

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S NEW LAW COLLEGE SANGLI

E-mail: bvnlds@yahoo.co.in , nlcsangli@bharatividyaapeeth.edu



BENGALURU



ACADEMIC YEAR 2024-2025



EDITOR : PROF. DR. POOJA NARWADKAR

EXECUTIVE EDITOR : MRS. NEHA WADER

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH BHAVAN, RAJWADA CHOWK, SANGLI - 416416

PHONE: 0233-2377256, FAX : 0233-2326372

Website: www.bharatividyaapeeth.edu

Sports Achievement 2024-25

Bharti Vidyapeeth's New Law College Sangli

Men's Team selected for Inter-Zonal Netball Competition

after winning Third Place in

Sangli Zonal Netball Competition

under Shivaji University Kolhapur



❖ **Our Principal Dr. Pooja Narwadkar got Excellent Principal Award by Carrer Katta in Sangli District**



❖ **Mr. Prasad Kamble got Excellent Coordinator Excellent coordinator by Carrer Katta in Sangli District**

National Critique Competition on 25th March 2025

03:32:11

Stay in the know. Turn on desktop notifications.

03:32:11

Chat People Raise React View More

Leave

1/3

Type here to search

Nifty bank -0.31%

18:07 25-03-2025

02:40:14

Stay in the know. Turn on desktop notifications.

02:40:14

Chat People Raise React View More

Leave

Participants

Share invite

In this meeting (21)

- Sanjeev Sable
- Adv. Arohi Mahatme (Unverified)
- Adv. Dr. Amitabh S... (Unverified)
- Amrjia Nargunde
- Amulya Raj (Unverified)
- Diya Ranganath (Unverified)
- diya chauhan (Unverified)
- Harshini G S (Unverified)

1/3

Type here to search

32°C Partly sunny

18:35 25-03-2025

03:34:18

Stay in the know. Turn on desktop notifications.

03:34:18

Chat People Raise React View More

Leave

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Type here to search

SNV -1.29%

18:29 25-03-2025

03:25:03

Stay in the know. Turn on desktop notifications.

03:25:03

Chat People Raise React View More

Leave

1/3

Type here to search

R/NL share price gai...

18:30 25-03-2025

83%

Amarja Nargunde

BVNLCS (Unverified)

neha veder (Unverified)

Adv. Dr. Amitabh S Gawal...

Prof. Dr. Pooja Prashant N...

Dr. Chandrakant Mandlik (U...

DC diya chau...

NP Neha Pop...

HS Harshini G...

teams.microsoft.com/j2/meetingjoin=true#(1/meetup-join/197ba87e053eb44669900b0c0f54b3b2c56@thread.tacv2/1742890141205?content=%7b%3a%3b%2175e...

Stay in the know. Turn on desktop notifications.

02:48:14

Chat People Raise React View More

Participants

Share invite

In this meeting (21)

Sanjeev Sable

Adv. Arohi Mahatme (Unverified)

Adv. Dr. Amitabh S... (Unverified)

Amarja Nargunde

Amulya Raj (Unverified)

Diya Ranganath (Unverified)

diya chauhan (Unverified)

Harshini G S (Unverified)

Selection Task for In: x Inbov (17.614) - sab: x B.Com. (I Semester) x WhatsApp Critique Compete x

teams.microsoft.com/j2/meetingjoin=true#(1/meetup-join/197ba87e053eb44669900b0c0f54b3b2c56@thread.tacv2/1742890141205?content=%7b%3a%3b%2175e...

Stay in the know. Turn on desktop notifications.

02:56:46

Participants

Share invite

In this meeting (21)

Sanjeev Sable

adv. Arohi Mahatme (Unverified)

Adv. Dr. Amitabh S... (Unverified)

Amarja Nargunde

Amulya Raj (Unverified)

Diya Ranganath (Unverified)

diya chauhan (Unverified)

Harshini G S (Unverified)

High memory usage: 1.3 GB

B.S.C.I. BOTANY Practi... x Inbov (17.614) - sab: x B.Com. (I Semester) x WhatsApp Critique Compete x

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Stay in the know. Turn on desktop notifications.

03:39:08

Chat People Raise React View More

Participants

Share invite

In this meeting (22)

Sanjeev Sable

Adv. Dr. Amitabh S... (Unverified)

Amarja Nargunde

Anjali (Unverified)

Chandrakant Man... (Unverified)

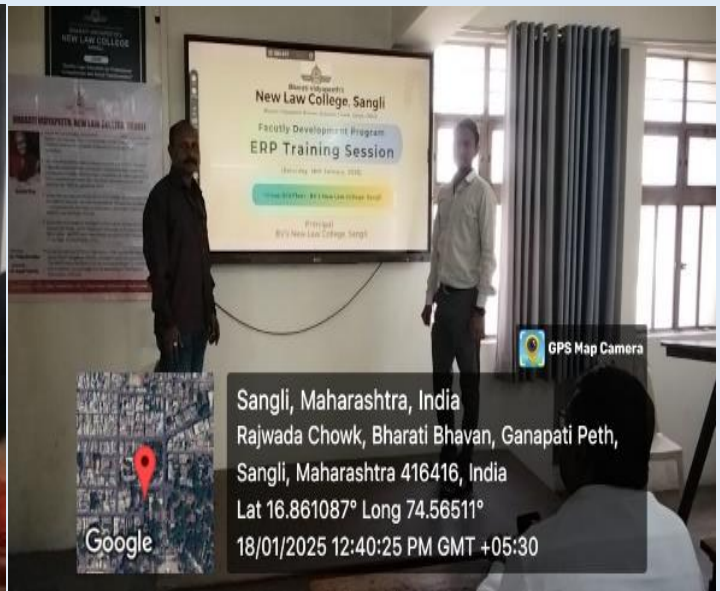
Diya Ranganath (Unverified)

diya chauhan (Unverified)

Dr. Vina Patil (Unverified)

Prof. Dr. Pooja Prashant Narwadar (Unverified)

Faculty Development Program on 18th Jan 2025

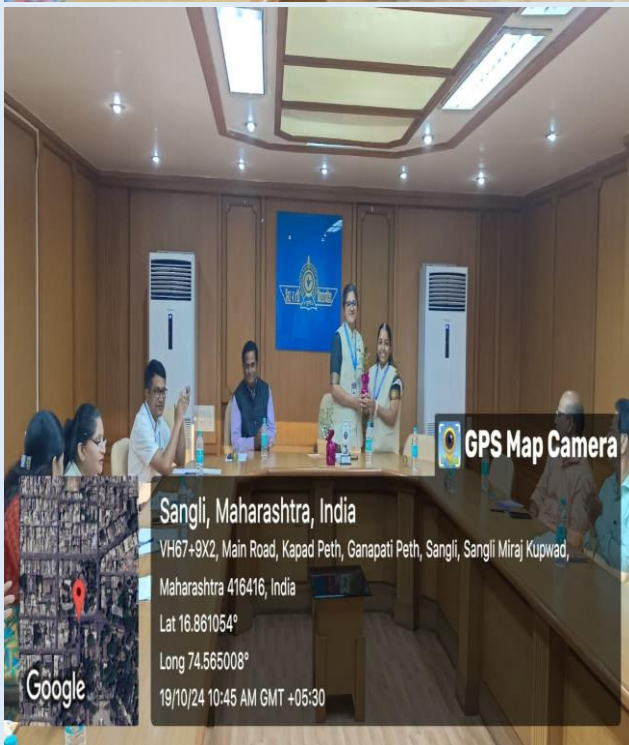


One Day Workshop on Changed Syllabus on 19th Oct.2024

Sponcered by Shivaji University Kolhapur

Key note Speaker: Dr. Amit Sawadi

President: Prof Dr. Pooja Narwadkar





GPS Map Camera

Sangli, Maharashtra, India
VH67+9X2, Main Road, Kapad Peth, Ganapati Peth, Sangli, Sangli Miraj Kupwad,
Maharashtra 416416, India
Lat 16.861054°
Long 74.565008°
19/10/24 10:43 AM GMT +05:30

Google



GPS Map Camera

Sangli, Maharashtra, India
Rajwada Chowk, Bharati Bhavan, Ganapati Peth, Sangli, Sangli Miraj Kupwad,
Maharashtra 416416, India
Lat 16.861048°
Long 74.565013°
19/10/24 11:53 AM GMT +05:30

Google



GPS Map Camera

Sangli, Maharashtra, India
Rajwada Chowk, Bharati Bhavan, Ganapati Peth, Sangli, Sangli Miraj Kupwad,
Maharashtra 416416, India
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Google



GPS Map Camera

Sangli, Maharashtra, India
VH67+9X2, Main Road, Kapad Peth, Ganapati Peth, Sangli, Sangli Miraj Kupwad,
Maharashtra 416416, India
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Google



GPS Map Camera

Sangli, Maharashtra, India
Rajwada Chowk, Bharati Bhavan, Ganapati Peth, Sangli, Sangli Miraj Kupwad,
Maharashtra 416416, India
Lat 16.861048°
Long 74.565013°
19/10/24 12:18 PM GMT +05:30

Google



GPS Map Camera

Sangli, Maharashtra, India
VH67+9X2, Main Road, Kapad Peth, Ganapati Peth, Sangli, Sangli Miraj Kupwad,
Maharashtra 416416, India
Lat 16.861067°
Long 74.565007°
19/10/24 10:46 AM GMT +05:30

Google

College activities 2025-26

International Yoga day 21st June 2024,
our star alumni Adv. Dr. Smita Angal demonstrated the
yogasanas .



Celebration of Constitutional Day on 26th Nov. 2024



New Year Celebration



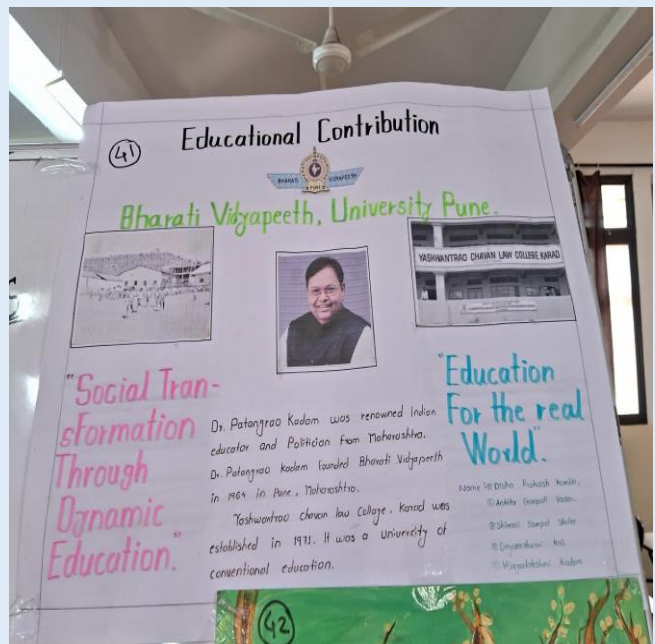
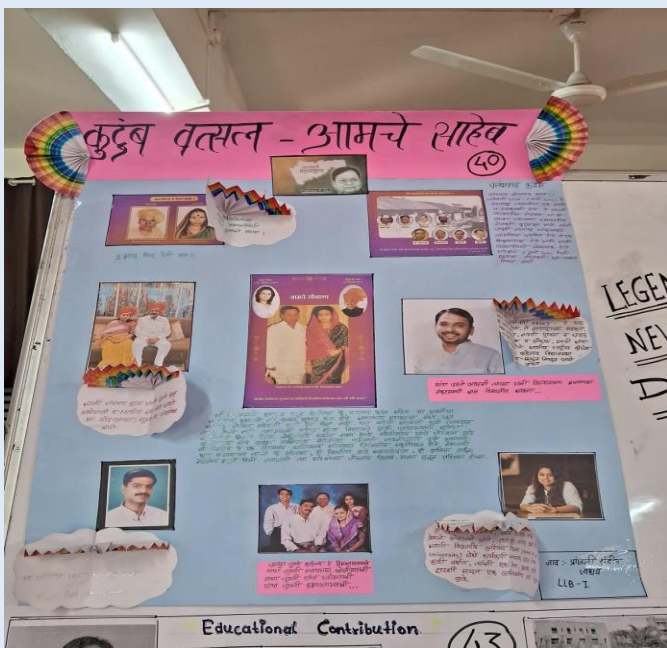
Wall Poster competition

Theme: 'The Inspiring Life Journey of Hon.Dr. Patangraoji Kadam Saheb.'

