2020

Top 3 Rankers Class- wise April 2020 Examination

DTL

Rank	Name of the Student	Marks
1	Siddhant P. Ikhankar	444/500 (88.88%)
2	Rahul M. Sonawane	440/500 (88.01%)
3	Lomesh V. Bauskar	424/500 (84.80%)

Academic Year 2019 - 2020

Top 3 Rankers Class- wise April 2020 Examination

DLL & LW

Rank	Name of the Student	Marks
1	Nilesh V. Gangurde	471/500 (94.2%)
2	Megha A. Ahirrao	420/500 (84.0%)
3	Tanaji J. Chavan	398/500 (79.6%)



NAV-JUSTICE 2020-2021



NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE, NASHIK



Navjeevan Education Society's

NAVJEEVAN LAW COLLEGE

CIDCO, Nashik - 422 008.

ANNUAL REPORT 2020 - 21

Today on the occasion of presentation of Annual Report of Navjeevan Education Society's Navjeevan Law College I follow the protocol of this programme at the outset I wel-come Hon. Bade Sir, Hon. Bade Madam, Respected Kale Sir, Respected Pawar Madam, All Faculty members, Students, Ladies & Gentleman.

World health organization (W.H.O.) declared novel Corona Virus disease (COVID-19) outbreak as a pandemic and reiterated the call for countries to take immediate action. Though the first case COVID-19 In India was reported on 30th January 2020 in Kerala. Lockdown was announced in Kerala 23rd March 2020 and the rest of the country 25th March 2020. So from this date onwards everyone was directed to work from home and students lecture was taught through Digital platform like Google meet and Zoom App. Due to this pandemic the examination was delayed and the pattern of the examination converted from lengthy question to multiple choice questions to facilitate students to appear the examination and their academic year should not be in loss this process to benefited the students.

The admission of the students was also made through online in the month of July & August and the class commence after the admission in the month of September 2020.

On 21st June 2020 International Yoga day was celebrated students and faculty members participated virtual. 15th August 2020 Independent day was celebrated as per guidelines of the authorities' handful of members attended the flag hosting. On 5th September 2020 Teachers Day was celebrated students express their wish to most of the teaching faculty through the digital devise Mobile & Whatsup and they were blessed by teachers. 24th September 2020 NSS Day was observed, students prepared Mask, Sanitizers and reach to the public to make awareness about the pandemic and the prevention. NSS Volunteers work out throughout the year whenever necessity arise in the society.

On 2nd Oct. 2020 as celebrated was Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti & Lal Bahadur Shashtsri Jayanti. All the teaching and non-teaching faculty paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi & Lal Bahadur Shashtsri. On 15h Oct. 2020 A.P. G. Abdul Kalam Jayanti was celebrated as "Vachan Prerna Divas" students took part in Essay writing and other competition by the mode of virtual. On 31st Oct. 2020 "Rashtriya Ekta Divas" Sardar Valabhbhai Patel Jayatni was celebrated. On 14th November 2020 Pandit Jawarlal Neharu Jayanti was celebrated as "Children's Day". On 11th November 2020 Maulana Azad Jayanti was celebrated as "Education Day" all the faculty teaching and non-teaching participated on this occasion. On 26th November 2020 "Constitution Day was celebrated student delivered speech on the topic "Indian Constitution Preamble" a good number of students participated along with the teachers.



NAV-JUSTICE 2020-2021



Navjeevan Education Society's Navjeevan Law College organized "Virtual Lecturer Series" from December 29th 2020 to 30th Jan. 2021 this program was divided into five phases. Excluding the Inaugural and Valedictory function. On the Inaugural function day Vice-Chancellor of M.N.L.U., Mumbai Hon. Prof. Dr. Dilip S. Ukey was the Chief Guest our Hon. Bade Sir, Managing trustee, Navjeevan Education Society, was the Patron and Hon. Bade Madam, Chairperson, Navjeevan Education Society was Guest of Honor. Wel come address was delivered by Principal Dr. Kundendu kumar Deo convener, program was presided by Dr. S. S. Inamdar Co-ordinator and vote of thanks was given by Prof. M. S. Pande Co-ordinator. On 31st Dec. 2020 phase one subject "Professional Ethics and contempt of Court Law". Dr. Apeksha S. Agrawal Associate Professor faculty of Law Banasthali Vidypith Rajasthan delivered lecture on the topic "An Overview of Contempt Law in the present context" on the same day Dr. Ramadevi Assistant Professor ICFAI Law School IFHE University,. Hyderabad gave a Lecture on the topic "Accomplishing Nobility in Legal Profession through Advocates, Act 1961" on dated 7/01/2021 the Phase II subject Legal Aid and ADR Techniques on this day Mr. Prasad P. Kulkarni, Secretary DLSA, Nashik delivered on the topic "Legal Service Scope and Effects." On the afternoon session Mr. Yateen B. Gane, Secretary DLSA, Mumbai gave lecture on "Importance of ADR Techniques in today's context."

The Phase-III commence on 09th January 2021 and continued till 12th January 2021 Subject Forensic Science (Cyber Law & Medical Jurisprudence) on this occasion three guest lecturer was delivered by three different speakers. Adv. Yogesh Dabke, Bombay High Court, Mumbai delivered on the topic "Cyber Crime Law & Its Prevention in Nutshell." On 11th Jan 2021 Dr. Vina Patil, Assistant Professor Narayanrao Law College, Nanded, delivered Lecture on the topic "India's Health Care in the Frontline But In back of Mind" On 12th January 2021 Dr. Pradeep Tambe, Asst. Professor Marathwada Mitra Mandals Sankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune gave lecture on the topic "Clinical Trial in India Issues and Challenges."

The Phase-IV subject "Intellectual Property Rights Law" on dated 18th Jan. 2021 Dr. Namarata Lohar Assistant Professor, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda delivered lecture on topic "Patent Law and Public Health Related Provisions." On 19th Jan. 2021 Dr. Pankaj Umbarkar, Assistant Professor Symbiosis Law School, Hyderabad delivered lecture on the topic "The Spectrum of Trademarks and Geographical Indication and Its Distinctivies" and Dr. Ragini P. Khubalkar, Assistant Professor Incharge center for IPR MNLU, Nagpur delivered lecture on 20th Jan. 2021 on the topic "Challenging Dynamics of copyright."

The Phase-V subject "Human Right Laws" this commence from 25th Jan 2021 and ended 30th Jan. 2021 on this occasion an International Speaker Vanessa D'Cruz presented lecture on the topic "Human Rights of Transgender Community, A Real Life Journey of Unflappable Person" Vanessa D'Curz shared experience at International Level. On 27th Jan. 2021 Ishrat Jahan Vice Precedent forum Unity and Nationalism, West Bengal delivered lecture on the topic "Muslim Women's Struggle and Her Journey to defeat Practice of Tripple Talaaq in India" On 28th Jan. 2021 Mr. Abjijeet Rohi, Assistant Professor MNLU, Mumbai delivered lecture on the topic "Human Rights of Venerable Section of the Society." On 29th Jan. 2021 Associate Professor Dr. Sanjay Bang from Christ University, Bangalore gave lecture on the topic "The impact of forest Rights Act 2006 on Forest Dwellers People Statutory Provisions and the Practical Realities." On the last day 30th Jan. 2021 Prof. Dr. Lalit kumar Deb, Dean, Birla School of Law, Global University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa delivered lecture on the topic "Human Rights and Judicial Activism in India"





The Valedictory function of Virtual Lecture Series was held on 30th Jan. 2021. Principal Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo, Convener Wel-come the Chief Guest Hon. Mr. Justice Anil Kilor(Judge Bombay High Court) , President of the Function Hon. Subhash Deshmukh(Bade Sir) Managing Trustee Navjeevan Education Society, Guest of Honor Prof. Dr. Tabrez Ahmad(Vice Chancellor, GD, Goenka University)and all other participants after the program was over at last vote of thanks was express by programme Co-ordinator Dr. Shahista Inamdar.

On 3rd January 2021 Savitribai Phule Jayanti was celebrated Teaching and Non-Teaching staff participated in this porgramme. Subhashchandra Bose Jayanti was celebrated on 23rd January 2021. 72 nd Republic Day was celebrated on 26th Jan. 2021 all the teaching non-teaching staff attended the flag hosting ceremony.

On 19th Feb. 2021 Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti was celebrated all the faculty members paid tribute to Shivaji Maharaj on 8th March 2021 Navjeevan Education Society's Navjeevan Law College Legal Aid Clinic organized Webinar for students and parents on occasion of "International Women's Day Hon. Vijaya Deshmukh(Bade Madam), Chairperson, Navjeevan Education Society delivered the Inaugural address. Adv. Indrayni Patni delivered lecture on the topic- "Law Relating to Matrimonial Dispute and Matrimonial Remedies in India" and Adv. Vijaya Maheshwari delivered lecture on the topic "Law of Domestic Violence in India." Wel-come address was given by Principal Dr. Kundendukumar Deo this programme was co-ordinator by Prof. M. S. Pande and Dr. Shahista Inamdar. Navjeevan Education Society's Navjeevan Law College Legal Aid Clinic is a regular functioning body under the authority of District Legal Aid Service Authority, Nashik the Legal Aid clinic conducts programmes every month as per the direction of the Legal Aid Service, Nashik and submits monthly report.

14th April 2021 was celebrated as Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti all the teaching and non-teaching members were present.

Due to the pandemic COVID-19 the scheduled of the University examination has changed and it was extended for three months and the result were announced within the prescribe date for the beneficiary of the students.

Before concluding I express my gratitude's to Hon. Bade Sir, Hon. Bade Madam, respected Kale Sir and respected Pawar Madam I extend my thank to each and every person.

With regards.

DR. KUNDENDU KUMAR DEO

Principal

M.A. LL.M., Ph. D. (Law)





INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR) IN MEDIA LAW

- JYOTI CHAUDHARY
LLB II YRS

“ Style is a deeply personal expression of who you are,
and every time you dress, you are asserting a part of yourself ” - Nina Gracia

SOME EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION OF COPYRIGHT LAW IN MEDIA :

To understand the applicability of Copy rights Act in Media Law there are two good examples :

We all know that Big Boss featuring Salman Khan by Endemol Shine India and is a long-running show. Similar to this, two other shows with the same concept were started in Malayalam and Kannada but with different names and different producers. This leads to infringement of the copyright of the producer of the original big boss.

One of our favourite fantasy movies : Harry Potter series which was written by JK Rowling was produced by Warner Bros, but when we see the movie, due credits are given to JK Rowling. Now the question arises, who has the copyright for the work? When it comes to novels, scripts and title- JK Rowling is the copyright owner of the plot and theme. This is called literary and dramatic copyrightable work. When it comes to the movie, producer of the movie- warner bros- has the copyright. This is called cinematography work.

(Sanjeev Pillai Vs VenuKunnapalli and Anr.) : In this case the appellant Sanjeev Pillai is a writer who researched about 20 years on an religious event that occurred in history named as Mamankam. Mamankam was a duodecennial medieval fair held on the bank and on the dry river-bed of Perar river. Perar river is also known as River Nila, RiverPonnani or Bharathappuzha at Tirunavaya, Southern India. This hindu festival seemingly had begun analogous to the Kumbha.

During Mamankam it was believed that the goddess Ganga descended into the Perar and by her marvelous advent the river became as holy as the Ganges itself. Being celebrated once in every twelve years the festival carried huge economic, social and political significance. As per K. V. Krishna Iyer, the last Maankam fair was held in 1755 CE. The Mamankam came to an end with conquest of Kozhikode by the Sultan of Mysore, Haider Ali.





He wrote a story on it and was intended to make a movie on it. Mamankam mainly relates to the story of Perumal. Perumal was the ruler of the country and chaver pada / warriors (suicide squad). Later on he met respondents and signed a MOU for making the movie based on his writing. But the first hitch he felt when he found that the producer is not a company as earlier stated to the writer but he is signing as an individual. The shooting begun and the writer became the director of the said movie. But he found that many changes were being made in the movie so he started opposing but then he was dismissed from directorship and the movie was completed by other director.

The writer then appealed the court but in first instance he couldn't give his prayer so appeal didn't end in any result. In his second appeal he prayed to refrain the producers to release the movie. The respondents said that huge investments and efforts of many people have been already devoted and the movie release was also scheduled so asked the court not to restrain the release of the said movie.

The court has given right to claim copyright to the author but has not banned the release. The movie was allowed to be released under certain conditions till the case is disposed by the trial court.

Citation :

- [1] <https://vakilsearch.com/advice/copyrights-in-the-media-industry/>
- [2] www.wikipedia.com, www.livelaw.com, judgement dated 11-Dec-2019.





Among the 295 countries of the world, only 36 countries have not criminalised marital rape and no wonder India is one of those 36 countries. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 differentiates consent given by a married woman and an unmarried woman. As per exception clause in Section 375 of IPC, sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, with the wife not being under 15 years of age, is not considered as rape. The Supreme Court has read this down to 18 years. This also essentially violates the Right to Equality enshrined under Article 14. India's penal laws were framed by the British.

However, with the landmark judgement in *R v R* case, in 1991, 30 years ago, The House of Lords held that it was a crime for a husband to rape his wife. However, Indian Penal Code even after 30 years of this landmark judgement did not undergo any amendment to strike down the exemption clause given in Section 375. Multiple petitions have been filed across various courts of the country, but in vain.

A petition filed by a woman in 2015 was dismissed by the Supreme Court, citing that "law shall not change for one woman". In the *Arnesh Kumar V. State of Bihar*, the Supreme Court held that criminalising marital rape will be the "collapse of the social and family systems" (!)

In 2018, a private Bill called The Women's Sexual Reproductive and Menstrual Rights Bill, 2018, introduced by Congress MP Shashi Tharoor in the Loo Sabha, sought to criminalise marital rape, among other rights. However it lapsed after failure to garner support from the elected government. A government minister recently stirred a debate when he said that marital rape could not be criminalised in India as "marriages are sacrosanct" (!)

A 25 year old marital victim says, "I was only a toy for him which he thought he could use differently every night. Whenever we had a fight he would take it out on me in bed. There were times I pleaded him to stay away because I was unwell, but he would not take a no for an answer, not even during my periods. I still remember the night of 14 th February 2014, which was also his birthday, we had an heated argument and then he forced himself on me. I resisted as hard as I could but he didn't stop and then he inserted a torch inside me. I had to be admitted to hospital and I bled for 60 days after that. "

This is not just one, there are many such. In Indian society, women are seen as properties and marriage is seen as "right all wrongs". It is prescribed that she should not have sex before marriage but after marriage she has to say "yes" to any kind of forced sex by her husband. She has no desire of her own.

It's high time, our judiciary and legislature take some strong steps towards criminalising marital rape and effect the Right To Equality enshrined in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, in a true sense.





You! The rulers of our mind, our Nation..

To the doctors and nurses, &
a corona warriors,
Police, Teachers and Lawyers..

Our humble Salutations
Amidst the pandemic your..
prized oblation
leaving your family to
serve the nation..

oh! Real hero.... we salute you

You! the real owner of
our Land & Soil,
To feed the Nation,
so hard you toil..

Your Cease less
labor betwixt
this turmoil
Without you, the earth
will spoil..

Oh! Real hero... we salute you

You! The Incarnation of God

On the earth
To save human and Huminity

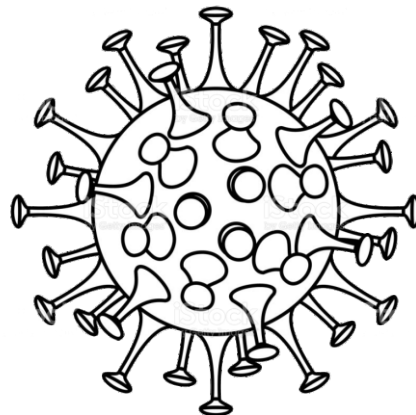
To spread love and Prosperity

To bless us and reduce Mortality

Oh! Real hero..We salute you....

We salute you...

- **Sujata ozarkar (Sonawane)**
Faculty Navjeevan Law College





CYBER SECURITY FOR HEALTHCARE DATA IN INDIA

- Dr. Sameer Chandratre
LL.B. 1st year

When the Indian healthcare industry moved towards digitalization for better patient outcomes, safety, benefits and research protocols, lesser did we know the threats involved in Data management and safety, security of the data. Digitalization of Healthcare records created a vulnerability to the basic health records by virtue of its storage, access and transfer. Whenever the data is vulnerable, it would face the threat of being stolen for various malicious purposes.

Following are few considerations which can contribute to its vulnerability and threats :

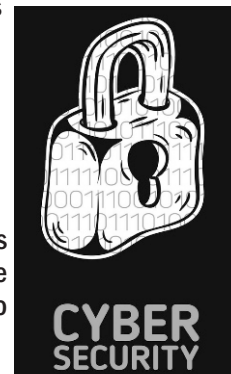
1. Demographic details
2. Access to physical, mental and sexual health.
3. Access to personal issues, financial information.
4. Access to past medical records which in turn can give access to various confidential information.
5. Staff capturing and handling the data.
6. Vendors supplying security systems
7. Mobile, Computers, LAN Networks involving multiple personal having access to systems & passwords.
8. Electronic devices which are tampered, broken, stolen, E Waste handling.
9. Malwares, Phishing attacks.
10. Viruses and links which keep open ends for attack, access later.
11. Hacking.

In spite of all regulations in place , it was reported in a recent article in Economic Times dated 04/02/2020 that a German firm found 1 million patient files and 107 million images consisting of Xrays and CT scans accessible freely on internet. This is apart from information one can get on Darkweb. This is breach of ones privacy. Unfortunately no one is accountable whom we can refer to CRAT cyber regulations appellate tribunal 2008.