On the occasion of birth anniversary of Hon.Dr. Patangraoji Kadam Saheb ,founder of Chancellor of Bharati Vidyapeeth ,Pune , the college



Birth anniversary of founder of Chancellor Hon.Dr. Patangraoji Kadam Saheb



YUVA CHETANA: UNDERSTANDING DIMENSIONS OF GENDER SPECTRUM in Navratri from 5th to 13th October 2024

One day workshop on ISSUES AND RIGHTS OF LGBTQ

DAY AND DATE- Saturday, October 5, 2024.

RESOURCE PERSON-Mr.BINDUMADHAV KHIRE.



A workshop on Nirbhaya Pathak Role of Police for Women / Girls Protection and Safety:

A workshop on Nirbhaya Pathak Role of Police for Women / Girls Protection and Safety, organized by BV's New Law College, Sangli , was successfully conducted on 7th October 2024 , aimed at raise awareness about women's safety and role of Nirbhaya Pathak for Women / Girls Protection and Safety



A session on Financial Literacy was conducted on 7th October 2024.

A session on Financial Literacy was successfully conducted on 7th October 2024

Name of the Guest/ Resource Person: Hon. Sharmila Pathak



Session III : Self-defense - Lathi -Kathi Demo.

Name of the Guest/ Resource Person: Mrs. Bhagyashree Phalake



Anand Pawar : Breaking Barriers towards Gender Justice on 8 th Sep.2024

Under YUVA CHETANA: UNDERSTANDING DIMENSIONS OF GENDER SPECTRUM in Navratri



On 9th Oct 2024 Dr. Deepa Shravasti guided the students on 'Commodification of Women in



Sangli Miraj Kupwad, Maharashtra, India
Shop No 07 Near Z.P. School Main Road Opp Mahadev Mandir Arag, Aman Nagar, Shivaji Nagar, Sangli Miraj
Kupwad, Miraj, Maharashtra 416410, India
Lat 16.827081°
Long 74.845699°
09/10/24 11:18 AM GMT +05:30
Note: Captured by GPS Map Camera



Historical context

- Ancient
- Women treated as commodities.
- Used as slaves
- Financial assets
- Multiple uses
- Strategic marriages (political gains) strengthen alliances / consolidate wealth.
- 19th century
- Women as work force often exploited
- 20th century
- India: struggle to dress women in highly sexualized and objectified promoting unrealistic beauty standards

Shodh Ambabaicha : Dr Rajendra Kumbhar on 10th Oct 2024



Dr. Vidya Jadhav :Health and Hygiene on 11th Oct 2024

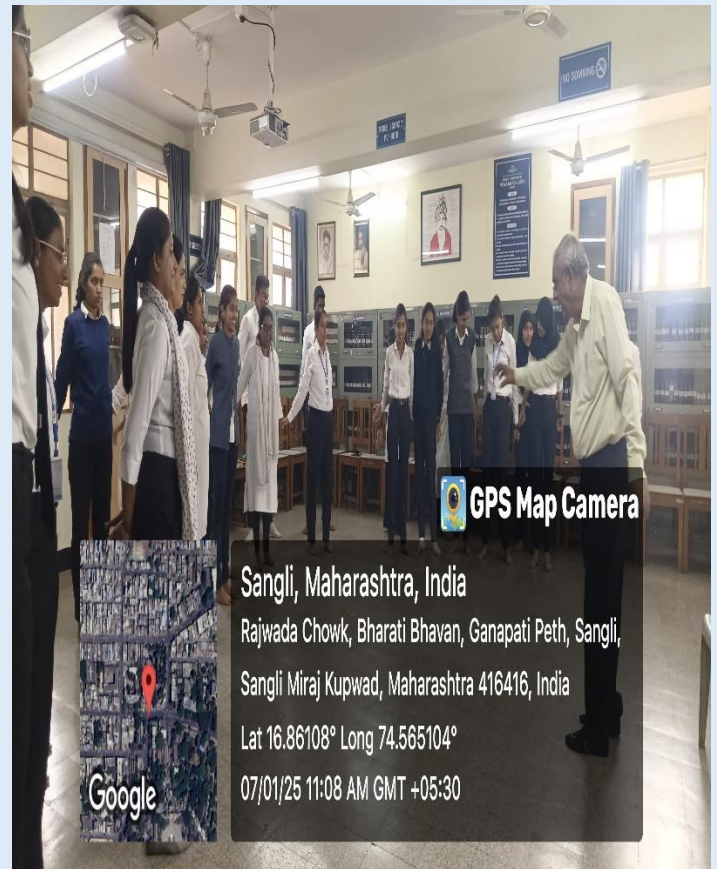


3- Days Student Development program for Softs Skill Development, Drama training camp Hon. Sanjay Haldikar

Day 1:



Day 2:



Day 3:



A One Day Workshop on Universal Human Values and Community

Engagement on 17th February 2025

Resource persons: Hon. Parag Tandale & Hon. Pushapraj Paramar



A One Day Workshop on Women's Day : Special Awareness Program on the Safety and Privacy of Women in the Society and Law on 8th March 2025

Chief Guest- Mrs. Rohini Sambhaji Patil (CJJD/JMFC)

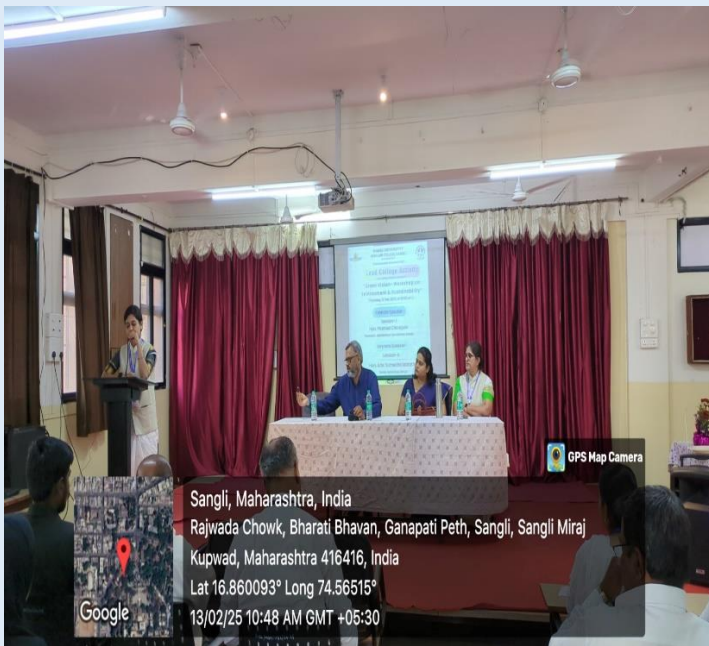
Resource person: Hon. Adv. Dhyananjay Madwanna

President- Hon. Adv. Mukund Datye (Rt- District and Sessions Judge)



The Green Vision: Environment Protection Workshop On 13th February 2025

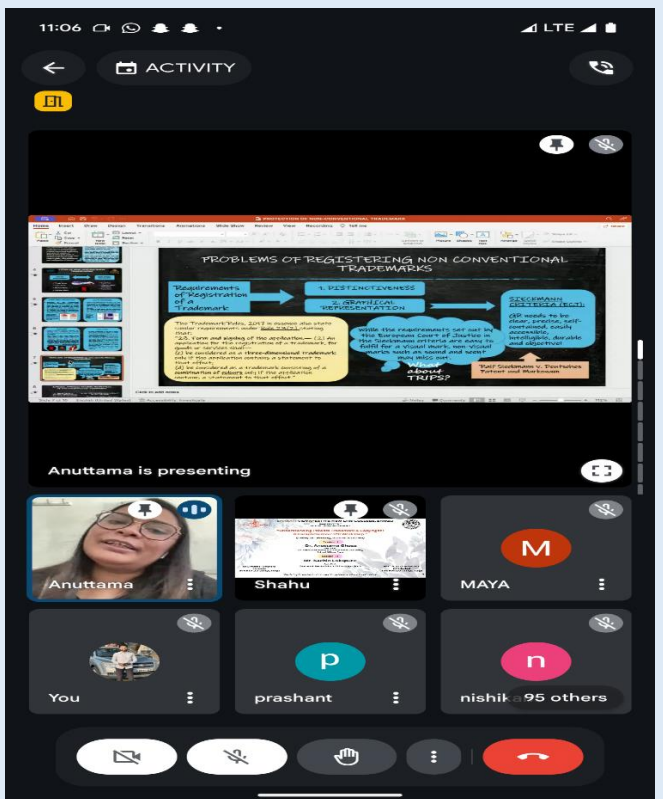
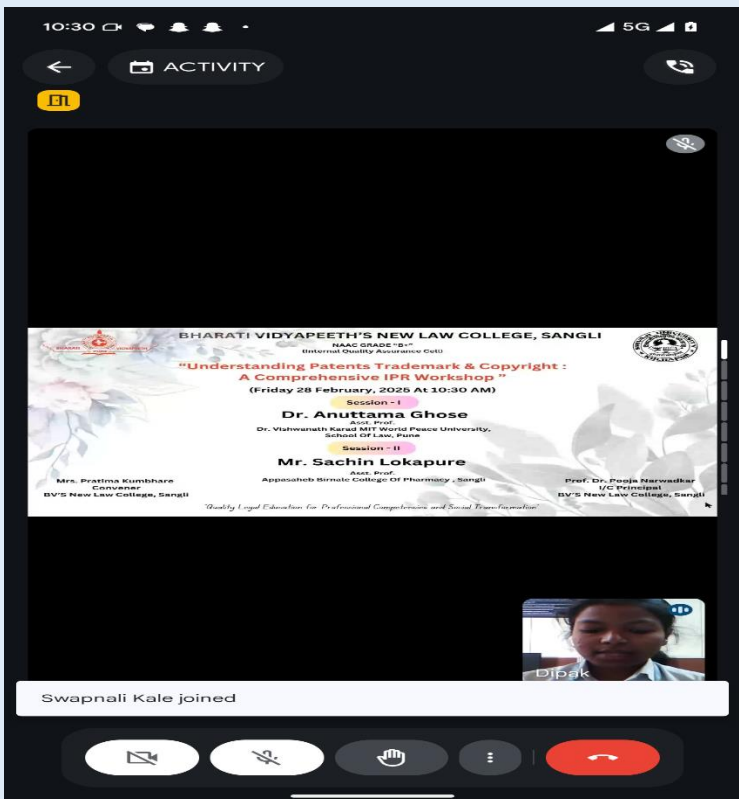
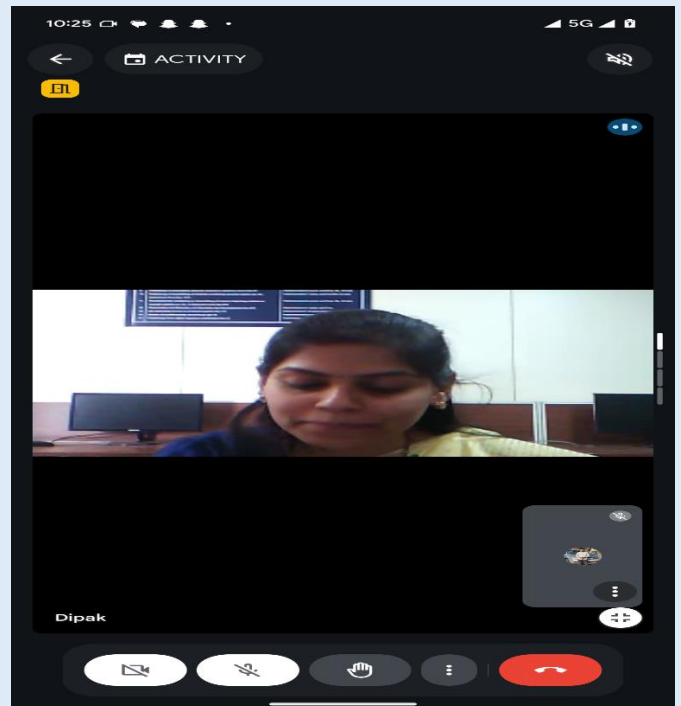
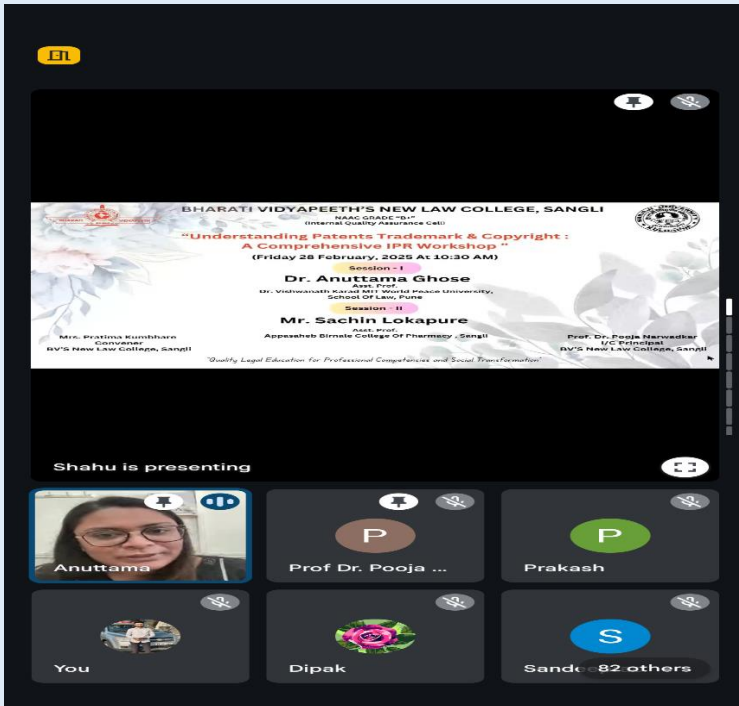
Resource persons: Hon. Pramod Chougule & Hon. Sumedha Marathe