Its clearly evident that, mere policies and regulations in place cannot be the answer to cyber security of the data. Indian Government perceiving the threats has proposed two new bills to try and secure valuable healthcare data.

With the advent of Technology coming in big way into the Healthcare sector, India also needs law which is parallel to the the United States law of Health Insurance Portability and Accountability act which was passed in 1996 called HIPAA law.

HIPAA establishes a legal Framework for the privacy and protection of the rights of a patient about his health records which are available on the servers. The scope of this personal data under the general data protection regulation also includes the health data.





Meanwhile considering that the IT Act 2000 Anticipating the threats, Judiciary brought into place following Laws.

1. IT Act 2000 enacted in 17 October 2000.

(providing legal framework to electronic records)

Offences related to healthcare mentioned under this act are as follows :

Sec 43. Tampering with computer source documents without permission.

Sec 66. Hacking with computer system, data alteration.

Sec 70. Unauthorized action to protected systems.

Sec 72. Breach of confidentiality and privacy.

Sec 73. Publishing false digital signature certificates.

Sec 463 IPC. Forgery of electronic records.

amended 2008, act is not stringently implemented, and not all inclusive , for the data privacy Indian government has proposed Disha that is Digital information security in healthcare act.

Disha is a counterpart of HIPAA. Though the legislation has not been updated with regards to the development in the technology and regulations which are to be brought, introduced under DISHA in the personal data protection bill 2019 which is also called the PDP bill (this applies to the processing of personal data, where such data has been collected, disclosed, shared or processed by any company in India for persons incorporated or created under Indian law)

The scope is wide enough to apply to foreign companies, which are involved in processing of this data in connection with any business or any goods or services within the territory of India or otherwise. The clinical establishments and health care providers in India are using electronic medical records EMR's or electronic health records EHR's because these are the preferred method of Data Collection. According to the CEA Act 2010, now it's mandatory to maintain EMR for every patient.

Digital India mission of the Indian government ,Disha lays down DHD i.e. digital health data and PII i.e. personally identifiable information which has physical, mental, sexual, medical records, medical history, biometrics which can be used to have access to the financial issues or confidential issues of a person.

The legislation creates a central regulator called the national electronic health authority (NeHA) and various state electronic health authorities SeHA give effect the provisions of the share. It covers hospitals, nursing homes, dispensaries ,clinics, sanatoriums, pathology labs and whatever companies which are entitled to document and capture the health records. It is proposing a stringent penalty on defaulters in the nature of fine and imprisonment. But the challenge lies in implementation of DISHA. first of all the vulnerable data should be secure and the breaches there off should be brought to trial under some Regulating authority .

Conclusion : There is a great need of regulating all the digitalized systems in healthcare so as to protect the privacy of patients and integrity of profession.





VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence and the Law : As it explains, violence by men against women is a longstanding problem and remains widespread. Until recently it was sanctioned by the law's indifference. While it may not be possible to envisage a complete and comprehensive legal response to violence, either by the Commonwealth or the State and Territories, the level of tolerance of it in different areas of the law needs to be examined and addressed. A brief reading of judicial decisions across a range of different legal issues shows that violence is quite often a part of the background or context of a legal dispute but it is either ignored or treated as irrelevant. This is not to say, however, that courts always ignore or miss the violence in cases involving domestic relationships when the case is not one legally classified as 'about violence'. Indeed, the cases discussed below indicate that courts can respond to male violence against women. However, it was obvious from the response of women to the law that such judicial sensitivity to issues of violence was by no means uniform.

Gender Bias & the Judiciary : The Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs has recently examined the issue of gender bias in the judiciary. Its May 1994 report concentrates on issues of sexual violence against women. The Committee found that stereotypes deriving from historical, social attitudes which did not accept women's status as equal, autonomous citizens continue to be used. While the Senate Committee focused on particular cases of sexual assault that had received widespread media coverage, they suggested that it was not an adequate response to the issue of gender bias merely to hold individual judges responsible. They saw the problem a real, significant but largely unconscious problem of a systemic nature calling for multiple solutions.

Violence and Legal Education : In traditional legal education, violence against women is not typically a subject in the law course in its own right nor, more importantly, is it a topic in a general compulsory course such as property law, contract, equity or administrative law. While it is an essential and comparatively visible part of criminal law in courses in Australian law schools, it should also be a prominent part of all traditional law subjects. Violence is often part of the context of a case, or essential to understanding the dispute between the parties, even while it is not the central focus of the case. The federal Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET) has recognised this by providing funds for the development of course materials on key thematic areas, including violence, for inclusion in core subjects within the law curriculum.





Violence Extends beyond the Criminal Law : As a result of the ways in which legal categories are structured, there is a tendency to see violence as relevant only to the criminal or quasi-criminal law, largely the responsibility of the States and Territories, and not to consider it as having any relevance to a range of other non-criminal law issues. There may well be a tendency not to recognise it at all in other areas. There has been considerable law reform effort in Australia around criminal law issues such as rape and sexual assault, violence by men against women in the home, child sexual abuse and homicide laws. The focus has been on male violence against women in its clearest and most direct forms. This work, evident in the reports of various task forces, committees and inquiries, including the National Committee on Violence Against Women, has been essential to make violence against women a more prominent concern in traditional criminal law. There has been much less attention to violence which arises less directly in the law and may take other forms. For example, women are subjected to a variety of different injuries. They may be harmed in their workplaces and the streets by sexual harassment. They may be vilified or infantilized or sexualized in media representations. They may be harmed in a seemingly infinite variety of forms of pornography. They may also be injured through medical abuses, particularly in relation to their reproductive capacities. As young women, they may be distinctively harmed by the juvenile justice system. Abuses against women are perceived as a 'by-product' of war. Yet male violence against women is routinely ignored outside criminal or quasi-criminal areas.

The Broader Use of Tort Law :

Existing Torts : There have been some successful attempts to address violence in the area of tort law, or civil wrongs. Actions for negligence have been brought in cases where the defendants have breached their duty to protect women at foreseeable risk of violence. Examples include an action against the police for failing to protect women against a known rapist and actions against landlords for failure to protect tenants from rape and other forms of assault. Negligence actions are potentially available against any body or person with a responsibility to protect the community or provide a safe environment, for example, a school or university, an occupier of a public building, or perhaps a local government authority with responsibility for street lighting. The tort of trespass to the person, which includes assault and battery, has also been used directly against perpetrators.

Developing New Torts : Tort law may also have the potential to develop other responses to violence. For example, in the UK there is currently debate over whether the law relating to nuisance and the tort of intentional infliction of emotional distress can deal adequately with harassment or whether a new tort should be developed. Tort law could develop 'a category sui generis for injuries suffered by individuals because they are women', using the understanding of social injury.





A New Framework : There are many possible responses to the problem of violence against women and a variety of legal doctrines in which violence emerges as an issue. A complete legal response to violence might require a substantially reconstructed legal framework with a new category solely for the purpose of dealing with violence against women in all its forms. This is beyond the scope of what can be achieved in this reference.

The Emergence of Violence against Women : In many cases violence against women may not be the issue before the court. However, a history of violence may emerge from a discussion of the background of the case. It can become a central part of the context of the case. The first three examples below form a case study of how aspects of the non-criminal law respond to 'domestic' homicide. These and the other examples here show how, by examining violence against women only through criminal or quasi-criminal law, its extensive incidence and effects in other legal and social contexts can be easily overlooked. The examples may also illustrate the link between violence and women's economic inequality.

Violence against Women in Case Laws : Now I shall deal with the facet relating to offences against women. The offences are of various types. They find mention in many enactments. These under- mentioned provisions are enumerated in Indian Penal Code, 1860 :

- # Section 304-B ----- Dowry Death
- # Section 354 ----- Assault or Criminal Force to Woman
- # Section 361 ----- Kidnapping from Lawful Guardianship
- # Section 366 ----- Kidnapping, Abducting or Inducing a Woman
- # Section 372 ----- Selling Minor for Purposes of Prostitution
- # Section 376 ----- Rape
- # Section 376-A ----- Intercourse by a man with his wife during separation
- # Section 376-B ----- Intercourse by public servant with woman in his custody
- # Section 376-D ----- Intercourse by any member of the hospital with any woman in that hospital
- # Section 494 ----- Remarriage
- # Section 498 ----- Enticing or taking away or detain a married woman
- # Section 498-A ----- Dowry cruelty



These are the main offences under the IPC against women. Certain offences are general against all women and certain offences are applicable in respect of married women.

Assault or Criminal Force To Woman : The apex court in *State of Punjab v. Major Singh*, while dealing with section 354 had interpreted the term 'women' denoting female of any age. It further held that an offence which does not amount to rape may come under the sweep of section 354, IPC.

In this context the decision rendered in the case of *State v. Musa* is worth noticing. The aforesaid offence caught the eye of the nation when a senior police officer misbehaved with another senior officer belonging to the IAS cadre. The lady officer was slapped before the members of the elite society. Their Lordships (Supreme Court) observed that the observations made in the FIR were neither absurd nor inherently improbable. Finally the accused was acquitted.