Understanding Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights:

A Comprehensive Workshop on 28 February 2025

Resource persons: Hon. Dr. Anuttama Ghosh & Hon. Sachin Lokapure



Yuva Preranetun Rashtra Nirmam-Shahir Dr.Devanand Mali
Day and Date: Saturday, January 11, 2025




 **GPS Map Camera**



Sangli, Maharashtra, India
Vh67+9x2, Main Road, Kapad Peth, Ganapati Peth,
Sangli, Sangli Miraj Kupwad, Maharashtra 416416, India
Lat 16.860939° Long 74.564832°
11/01/25 11:48 AM GMT +05:30



 **GPS Map Camera**



Sangli, Maharashtra, India
Rajwada Chowk, Bharati Bhavan, Ganapati Peth, Sangli,
Sangli Miraj Kupwad, Maharashtra 416416, India
Lat 16.861029° Long 74.56499°
11/01/25 11:32 AM GMT +05:30

NATIONAL LEVEL ONLINE CONSTITUTIONAL TEST- 2025

On 10/01/2025, From 10.00 am to 10.45 am

In all 926 Participants participated in this competition from 22 states

Panel of paper setters-1. Dr. Atul D. Kurane, N.S. Soti Law College Sangli

2. Dr. Vinod S. Pawar, B.V. New Law College Sangli

RESULT

Sr. no.	Name	Institute name	Score out of 100	Rank/Prize
1	1. Divyaditya Singh 2. Harshdeep Garg	1. Symbiosis Law School, Noida 2. Symbiosis law school, Noida	82	First Prize Rs. 4000/- e-certificates
2	1. Aanchal Tiwari 2. Palak Guleria 3. Puthalapattu Hema Venkat Narayana	1. Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali, Rajasthan 2. Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla 3. Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati	80	Second Prize Rs. 3000/- e-certificates
3	1. Khushita Garg 2. Preeti Sharma 3. Rajarshi Dwivedi 4. Saniya Mahadik	1. Army Institute of Law, Mohali 2. Omkarnath Malpani Law college, Sangamner 3. Presidency University, Bengaluru 4. Yashwantrao Chavan law college Pune	78	Third Prize Rs. 2000/- e-certificates

**A one day workshop on
Importance of Reading 'Vachal Tar Vachal' on 10th January 2025.
Resource person Dr . Adv. Archana Thorat .**



PANINDIA Lok Adalat : Street Play Soci-legal issues social awareness program

Socio-Legal Awareness Programme (Street Play)

Venue: - Shri Sarjerao Yadav Multipurpose Hall, Islampur

Name of the Guest/ Resource Person: Hon. Justice Bharti Dange
Hon. Justice Abhay Ahuja .

Topic/ Subject: - Beti Bachao- Beti Padho



Legal awareness camp at college, on 22nd Aug.2024 in collaboration with DLSA, Sangli

Resource persons : Hon . Girijesh Kamble Secretary District Legal Service Authority ,Sangli , and Adv Faruq Kotwal .Senior advocate, guided the students.



One Day Workshop on 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences - Procedure and Practice' on 30th August 2024

Adv. Anil Mahatme, Rtd. District Judge guided the students.



One Day Workshop on 'Introduction to Departmental Inquiries under Industrial Law on 22nd Feb.2025



Legal awareness program on 'Legal and Ethical Aspects of Organ Donation and Transplantation' 30th Aug.2024



Legal Aid

Arbitration and Mediation session at College ,Tues 22 April, 2025, Adv. Mukund Datye sir,
Arbitrator and Mediator



Gps camera



Pune Division, Maharashtra, India
Rajwada Chowk, Bharati Bhavan,
Ganapati Peth, Sangli, Sangli Miraj
Kupwad, Maharashtra 416416, India
Lat 16.861129 Long 74.565009
22/04/25 11:16 AM GMT: +05:30

Check in





Induction Program on 14th Sept.2024

Chief guest: Hon. Yashwant Shitole, President, Maharashtra Information Technology Support Center and Director 'Career Katta'

Guest of honour : Dr. Dattatray Yedge, Coordinator, Career Katta Sangli





Parents Meet

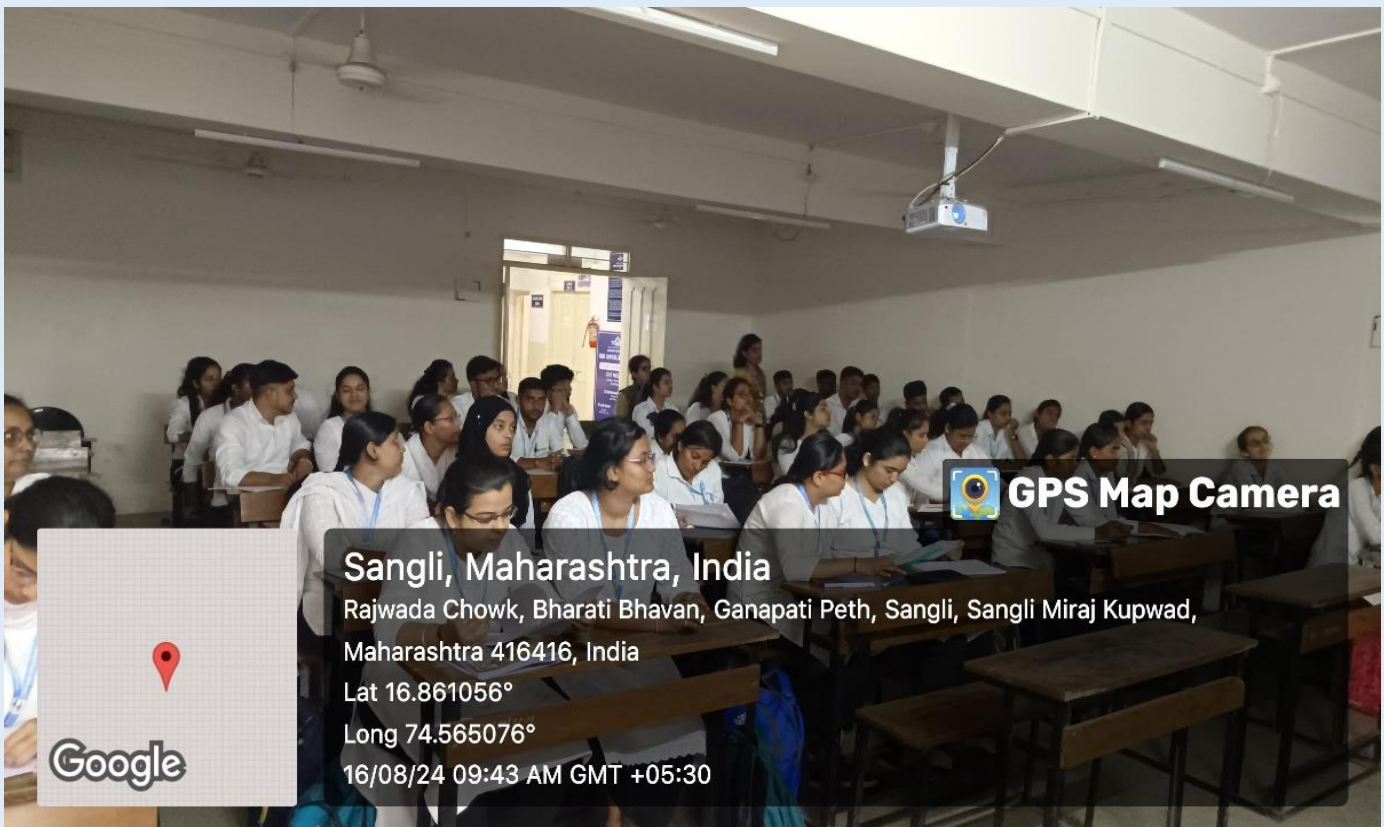
How to bridge the gap between the aspirations of students and the expectations of parents to achieve academic success: Dr. Sanad Pawar on 14th Sept.2024



Vidhi Pushp Law Lecture Series 2024-25



On 16th August 2024 a Guest lecture on Forensic Science was organised under Vidhi Pushp Law Lecture Series, for II LLB and IV LLB, Adv Sejal Shaha was the resource person.





Practical Training



Sociology: Changing Family System in India -Causes and Problem Role of Counselor in Family Court



Guest Lecture for History on 26th March 2025



Orientation Program For Lok Adalat on 26th March 2025




Visits

Orphanage ,Zilha parishad Visit ,Consumer Court Visit, National Lok Adalat ,Industrial Visit





 **GPS Map Camera**



Sangli Miraj Kupwad, Maharashtra, India


416416, Sangli - Miraj Rd, opp. ZILLA PARISHAD, South Shivaji Nagar, Khanbhag, Sangli
Miraj Kupwad, Sangli, Maharashtra 416416, India

Lat 16.855262°

Long 74.578697°

22/10/24 12:35 PM GMT +05:30



 **GPS Map Camera**



Sangli, Maharashtra, India


1st Floor- 101, Shrilaxmi Chambers, Sangli - Miraj Rd, opposite ZP Office, Khanbhag, Sangli,
Sangli Miraj Kupwad, Maharashtra 416416, India

Lat 16.855508°

Long 74.578701°

22/10/24 11:21 AM GMT +05:30



 **GPS Map Camera**

Sangli Miraj Kupwad, Maharashtra, India

416416, Sangli - Miraj Rd, opp. ZILLA PARISHAD, South Shivaji Nagar, Khanbhag, Sangli


Miraj Kupwad, Sangli, Maharashtra 416416, India

Lat 16.855255°

Long 74.578686°

22/10/24 11:33 AM GMT +05:30



 **GPS Map Camera**

Sangli, Maharashtra, India

Krishnayan Business Arcade, Plot No, 524/a, Sangli - Miraj Rd, Opposite Zilla Parishad, South Shivaji Nagar, Khanbhag, Sangli, Sangli Miraj Kupwad, Maharashtra 416416, India

Lat 16.854827° Long 74.578882°

22/10/24 01:29 PM GMT +05:30



NSS Activities

On Thursday ,15th August 2024, on the occasion of 78th Independence Day Celebration NSS Unit of the college organized a Rally for National Integration.



On 29th Oct 2024 Cleanliness Drive by NSS





Blood Donation camp at Ramakrishnanagar, Kupwad

By Bharati Vidyapeeth New Law College (NSS), Sangli, in collaboration with Nirdhar Foundation and Sarkar Group, Sangli. On Tuesday, November 5, 2024.