Assault or Criminal Force To Woman : In *Rupen Deo Bajaj v. Kanwar Pal Singh Gill*, the Supreme Court said that the offence under this section should not be treated lightly as it is quite a grave offence. In certain western countries privacy to person and even privacy to procreation are regarded as very sacrosanct rights and if this offence is studied in that prospect the offence would clearly show that it affects the dignity of women and, therefore, the accused of this offence, when proved, should be appropriately dealt with.

In *People's Union for Democratic Rights v. Police Commissioner, Delhi, Police Headquarter and another*, the supreme court after holding that the accused was guilty of offence under section 354 of IPC, awarded to the victim, compensation which is to be recovered from the salary of the guilty officers.

Rape :

Presently, I shall deal with the regard to offence of rape. Offence of rape is regarded as one of the most heinous crimes. Every person's physical body is a temple in itself. No one has the right to encroach and create turmoil. When there is any kind of invasion or trespass, it offends one's right. The right of a woman to live in her physical frame with dignity is an epitomization of sacrosanctity. An impingement or incursion creates a sense of trauma in the mind of the person. Not only does the body suffers but also the mind goes through such agony and tormentation that one may not be in a position to forget it throughout her life. She becomes a different person in the eyes of the society for no fault of hers. That apart the offence of rape is an offence which creates a dent in the social marrow of the collective and a concavity in the morality of the society.

In *State of Haryana v. Mange Ram*, their lordships (Supreme Court) gave emphasis highlighting that the evidence in the case of this nature should be appreciated on broader probabilities and the judge should not be carried away by insignificant contradictions.

In *State of A.P. v. Ganula Satya Murthy*, the Supreme Court made an observation that it is an irony that while we are celebrating women's rights in all spheres we show little or no concern for their honour. Their lordships further observed that the courts must deal with rape cases with utmost sensitivity and appreciate the evidence of the totality on the background of the entire case and not on isolation.

An aspect which needs to be stated here is that a woman who has been raped is not an accomplice. She is the victim of a carnal desire. In a case of rape, corroboration need not be searched for by the judge if in the particular circumstances of the cases before him he is satisfied that it is safe to rely on the evidence of the prosecutrix. If the prosecutrix is able to give a vivid account of how she was subjected to sexual harassment and the intercourse, the same can be placed reliance upon and the conviction can be recorded.

In *State of Maharashtra v. M.M. Madikar*, it has been empathically laid down that there is rule or prudence requiring corroboration of the victims in a case of rape.





In State of Maharashtra v. M.M. Madikar, At this juncture I may state that sometimes the trial courts give emphasis on absence of physical injuries, lack of corroboration by medical evidence, non-raising of alarm, no evidence of showing resistance and such other ancillary factors. From these angles the prosecution is disbelieved or the court arrives at the conclusion that there is consent.

The apex court in the case of *State of H.P. v. Mange Ram*, has clearly laid down that if the prosecutrix submits her body under fear or terror the same would never amount to consent. In the said case their lordships also held that in the absence of any violence to the body of the victim in all circumstances would not give rise to inference of consent.

In State of Rajasthan v. N.K., wherein the supreme court held that the absence of injuries on the person of the prosecutrix is not necessary to falsify the allegation or be regarded as an evidence of consent on the part of the prosecutrix.

Dowry Cruelty And Dowry Death :

The other offences which relate to women and have become wanton and excessive are offences under section 304-B and 498-A. the apex court has given a broader meaning to the concept of cruelty enshrined under section 498-A of ipc. A case may not fall under section 304-B when ingredients are not fulfilled but when cruelty is otherwise proved, the trial judge is entitled to record a conviction under section 498-A. The ingredients which are necessary to be satisfied for an offence under section 304-B are as follows:

- # The death of the woman is caused by any burns or bodily injuries.
- # Occurs otherwise than under abnormal circumstances.
- # And the aforesaid two factors spring within the seven years of the girl's marriage, and
- # Soon after her death, she was subjected to cruelty and harrassed by her husband or his relatives; and
- # This is in connection with the demand of dowry.





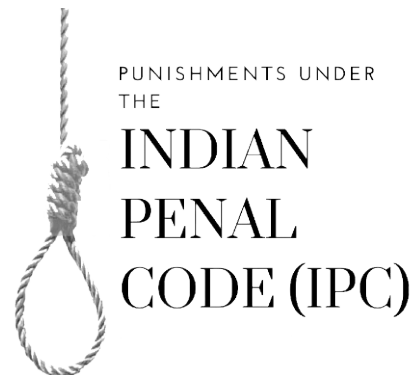
PUNISHMENTS UNDER IPC :

Under the law, Punishments is provided to cease the wrong doer from committing the crime again. Punishment is a consequence or result of a wrong committed by a person. Provision for Punishment are provided under section 53 and chapter 3 of the Indian Penal Code [IPC]. The Section defines various kinds of Punishments to which the offenders are liable under the Indian Penal Code. The Punishments given under Section 53 apply only to offences given under this code.

In India, the Reformatory Theory is followed to provide Punishment. The Punishment awarded should neither be so harsh nor so easy so that it fails to serve its purpose in generating impact on the offender and as an eye-opener for others. It is considered that Punishment should be of such a nature that it brings reform in a person's personality and thinking.

SECTION 53 OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860 PRESCRIBES 6 KINDS OF PUNISHMENT.

1. DEATH PENALTY
2. LIFE IMPRISONMENT
3. IMPRISONMENT
 - a. RIGOROUS
 - b. SIMPLE
4. FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY
5. FINE
6. SOLITARY CONFINEMENT



1. DEATH PENALTY

Death Penalty is also called the Capital Punishment. Under this Punishment, a person is hanged till he dies. The infliction of Death Sentence or taking away the offender's life by authority as a punishment for an offence is Capital Punishment or Death Penalty. In India it is awarded in rarest of rare cases.

It may be Awarded as Punishment in the following Offences :

Waging war against the Government of India. [Section 121]

Abetting mutually actually committed. [Section 132]

Giving or fabricating false Evidence upon which an innocent person suffers death. [Section 194]

Murder. [Section 302]

Dacoity accompanied with murder. [Section 396]

Kidnapping for ransom. [Section 364 A]





2. LIFE IMPRISONMENT :

The words Imprisonment for life was subtitled for transportation for life by Act XXVI of 1955. In its ordinary connotation Imprisonment for Life means Imprisonment for the whole of the remaining life period of the convicted person's natural life. According to Section 57 Imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to Imprisonment for 20 year's. But only for calculating fractions of term of Punishment Imprisonment for Life reckoned as equivalent to Imprisonment for 20 year's. But other wise the sentence of Imprisonment for life is of indefinite duration.

3. IMPRISONMENT :

Imprisonment means taking away a person's freedom and putting him in aprison. According to Section 53 of the IPC, there are two kinds of Punishments :

A. SIMPLE

It is a Punishment in which the offender is confined to jail only and not subjected to any hard labour.

The following are some offences which are punishable with simple Imprisonment :

Wrongful Restraint [Section 341]

Uttering any word or making any so undor gesture with an intention to in sultthe modesty of a Women en [Section 509]

Defamation [Section 500, 501, 502]

Criminal misappropriate of property [Section 403]

B. RIGOROUS

In this case the offender is put to hard labour such as grinding corn, digging, cutting wood etc.

The following are some offence which are punish able with Rigorous Imprisonment

Kidnapping in order to murder [Section 364]

Robbery [Section 392]

Dacoity [Section 395]

House breaking in order to commit offence Punishable with Death [Section 449]

FOR FEITURE OF PROPERTY :

For feiture implies the loss of property of the accused. Under this Punishment, the state seizes the property of a criminal. It is the result of the wrong or default caused by the person. The property for feited may be movable or immovable.

FINE :

Fine can be simple defined as monetary punishment. Almost all the sections related with awarding punishment includes fine as punishment. However Section 63 says where sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offen derisliable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive.





SOLITARY CONFINEMENT :

Solitary confinement means keeping the prisoner isolated and away from any kind of inter course with the outside world. It is believed that a feeling of loneliness may exert whole some influence and reform the criminal. Solitary Confinement shall in n ocase exceed three months in total.

CONCLUSION :

We have discuss edvarious Punishments which are imposed differently in different offences, the term, nature,etc. varies in each case and offences and also according to courts. All Punishment are Retributive, Reformative, and Deterrent in nature. It is stated that a Reformative approach to Punishment should be the object of Criminal Law



- ISHWARI VIJAY JADHAV
LL.B 1st YEAR





WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

ABSTRACT

It is a woman who always played a dominant role in the life of infant and child. Women are one of the important section of our society. Women's Empowerment is really needful in the societies in India. It creates self-esteem of women in social perceptive. Empowering women is related to give those rights with the help of which they can get equally participation with Male category in Education, Society, Economics, Politics etc. Education and Training is required to Women so as to create understanding and awareness among women about their rights and privileges in the society. Our Constitution of India has given special rights to women which are helpful for them to live a better life in the society with avoiding the male dominance. Legal Provisions are erected in the legislation which protects their right to work, right to freedom in the society, right to life and liberty etc.

Education as a means of empowering of women can bring about attitudinal change. Achieving change requires policy and programme actions to improve women's access to secure livelihoods and economic resources, alleviate their extreme responsibilities in housework, remove legal impediments to their participation in public life, raise social awareness through education and mass communication and increase their decision making capacity.

Women's empowerment is a movement involving respect, honour and recognition toward all women. It is ideal to enhance the status, literacy, awareness, boldness of women to avoid unfair treatment in the society. It is helpful to achieve the sustainable development in the country. Women are facing threats to their lives, health and well-being as a result of being overburdened with work and of their lack of power and influence. Women's knowledge, abilities and coping mechanisms often go unrecognised. Perspective research paper attempts to focus on power of women in the society.

INTRODUCTION

The need for women empowerment arose because of the gender discrimination and male domination in the Indian society since ancient time. Women are being suppressed by their family members and society for many reasons. They have been targeted for many types of violence and discriminatory practices by the male members of the family and society in India and other countries as well. Wrong and old practices in the society from ancient times have taken the form of well-developed customs and traditions. Women enjoyed a better position in the Rig-Vedic period which deteriorated in the Vedic civilization. Vedic civilization onwards, women were denied the right to education, right to widow remarriage, right to inheritance and ownership of property.

During the British Raj, many social reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, and Jyotirao Phule started agitations for the empowerment of women and as a result of their efforts Sati was finally abolished and the Widow Remarriage Act was formulated.

Later, stalwarts like Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru advocated women rights and as a result of their concentrated efforts that the status of women in social, economic and political life began to elevate in the Indian society. Women Empowerment means nothing but to increase the spiritual, political, social and economic strength of women. It often involves empowered developing confidence in women's own capacities





LITERATURE VIEW

Women empowerment is a situation in which women are given the opportunity to participate fully in social, political and economic spheres of life, (Sushama, 1998). Empowering women entail creating an enabling environment in which women are allowed to implement government programmes and organisational policies that affect their lives (Chattopadhyay, 2005; Aspy and Sandhu, 1999; Patricia et al., 2003). Women empowerment is the situation in which women move from the state of being oppressed to the state in which both the oppressor and the oppressed are equal, socially, politically and economically (Chattopadhyay 2005). The concept of empowerment can be understood better when contextualised to social, Educational, economic, political and psychological empowerment of women. The social Empowerment of women addresses areas of gender inequities that exist between men and Women in society (Srivastav, 2001; Mira Shiva, 2001).

Women empowerment simply means increasing educational opportunities of women so that they are able to make meaningful decisions about themselves and their families (Pathak 2003). The economic empowerment of women refers to the process of according women the power to become "breadwinners" to be self-reliant to generate income from projects and fight poverty (Elliot 2008). The political empowerment of women is the process of advancing Women's political interests (Pam Rajput, 2001; Tiwari, 2001).

The psychological empowerment of women refers to the process in which women increase their motivation, self-interests and morale to become more involved in national programmes, such as education, politics, health matters, agricultural issues and developmental programmes (Pam Rajput, 2001; Tiwari, 2001).

DISCUSSION

Empowerment of women is one of the sensible but needful subject in the society. Many times and also in many sectors women are not getting an equivalent privilege as compared to men in the society. The identity has been suppressed may be due to their weaknesses, family responsibilities. However, in order to give the optimum privilege and to facilitate the sustainable development of the society our constitution of India as well as Legislation has made ideal provisions to raise the privileged status in the society. It can be helpful for women to live a better dignified life in the society without any exploitation and overburdening from the male category. However, Education, Training and Development are the key strategic imperatives for Women Empowerment in the society. It is a critical success factor to increase the understanding about the moral and to create a sustainable social awareness in the society.





CRITICAL ANALYSIS

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.

1. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative social economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Fundamental Rights, among others, ensure equality before the law and equal protection of law; prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and guarantee equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment. Articles 14, 15, 15(3), 16, 39(a), 39(b), 39(c) and 42 of the Constitution are of specific importance in this regard.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGES

- (i) Equality before law for women (Article 14)
- (ii) The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them (Article 15 (i))
- (iii) The State to make any special provision in favour of women and children (Article 15(3))
- (iv) Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State (Article 16)
- (v) The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood (Article 39(a)); and equal pay for equal work for both men and women (Article 39(d))
- (vi) To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities (Article 39A)
- (vii) The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief (Article 42)
- (viii) The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46)
- (ix) The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people (Article 47)
- (x) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A)(e))





CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGES

(xi) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat (Article 24 3D (3))

(xii) Not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chair persons in the Panchayats at each level to be reserved for women (Article 24 3D (4))

(xiii) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality (Article 24 3T (3))

(xiv) Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in Municipalities for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide (Article 24 3T (4))

2. LEGAL PROVISIONS

To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities and to provide support services especially to working women. Although women may be victims of any of the crimes such as 'Murder', 'Robbery', 'Cheating' etc, the crimes, which are directed specifically against women, are characterized as 'Crime against Women'. These are broadly classified under two categories.

(1) The Crimes Identified Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

(i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)

(ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes (Sec. 363 - 373)

(iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304- BIPC)

(iv) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)

(v) Molestation(Sec. 354 IPC)

(vi) Sexual Harassment(Sec. 509 IPC)

(vii) Importation of girls (upto 21 years of age)

2. The Crimes identified under the Special Laws (SLL)

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. Some acts which have special provisions to safeguard women and their interests are:

(i) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

(ii) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951

(iii) The Family Courts Act, 1954

(iv) The Special Marriage Act, 1954

(v) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955





CONCLUSION

Women Empowerment is the key resource to improve strength and status of women living in the society. It ensures equal right to women absolving the issue of gender discrimination in the society. It builds up and raises the confidence among women to claim their rights. They can make inductive use of constitutional and legal provisions to maintain their respective status in the society without any trouble and exploitation from male category. Women Empowerment gives strength and capacity to women to take their own decisions for their personal dependent.

It makes them independent from all aspects of mind, thoughts, rights, decision. It escapes them from the social and family limitations. Gender Equality can be maintained in all the areas. Women Empowerment is essential to maintain bright future of the family, society, country and our nation. Women need more fresh and capable environment so that they can make their own right decisions in every area either for themselves or society or family or country. Full-fledged development can be achieved in the country with the efficient and effective implantation of Women Empowerment in the society. It is a successive tool to reach the spanked goal of Sustainable Development.

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2. The Crimes identified under the Special Laws (SLL)

- (vi) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005
- (vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (viii) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)
- (ix) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (x) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- (xi) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976
- (xii) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- (xiii) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- (xiv) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
- (xv) The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1986
- (xvi) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (xvii) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- (xviii) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

3. SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

- (i) National Commission for Women :** In January 1992, the Government set-up this statutory body with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary, etc.
- (ii) Reservation for Women in Local Self Government:** The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensure one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.
- (iii) The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1991-2000):** The plan of Action is to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child with the ultimate objective of building up a better future for the girl child.
- (iv) National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001:** The Department of Women & Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has prepared a "National Policy for the Empowerment of Women" in the year 2001. The goal of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women.



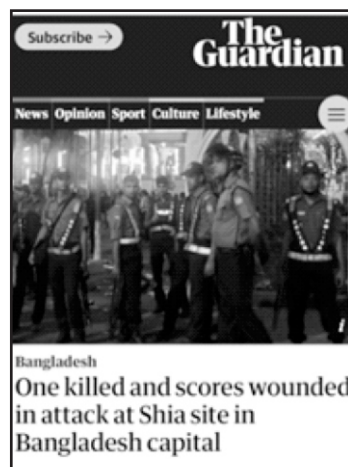


Student's Opinion on Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019. (C.A.A.)

Let me start with a small story. 'Imagine if you are in a boat and you see two people drowning in the water. They are begging for help, explaining that their boat has sunk. You see that there was room for five more people in your boat, these two people can be easily saved. What will you do in this situation? obviously, you will save them. What if I tell you that, one person is Hindu, and the other is Muslim? What will you do now? Will you save them? I think a majority of people will still save them, there is no context to religion. However, if you are a Hindu and you decide to save only the Hindu person reasoning that, there are many boats in this river, some other guy who may be a Muslim will come and save the Muslim person.' Is there any logic in this? Can religion be a cause to leave the other person to die in such a situation? There is room for the other person still you don't want to save him based on religion.

The above mentioned story basically represents Citizenship Amendment Act. The Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019. States that U/S.2.(1), Provided that any person belonging to Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi or Christian community from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan, who entered into India on or before the 31st day of December, 2014 and who has been exempted by the Central Government by or under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 or from the application of the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946 or any rule or order made thereunder, shall not be treated as illegal migrant for the purposes of this Act.