7 Days NSS Camp At Andhali



 **GPS Map Camera**

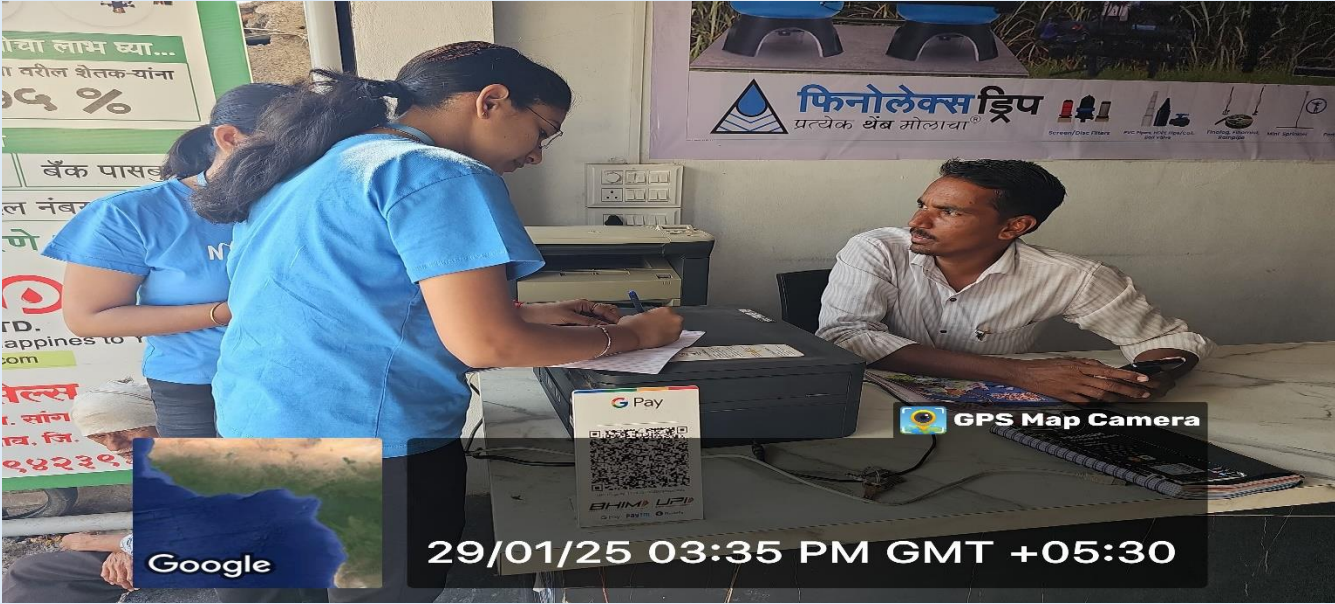
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4fhg+5g, Andhali, Maharashtra 416310, India
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29/01/25 04:20 PM GMT +05:30



Google



Andhali, Maharashtra, India
4fpj+85w, Andhali, Maharashtra 416310, India
Lat 17.135849° Long 74.480494°
29/01/25 05:44 PM GMT +05:30



29/01/25 03:35 PM GMT +05:30

**YUVA PRERANA SATAH (8th January, to 13 January, 2025)
Fruit Distribution at SAVALI BEGHAR NIVARA KENDRS
SANGLI, on 13th Jan, 2025.**



YUVA PRERANA SATAH (8th January, to 13 January, 2025)

Distribution of food and pedigree at PEOPLE FOR ANIMAL, Sangli.



Social Awareness program in collaboration with District Legal Services Authority Sangli

Street Play against Atrocities on Women on Monday, 16th Sept 2024.



Constitutional Rally

Sunday, 12 th January, 2025



Floral tribute to Swami Vivekanand and





Felicitation of Chief Guest Hon. Girijesh Kamble, Secretary, DLSA, Sangli



Inauguration of Wall Paper Magazine on the life journey of Swami Vivekanand





Day Celebration

Birth Anniversary of Dr. S.R. Ranganathan, 'Father of Library Science in India' on 12th August 2024



Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Jayanti on 26 June 2024



Sangli, Maharashtra, India

VH68+3V8, Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Kothavale Galli, Khanbhag, Sangli, Sangli Miraj

Kupwad, Maharashtra 416416, India

Lat 16.861094°

Long 74.565006°

26/06/24 11:23 AM GMT +05:30



Sangli, Maharashtra, India

VH68+3V8, Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Kothavale Galli, Khanbhag, Sangli, Sangli Miraj

Kupwad, Maharashtra 416416, India

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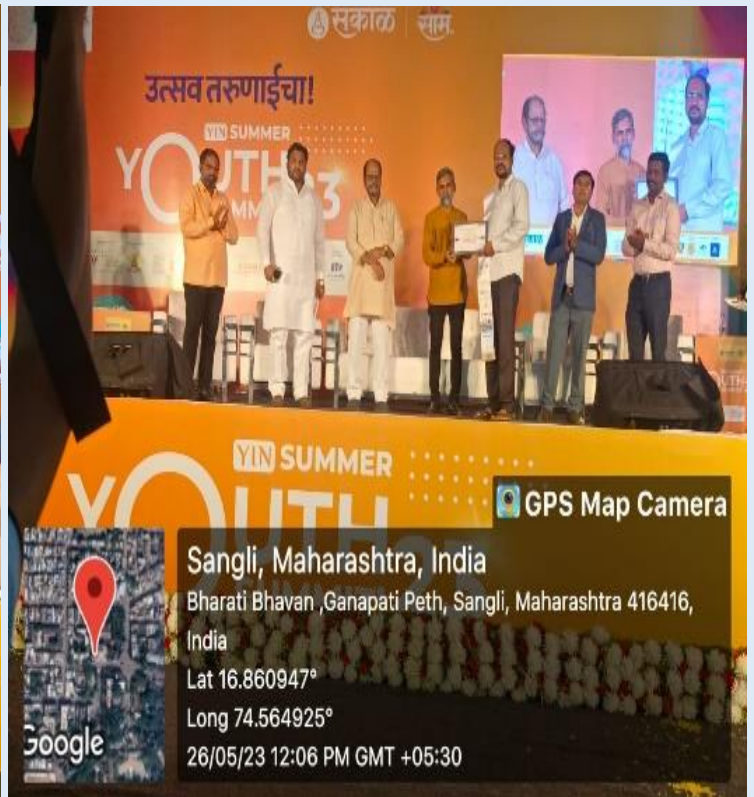
26/06/24 11:21 AM GMT +05:30

Students Participation

- Students participated in a One Day Workshop 'AAWAJ' by Career Katta on 27th March 2025



Students participated in YIN's Summer Camp at Kolhapur on



Sports 2024-25







Extention Activities

1. On 12th Aug ..2024 Prof Sanjay Aher delivered lecture on law relating to ragging at Chintamanrao college of management Sangli, the program was organised in collaboration with DLSA, Sangli



2. Friday 23rd August ,2024 ,Prof Prashant Jarandikar delivered lecture on Anti-Raging at BV's Nursing college Sangli.



GPS Map
Camera Lite

Miraj Kupwad, Maharashtra 416410, India
Vijaynagar, Sangli - Miraj Rd, Wankaleswar, Sangli, Maharashtra 416410, India

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Longitude 74.6192946°
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Altitude 567 meters
Friday, 23.08.2024
GMT 05:59:33 AM

Note : Seminar on Prevention of Raging in College and Campus

GPS Map
Camera Lite

RJV9+9HW, Vijaynagar, Sangli, Sangli Miraj Kupwad, Maharashtra 416416, India

Latitude 16.8433201°
Longitude 74.6192946°
Local 11:29:33 AM
Altitude 567 meters
Friday, 23.08.2024
GMT 05:59:33 AM

Note : Seminar on Prevention of Raging in College and Campus

3. 7th Oct. 2024, Principal Dr. Pooja Narwadkar guided the women at Ugar Sugar Mills on 'Increasing violence against women - causes and solutions'



Legal Awareness program in collaboration with DLSA 2024-25





5. 7th Oct. 2024 , Prof Prashant Jarandikar delivered a guest lecture on Introduction to Indian Contract Act 1872 at Sanjay Ghodawat Commerce Academy, Sangli

6. Mrs. Geetanjali Deshmukh and Hon. Mukund Datye (Rtd. District judge)
Delivered lecture on Women Empowerment on 7 th March 2025 at one day
workshop on Women Empowerment organised by Institute of management and
Rural development Administration ,Sangli.





Students Section

Articles

Poems

Marathi ,Hindi and English

संत साहित्य :अध्यात्मिक लोकशाहीचा उद्गार

-वैभवी श्रीप्रसन्न रेठरेकर BALLB 2

“अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम् ।

उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥”

हे संस्कृत वचन मानवतेचा आणि विश्वबंधुत्वाचा महान संदेश देते. “हे माझे आणि ते परके” असा संकुचित विचार न करता संपूर्ण विश्वाला एक कुटुंब मानण्याची उदार भावना या श्लोकामध्ये व्यक्त झाली आहे. भारतीय संत परंपरेनेही हाच विचार आपल्या साहित्यामधून समाजापर्यंत पोहोचवला. संतांनी माणसामाणसांतील भेद दूर करून समता, बंधुता आणि मानवतेचा संदेश दिला.याच विचारातून समाजात एक वेगळी आणि प्रभावी अशी आध्यात्मिक लोकशाही निर्माण होताना दिसते.

मित्रांनो ,लोकशाही म्हणलं की आपल्या समोर मतदान, संविधान ,हक्क, समानता अशा संकल्पना उभ्या राहतात परंतु याच राजकीय लोकशाहीच्या खूप आधी भारतामध्ये एक वेगळी शांत आणि प्रभावी लोकशाही अस्तित्वात होती ,ती म्हणजे ‘अध्यात्मिक लोकशाही’ आणि या

लोकशाहीचा पाया म्हणजे ‘संत साहित्य’. कीर्तन,अभंग, भारुड, श्लोक, ओवी ,ग्रंथ या संत साहित्याच्या माध्यमातून लोकशाहीची स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता, न्याय आणि सद्भावना ही मूल्ये जपली गेली. ह्या संतांच्या मूल्यांचे स्थान सर्व भाषांमधील संत साहित्यात दिसून येते .ही ‘अध्यात्मिक लोकशाही’ म्हणजे अशी जीवनपद्धती जिथे माणसाची किंमत ही जात, धर्म ,लिंग, संपत्ती यावरून नव्हे तर मानवता ,भक्ती आणि सद्गुण यावरून ठरते.

संत साहित्याचा उदय हा सामाजिक अन्यायाविरुद्ध शांतक्रांती करण्यासाठी झाला. मध्ययुगीन भारतात समाजावर अंधश्रद्धा ,अस्पृश्यता ,कर्मकांड यांचा प्रचंड प्रभाव होता .याच काळात संतांनी शब्दांची ताकद वापरून परिवर्तनाचे कार्य केले.

सुरुवातीच्या काळात चक्रधर स्वामींनी भारत भ्रमण करून जीवनोद्धाराच्या कार्याला प्रारंभ केला .त्यांना उच्चनीच हा भेद मान्य नव्हता, हरिजन व्यक्तीच्या घरी अन्नप्राशन करून त्यांनी आपल्या मनातील

समानता प्रकट केली. पंढरपूरच्या वारकरी
संप्रदायातील विठ्ठल भक्तांमध्ये सर्व जातीचे
भक्त एकत्र दिसून येतात .त्यात नरहरी
सोनार ,सेना न्हावी, गोरा कुंभार ,सावता
माळी, बंका तसेच चोखामेळा या सर्वांच्या
अभंगात जातिहिनतेचा उल्लेख दिसून येतो .

स्त्री-पुरुषात विषमता मांडणे हे ही
समाजातील एकात्मतेच्या विचाराला घात
असल्याने मराठी संतांनी ही विषमता देखील
नाकारली .मुक्ताबाई, जनाबाई
महादाईसा,निर्मला ,कान्होपात्रा ,बहिणाबाई
यांना महाराष्ट्रीय संत परंपरेत लाभलेलं
अनन्यसाधारण असलेले स्थान हे समानतेचे
निर्देशन करतात.

जे का रंजले गांजले, त्यासी म्हणे जो आपुले ।

तोचि साधू ओळखावा, देऊन तेथेचि
जाणावा ॥

या भावनेने केलेली तुकारामांची
काव्यरचना, अभंगवाणी उत्कृष्ट ठेव्याने
समृद्ध आहे. त्यामध्ये भक्ती ,समता , करुणा
आणि सामाजिक जाणीव दिसून येते. भक्ती
आणि समता यांच्या मुशीतून भागवत धर्माने
तयार केलेली सुवर्णमूर्ती आणि ज्ञानेश्वरांनी
ज्या भागवत धर्माचा पाया रचला त्या
भागवत धर्म मंदिराचा कळस म्हणजेच संत
तुकाराम महाराज.

“हे विश्वचि माझे घर ।

ऐसी मती जयाची स्थिर ।

किंबहुना चराचर ।

आपणचि झाला ॥”

असे म्हणणारे ज्ञानेश्वर महाराज त्यांच्या
साहित्यामधून सर्वात्मभाव, विश्वबंधुता,
अद्वैतभावना ,समता, करुणा ,शांतता,
सामाजिक ऐक्य, अहिंसा, न्याय,
धर्मनिरपेक्षता आणि सर्वसमावेशकता ही
लोकशाहीची मूल्ये जपण्याचे विचार
पोहोचवतात.

सतराव्या शतकात मोघली आणि सुलतानी
अत्याचाराखाली सारी रयत भरडली जात
होती ,अन्याय सहन करत होती. या स्थितीचे
चित्रबद्ध वर्णन रामदासांनी ओवीबद्ध केले.

देश नसला नासला उठे तोचि कुटी

पिके होताची होताची होती लुटालुती

काळाकरिता जिवलगा झाली तुटतुटी

अवघ्या कुटुंबा कुटुंबा होते फुटाफुटी ॥

या लाजिरवाण्या अवस्थेमधून समाजाला
बाहेर काढण्यासाठी आणि अन्यायाविरुद्ध
लढण्यासाठी बलोपासनेचा प्रसार व प्रचार
करत त्यांनी तरुणांना आत्मोद्धार करा हा
संदेश दिला. त्याच बरोबर

समाजतळमळीतून त्यांनी दासबोध ,मनाचे

श्लोक अशा विपुल साहित्याची निर्मिती केली.

राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज यांच्या एका अभंगातून म्हणतात “भवितव्य गाव अथवा राष्ट्राचे, आपल्या मतावरी साचे एक एक मत लाखमोलाचे ओळखावे याचे महिमान...” अनेकांना असे वाटते की ,माझ्या एका मताची किंमत काय? पण महाराज सांगतात, आपल्या एका मतामुळे गावचे राष्ट्राचे भवितव्य निर्माण होणार आहे आणि एक एक मत मिळून मतगंगा तयार होणार आहे त्यामुळे प्रत्येक मत हे लाखमोलाचे आहे.

संत सैनिक शिखांचे दहावे गुरु गुरु गोविंद सिंग यांना राष्ट्रीयत्व एकाच ध्येयाने प्रेरित असलेला सुसंघटित आणि एकजिनसी समाज निर्माण करायचा होता. खालसा पंथात त्यांनी सत्य, शुद्धता याबरोबरच शौर्यालाही मानाचे स्थान दिले.

हिंदी साहित्यात श्रेष्ठ स्थान असणारे संत श्री कबीर यांनी पूर्वीच्या काळात सर्वत्र धर्माचे झगडे चालू होते ,तेव्हा राम आणि रहीम हे एकच आहेत असे सांगून त्यांनी हिंदू मुस्लिम ऐक्य साधण्याचा प्रयत्न केलेला दिसतो.

गुजराती आणि राजस्थानी भाषेचे आधी संत श्री नरसी मेहता यांनी सोळाव्या शतकात गुजराती साहित्यात भक्तियुगाचा आरंभ केला.

“वैष्णव जन तो तेने कहिये जे पीर परायी जाणे रे,

पर दुःखे उपकार करे तोये मन अभिमान न आणे रे.” ही त्यांची भक्ती गीतातील प्रसिद्ध लोकशाहीची मूलभूत तत्वे करून समता, नैतिकता ,बंधुता यांची जाणीव करून देतात.

हिंदी साहित्यातील उत्कृष्ट कवी तुलसीदास यांचा ‘विनयपत्रिका’ हा ग्रंथ गीत स्वरूपात आहे .यामधून त्यांनी आत्मपरीक्षण आणि आपल्या अपराधांची कबुली मांडणी याबाबत विचार मांडले आहेत. लोकांनी आपली संकुचित विचारसरणी सोडून विशाल दृष्टीने जगाकडे पहावे ,असा उपदेश त्यांनी काव्यमाध्यमातून दिला .

संत गाडगेबाबांनी आपल्या कीर्तनाच्या माध्यमातून शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व सांगितले. प्रत्येकाला शिक्षण अधिकाराबाबत जागृत करण्याचे काम त्यांनी केले .त्यांचे प्रबोधन पर कीर्तन हे शिक्षण आणि स्वच्छता जनजागृती यावर केंद्रित असायचे.

संत पुरंदरदासांचे विचार लोकशाहीची मूलभूत मूल्ये समानता, बंधुता, नैतिकता

आणि लोककल्याण यांच्याशी पूर्णपणे सुसंगत आहेत. त्यांना अस्पृश्य लोकांबाबत खूप कळवळा होता. त्यांनी भक्तिमार्गातून सर्वांना एकात्मतेचा आणि जागरूक नागरिक बनण्याचा संदेश दिला, जो आधुनिक लोकशाहीसाठी अत्यंत महत्त्वाचा मानला जातो. म्हणूनच पुरंदर दासांचे हे विचार अध्यात्मिक लोकशाहीचे आधारस्तंभ मानले जातात.

संत साहित्य हे केवळ धार्मिक नाहीतर सामाजिक क्रांतीचे साधन आहे. त्याकाळी अन्यायाच्या अंधारात चाचपडणारी जनता, त्यातून अंधश्रद्धाचा धर्म अत्याचार यामधून संतांनी जनजागृती केली. लोकशाही निकोप ठेवण्यासाठी स्वातंत्र्य काळात व त्याआधी पासूनचे संतांचे लोकशाहीवादी देशकार्य समाजोद्धारसाठीचे कार्य ठरले. संत साहित्य हा त्याकाळातील अध्यात्मिक लोकशाहीचा उद्धार होता, पण या

उद्दारांसमोर प्रश्नचिन्ह निर्माण होताना दिसत आहे.

संतांनी लोकशाहीचा पाया असणारी मूल्ये जपली पण आज तुलनात्मक विचार करता आपल्याला आजच्या समाजाची परिस्थिती काय दिसते?

लोकशाही टिकवण्यासाठी पुन्हा एकदा संत साहित्यातील अध्यात्मिकतेच्या तत्त्वांचा आणि विचारांचा समाज घडवण्याचा प्रयत्न झाला पाहिजे. आधुनिकतेशी योग्य सांगड घालून अध्यात्मिक लोकशाही जिवंत ठेवलीच पाहिजे.

सर्व संतांनी समाजोद्धारसाठी आणि आदर्श समाज निर्मितीसाठी विशाल साहित्य निर्मिती आणि योग्य मार्गदर्शनाचे कार्य केले अशा सर्व संतांना मी वंदन करते.

धन्यवाद.

माणसा माणसा कधी होशील तू माणूस

नमस्कार मित्रांनो विज्ञान असं सांगतं की सुमारे 460 कोटी वर्षांपूर्वी बिगबॅक थियरीपासून पृथ्वीचा जन्म झाला होता. नंतर अवघ्या दहा लाख वर्षांनंतर याच

पृथ्वीवरती अमीबा हा पाण्यामध्ये पहिला जीव आढळून आला आणि अवघ्या दहा ते पंधरा लाख वर्षांपूर्वी एस्ट्रोरोपोथिक्स या वानरापासून होमो इरेक्टस आणि

त्याच्यापासून होमोसेफियन अर्थात शहाण्या
माणसाची निर्मिती झाली. निसर्ग
बदलाप्रमाणे हा माणूस बदलत गेला आणि
या पृथ्वीवरील तो सगळ्यात बुद्धिमान प्राणी
आणि म्हणून तुमच्या आमच्या समोर
आला. परंतु याच प्रगतीकडे विकासाकडे
मार्गक्रमण करत असताना हाच माणूस
जात, धर्म, वर्ण, वर्ग, वंश, लिंग, असमानता,
विषमता, बेरोजगारी, अंधश्रद्धा या
कुंपणांमध्ये अडकून गेला आणि खऱ्या
अर्थानं माणसाचं माणूसपण हरवायला
लागलं. तेव्हा बहिणाबाई लिहायला लागल्या
"अरे माणसा माणसा कधी होशील तू
माणूस." आपण ज्या मातीत जन्माला
आलो त्याच मातीत मुक्या जनावरांना पाणी
पाजणारे संत नामदेव महाराज याच
मातीतले. वृक्षावलींना सगळे सोरे म्हणून
रंजल्या गांजल्यांना आपलं म्हणणारे संत
तुकाराम महाराज याच मातीतले आणि
सतत स्वच्छतेचे धडे देणारे संत गाडगे
बाबा देखील याच मातीतले. ज्या थोर
महात्म्यांनी हे विधारक सत्य जाणलं त्यांनी
लोकांना एकत्र करून मानव धर्माची साथ
घातली. संत ज्ञानेश्वरांनी परंपरा सुरू केली
त्यांनी लोकांना एकत्र करून पटवून दिलं
की माणसाच्या जाती अनेक असल्या तरी
मानव धर्म हा एकमेव धर्म आहे आणि
त्यांची प्रथा पुढे चालवत असताना संत
बहिणाबाई माणसातील स्वार्थी आणि

लोभसपणा पाहून म्हणतात, माणसा
माणसा तुझी नियत रे बेकार, तुझ्याहूनही
बरं गोठ्यातल जनावर. माकडाची शेपटी
गेली, तो दोन पायावर उभा राहिला, तो
चालु लागला, तो पळू लागला, त्याच्या
बुद्धीची धाव एवढी तो चंद्रावर पोहचला,
त्याच्या बुद्धीची झेप एवढी की तो
मंगळावर पोहोचला, त्यानं नदया
अडवल्या, त्याने जंगल ताब्यात घेतली,
आणि इथच घोळ झाला, जशी त्यान जंगल
ताब्यात घेतली तशी त्याच्या मनातली
हीरवाई संपली, त्यान पात्रांचे संसार उध्वस्त
केले, त्यानं नदया अडवल्या पण मनातले
प्रेमाचे झरे मात्र आठले, त्यानं विशाल
समुद्रावर राज्य केलं पण मनात संकुचीत
डबकं तयार झालं. मित्रांनो एकदम सोप्य
करून सांगायच झाल तर माणूस
माणुसकीपासून लांब गेला. आज मातीच्या
भिंतीना सिंमेटचा गिलावा आला पण
माणुसकीचा ओलावा मात्र पापुद्रा उडावा
तसा उडून गेला. लोकं फ्लॅट सिस्टिमने,
अपार्टमेंटने माणसं घराणं जवळ आली पण
मनानं मनाने ती तेवढीच दुरावली गेली.
मला एक गोष्ट स्पष्ट करायची आहे की
आजच्या काळामध्ये नेमका माणूस हा
माणूस म्हणून का राहिलेला नाहीये? याचा
विचार करताना लक्षात येतं की माणसाची
जी नीतीमूल्य होती त्यांचा न्हास होत
चाललेला आहे, माणसामाणसांमधला जो