Basically, this act provides citizenship to the people of the abovementioned countries and religions. The government states that "these are those religion's people who are attacked frequently, not treated well and have been exploited in their native countries. With this amendment, we are giving them an opportunity/invitation to come to India to have a better life and a better future." This logically sounds correct. As there are real matters of mistreated peoples, Hindu temples have been attacked by the Muslim crowd in Bangladesh.





But there are still many other minorities in Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan who are also not treated well, attacked by the others. For Instance, the Ahmadis and the Shias, also the Atheist people in other Islamic Countries. This fact has been completely ignored by the Act. There are no provisions for these peoples in the Act. The Act only provides for some religions and ignores others.



To counter the above statement, many say that "if there Are problems between the Ahmadis and the Shias, that is not their problem to look after, there are many other Islamic countries to invite these Muslim people to their countries".



Here is the point where our story (Paragraph. 1) comes into consideration. That the Muslim person was left behind, hoping that there will be other Muslim-owned boats nearby that will come and save that person. (Metaphorically).





Problems with this Amendment Act.

1. What about the Atheist? (Those who doesn't believe in any religion) where will they go?
2. If based on religion, the government starts discriminating, in this condition our country will no longer be called Secular. If this comes true, it may impact the reputation of our country internationally. India is known for its Secularism. Our freedom fighters like Mahatma Gandhi, Babasaheb Ambedkar, Bhagat Singh, Subhash Chandra Bose, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also believed in Secularism in our country by declining the 2 Nation theory.
3. If this Act provides Citizenship to every people coming to India, there will be a lot of people migrating to India to gain citizenship. This will increase population which can affect the resources of our country, especially in northeastern states, like Assam they are already facing this Crisis since after the independence of Bangladesh many immigrants took shelter in that region.
4. Issues like Poverty, Unemployment, Inflation. Etc.
5. According To R.A.W (Research and Analysis Wing). This can also affect the national security of the nation. As any Infiltrator or Terrorists caneasily enter the state by pretending to be a Hindu or any other mentioned religion.





The real reason for this Act to be introduced, (In my opinion).

1. The government wants to create a distraction for people, not to draw their attention to real issues like economic crisis, GDP growth, unemployment. Etc.
2. The government wants to create a vote bank from these illegal immigrants for themselves for the next elections. As people with emotions will see that the government has provided them citizenship, so they shall vote for them again.



Amin Mohamed A. Khan
B.A.LL.B - 4th
2020-21





अस्मिता..



करुणा शिल प्रज्ञा पंचशिल यांच्या घेऊन
निघालो शिदोऱ्या तुला यायचं का ?

समता, स्वातंत्र्य, बंधुत्व माझ्या
बापानं मला दिल तु घेणार का ?

पण तु येतांना जातीभेद, वर्णभेद,
वर्गभेद याचा कर चुराडा
घरी गिरव समतेचा धडा तरच तु ये..

तु येतांना कुंकवाच लेणं लावण्याआधी
तुझ्या गुलामगिरीला विचार
कळपाला स्वातंत्र्य आहे का ?
तरच तु ये..

तु येतांना रक्ताचे नाते जोडण्यासाठी
रक्त भंबाळ मस्तके पुसण्यासाठी
साडीच्या पदराला विचार
बंधुत्व मुल्य समजल का ?
तरच तु ये....!

- मदन भिमराव रूपवते





गाडी विकताय ?? ही काळजी घ्या..



पैसे दिल्यानंतर आणि गाडीचा ताबा दिल्यानंतर मालकी हक्क बदलत असला तरी मोटार वाहन कायद्यातील मालक व्याख्ये प्रमाणे रजिस्टरला ज्या व्यक्तीचे नांव असेल तीच व्यक्ती मालक म्हणून समजली जाईल आणि त्यात बदल करता येणार नाही, असे सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने मोटार अपघात प्राधिकरणाचा निकाल कायम करतांना प्रतिपादन केले आहे.

काही लोक सेकंड हॅण्ड गाडी विकत घेतात काही लोक नविन गाडी घेतांना आपली जुनी गाडी विकतात. या व्यवहारात फक्त पैसे दिले-घेतले म्हणजे व्यवहार संपला असे नाही. गाडीची मालकी कायद्याने तबदील म्हणजे ट्रान्सफर होणे किती महत्वाचे आहे हे सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या तीन सदस्यीय खंडपीठाने नवीनकुमार वि. विजयकुमार आणि इतर (अपील क्र. १४२७/२०१८) या याचिकेवर दिलेल्या निकालाने स्पष्ट होते.

या प्रकरणाची पार्श्वभूमी अशी आहे की, विजयकुमार यांच्या मालकीची मारुती गाडी त्यांनी २००७ मध्ये एका व्यक्तीला विकली आणि अशा प्रकारे ३ ते ४ वेळा गाडी विकली जाऊन शेवटी पुन्हा ती पिटीशनर नवीनकुमार यांनी २००९ मध्ये विकत घेतली. मे २००९ च्या सुमारास गाडी मागे घेतांना अपघात होऊन जाईदेवी आणि नितीन या चुलती-पुतण्याचा अपघात होतो, त्या अपघातात जाईदेवी गंभीर जखमी तर नितीनचा जागीच मृत्यू होतो. न्यायालयात नुकसान भरपाईसाठी दोन याचिका दाखल होतात, याचिकांमध्ये अपघाताची जबाबदारी कोणाची? असा प्रश्न मोटार अपघात प्राधिकरणासमोर उपस्थित होतो.

त्यातच गाडीचा इन्शुरन्स संपलेला असतो. मोटार वाहन कायद्याच्या कलम २ (३०) प्रमाणे ज्या व्यक्तीच्या नावे रजिस्ट्रेशन झालेले असते तीच व्यक्ती मालक समजली जाते. अपवाद फक्त ती अज्ञान असेल किंवा हायर-पर्चेस कराराने गाडी घेतली असेल तर अनुक्रमे त्या व्यक्तीचा पालक आणि ज्याच्या ताब्यात गाडी असेल ती व्यक्ती मालक समजली जाते.

या प्रकरणामध्ये ४-५ वेळा गाडी विकली गेली असली तरी अजूनही आर.टी.ओ. च्या रेकॉर्ड रजिस्टर मध्ये मालक म्हणून विजयकुमार यांचेच नांव होते. सबब गाडी ४-५ विकली गेली असली तरी विजयकुमार यांचे नांव मालक असल्यामुळे त्यांनीच नुकसान भरपाई द्यावी असा निकाल मोटार अपघात प्राधिकरणाने दिला होता. या निकाला विरुद्ध विजयकुमार यांनी पंजाब-हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालयात याचिका दाखल केली होती. ही याचिका मान्य करतांना पंजाब-हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालयाने सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाच्या काही निकालांचा आधार घेत निकाल दिला की, जरी आर.टी.ओ. मध्ये मालकाचे नांव बदलले नसेल तरी सदरील गाडीची मालकी ३-४ वेळा बदलून शेवटी ती पिटाशनरला विकल्याचे पुरावे आहेत. सबब मूळ मालकाला केवळ आर.टी.ओ. मध्ये नाव बदलले नाही म्हणून जबाबदार धरता येणार नाही. उलट शेवटचा मालक म्हणून नविनकुमार यांनाच जबाबदार धरले पाहिजे. निकाल पत्रात सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने या पूर्वीच्या अनेक निकालांचा उद्घापोह केला आहे.

सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने मोटार अपघात प्राधिकरणाचा निकाल कायम करतांना असे प्रतिपादन केले की, जरी पैसे दिल्यानंतर आणि गाडीचा ताबा दिल्यानंतर मालकी हक्क बदलत असला तरी मोटार वाहन कायद्यातील मालक व्याख्येप्रमाणे रजिस्टरला ज्या व्यक्तीचे नाव असेल तीच व्यक्ती मालक म्हणून समजली जाईल आणि त्यात बदल करता येणार नाही. नुकसान भरपाई मागणाऱ्या व्यक्तीला नुकसान भरपाई मिळणे सोपे जावे आणि रजिस्टरला नोंद न झालेल्या वेगवेगळ्या तथा कथित गाडी मालकांचा शोध घेत फिरावे लागू नये, हा हेतू या तरतुदी मागे आहे, असेही सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने आपल्या निकालाव्दारे म्हटले आहे.

म्हणून ज्यांनी गाडी विकली असेल त्यांनी त्वरित त्यांचे नांव आर.टी.ओ. रजिस्टरला बदलले आहे की नाही, याचा पाठपुरावा करावा. त्याचबरोबर सर्वात महत्वाचे म्हणजे गाडीचा इन्शुरन्स चालू आहे की नाही यावर लक्ष्य ठेवावे आणि इन्शुरन्सचे हमे वेळेवर भरावेत म्हणजे गाडी विकली तरी भविष्यात काही कायदेशीर कारवाई किंवा अडचणींना तोंड द्यावे लागणार नाही. थोडक्यात गाडी विक्री व्यवहारात निष्काळजीपणा नको..

- राहुल बाबुलाल मोरे एल.एल.बी., (प्रथम वर्ष)





FUTURE OF CRYPTO CURRENCY IN INDIA : A blanket ban or A birth of a new Economy !