संवाद होता तो आता बिघडत चाललेला आहे, मानवी संस्कृतीची जी वैशिष्ट्ये होती ती गळून पडलेली आहेत, प्रेमाची जागा इथं द्वेषाने घेतली आहे, अहिंसेची जागा इथं हिंसेने घेतली आहे, अध्यात्मिक सुखापेक्षा लोकांना भौतिक सुख महत्त्वाचं वाटत आहे म्हणून खऱ्या अर्थानं आजच्या काळातील माणूस हा माणूस राहिलेला तुम्हा आम्हाला पाहायला मिळत नाही. ही वस्तुस्थिती तुम्ही आम्ही मान्य करणं गरजेचं आहे. म्हणजे आज बघायला गेलं तर माणसांना माणुसकीपेक्षा जात आणि धर्म जवळचा वाटायला लागतो. आज तुम्ही साथीच्या रोगापेक्षा जातीच्या रोगानं जास्त ग्रासलायत. एक वेळेस तुम्ही साथीच्या रोगावर उपचार करू शकतात पण जातीच्या रोगाची तर लक्षणेच दिसत नसतात ही वस्तुस्थिती मान्य करणं देखील तितकच गरजेचे आहे. आज आपण विज्ञानाच्या युगात जगतो, पण आजुनही काही लोक अंधश्रद्धेच्या अंधारात अडकलेले आहेत, सध्याच अशोक खरातच उदाहरण पहा, जो स्वतःला ज्यातिषी म्हणवून घेत होता, त्याने पुजा, मंत्र, उपाय यांच्या नावाखाली महिलांचा विश्वास जिंकला आणि त्याच विश्वाचा गैरफायदा घेत त्यांच्यावर अत्याचार केले. विचार करा, जिथे माणसाने माणसाचा अधार व्हायला हवं तिथेच माणूस दुसऱ्याच शोषण

करतोय. इथला माणूस इथल्या स्त्रीला देखील माणूस न समजता फक्त उपभोगण्याचं साधन बनवत असतो. म्हणून तर मणिपूर मध्ये महिलांची नग्न दिंड काढली जाते, कित्येक बलात्कार होतात, कित्येक शाळांमध्ये मुलींचा विनयभंग केले जात असतात पण माणसाची जी वासना आहे ती इथपर्यंत थांबत नाही तर याच महाराष्ट्रामध्ये चांदोलीचं जे अभयारण्य आहे त्या अभयारण्यात चार माणसे एकत्र येतात आणि घोरपडीवर बलात्कार करायला लागतात ना तेव्हा मला मी माणूस असल्याची लाज वाटायला लागत असते. म्हणजे एक काळ असा होता की आमच्या पायाखाली मुंगी देखील चिरडली जाऊ नये याचा आम्ही विचार करत होतो पण आजचा काळ असा आहे की हिंसर प्राण्यांपासून आमच्या शेताचं रक्षण व्हावं म्हणून फटाक्यांनी भरलेलं अननच आम्ही एका गर्भवती हत्तीनीच्या समोर ठेवलं होतं. एक काळ असा होता जिथं वृद्ध अपंग अंध आई-वडिलांना कावडीच्या सहाय्यानं काशीला नेणारा श्रावण बाळ आमच्या समाजात होता. आजचा काळ असा आहे इथं एका वृद्ध अपंग अंध आई-वडिलांना आपल्याला सांभाळता येत नाही म्हणून चौथ्या मजल्यावरून खाली फेकून देणारे कित्येक मुले देखील आता याच समाजात तयार होत आहेत. संत एकनाथ

महाराजांचे उदाहरण तुम्हाला या ठिकाणी सांगावेसे वाटते. संत एकनाथ महाराज काशी सारख्या पवित्र ठिकाणाहून पवित्र जल घेऊन येत होते. उन्हाळ्याचे दिवस होते. रस्त्याच्या कडेला एक गाढव तडफडताना त्यांना दिसलं. त्यांनी कशाचाही विचार न करता काशीवरून आणलेलं पवित्र जल त्या गाढवाच्या मुखात ओतलं परंतु आजच्या युगात एखाद्या वाटसरूला एक तांब्या पाणी दयायचे म्हणले तरी आपण मागे सरकतो मग आपण खऱ्या अर्थाने माणूस आहोत का ? संत एकनाथ महाराजांनी विंचू चावला हे भारुड लिहिलं होतं. त्या भारुडात जर तुम्हाला माणूस म्हणून जगायचं असेल तर काय करावं लागेल हे सांगितलं. तुमच्या मधल्या सहा षडरिपूंवर तुम्हाला मात करावी लागणार आहे. म्हणजे काम, क्रोध, लोभ, मोह, मद, मत्सर या षडरिपूंचा जेव्हा तुम्ही सामना कराल तेव्हा खऱ्या अर्थानं तुम्ही माणूस झालेला असाल आणि माणूसपणाची भावना तुमच्या आमच्या मनात तयार झालेली असेल. पूर्वी "विद्वान सर्वत्र पूज्यते" असं म्हटलं जायचं पण आज धनवान आणि सत्तावान सर्वत्र पूज्यते असं म्हणण्याची परिस्थिती निर्माण झाली आहे. कारण माणसाची ज्ञान आणि कष्ट करण्याची वृत्ती संपून केवळ धन, लालसा आणि सत्तापी पासून वृत्ती निर्माण झाली

तेव्हाच माणसातलं माणूस पण खऱ्या अर्थाने संपायला सुरुवात झाली. जीवन म्हणजे ऊन सावलीचा खेळ असतो. यात सतत सुख किंवा सतत दुःख क्वचितच पाहायला मिळते. एवढ्या आयुष्यात खूप काही हवं असतं, पण हवं असतं तेच मिळत नसतं, हवं ते मिळालं तरी खूप काही कमी असतं, कारण चांदण्यांनी भरून सुद्धा आपलं आभाळ मात्र रिकाम असतं. माणसाने शुल्लक दुःखाने रडत न बसता त्याने आंधळ्याचा डोळा व्हावं, लंगड्याचा पाय व्हावं, अनाथांचा पालक सुद्धा व्हावं, दुसऱ्याला आनंद द्यावा आणि दुसऱ्यासाठी जगावं, जगावं आणि जगू द्यावं. माणसाकडे आचारशक्ती आहे, विचारशक्ती आहे, बुद्धी देखील आहे. एखाद्या आजाराप्रमाणे जीवनात प्रवेश करणाऱ्या खोटाडेपणाला निपटून साधे व सरळ जीवन जगण्याचा प्रयत्न केलात तर सत्यम शिवम सुंदरम हे जीवनब्रह्माचे रूप आपण सतत अनुभवत राहू शकतो. माणूस राग जितक्या सहजतेने व्यक्त करतो तितक्याच सहजतेने प्रेमही व्यक्त करू शकला असता तर जगण्याला किती मजा आली असती. कारण माणसांच्या निम्म्या समस्या या व्यक्त केलेल्या रागामुळे आणि कधीच व्यक्त न केलेल्या प्रेमामुळे वाढतात. निर्णय चुकतात आयुष्यातले आणि आयुष्य चुकत जातं. प्रश्न कधी कधी

कळत नाही आणि उत्तर मात्र चुकत जातं.
सोडवताना वाटतं सुटत गेला गुंता पण
प्रत्येक वेळी वेगळीच गाठ बनत जाते.
दाखवणाऱ्याला वाट माहीत नसते
चालणाऱ्याचे ध्येय मात्र हरपून जातं.
माणूस खऱ्या अर्थाने माणूस केव्हा बनू
शकेल तर असे मित्र बनवा जे कधीच साथ
सोडणार नाहीत, असे प्रेम करा ज्यात स्वार्थ
असणार नाही, असे हृदय बनवा ज्याला
तळा जाणार नाही, असे हास्य करा ज्यात
रहस्य असणार नाही, असा स्पर्श करा
ज्याने जखम होणार नाही, आणि असे लोक
बनवा जे वेळेला तुमची सावली आणि
वेळेला तुमचा आरसा बनून राहतील कारण
सावली कधी साथ सोडत नाही आणि
आरसा कधी खोटं बोलत नाही.
माणसामधली मानुसकी शोधण्यासाठीची
सुरुवात स्वतःच्या अंतःकरणापासून करावी

लागेल. जाती धर्माच्या या गर्दीत जो मी
फक्त भारतीय आहे अशी ओळख देईल
ना तिथं सापडेल आम्हाला मानुसकी, जिथे
प्रत्येक घर स्त्री जन्माच्या स्वागतासाठी
सज्ज असेल ना तिथं सापडेल आम्हाला
मानुसकी, एखादे झाड विनाकारण
तोडताना जो स्वतःच्या लेकरासारख
कवटाळून उभं राहिल ना तीथं सापडेल
आम्हाला मानुसकी, हिंदू, मुस्लीम शीख
इसाई हे शब्द जेव्हा गाढले जातील ना या
मातीत तेव्हांच खऱ्या अर्थाने उगकून येईल
इथे माणुसकी त्या नंतर ती गर्दी असेल
माणुसकीच्या माणसांची, अस्सल
माणसांची. हरवले आभाळ ज्यांचे हो
तयांचा सोबती, सापडेना वाट ज्यांना हो
तयांचा सारथी, साधना करती तुझी जे
नित्य तव सहवास रे, तू बुद्धी दे, तु शक्ती
दे, नवचेतना, विश्वास दे!!

1.

From Law to Life: Making Justice Accessible and Understandable for All

Every child deserves dignity , freedom & opportunity - it's not charity , it is justice . - Kaliash Satyarthi .

In a country like India , known for its rich diversity, the state must guarantee fair administration of

justice which is a fundamental requirement for fairness . Access to justice constitutes a fundamental human right under common law which persists unless it is lawfully revoked by the

government through legislative or constitutional means . The matter access to justice is crucial in

today's world . The phrase “ access to justice “ evokes the notion that ordinary citizens are pursuing their rightful entitlement to justice . The drafters of the Indian Constitution envisioned equality with optimism , notably in socio - economic terms , as a simple reading of the preamble reveals .

The idea of justice often conjures images of courts , laws , lawyers but for children accessing justice can be a Challenge . In India millions of children face vulnerabilities ranging from child labour , human trafficking, sexual abuse , discrimination. Economic deprivation further reduces their ability to seek legal remedies , while psychological trauma & systemic barriers create additional hurdles , making it imperative for the state & society to provide child - cantered justice mechanisms .

The Preamble of the [Constitution of India](#) promises *Justice — social, economic and political*.

Children often suffer from social inequality, poverty, exploitation, and abuse. Ensuring access to education, protection from labour, and freedom from exploitation reflects the constitutional goal

of social justice.

When children receive free legal aid under [Article 39A](#), it fulfills the promise that justice should

not depend on wealth or status.

Equality Before Law (Article 14)

Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws.

2.

1.

For children, this means:

- They are entitled to legal protection like adults.
- They cannot be discriminated against.
- Laws must treat similarly situated children equally.

Child protection laws ensure that vulnerable children receive equal legal safeguards.

Right to Life and Dignity (Article 21)

Article 21 protects the right to life and personal liberty. The Supreme Court has interpreted this to include:

- Right to live with dignity
- Right to education
- Right to protection from abuse
- Right to a healthy environment

Child protection laws and juvenile justice systems directly flow from this constitutional value of dignity.

Protective Discrimination (Article 15(3))

Article 15(3) allows the State to make special provisions for women and children.

This is important because:

- Children are vulnerable and need extra safeguards.
- Special courts, rehabilitation homes, and welfare schemes are constitutionally valid.
- It justifies child-friendly legal procedures.

Thus, child protection is not discrimination — it is constitutionally supported protection.

4 .Directive Principles Supporting Children

Several Directive Principles strengthen child protection:

- Article 39(e) – Protection of children from abuse and exploitation

5.

- Article 39(f) – Opportunities for healthy development
- Article 45 – Early childhood care and education
- Article 47 – Improvement of public health

These principles guide the State in making child welfare laws such as the [Juvenile Justice \(Care and Protection of Children\) Act](#) and the [Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act](#).

Welfare State Principle

India is a welfare state. This means the government has a responsibility to protect weaker sections of society. Children fall within this category.

Access to justice, rehabilitation schemes, legal aid services, and protection mechanisms reflect this welfare approach.

6. Best Interest of the Child Principle

Although originally developed in international law (like the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child), Indian constitutional values align with this principle.

Courts often interpret constitutional rights in a manner that prioritizes the child's best interest, especially in custody, adoption, and abuse cases.

7.. [Article 21A](#)

Provides the right to free and compulsory education for children between 6–14 years, indirectly strengthening their awareness and empowerment.

National Legal Framework Supporting Children
The National Legal Framework Supporting Children refers to the body of constitutional provisions, parliamentary laws, statutory authorities, and institutional mechanisms created at the national level in India to protect children's rights and ensure their access to justice. This framework translates constitutional ideals into enforceable rights and practical remedies.

1. Constitutional Foundation of the Legal Framework

All child protection laws in India derive their authority from the [Constitution of India](#). The

Constitution not only guarantees fundamental rights but also directs the State to protect children through Directive Principles.

Key Constitutional Provisions:

- [Article 39A](#) – Mandates free legal aid and equal justice.
- Article 14 – Equality before law.
- Article 15(3) – Permits special provisions for children.
- Article 21 – Right to life and dignity.
- Articles 39(e) & 39(f) – Protection against exploitation and ensuring healthy development.
- Article 45 – Early childhood care and education.

These provisions form the constitutional backbone of the national child protection system.

2. Legal Services Framework (Access to Justice Mechanism)

(a) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

The [Legal Services Authorities Act](#) was enacted to implement Article 39A.

Key Objectives:

- Provide free legal aid to children and other vulnerable groups.
- Ensure justice is not denied due to poverty.
- Promote legal literacy and awareness.
- Establish legal services authorities at national, state, and district levels.

Children are automatically eligible for free legal services under this Act.

(b) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

The [National Legal Services Authority](#) coordinates legal aid services across the country.

Functions:

- Providing free legal representation to children.
- Organizing legal awareness camps.
- Supporting victims of trafficking, child labour, and abuse.
- Monitoring implementation of legal aid schemes.

This mechanism ensures that access to justice is practical and not merely theoretical.

3. Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

The [Juvenile Justice \(Care and Protection of Children\) Act](#) is the principal legislation governing children:

1. Children in Conflict with Law
2. Children in Need of Care and Protection

Key Features:

- Establishment of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) for children accused of offences.
- Establishment of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) for vulnerable children.
- Focus on rehabilitation, reform, and reintegration.
- Separate procedures for children to avoid harsh criminal treatment.
- Adoption and foster care regulations.

This Act ensures that children are treated differently from adults, reflecting the principle of restorative justice.

4. Protection from Sexual Exploitation
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012

The [Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act](#) provides a comprehensive legal mechanism to address sexual offences against children.

Important Provisions:

- Establishment of Special POCSO Courts.
- In-camera trials (closed court proceedings).
- Protection of child's identity.
- Child-friendly recording of statements.
- Mandatory reporting of offences.
- Time-bound trial process.

This law strengthens children's ability to seek justice without facing further trauma.

5. Protection from Economic and Social Exploitation

Other important national laws include:

- Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 – Ensures free education for children aged 6–14.
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 – Prohibits employment of children in hazardous occupations.
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 – Prevents child marriage and provides legal remedies.

These laws collectively aim to remove barriers that prevent children from enjoying their constitutional rights.

6. Institutional Monitoring Mechanism

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

The [National Commission for Protection of Child Rights](#) is a statutory body responsible for:

- Monitoring implementation of child rights laws.
- Inquiring into complaints of child rights violations.
- Recommending policy reforms.
- Conducting inspections of child care institutions.

It acts as a watchdog to ensure that the national legal framework functions effectively.

7. Alignment with International Obligations

India's national legal framework also aligns with the [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child](#), which emphasizes:

- Best interest of the child
- Right to survival and development
- Protection from abuse
- Participation in decision-making

Indian laws reflect these principles in domestic legislation.

Institutional Mechanisms at the National Level for Child Justice

India has established a multi-tiered institutional framework to protect children and ensure they can access justice efficiently, safely, and fairly. These institutions function under both the constitutional mandate of Article 39A and statutory laws like the Juvenile Justice Act (2015)

and POCSO Act (2012).

1. Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs)

- Purpose: Handle cases involving children in conflict with the law (ages 16–18, depending on the offence).
- Composition: Typically consists of a judicial magistrate and social workers.
- Functions:
 - Conduct inquiries in a child-friendly and non-intimidating manner.
 - Ensure rehabilitation rather than punishment for minor offences.
 - Monitor probation and corrective measures.
- Significance: JJBs ensure that children are not tried as adults and are protected from the trauma of formal legal procedures.

2. Child Welfare Committees (CWCs)

- Purpose: Protect and rehabilitate children in need of care and protection (orphans, abandoned children, victims of abuse, trafficking).

- Composition: Social workers, child rights experts, and magistrates.

- Functions:

- Identify vulnerable children.

- Place children in foster care, shelter homes, or adoption.

- Oversee rehabilitation, education, and welfare programs.

- Significance: CWCs act as a protective and advisory mechanism, ensuring the child's best interests are prioritized in all decisions.

3. National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)

- Purpose: Provide free legal aid to children and other marginalized groups.

- Functions:

- Assign legal aid lawyers for children in need.

- Conduct awareness and legal literacy programs in schools and communities.

- Organize Lok Adalats (people's courts) for speedy resolution of minor disputes.

- Significance: NALSA operationalizes Article 39A, ensuring justice is not denied due to economic or social barriers.

4. Special Courts under POCSO Act

- Purpose: Handle cases of sexual offences against children.

- Features:

- In-camera trials to protect the child's identity.

- Use of video recordings for testimony to avoid repeated trauma.

- Child-friendly procedures, including support persons during proceedings.

- Significance: These courts ensure sensitive and swift handling of crimes that deeply affect children.

5. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

- Purpose: Monitor the enforcement of child rights at the national level.

- Functions:

- Review implementation of laws like the Juvenile Justice Act, POCSO Act, and Child Labour Act.

- Investigate complaints of violations of child rights.

- Recommend policy reforms and institutional improvements.

- Significance: NCPCR acts as a watchdog, ensuring accountability and coordination across government agencies.

6. One-Stop Centres (OSCs) and Child Helplines

- OSCs: Provide legal, medical, and psychological support for child victims of abuse or trafficking.

- Child Helplines (1098): Offer 24/7 assistance, including rescue and referral to appropriate authorities.

- Significance: These mechanisms provide immediate and practical access to justice and protection, especially in emergencies.

7. Integration with Other Agencies

- Police: Special Juvenile Police Units trained in child psychology handle investigation sensitively.

- Schools & NGOs: Play a role in reporting abuse, monitoring welfare, and rehabilitation.

- Courts & Legal Aid Services: Work together to ensure a child-friendly judicial experience.

This multi-institutional network ensures that children are not only legally protected but also psychologically supported, rehabilitated, and reintegrated into society.

Judicial approach towards Access to justice for Children :

1. [Surya Vadanam v. State of Tamil Nadu](#)

The Supreme Court held that in custody matters, the child's welfare is paramount and prevails

over automatic enforcement of foreign court orders.

2. [Nithya Anand Raghavan v. State \(NCT of Delhi\)](#)

The Court ruled that Indian courts must independently assess the best interests of the child,

rather than blindly follow foreign custody decisions.

3. [Bachpan Bachao Andolan v. Union of India](#)

Strengthened measures against child labour and trafficking, directing effective rescue, rehabilitation, and protection of children's rights.

4. [M.C. Mehta v. State of Tamil Nadu](#)

Prohibited child labour in hazardous industries and emphasized children's right to dignity, education, and development under Article 21.

5. [Gaurav Jain v. Union of India](#)

Directed rehabilitation and social integration of children of sex workers to ensure equality, dignity, and protection of their rights.

Collectively, these judgments show that access to justice for children is a judicially enforced right, encompassing protection, legal representation, rehabilitation, and holistic welfare.

Challenges in Implementation of Access to Justice for Children

Although India has a strong constitutional and statutory framework to protect children's rights, practical implementation remains uneven. The following challenges hinder effective access to justice for children:

1. Lack of Awareness of Legal Rights

Many children and their families are unaware of free legal aid services and child protection laws. Without knowledge of available remedies, violations often go unreported, especially in rural and marginalized communities.

2. Social Stigma and Fear

In cases involving abuse, trafficking, or sexual offences, families may hesitate to approach authorities due to social stigma, fear of retaliation, or damage to reputation. This discourages children from seeking justice.

3. Inadequate Legal Representation

There is a shortage of trained lawyers who specialize in child rights and child-sensitive procedures. Not all legal aid lawyers are adequately equipped to handle cases involving minors.

4. Delays in Judicial Proceedings

Court delays can prolong trauma for children, especially in custody disputes, abuse cases, or criminal trials. Justice delayed often weakens evidence and affects the child's emotional wellbeing.

5. Insufficient Child-Friendly Infrastructure

Many courts lack separate waiting rooms, video conferencing facilities, or supportive environments designed to reduce stress for child victims or witnesses. The formal court setting

can be intimidating.

6. Poor Coordination Among Agencies

Effective child protection requires coordination between police, child welfare committees, legal services authorities, schools, and NGOs. Weak inter-agency communication often results in gaps in support.

7. Economic and Geographic Barriers

Children from remote areas face difficulties in accessing courts due to transportation costs, distance, and lack of nearby legal institutions.

8. Underreporting of Crimes Against Children

Many instances of child labour, domestic abuse, and exploitation remain hidden due to family pressure or community silence, limiting the justice system's ability to intervene.

9. Psychological Trauma and Fear of Proceedings

Children may experience anxiety or trauma during investigations and cross-examinations. Repeated questioning can cause emotional distress, discouraging participation in legal processes.

10. Weak Monitoring and Accountability

Even though laws mandate rehabilitation and protection, monitoring mechanisms are sometimes ineffective. Lack of regular audits and follow-ups reduces accountability in implementing child protection measures.

Government Initiatives & Reforms that aim to improve access to justice for children in India.

Legal Literacy Campaigns

- The government conducts awareness programs in schools, communities, and rural areas to educate children, parents, and teachers about child rights, legal remedies, and protection mechanisms.

- Initiatives by National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) focus on explaining Article 39A, Juvenile Justice Act provisions, and POCSO protections in simple, child-friendly language.

- Impact: Children and families become aware that they can seek legal aid and approach courts without fear.

2. E-Courts and Digital Access

- E-Courts initiatives have digitized case filing, hearing schedules, and court records.

- Some child-related cases, particularly under POCSO and Juvenile Justice, can now be monitored online.

- Impact: Reduces delays, increases transparency, and allows children or guardians to track progress without frequent travel to courts.

3. Fast-Track Courts for POCSO Cases

- The government has established fast-track POCSO courts to ensure that cases of sexual offences against children are adjudicated quickly.

- Impact: Minimizes trauma from prolonged trials and ensures timely delivery of justice, addressing one of the key barriers: procedural delays.

4. Training Programmes for Judges and Police

- Special training modules are conducted for judges, magistrates, prosecutors, police officers, and social workers to:

- Understand child psychology
- Conduct child-friendly interviews
- Handle sensitive evidence without re-traumatizing children

- Impact: Professional, child-sensitive handling of cases ensures children feel safe while accessing justice.

5. Child Helplines (1098)

- A 24/7 toll-free helpline (1098) exists across India for reporting abuse, neglect, trafficking, or emergencies involving children.

- The helpline connects children with police, CWCs, NGOs, and legal aid authorities.

- Impact: Provides immediate access to protection, rehabilitation, and legal remedies, especially for children in crisis situations.

Overall Significance

These government initiatives collectively aim to:

- Bridge the awareness and access gap for vulnerable children

- Ensure timely and safe justice through fast-track courts and e-courts

- Provide psychologically safe and child-friendly procedures

- Facilitate immediate reporting and intervention through helplines

In essence, these reforms operationalize the constitutional promise of justice under Article

39A, complement the Juvenile Justice and POCSO Acts, and reduce systemic barriers faced by

children in accessing justice.

Suggestions to Improve Access to Justice for Children

1. Strengthening Awareness and Legal Literacy

- School-based programs: Introduce child rights and legal literacy as part of school curriculum. Children should learn about laws protecting them, such as the POCSO Act, Juvenile Justice Act, and Right to Education Act.

- Community outreach: NGOs and local bodies can organize workshops, street plays, and awareness camps for children, parents, and communities.

- Impact: Reduces the “lack of awareness” barrier and empowers children to report abuse or demand legal aid.

2. Expanding Child-Friendly Infrastructure

- More Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and Child Welfare Committees

(CWCs): Especially in rural and remote areas, to ensure timely and accessible justice.

- Rehabilitation centers: Adequately equipped shelter homes, counseling centers, and foster care systems for children in conflict with law or victims of abuse.

- Impact: Physical access to justice and rehabilitation increases, reducing delays and re-traumatization.

3. Fast-Track and Special Courts

- More POCSO and child-friendly courts to handle sensitive cases quickly.

- Introduce dedicated juvenile court infrastructure separate from adult criminal courts.

- Impact: Reduces procedural delays and trauma while ensuring that child-specific needs are considered.