MISS. MEENAKSHI JADHAV
B.S.L., LL.B., LL.M., SET

1. INTRODUCTION :

The Cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual currency that is secured by cryptography which makes it nearly impossible to counterfeit or double-spend. Many cryptocurrencies are decentralized networks based on block chain technology. A distributed ledger enforced by a disparate network of computers. A defining feature of crypto currencies is that they are generally not issued by any central authority but rendering them theoretically immune to government interference or manipulation.

2. MEANING OF CRYPTO CURRENCY :

Cryptocurrencies are systems that allow for secure payments online which are denominated in terms of virtual "tokens" which are represented by ledger entries internal to the system. "Crypto" refers to the various encryption algorithms and cryptographic techniques that safeguard these entries such as elliptical curve encryption, public-private key pairs, and hashing functions.

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF CRYPTO CURRENCIES :

3.1 Corruption Check : As blocks run on a peer-to-peer network it helps keep corruption in check by tracking the flow of funds and transactions.

3.2 Time Effective : Crypto currencies can help save money and substantial time for the remitter and the receiver as it is conducted entirely on the Internet runs on a mechanism that involves very less transaction fees.

3.3 Cost Effective : Intermediaries such as banks, credit card and payment gateways draw almost 3% from the total global economic output of over \$100 trillion as fees for their services. Integrating block chain into these sectors could result in hundreds of billions of dollars in savings.

4. TYPES OF CRYPTOCURRENCY :

The first blockchain based Cryptocurrency was Bitcoin which still remains the most popular and most valuable. Today, there are thousands of alternate cryptocurrencies with various functions and specifications. Some of these are clones or forks of Bitcoin while others are new currencies that were built from scratch. Some of the competing cryptocurrencies spawned by Bitcoin's success known as "altcoins" include Solana, Litecoin, Ethereum, Cardano, Polkadot, Stellar, Dogecoin, Binance Coin, Tether, Monero and EOS.





4. ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH BANNING DECENTRALISED CRYPTOCURRENCIES :

4.1 Blanket Ban : The intended ban is the essence of the Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency Bill 2021. It seeks to prohibit all private cryptocurrencies in India. However, categorizing the cryptocurrencies as public government backed or private owned by an individual is inaccurate as the cryptocurrencies are decentralized but not private.

4.2 Brain-Drain : Ban of cryptocurrencies is most likely to result in an exodus of both talent and business from India similar to what happened after the RBI's 2018 ban.

4.3 Deprivation of Transformative Technology : A ban will deprive India its entrepreneurs and citizens of a transformative technology that is being rapidly adopted across the world including by some of the largest enterprises such as Tesla and Master Card.

4.4 An Unproductive Effort : Banning as opposed to regulating will only create a parallel economy, encouraging illegitimate use, defeating the very purpose of the ban. A ban is infeasible as any person can purchase cryptocurrency over the internet.

4.5 Contradictory Policies : Banning cryptocurrency is inconsistent with the Draft National Strategy on Blockchain 2021 of the Ministry of Electronics and IT which hailed blockchain technology as transparent, secure and efficient technology that puts a layer of trust over the internet.

6. WAY FORWARD :

6.1 Regulation is the Solution : Regulation is needed to prevent serious problems to ensure that cryptocurrencies are not misused but to protect unsuspecting investors from excessive market volatility and possible scams. The regulation needs to be clear, transparent, coherent and animated by a vision of what it seeks to achieve.

6.2 Clarity on Crypto-currency definition : A legal and regulatory framework must define first cryptocurrencies as securities or other financial instruments under the relevant national laws and identify the regulatory authority in charge.

6.3 Strong KYC Norms : Instead of a complete prohibition on cryptocurrencies the government shall rather regulate the trading of cryptocurrencies by including stringent KYC norms, reporting and taxability.

6.4 Ensuring Transparency : Record keeping, inspections, independent audits, investor grievance redressal and dispute resolution may also be considered to address concerns around transparency, information availability and consumer protection.

6.5 Igniting the Entrepreneurial Wave : Cryptocurrencies and Blockchain technology can reignite the entrepreneurial wave in India's startup ecosystem and create job opportunities across different levels from blockchain developers to designers, project managers, business analysts, promoters and marketers.





7. ADVANTAGES OF CRYPTOCURRENCY :

Cryptocurrencies hold the promise of making it easier to transfer funds directly between two parties without the need for a trusted third party like a bank or credit card company. These transfers are instead secured by the use of public keys and private keys and different forms of incentive systems like Proof of Work or Proof of Stake. In modern cryptocurrency systems a user's "wallet" or account address has a public key while the private key is known only to the owner and is used to sign transactions. Fund transfers are completed with minimal processing fees allowing users to avoid the steep fees charged by banks and financial institutions for wire transfers.

7. DISADVANTAGES OF CRYPTOCURRENCY :

The semi-anonymous nature of cryptocurrency transactions makes them well-suited for a host of illegal activities such as money laundering and tax evasion. However, cryptocurrency advocates often highly value their anonymity, citing benefits of privacy like protection for informers or activists living under repressive governments. For instance, Bitcoin is a relatively poor choice for conducting illegal online business since the forensic analysis of the Bitcoin blockchain has helped authorities arrest and prosecute criminals. More privacy-oriented coins do exist such as Dash, Monero, or ZCash, which are far more difficult to trace.

8. ALL EYES ON THE GOVERNMENT'S CRYPTO BILL :

Cryptocurrency trade has witnessed a boom in India over the past couple of years and there is scope for better growth but there is one major hurdle. All eyes remain on the Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency Bill 2021, which will determine the future of virtual coin trade in the country. The bill is currently awaiting approval from the Union Cabinet. While the government had earlier said it would enforce a ban on private cryptocurrencies. There has been a change in its stance with officials hinting that trading activities could be regulated scenario favored by all major cryptocurrency exchanges operating in the country.

Many cryptocurrency exchanges believe that the early adoption of digital coin trade will help India gain an advantage in the rapidly growing global cryptocurrency ecosystem. They also believe that more people will start investing in cryptocurrencies once the government provides some clarity on the subject.

7. CONCLUSION :

India is currently on the cusp of the next phase of digital revolution and has the potential to channel its human capital, expertise and resources into this revolution and emerge as one of the winners of this wave. All that is needed to do is to get the policymaking right. Blockchain and crypto assets will be an integral part of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Indians shouldn't be made to simply bypass it.





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MISS. MEENAKSHI JADHAV
B.S.L., LL.B., LL.M., SET





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In The Present Context**

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Contempt of Court Law**

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BANASTHALI VIDYAPITH
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Date: 30.12.2020

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Dr. Rama Devi
Assistant Professor
ICFAI LAW SCHOOL
IFHE UNIVERSITY
HYDERABAD
Date: 31.12.2020

**TIME
11 AM TO 12:00 NOON**

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Professional Ethics
& Contempt of Court Law
Date : 30th December 2020
to 31st December 2020**



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LEGAL AID CLINIC, IN COLLABORATION WITH
DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY, NASHIK.

• Legal Services- Scope & Effects

• Importance of ADR Techniques In Today's Context

Phase II
Subject:- Legal Aid and ADR techniques

TIME
11 AM TO 12:00 NOON

Mr. Prasad P. Kulkarni
Secretary, DLSA, Nashik
Date: 07.01.2021

Mr. Yateen B. Game
Secretary, DLSA, Mumbai
Date: 08.01.2021

Prof. Makarand S. Pande
Co-ordinator

Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar
Co-ordinator

Prin. Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo
Convener

Phase II
Legal Aid & ADR Techniques
Date : 07th January 2021 to 08th January 2021

Phase - III
Forensic Science
(Cyber Law & Medical Jurisprudence)
Date : 09th January 2021 to 12th January 2021

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VIRTUAL LECTURE SERIES
PHASE - III, TIME 11 AM TO 12 NOON
SUBJECT FORENSIC SCIENCE (CYBER LAW & MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE)

• Cyber Crime Law & It's Prevention In Nutshell.

• India's Health Care In The Frontline But In The Back Of Mind

• Clinical Trial In India: Issues & Challenges.