4. Capacity Building and Training

- Judges, prosecutors, police, and social workers need specialized training in:

- Child psychology

- Trauma-informed interviewing

- Child-friendly courtroom procedures

- Periodic refresher programs to keep personnel updated with new laws and

international guidelines.

- Impact: Makes justice delivery more sensitive, effective, and protective of the child's dignity.

5. Strengthening Legal Aid Mechanisms

- Ensure that free legal aid under Article 39A is available to every child, regardless of location, caste, gender, or economic background.

- Encourage pro bono legal services from law firms and legal education institutions.

- Impact: Bridges socioeconomic gaps and ensures equality before law for children.

6. Leveraging Technology

- E-courts and virtual hearings to reduce travel, delays, and intimidation for child witnesses.

- Digital platforms for reporting abuse, tracking case progress, and accessing legal resources.

- Use of child-friendly mobile apps for helplines, complaint registration, and legal guidance.

- Impact: Reduces procedural barriers and empowers children in digital-age contexts.

7. Community and NGO Collaboration

- Partner with NGOs for rescue, rehabilitation, and legal support.

- Promote public-private partnerships to strengthen child protection schemes.

- Engage community volunteers in monitoring child welfare institutions.

- Impact: Strengthens enforcement and monitoring of child protection laws.

8. Addressing Social and Cultural Barriers

- Conduct gender-sensitization and anti-discrimination campaigns.

- Encourage communities to report child abuse without stigma and support victims.

- Impact: Reduces underreporting and ensures vulnerable children, especially girls and marginalized groups, can access justice safely.

9. Periodic Monitoring and Evaluation

- The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commissions should:

- Evaluate the effectiveness of legal and institutional mechanisms.

- Maintain data on child rights violations, case timelines, and rehabilitation success rates.

- Impact: Ensures accountability, improves policy design, and strengthens enforcement.

10. Strengthening International Alignment

- Implement UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) provisions fully.

- Align national laws with best practices from other countries to ensure children's access to justice is robust and holistic.

- Impact: Provides global standards and benchmarks for child protection and justice.

These suggestions collectively aim to remove systemic, social, and procedural barriers, ensure

timely, sensitive, and equal access to justice, and strengthen rehabilitation and protection mechanisms. They reinforce the constitutional spirit of Articles 14, 15(3), 21, and 39A, ensuring that justice for children is practical, not merely theoretical.

Justice Madan B. Lokur :

“Access to justice for children is not a privilege , it is a constitutional and human right that must be meaningfully ensured .”

In India, the incidence of rape continues to be a grave concern, reflecting both social and systemic challenges. While official reports for 2025 show states like Odisha registering nearly 3,000 cases and cities like Nagpur and Mysuru reporting dozens of cases, these numbers likely underrepresent the true scale due to social stigma and under-reporting. Each case is a stark

reminder of the vulnerability of women and children, and the urgent need for stronger legal enforcement, awareness programs, and societal change. Despite some local decreases in

reported cases, early 2026 news shows that sexual violence remains prevalent, highlighting that

prevention, justice, and support systems must remain national priorities.

The 2026 Flim Assi, is an intense and hard-hitting courtroom drama that explores the aftermath

of a sexual assault and the challenges faced by survivors seeking justice in Indian society.

Taapsee Pannu plays a determined advocate named Raavi, who fights for the rights of a survivor,

while the story delves into the legal system, societal attitudes, and the emotional toll on those

affected.

Such films not only raise public awareness but also underscore the harsh reality that, in today's society, attaining justice for survivors remains an arduous and often elusive struggle.

In my view, there must be stringent punishments for sexual assault, rape, and the exploitation of children. It is high time that justice prevails, especially for vulnerable populations in rural areas.

As our 52nd Chief Justice, Bhushan Gavai, emphasized, judgments should be clear, easily

understandable, and accessible to the common people, ensuring that justice is not just delivered but also comprehended and trusted by all.

In conclusion, Article 39A of the Indian Constitution enshrines the principle of free and fair

justice, emphasizing that legal safeguards must extend to the most vulnerable, including children. Ensuring timely access to justice for minors is not only a constitutional mandate but a

moral imperative, as it shapes their future, protects their rights, and strengthens the foundation

of an equitable society. Upholding these protections reflects a nation's commitment to justice,

dignity, and the well-being of its youngest citizens.

ज़िंदगी कैसी होंगी ?

by Aishwarya Prakash Awale

कुछ खास ही होगी ये मेरी ज़िंदगी,
कभी हँसती, कभी रोती।
कभी रास्ते मुश्किल होंगे,
कभी फूलों से भरी होगी।
कुछ खास ही होगी ये मेरी ज़िंदगी।

शायद बहुत सी खुशियाँ होंगी,
परेशानियाँ भी कम न होंगी।
रास्ते पर चलते-चलते ठोकरें होंगी,
फिर भी ये मेरी ज़िंदगी होगी।

कभी उदासियाँ होंगी,
तो कभी मुस्कुराहटें होंगी।
पल में खुशियाँ होंगी,
तो पल में आँसू भी बहेँगे।
क्या होगी ये ज़िंदगी?
कुछ खास ही होगी ये मेरी ज़िंदगी।

कभी ढलेगा ये वक़्त भी,
कभी पल ये ठहरेंगे।
आँसू भी होंगे कभी,
तो हँसी के लम्हे भी आएँगे।

क्या-क्या सोचूँ इसके बारे में,
कभी नींद छूट जाएगी।
कुछ खास ही होगी ये मेरी ज़िंदगी।

नाम हो या न हो कोई,
मंज़िल एक दिन कामयाबी हाथ लाएगी।
कुछ खास ही होगी ये मेरी ज़िंदगी।

ख़याल रखना

By - वसुधा सुरेश धोतरे

ख़याल रखना की कली खिलने से पहले
मुरझा ना पाये..
और कोई लडकी जीने से पहले
मर ना जाये..
उडने से पहले उसके पंख
ना काट दिया जाये..

बहने से पहले उसे
रोका ना जाये..
बोलने से पहले वह
गुंगी ना हो जाये..
डौडने से पहले वह चलने के
काबिल ना हो पाये..
सपने देखने से पहले खौफ
ना बन जाये..
दुनिया देखने से पहले वह
अंधी ना हो जाये..
पसंद से पहले ना पसंद
ना बन जाये..
ख्याल रखना की कली खिलने से पहले
मुरझा ना पाये..
और कोई लडकी जीने से पहले
मर ना जाये..

भीमाचे उपकार

by Aishwarya Prakash Awale

सांग माणसा तुझ्या घरी दिवा लागला असता का ?

समाजाच्या मापदंडात तू बसला असता का?

माणसांनी तुला माणूस म्हणला असता का?

सांग जर भीमान संविधान लिहिल नसतं तर तू पाणी तर पिल असत का?

होता भारतात मनस्मृतीचा साज,

प्रत्येकाला होता जातीचा माज,

पण तुला मात्र दिलत अस्पृश्यतेचा साज,

सांग तुला इतरांनी शिवून घेतलं असत का?

माझा भीमराया जन्माला नसता तर तुझ्या घरी दिवा लागला असता का ?

उष्टे खाऊन जगणे होते तुझे,

पायात पडून काम करणे हेच तुझे राहणे,

तुझ्या धर्माने तुला गुलामीत ठेवला होता,

सांग भीमाने संविधान लिहिले नसते तर तुला दिल्लीच्या दरबारात मान मिळाला असता का ?

अरे भीमाने तुझ्या आजच्या सुखासाठी आयुष्याची माती केली,

सांग तू आज कोठे आहेस ? तेझ्या उपकारांची जाण कोठे ठेवली ?

विचार कर समाजा,
भीम नसता तर तुझा बाप कामाला लागला असता का?
संविधान नसते तर तुझी बहीण लाल देवाच्या गाडीतून फिरली असती का ?
सांग माणसा तुझ्या घरी भीम नसता तर दिवा लागला असता का ?
सांग माणसा तुझ्या घरी भीम नसता तर दिवा लागला असता का ?...

Just Us, A Part of God's Plan

"First day hello to forever"

By - Shreeya pavaskar ,BALLB II

Three souls, not by blood but by fate,
Met in a place we thought was just a gate.
We didn't know that day would grow
Into the deepest love we'd ever know.

She walks into every room like sunlight,
The extrovert — who turns the dark to bright.
She laughs the loudest, loves the most,
The kind of warmth you'd miss like home when lost.
She carries strangers on her open heart,
And somehow, she was our beating start.

She speaks in silence, soft and rare,
The introvert — with oceans in her stare.
She doesn't need the noise to feel,
Her quiet love is the most real.
In the spaces where no words could go,
She understood what none of us could show.

And then there's her — who lives between,
The ambivert — feeling everything unseen.
She knows when to hold and when to let go,
When to be the river, when to be still as snow.

The thread that kept us from falling apart,
She stitched herself gently into every heart.

Three different girls, three different skies,
Yet somehow we met in each other's eyes.

Not just friends — we became home,
A place where none of us felt alone.

When one fell down into her fear,
The other two would quietly appear.
No grand gestures, no rehearsed lines,

Just hands that held, and hearts that shine.

We are not perfect, we break, we bend,

But in every crack, we find a friend.

Like soft light breaking after rain,

We find our way to each other again.

Maybe God smiled when He wrote this part,

Three different souls — one shared heart.

Three different notes — one gentle song,

A melody that says: here is where you belong.

Not just a phase, not just a place,

But something time can never erase.

It's not just college, not just years,

It's every laugh, and every shared tear.

It's your soul forever tied with mine,

In the softest, most sacred kind of line.

And no matter where this life may send —

It will always be us, till the very end. □

****OUR PRIDE ****
Students Achievements



❖ **2nd prize - 'Late justice P. B. Gajendragadkar Memorial Eleventh State Level Moot Court competition' at Ismailsaheb Mulla Law college, Satara**

1. Miss. Sakshi Madhukar Patil
2. Miss. Shamal Nivas Takale
3. Miss. Pranita Pradip Shinde



❖ **The best memorial award in XXIIND Late Adv. K.B. Kayastha State Level Moot Court competition 2025 at N.S.Soti Law college, Sangli**

- 1 . Mr. Tushar A. Dhemere
2. Mr. Yogesh Tanaji Patil
3. Miss. Kulsumfatima A. Devjani.

❖ **2nd prize.in “Intra – University moot court competition in Vernacular Language” held at Shahaji law college, Sangli**

1. Ms.Bharati Vijay Kanase
- 2.Ms.Megha Hanmant Pawar
- 3.Ms.Sakshi Visnu Phadatare.

❖ **Youth Parliament held at Sangli by ABVP Sangli .**

- 1.Mr.Ninad Gurav (One Nation , One Election) won **first prize** ,
- 2.Ms.Bharati Kanse (Uniform Civil Code) won **first prize** and
- 3.Ms Sameera Joshi (Education and Law) won **Third prize** .

❖ Mr.Darshan Vader (Pre Law I) won First Prize (Cash prize Rs.1100/-) in Poetry Recitation competition , and Ms.Vaibhavi Retharekar (Pre Law I) won consolation prize in the elocution competition held by 'HINDVIJAY MANDAL" Inam Dhanmi Sangli .

❖ Ms. Shreeya Pavaskar (Pre Law I) won third prize in *Pratibimba (Online Photography Competition) held by Walchand College of Engineering Sangli .

❖ Ms Sai Rajput Pre 1 Silver medal Chhatrapati trophy open State Karate competition

University Merit Rankers

- **Miss. Vaishnavi Phadake** stood **First** in the merit order of Three Year Law examination of Shivaji University Kolhapur held in March 2025.



College Development Committee Meeting 2024-25 on 10 th May 2025

In presence of Dr. K. D. Jadhav, Joint Secretary, Bharati Vidyapeeth Pune



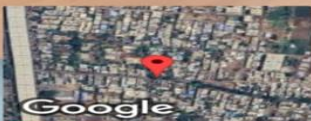
Malkapur, Maharashtra, भारत

21, Yashwant Housing Society Rd, Shivaji Chowk,
Malkapur, Maharashtra 415539, भारत

Lat 17.257125° Long 74.179624°

10/05/2025 04:50 PM GMT +05:30

GPS Map Camera



Malkapur, Maharashtra, भारत

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