Adv. Yogesh Dabke
Bombay High Court, Mumbai
Date: 09.01.2021

Dr. Mrs. Vina Patil
Asst. Prof. Narayanrao Chavan Law College, Nanded
Date: 11.01.2021

Dr. Pradip Tambe
Asst. Prof. Marathwada Mitra Manda's Shankarrao Chavan Law College Pune
Date: 12.01.2021

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Co-ordinator

Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar
Co-ordinator

Prin. Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo
Convener

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PHASE - IV, TIME 11 AM TO 12 NOON
SUBJECT: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW

• Patent Law & Public Health Related Provisions

• The Spectrum of Trademarks & Geographical Indications & its Distinctiveness

• Changing Dynamics of Copyright

Dr. Namrata Luhar
Asst. Prof. Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
Date: 18.01.2021

Dr. Pankaj Umbarkar
Asst. Prof. Symbiosis Law School Hyderabad
Date: 19.01.2021

Dr. Ragini P. Khubalkar
Asst. Prof. In-charge Centre for IPR MNLU Nagpur
Date: 20.01.2021

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Co-ordinator

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Co-ordinator

Prin. Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo
Convener

Phase IV
Intellectual Property Rights Law
Date : 18th January 2021 to 20th January 2021





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SUBJECT: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

<p>25.01.2021</p>  <p>Vanessa D'Cruz International Representative for AICPW, Singapore</p> <p>Human Rights of Transgender community: A Real life Journey of Unflappable Person</p>	<p>27.01.2021</p>  <p>Ishrat Jahan Vice President Forum for Unity & Nationalism, West Bengal</p> <p>Muslim Women's Struggle and her Journey to Defeat Practice of Triple Talaq in India</p>
<p>28.01.2021</p>  <p>Mr. Abhijit Rohi Asst Professor MNLU, Mumbai</p> <p>Human Rights of Vulnerable Section of the Society</p>	
<p>TIME 11 AM TO 12:30 PM</p>	
<p>29.01.2021</p>  <p>Dr. Sanjay Bang Associate Prof. Christ University, Bangalore</p> <p>The Impact of The Forest Rights Act- 2006 on Forest Dwellers People - Statutory Provisions and the Practical Realities</p>	<p>30.01.2021</p>  <p>Prof. Dr. Lalit Kumar Deb Dean, Birla School of Law, Global University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa</p> <p>Human Rights and Judicial Activism in India</p>

**Virtual
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**Date : 25th January 2021
to 30th January 2021**

NAVJEEVAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
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CORDIALLY INVITES YOU FOR VALEDICTORY FUNCTION OF VIRTUAL LECTURE SERIES

 <p>Shri. Subhash G. Deshmukh (Bade Sir) Managing Trustee(NES) Patron</p>	 <p>Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kilar Judge, Bombay High Court Chief Guest</p>	 <p>Prof. Dr. Tabrez Ahmad Vice Chancellor, GD Goenka University Guest of Honour</p>	 <p>Smt. Vijaya Deshmukh (Bade Madam) Chairperson(NES) Patron</p>
 <p>Mr. Makrand S. Pande Co-Ordinator</p>	 <p>Dr. Kundendu kumar Deo Convener</p>	 <p>Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar Co-Ordinator</p>	

Date: 30th Jan, 2021
Time: 04:00 to 05:30 pm

Valedictory Function of Lecture Series Date : 30th January 2021









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-VIRTUAL LECTURE SERIES -

NAVJEEVAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
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LEGAL AID CLINIC ORGANISES
ON ACCOUNT OF CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY
WEBINAR FOR STUDENTS & PARENTS
DATE: 08/03/2021, TIME 11 AM TO 1 PM

<p>❖ Law Relating To Matrimonial Disputes & Matrimonial Remedies In India</p>  <p>Adv. Indrayani Patani Regional Vice President of International Federation of Women Lawyers</p>	<p>❖ Inaugural Address</p>  <p>Mrs. Vijaya Deshmukh Chairperson NES, Nashik</p>	<p>❖ Law Of Domestic Violence In India</p>  <p>Adv. Vijaya Maheshwari Trained Mediator & Counsellor Family court Director Dnyan Prabhodhini Manch</p>
 <p>Prof. Makarand S. Pande Co-ordinator</p>	 <p>Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar Co-ordinator</p>	 <p>Prin. Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo Convener</p>

**International Women's Day
Webinar for Students
& Parents
Date : 8th March 2021**

**International
Consumers Day
Date : 15th March 2021**

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LEGAL AID CLINIC ORGANISES
ON ACCOUNT OF CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY
WEBINAR FOR STUDENTS & PARENTS
DATE: 08/03/2021, TIME 11 AM TO 1 PM

नवजीवन विधि महाविद्यालय, नाशिक
Legal Aid Clinic आयोजित "जागतिक बाइक दिन" (आभासीरित्या)
दिनांक: 15/03/2021
वेळ: सकाळी 11 ते 12.30

मुखसंचालन:-
ज्येष्ठ. सुप्रीम कोमलणे - सह संघटक, नाशिक विभाग
सामंतीक / वक्ते -
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बाइक विचारत महासंघ

कार्यक्रम समन्वयक
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प्राचार्य
श्री. कुन्टेड कुमार देव

15 March
WORLD CONSUMER RIGHTS DAY
"THE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMER"

NAVJEEVAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
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ON ACCOUNT OF CELEBRATION OF WORLD HEALTH DAY
ORGANIZES
SPECIAL GUEST LECTURE FOR STUDENTS & PARENTS
DATE: 07/04/2021, TIME 11:00 AM TO 12 PM

Pandemic, Lockdown and Health related issues

WORLD HEALTH DAY
7th APRIL



Dr. Rahul Bhamre
meet.google.com/ajo-fnft-wur

World Health Day
7 April

<p>Prof. Makarand S. Pande Co-ordinator</p>	<p>Dr. Shahista S. Inamdar Co-ordinator</p>	<p>Prin. Dr. Kundendu Kumar Deo Convener</p>
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**World Health Day
Special Guest Lecture on
Pandemic, Lockdown &
Health Issues
Date : 7th April 2021**



NAV-JUSTICE 2020 - 2021



-VIRTUAL LECTURE SERIES
29th December 2020 to 30th January 2021

Day	Name of Guest/ Resource Person	Topic	Youtube Link
Inaugural	Prof. Dr. Dilip Ukey, Vice Chancellor, MNLU, Mumbai (Chief Guest)	Inaugural Function	https://youtu.be/FvRnwmjqVNY
1	Dr. Apeksha S. Agrawal, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan.	An Overview of Contempt Law in the Present Context	https://youtu.be/y9EyhnA9fLM
2	Dr. Rama Devi, Assistant Professor, ICFAI Law School, IFHE University, Hyderabad.	Accomplishing Nobility in Legal Profession Through Advocates Act, 1961	https://youtu.be/nifvNf8Zm4s
3	Mr. Prasad P. Kulkarni, Secretary, DLSA, Nashik.	Legal Service – Scope & Effects	https://youtu.be/klh5HEVz0t4
4	Mr. Yatin B. Game, Secretary, DLSA, Mumbai.	Importance of ADR Techniques in Today's Context	https://youtu.be/QmOzJGThHoM
5	Adv. Yogesh Dabke, Bombay High court, Mumbai.	Cyber Law & It's Prevention In Nutshell	https://youtu.be/a09Q7GxrWVY
6	Dr. Mrs. Vina Patil, Asst. Prof. Narayan Chavan Law College, Nanded.	India's Health Care In The Frontline But In The Back Of Mind	https://youtu.be/OiYXcbatVOM
7	Dr. Pradip Tambe, Asst. Prof. Marathwada Mitra Mandal's Shankarrao Chavan Law College, Pune.	Clinical Trial In India : Issue & Challenges	https://youtu.be/nGLIOP_rUF8
8	Dr. Namrata Luhar, Asst. Prof. Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda.	Patent Law & Public Health Related Provisions	https://youtu.be/9xFxhOBry3Q



**-VIRTUAL LECTURE SERIES****29th December 2020 to 30th January 2021**

Day	Name of Guest/ Resource Person	Topic	Youtube Link
9	Dr. Pankaj Umbarkar, Asst. Prof. Symbiosis Law School, Hyderabad.	The Spectrum Of Trademarks & Geographical Indications & its Distinctiveness	https://youtu.be/Rrp5mSEvcJo
10	Dr. Ragini P. Khubalkar, Asst. Prof. In-charge Center for IPR, MNLU Nagpur.	Changing Dynamics of Copyright	https://youtu.be/kjyBtcxIqBY
11	Vanessa D'cruz, International Representative of AICPW, Singapore.	Human Rights of Transgender Community : A Real Life Journey of Unflappable Person	https://youtu.be/gXy7DCUIYZY
12	Ishrat Jahan, Vice President Forum For Unity & Nationalism, West Bengal.	Muslim Women's Struggle & her Journey to Defeat Practice of Tripple Talaq	https://youtu.be/CgW2Z_yoGyM
13	Mr. Abhijit Rohi, Asst. Prof. MNLU, Mumbai.	Human Rights of Vulnerable Section of the Society	https://youtu.be/PfodC7Vz2co
14	Dr. Sanjay Bang, Asst. Prof. Christ University, Bangalore.	The Impact of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 on Forest Dwelling People – Statutory Provisions & the Practical Realities	https://youtu.be/CAIOdx_ddUQ
15	Prof. Dr. Lalitkumar Deb, Dean, Birla School of Law, Birla University, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa.	Human Rights & Judicial Activism In India	https://youtu.be/psjKAVz9xaE
Valedictory	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anil Kilor, Judge Bombay High Court (Chief Guest) Prof. Dr. Tabrez Ahmad, Vice Chancellor, Goenka University (Guest of Honour)	Valedictory Function	https://youtu.be/goipPqJV-I4





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Printed & Published by :
Navjeevan Education Society's
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